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THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.


### Mere Mention.

LAST fall, when Wall Street took that big scare the monied men of New York were ready to mob the Secretary of the Treasury because he would not pour forth the whole of the $44,000,000 reserve. They are now ready to "secede" because there is a probability that the $18,000,000 for which they were then so clamorous, will be issued. "Consistency is a jewel."

THE Meridian *Mercury* says the better and more intelligent members of the Mississippi Legislature, or a majority of them, are reported to have left the capitol and gone home for good and all. We are told that it is particularly noticeable in the House where the negro element now largely preponderates. The last few days of the Legislature are reported to have been characterized by a profligacy that bodes hard times and cruel exactions. Appropriations were passed with a perfect abandon, and the very devil seemed to be loose upon a whirlwind of extravagance.

THE employing carpenters of New York have resolved to engage men for ten hours per day, and on no other terms, beginning April 1. It is expected, says the Journal of Commerce, that the boss masons will take a similar course. If so, and these classes of employers hold together without flinching, let the consequences be what they may, we predict the speedy termination of the eight hour rule.

THE manufacture of macaroni and vermicelli has been carried on for some years in Chicago, but the American product has hitherto made use of Italian labels. Such a superscription as "Macaroni sopra fine fabrica di paste Napoli" gives a richness of flavor to the home-made article which consumers contend it would not otherwise possess. These articles are coming more into favor, and their preparation will soon employ several factories.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Republican* states that PINCHBACK was excluded from the United States Senate not on account of the illegality of his election, but because the wives of loyal Senators were unwilling to receive his family, as they would have been obliged to do, under the court laws, if he had been admitted. Here's richness for you. And yet they all insist upon a social equality bill.

THE value of advertising, judiciously done, can scarcely be estimated. It is not shrewd business men alone who have come to this conclusion. The English evangelists publish religious tracts in the newspapers as advertisements, and claim that by this means they reach three million readers every week, a much larger number than could be reached in any other way.

THE school teachers of Worcester, Mass., have lately decided that over study does not injure children, but late hours and bad hygienic habits; and that it is rather a want of sufficient occupation than overwork which debilitates the bodies of our girls. It strikes us that overwork is more destructive to health than the want of sufficient occupation, especially in the case of young persons.

### Does Inflation Mean War?

The remarks of the New York *Herald*, on which we have been, and are now, commenting, owe their chief importance to the fact that they exemplify the facility with which our Northern friends can "blow hot and blow cold" with the same mouth. The "heresy" of one hour becomes, in their hands, the "remedy" of the next. In one breath we are told that "the nation accepted war in an hour and waged it for years on an idea—a *sentiment* of liberty for a degraded and alien race," and, in the next, that "the war was not waged because slavery was immoral but because there was an irrepressible conflict between slave and free *labor!*" If our readers will bear in mind the various positions assumed, abandoned and re-assumed by the *Herald* (on this subject of inflation) within the last ten or twelve days, they will know just what value to place upon the various pleas used in defence, and the several theories of government arrayed in extenuation, of the late war, by the press and people of the North. Whether intentionally or not we shall not now pause to inquire, but it is quite clear that the Northern masses were never really informed, of the *fundamental* cause of the war before the *Herald* advanced the theory of "the irrepressible conflict" of business interests between the sections. They were conscious of the existence, in their own minds, of a sentiment inimical to slavery; but the unthinking multitude took no trouble to analyse that sentiment and were therefore serenely unconscious of its true germ. Mr. SEWARD's superficial theory, of the irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom, although indicative of the *true* theory, fell on their ears as a mere figure of speech—meaningless, save "to point a moral or adorn a tale." Passion had already supplanted Reason and they were not prepared to understand. Therefore the grain of truth that was concealed in Mr. SEWARD's bushel of chaff fell on their storm-swept *impulses* as a biscuit might fall on the waves of a tropical sea over which the hurricane was holding high carnival. It was not digested and therefore did them no good. They felt the fever, but knew nothing of the malaria which had called it into existence.

In the conclusion of our remarks on yesterday we inquired what "interests" the *Herald* was engaged in "studying" when it threatened "a new secession" and a new civil war? The following extract gives us to understand that they were certainly not "the honor and credit of the whole Union":

Slavery made a war because of the *essential conflict of two industrial systems*, and the irrepressible conflict of financial views will make another. All the States east of the Alleghanies, finding that laws are made for them by their enemies—laws under which they cannot live—laws such as would be made for the ants by the ant-eaters—will *revolt* against the Western legislation, and the West will endeavor to subdue them and compel obedience to the prairie freemen.

In this the *Herald* is mistaken. The West will *not* "attempt to subdue them." The experience of this country, in "the subduing" line, is not of that pleasant nature which would render its present repetition desirable. If the North and East, in pursuit of their own individual interests, choose to secede the South and West will probably unite in saying: "Go in peace!" The North and East know very well that the "pigeons" they have plucked so long and so faithfully will cease to be pluckable after they have been once let go. And this knowledge is the inspiration of that frenzy which the *Herald* manifests in view of the evident purpose of the "pigeons" to cast off the jesses by which they have heretofore been so long held in financial durance.

It will be observed that in the extract which here follows the *Herald* abandons the "sentimental" theory of the cause of the late war, and charges that "antagonistic interests" did the deed:

Slavery meant war from the moment it was felt to be an antagonistic system of labor to that which prevailed in another part of the country; consequently Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" meant, if it meant anything, that sectional antagonism in matter of labor or business was the first step toward civil war. *It was not because slavery was immoral* that we fought over it, but because while it continued either slave labor or free labor must become unprofitable.

There is no disputing the fact that a *direct conflict* of business interests, between different sections of the same country, means either war or dissolution. The predominant interest in that case, becomes to the interest dominated a grinding, exhaustive tyranny, to which men, free by birth, instinct and education, will never submit without the application of superior physical force. The case of the South cited by the *Herald*, is, to some extent, a case in point. In that case the predominent interest was that of free labor—the interest dominated and tyrannized over, was that of slave labor. Secession followed, and then war; the result of which was that the two interests were forcibly bent and blended into a *quasi* homogeneity, by the conversion of slave labor into free. This accomplished, *the South had no longer any interest in Secession*—a fact which shows at once how causeless and how cruel were her subsequent humiliations.

If the *Herald* is not mistaken with regard to the diametric difference between the interests of the two sections, then are the days of the Republic already numbered. Perpetual agitation may keep up an abnormal intermixture of oil and water, but whenever that agitation ceases, as cease it must at some time, the two dissimilar affinities will assert themselves, each for its kind, and compel a separation. The agitation which was commenced by the anti-slavery societies in the East, years ago, may have been inspired by a knowledge of the fact indicated by our illustration. But when the red hand of battle succeeded in sweeping slavery away, the *primum mobile, on that line*, ceased, and now the tumult has almost dwindled to a calm. The inference is obvious, and we, therefore, forbear to state it. Here stands the consumer—there, the producer; on this hand the debtor, on that the creditor. The law which feeds the one poisons the other—that which fattens the one despoils and impoverishes the other. Out of these conditions arises another "irrepressible conflict," the end of which, in a common country under a centralized government, *must* be the sacrifice of either the one or the other. Under different flags each could and would have different laws, adapted to the requirements of its own peculiar interests—under a common flag and national laws, which descend to and operate upon *individuals*, that is impossible. With this pregnant fact staring both sections in the face who can doubt which horn of the dilemma will ultimately be laid hold upon? Thus far, then, we agree with the *Herald;* but we have no idea that war would necessarily ensue, because the two sections understand their respective interests better. Compromises will no more heal the breach, than a slip of adhesive plaster will heal a wound which is undergoing a ceaseless suppuration. The pus will finally overcome the adhesion and flow out in defiance of artificial restraints. The cure must be fundamental to be enduring, and, besides free trade and local self-government, there is but one fundamental cure. That has been indicated already, and if the *Herald's* theory of antagonistic interests is correct, the child is now in arms who will see one or the other of these cures perfected.

### Connecticut.

The deep-seated disaffection which was known to exist in New Haven gave rise to a fear on our part that the election of a Governor in Connecticut would be ultimately referred to the Legislature of that State. There were two wings of the New Haven democracy, one led by REED, the other by GALLAGHER, and in the State Convention the REED wing was accorded representation, to the infinite disgust of the GALLAGHER delegates who retired. Our dispatches inform us that the "sore heads," eight hundred strong, finally showed their petty spite by voting solidly for the Radical nominee for Governor. But the growing dissatisfaction of the people with the Governmental programme of SANBORN contracts, credit mobilier frauds, Beasbutlerism and kindred enormities was too great to be choked down by the 1600 difference of numbers, occasioned by the desertion to the enemy of the 800 New Haven malcontents. It rose superior to even the most inveterate partizan prejudices which exist in America and nerved the arm of the Connecticut Democracy with strength to deal Radicalism a blow which it will hardly be able to survive. With the Democrats storming their New England stronghold and the Reformers capturing their Western fortresses the leaders of that corrupt and rotten organization, who have never acknowledged any other guiding star than that which arose out of the depths of their own personal ambitions, will not be slow to learn that the day of their destiny is at last over and that they have finally come face to face with the spirit of the murdered constitution at Phillippi.

At this writing we have nothing beyond the outlines of the triumph achieved in Connecticut. Our midnight dispatches will doubtless shed new and important light upon it. It is only known that the Senate, in which the Radicals had last year a majority of one vote, is now democratic by *more than three to one*, that the House is largely democratic, and that the whole Democratic State ticket is elected by near 2,000 majority over all opponents. But for the GALLAGHER defection INGERSOLL'S majority would have reached 3,500, and his plurality over the Radical nominee 7,000 votes. In a State like Connecticut this is a very significant triumph. It breaks, for the first time in fifteen years, the unbroken line of New England Senators. It disheartens the revolutionists—encourages the friends of law and order, and lends both hope and inspiration to the country.

The great difficulty with the Democratic party will now be to prevent the incoming throng from overcrowding and swamping the old barque, which has all along carried the household gods of this whole Western world and carried them safely, notwithstanding stress of weather, lightning, fire and storm.

Last year the Radicals of Connecticut were divided, by reason of the election of Mr. FERRY (bolting Republican) to the United Senate, over the caucus nominee, Gen. HAWLEY. HAWLEY'S friends resented this action of the "bolters" by nominating Mr. HAVEN for Governor, and Mr. FERRY'S friends retaliated by refusing to support HAVEN. But this year the party was thoroughly harmonized on a strong ticket, while, as before stated, the Democrats were somewhat demoralized by the GALLAGHER defection in New Haven. With these important facts in view, the reader will be the better enabled to understand and appreciate the magnitude and meaning of this Waterloo of Radicalism.

Two years ago there were not exceeding two Democratic Governors north of Maryland and the Ohio. Now we have one third of New England, and some faint hope of Massachusetts! We have also New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Oregon, Nevada, and Wisconsin. West Virginia, and Texas have also been redeemed, and New York and California virtualy redeemed, within the same brief period. Shall we not place Alabama along side her more fortunate sisters? We can do so if we will drop all senseless disputes which do not pertain to a political canvass and unite in a common effort against the common destroyer. Otherwise we cannot. The "little cloud" which "arose out of the sea" was big with blessings for the South as well as for the North, and if we fail to make them our own, by reason of petty, unmeaning, senseless schisms in our party, we shall deserve to be the hissing and the scorn of men.

### State Press.

In response to an inquiry of the Montgomery *Evening Ledger* respecting the popularity of Gen. HOUSTON in North Alabama, the Athens *Post* says:

There is no man in North Alabama, or any other portion of the State, who could rally to his banner or have accorded to him a more undivided Conservative strength. The mere announcement of his name to the people of the mountain counties of North Alabama, who in years gone by so delighted to honor him, would be enough to bring them up again by the thousands to rally to the standard of one who so long and so faithfully served them in the Halls of Congress.

The Huntsville *Independent* does not like "extreme men" and takes issue with "SELDEN" on that subject. It has very little confidence in the "practical common sense" of "extreme men!" We dissent. We have no use for "milk and water." Either, without the other, is good for *something*—the mixture is good for nothing. So with those men whose democracy is adulterated with Radicalism or in whose mental composition the negative ingredient is that which gives tone and character to the man. They are a success as drones, but worthless as workers.

If a man's principles are bounded by such faint lines that no one can tell where his Democracy ends or his Radicalism begins he may secure the *good will* of both parties, but he will command the *confidence* of neither—because neither can guess *one* day where, or in what company, he will turn up the next. But the bragging, boasting, blustering fellow, who makes believe that he can eat raw a half-dozen of his opponents on the half shell, without pepper, sauce or other seasoning, is *not* an extreme man in any proper sense of that phrase. In our politics we have but two extremes—Radicalism and Conservatism. The former represents revolution and anarchy—the latter a wise conservation of the old Jeffersonian landmarks. In the former we recognize an extreme which revolts us, and which is therefore of but little danger *until* it commences to tone down and treacherously wear the mask of Conservatism. In the latter (and it was of this that our correspondent spake) we recognize an extreme in which we maintain that no man can go too far. He who wanders from that extreme necessarily approximates Radicalism, and the farther he leaves that extreme the more radical he becomes. If you would have our meaning *illustrated*, cut a stick three feet long and call one end of it Radicalism and the other Conservatism. Smear one end with tar (to give it the proper Radical hue), and the other with attar of roses. Then plaster the center with a mixture of the oil of roses and the oil of turpentine. Now begin at the perfumed end and approach the center; and if you can do so without ultimately becoming defiled with the mixture (of turpentine, etc.,) you may be what is commonly known as a "moderate man," without prejudice to the integrity of the principles you profess. If Radicalism is *wrong*, we can't give it too wide a berth. If Conservatism is *right*, we can't adhere to it too closely.

### What the Republican Party has Come to—Testimony of the Tribune.

The New York *Tribune*, which until 1872 followed the Republican party in all its fortunes, thus speaks of its degeneracy and its impotence for good:

"The party in power has no principles that it has not betrayed; no policy upon which its leaders are agreed; no leaders whose authority is recognized beyond a circle of personal adherents; no cohesion except for the retention of office and power; no title whatever to public confidence, except that it flies the flag of a party which once did good and honest work, and deserved to be trusted. It is as if a fleet that had been equipped in the interest of philanthropy to sweep the slave trade from the seas, after accomplishing its work, had turned to plundering the innocent and preying upon the commerce of the world. It is the Captain Kidd of modern politics."

The Ashville (N. C.) *Pioneer* says: The Bald Mountain mystery has at last been explained. In 1862 a man named Gillen, a Confederate soldier, who was at home on a furlough, chased a fox into a cavern in the mountain, and built a fire in the same to smoke him out. He passed the place three weeks afterwards and the fire, which was still burning, had penetrated the mountain further than the eye could see. His furlough having expired, he went back to the army. After the surrender at Appomattox, curiosity prompted him to visit the spot. Much to his surprise, he heard an indistinct roaring in the very bowels of the mountain, and putting his head to the mouth of the cavern, he inhaled the gas from burning coal. He is of opinion that the whole mountain is one vast coal-bed, and that his little adventure with the fox will ultimately lead to the destruction of this Continent. We give the story, for what it is worth. Any one too stupid to believe it should read the "Life and Adventures of Baron Munchausen."

LONDON, April 8.

The Government defrays the expenses of Livingstone funeral, which takes place at Westminster Abbey.

### "Way Down in Alabam."

The Sing Sing *Republican* says: "At the last New York State Editorial Convention it will be remembered that a committee of three was appointed to arrange for an editorial excursion to Alabama the ensuing May, in response to a unanimous invitation of the editorial association of that State, to attend the next meeting of their association, to be held in the city of Birmingham, May 19, 1874, tendering also the hospitalities of that city. It is suggested, but not yet definitely arranged, to start from Salamanca, go to Cincinnati, Louisville, and thence to Birmingham; returning, probably, by way of Lynchburg and Washington. Free passes will be furnished editors and their wives, both going and returning. In a few weeks we hope to announce the perfected arrangements. The names of the committee are Chairman H. N. BEACH, of the Brooklyn *Republic*; EDWARD PARKER, of the Geneva *Gazette*, and G. TEN EYCK SHELDON, of the *Republican*, Sing Sing."

### Nothing but the Truth.

The New York *World* may be and doubtless is a little flighty on the Inflation question, but it is certainly very level-headed on the subject treated below:

It is curious to observe the contrast between the treatment that is now accorded to those earlier amendments of the Constitution which protect the rights that white men are supposed to enjoy, and of which they stand in need, and those more recent amendments which were designed to secure to the colored race that equality of rights and privileges which was formerly denied to them. In favor of the latter every possible intendment is made. Construction is pushed to its utmost limits to make the recent amendments mean all, and more than all, that can rationally be claimed for them; and if, under the guise of those amendments, some demagogue were to propose an act of Congress annulling all State laws that prohibit the intermarriage of blacks and whites, if such State laws anywhere remain, and rendering a penal offence in any man to refuse to marry a black man, there would be nothing surprising in the proposition * * * * Under the late amendments, in favor of the colored race, we must have a spirit of construction that makes them mean *anything*. Under the old amendments, in favor of the rights of white men, we must have a spirit of construction that makes them mean *nothing*.

This is just what all Conservative Southern newspapers have, time and again, said and repeated. The "nation's wards" have so occupied and absorbed congressional attention, that, during the last eight years, the national legislation has amounted to nothing more than "a detriment and a shame"—not only to this country but to the cause of civilization the world over. During all that weary, distressful time Congress was chiefly made up of pigmies in intellect and giants in prejudice. We are not prepared, however, to deny that it was a truly representative body; but it represented two of the worst counsellors that wise men ever took into their confidence—Passion and Prejudice. Hereafter we hope for better things, because the former has cooled considerably and the latter is rapidly subsiding under the genial influences which South Carolina and Louisiana are shedding over the public mind.

### The New York Editors.

An extract from the Sing Sing [(N. Y.) *Republican*, elsewhere printed, shows what steps our New York brethren of the Press are taking to have a full attendance at Birmingham in May next. But Montgomery does not propose to let Birmingham monopolise their company while in Alabama. We violate no confidence in stating that extensive preparations are on foot to accord the visitors a fitting reception in this city, after which they will be taken, by private conveyance, through the rich prairies and shown what lands may here be purchased by immigrants for the value of one good year's crop. We hope other cities will take similar action and let us have Alabama well shown up and well written up. Selma ought to have a showing and so should Mobile, Demopolis, Talladega, Opelika, Huntsville and in fact all the large cities and towns in the State. And we make a direct appeal to the press of all cities and towns that would have the "quill drivers" call, to stir up both citizens and authorities on the subject. There is but one month left for action and what remains to be done must be done quickly. Will the Jacksonville *Republican* please publish the names of the Committee of Invitation on the part of the Alabama press? Also the resolution fixing the date of the assembling of the convention.

We hope that every member of the association will endeavor to be present at Birmingham on the day fixed for the reassembling. We also hope that the business will be adjourned *en masse* after the first day, that the business of "inspecting Alabama" may be taken up at once. What say the other members to this suggestion?

### Central Iron Works.

These iron works, situated on the South & North Alabama Railroad, at Helena, in this county, are turning out a very superior quality of bar iron and cotton ties. We have conversed with a number of persons who have used these ties, and they pronounce them the best they have seen in market—being the strongest and most convenient, and were sold last season at lower prices than any others.

These works are owned by a few young men, most of whom were true Confederates, who are now endeavoring to make this home enterprise a success. We hope the people throughout the State will sustain them by purchasing their bar iron and cotton ties, made of Alabama metal. Patronize home institutions if you want to see your country once more prosperous.—*Shelby Guide.*

### THE LATE OUTRAGE AT BRYAN.

#### Six Negroes Hung.

A special dispatch to the Galveston *News*, dated at Bryan, on the 1st inst., says that a mob of white men, on the 31st ult., called on the sheriff and demanded the jail keys, but the jailor happened to have them, and could not be found; whereupon they went to the jail and broke it open by force, and took out four of the negroes who had been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the Leak outrage, and took them about a quarter of a mile from town and hung two of them, named Higgins and Brown, to a tree.

They both confessed that they were guilty, and said that the other two were innocent of the crime, and also told the whereabouts of the others.

Brown and Higgins were also identified by Mr. and Mrs. Leak as being two of the party.

It is reported that four more were hung in the Brazos Bottom.

Eight or ten negroes are implicated in the horrible deed. Men are in search of the balance, and if found they will all have the pleasure of joining in the fate of their dead friends.

### State Press.

It is manifestly incorrect to say that a *Blade* has a new *dress*, but it is not to say that it has a new *handle*. Therefore the Tuskaloosa *Blade* has a new handle, and a very handsome one at that. It is not inlaid with *pearl*, nor is there much *agate* or *diamond* about it. But it is that solid, substantial old buck-horn—burgeoise—which adds strength to the weapon without injury to its *mettle* or danger to the eye that would glace along the glittering edge.

The *Blade* thinks the Grangers should not resort to the caucus for a method of declaring or enforcing their policy. On this subject it says:

Their policy, if defined and enforced by the miserable method of the caucus, will prove ruinous; for they will fall into the remorseless hands of demagogues, and their organization will tumble to pieces simply from the lack of good generalship to hold it firmly together and lead it to cretain victory. The Order must be more than Godiva, who sallied forth clad only with chastity and courage; it must be clothed, also, with vigilance, caution, and discretion.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Dallas County met a few days ago, adopted a set of resolutions fixing the ratio of best representation and called a County Convention for the 16th of July. In its remarks on the subject the Selma *Times* says:

This is a very important matter, and if the people, the voters, desire to control the next State convention they will have to throw off all lethargy and act. The time for the tax-payers all over the State to act is rapidly approaching, and if they desire to keep off of them the burdens that the holders of fraudulent and illegal bonds are attempting to fix as a permanency upon themselves and their posterity, they must rouse and act. National questions are now of but little interest to us. It is home matters in which we are interested and which we must endeavor to control. We must endeavor to overthrow the reign of corruption and secure protection for our property. We must get control of the State Government to put an end to the corrupt use of the State's name and stop the robbery of the tax payers through the forms of law. The tax payers in the State must control the representation in the State Convention that they may say to the world that we shall not consent to be longer plundered; that we shall not pay another dollar of fraudulent or illegal debt; that our legal and equitable obligations shall be discharged to the last dollar. We shall pay our honest debts but will repudiate, aye, repudiate, the rascally things called bonds of the State of Alabama that were obtained through bribery and corruption.

We'll talk of that anon. For the present it is sufficient to say that there is not now and has never been so far as we know an individual Conservative in the State, who favors the payment by the State of a fraudulent and illegal claim.

The *North Alabamian & Times* contains an animated and very interesting sketch of the life, character, genius and public services of the venerable and respected WILLIAM COOPER, of Tuscumbia, from which we make the following graphic extract.

Mr Cooper's success is predicated on the possession of intellectual endowments, ever equal to the emergency that invoked their exertion. Chance and circumstances may and often do elevate individuals to transient and temporary importance, but permanent distinction can only be maintained by zeal, talent and ability—a series of triumphs, extending over the wide range of half a century are alone attributable to commanding Genius. * * * The resplendent treasures of Greece and Rome have not been wont to furnish ornaments to beautify his oratory, or impart grace and pathos to his eloquence, but with masterly perception he has made the striking images of surrounding nature subservient to his purposes—from its wildest and mildest woods he has drawn his metaphors and similitudes, from the common and familiar pursuits of men his most persuasive illustrations. The farmer in his furrowed globe, the mechanic at his bench—all occupations of whatever degree, contribute their mite to the composite structure of his speeches. His eloquence is fitful and weird, rather than graceful and serene; its flights sudden and unexpected, not measured and premeditated. Its swoops are more daring and bold than sustained. It flashes like the lightning—it does not blaze—its effects are on that account more bewildering if not more convincing. His sentences are sometimes unhewn, but the value of the material compensates the absence of polish. His style of argument seeks to take by storm, not to capture by the gentler process of soft accents and persuasive circumlocution. Trenchant in *repartee* and often remorseless in sarcasm, in portraying the deformity of crime, the hideousness of vice or the involutions of dishonesty, at times Mr. Cooper is simply terrific, as the writhing victims of his lash have often attested.

The editor concludes by suggesting the propriety of nominating Mr. COOPER for the Supreme Bench of the State.

The Birmingham *Independent* calls attention to the fact that the most valuable of the iron lands in Jefferson county are being bought up by Northern capitalists for future speculation and with no view to their development by the present purchasers. Commenting on this thing, the *Independent* says:

A continuation of this thing will ruin our country, city and State. It injures the people of this entire section, by locking up those valuable treasures from the market, until their value becomes fabulous. It prevents settlers from coming among us, it deprives our completed railroads of millions of tons of freight, and deters companies contemplating other roads, from pushing forward the work. In a word it clogs enterprises of all kinds, and is certain death to our growth and prosperity.

There is sound, practical sense in these remarks—but how is the evil to be remedied? That is now the question. How would organization and conditional sales affect the matter? Thus, let A sell to B for so much money in cash and so much in annual instalments until the lands sold have been improved or the mines opened, and withhold the title until the conditions of the sale have been complied with. This we throw out as a suggestion for the consideration of the *Independent* and our other Birmingham exchanges.

A correspondent of the Huntsville *Independent* proposes the following State ticket for the consideration of the Democratic and Conservative State convention: Gov.—R. W. Walker; Lt. Gov.—J. D. Brandon; Sec. State.—Wm. Richardson; Att'y Gen.—D. D. Shelby; Auditor.—W. P. Newman; Treasurer.—W. R. Rison; Sup't Public Inst.—C. Shepherd; Com. Ind'l Res.—J. McDavid; Cong. at Large.—L. P. Walker and Wm. M. Lowe; Supreme Court.—Jas. Robinson, R. C. Brickell and S. D. Cabaniss, all of Huntsville, Ala.

With respect to these nominations the correspondent, who is evidently a sharp, sarcastic humorist has this to say:

If the above ticket offers the right men for the right places it is selfish and puerile to object to them because they happen to reside in Huntsville.—Such petty sectionalism (the bane of our country) furnishes no excuse for throwing discord into the party. It only serves to encourage our radical enemies. The fact is South Alabama, had her ticket last time and North Alabama should have her ticket now.

The Opelika *Times* with its accustomed sagacity sees and states the inflation point very clearly. It says that "we of the South are dependent on the productions of the soil and hence are inflationists." That is the pith and marrow of the whole matter. The South is also a borrower, and needs low rates of interest, which she cannot secure when money is scarce.

Commenting on a statement lately made by the S. J. that "In the year 1870 Alabama spent for wines and liquors the sum of $23,015,835; Georgia spent, for the same period, $25,318,465." The Union Springs *Herald* says:

How is it that Alabama is made poor by the enormous $23,015,835 spent for wines and liquors, when democratic Georgia is rich and prosperous, spending $25,328,565, for the same articles or $2,312,530 more for Georgia than Alabama? If the cause of our financial troubles in Alabama, is the amount spent for wines and liquors, as the *State Journal* would have us believe, Georgia ought to be in a still worse condition. Liquor has unquestionably brought many evils upon man, but liquor is not the cause of our present financial troubles in Alabama.

Discussing the "Inflation" question the Eufaula *News* admits that "the South, if wise, may be benefitted by inflation" and thus explains how:

Her agricultural and industrial interests are depressed. Her people by borrowing northern capital at high rates of interest have been brought face to face with a hopeless pecuniary ruin.—Property of all kinds is far below its real value, and whenever forced to a sale sells for a song. Southern men cannot hope to wipe out under the present system their indebtedness dollar for dollar. If the currency is inflated, it is but reasonable to expect an inflation in everything else in proportion. Southern lands now almost without marketable value may be expected to appreciate in price. If the Southern planter will take advantage of this, sell a portion of his possessions live economically, and limit his crops, he may, when the next financial crash comes, as come it must, find himself with a clean balance sheet, and prepared to encounter the storm without fears of a Bankrupt Court.

### Endorsing Nominations.

We have more than once been requested to second the nomination of this man or endorse the nomination of that, for office in this State, but have invariably declined to do any thing of the kind. We have no objection to urge against saying a kind word for prominent men who *have* been, or who may hereafter be, named in connection with the Democratic and Conservative nomination for high office if there are no facts known to us which would render that "word" inconsistent or untrue. But to ask or expect of us to say that this, that, or the other man deserves the nomination, or should have the nomination, or even that the ADVERTISER would be glad to see him *receive* the nomination is unreasonable, to say the least. There are individuals in this State, and it may be a newspaper or two also, who have charged that State tickets are cooked up by "a ring" in this city, and these same wrong-headed fellows are kind enough to include the ADVERTISER in that "ring." So far as the ADVERTISER is concerned there was never any foundation for the charge; but it did harm, notwithstanding.—For this reason, and because we wished to avoid *even the appearance* of taking stock for any one man or set of men, we have adopted the rule referred to above. We were determined that no man should have in his power to injure the prospects of the Democratic and Conservative party in the coming campaign by charging that the Montgomery ADVERTISER had given any candidate an undue prominence or even so much as indicated its own choice among the lot. This we have done for the sake of harmony, and on the line of our former declaration that this is a contest in which even the *prejudices* of men must be respected. We have our choice, it is true, but no man can name it—so carefully have we practiced that self-abnegation of which we have so often and so persistently preached. Have we acted wisely or otherwise? If otherwise it was with the best of intentions.

### The Tax on Newspapers.

We have received a letter from a valued friend and cotemporary asking whether or not there is a law requiring newspapers in this State to pay County and State licenses. In reply we would state that there is such a law. Col. ROBT MCKEE tested the matter before the City Court of Selma, and the presiding Judge held that the law was unconstitutional. It has never been before the Supreme Court but we believe that body would also hold the law to be null and void.

### Connecticut.

We present below a comparison between the Connecticut vote of 1874 and that of 1873:

| | 1874. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Democratic | 46,784 | 45,059. |
| Radical | 40,042 | 39,245.. |
| Temperance | 4,826 | 2,541. |
| LEGISLATURE. | | |
| House—Democrats | 143 | 123. |
| Radicals | 96 | 118. |
| Republicans and Ind. | 2 | 11. |
| Senate—Democrats | 17 | 10. |
| Radicals | 4 | 11. |

For reasons heretofore stated the vote of 1873 was no fair test of the Radical strength. But the vote of 1872, which was unusually full, was; and although the Democratic majority is this year 1600 less than it would have been had New Haven been harmonious, we are nevertheless content to let the figures for 1874 stand up against those for 1872 and tell their own tale.

| | 1874. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| Democratic | 46,784 | 46,538 |
| Radical | 40,042 | 46,563. |

There was no temperance ticket in the field in 1872; but admitting that one-half of those who voted that ticket in the election of last Tuesday were Radicals we have the following as the relative strength of the two parties in Connecticut on issues purely political; Democratic 49,997; Radical 41,655.—Here we have given the Democrats the 800 recalcitrants of New Haven and divided the Temperance vote equally between the parties. But it is fair to presume that, knowing the immensity of the stake *none* of the Temperance men were very *rabidly* Republican, or they would have acted differently.

The truth is that Radicalism has disgusted thinking men, not only in Connecticut but in all parts of the country. The electric wires are just now freighted with Democratic thunder. It is unnecessary to repeat the tale told in our telegraphic columns. The "moral's truth tells simpler so." From New Hampshire to Kansas it is one almost unbroken strain. It can have but one meaning. It points to but one end. The "meaning" is that the people are sick of Radical corruptions and misrule—the "end" is the end of the supremacy of the Radical party in America. If it ever had a mission that mission was completed years ago. It is certainly without a mission now and, therefore, lags superfluous on the stage. Having "fretted and strutted its hour" let it be heard no more, for now as ever its platforms, principles, resolves, &c., are "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

### "The True Policy of the South."

In our Granger's column will be found a very able and interesting article under the above caption, from the *American Grocer*, to which we invite *particular* attention. It pursues the same general line of advice that the Southern press has followed since the war; but as the *Grocer* is a New York paper, published far beyond the circle of any local influences operating in the South, its views will be generally accepted as less affected by such influences than those of the Southern press ever were. Those views seem to us to be both sound and practical—precisely adapted to the growing requirements of the situation.

We are satisfied, however, that on one point the editors of the *Grocer* have been misinformed. We have no idea that Gen. LAW ever *thought* of advising—far less that he ever advised—the farmers of Opelika to repudiate any debt—whether due to the merchant or to any other creditor. He is not that sort of man. Excepting this one matter, we think we may very safely endorse the whole of the *Grocer's* very admirable article.

### ALABAMA NEWS.

There will be a Sabbath School Convention held in the Presbyterian Church, at Union Springs, Alabama, beginning at 9 a. m. Tuesday, April 14th. The presbytery of East Alabama meets at same place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 8 p. m. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Nail.

Augustus Baldwin, son of H. C. and Annie Tompkins, born January 20th 1872, and died March 27th 1874 in Union Springs.

Died, on March 30th, 1874, Robbie Bird Fitzpatrick, infant son of D. Graves and Mary E. Fitzpatrick, aged one year and two months, in Bullock county.

The Union Springs *Times* says:—Major I. F. Culver has returned from Tennessee, where he has been recently on business, and has brought home, among other things, a fine blooded stallion. An opportunity is now offered to our farmers, to raise blooded stock. It is as cheap to feed fine stock as it is to feed scrub. Each farmer could keep one or more blooded mares, and it is economy always to get the best blood you can, in your horses, cows and hogs.

He has also a pair of Berkshire pigs. This stock of hogs is adapted to our section. They are thrifty—can be fattened at any age—never have the mange. We are glad to see the Major setting so good an example to our farmers, and hope that his investment will prove profitable to himself, and awaken a spirit of emulation among others.

Eufaula Firemen elected H. D. Billings, Chief Engineer; A. W. Black, Assistant; Wm. Petry, Secretary, and Dr. W. P. Copeland, Surgeon.

Selma school teachers by a resolution of City Council are to be paid in greenbacks and not in city money.

The business of the Selma Building and Loan Association is to be closed up at the earliest moment possible.

The Birmingham *Independent* learns that there are in circulation in that city, counterfeit fifty cent bills, U. S. fractional currency. The execution of the bills is poor, the paper defective, thin and shabby, and the counterfeit is very easily detected, when parties are forewarned. No doubt, some "loyal cuss," put the things in circulation.

The Demopolis Conference of the M. E. Church South, convenes in Gainesville, on the 10th inst. Bishop Marvin will preside.

The Oddfellows Lodges of North Alabama will have a grand celebration, at Newmarket, Madison county, on the 25th inst.

The residence of R. M. Miller, near Bell Factory, Madison county, was destroyed by fire last week.

The Grangers of Lowndes county will meet and form a Council on the 11th inst.

Jasper N. Haney, of Selma, a candidate for Circuit Judge, was in Greensboro a few days ago, and spread himself vociferously on civil rights.

### Mere Mention.

A GLORIOUS victory has been won at Double Mountains Ford, Texas, by a scout of fifty men under Capt. LEE and Lieut. TURNER, United States Army. Sixteen Indian braves have been killed, and one young squaw, about eighteen years of age, shot off her horse. Such an unusual achievement deserved commemoration, indeed, and no one will be surprised to learn that the braves and the young squaw were scalped, or that the bloody scalp of the girl is "among the trophies on exhibition" at a dry-goods store. Ladies will learn with a quiver of envy that "the hair is coal-black, almost a foot long, and trimmed square at the ends," while civilization will stand in mute wonder at the bravery and good taste which permitted the mutilation of a woman's body, and the exhibition of her scalp as a "trophy." Quoth the Chicago *Tribune*:

PETITIONS for Government aid have been presented to the Senate by the survivors of the Polaris crew and the widow of Capt. HALL. The former reinforce their appeal by a recital of their trials and exposure for 196 days on the ice-floes. Capt. HALL promised them each a liberal reward, and, as he died in the service of science and the country, they think the Government ought to execute his pledge. They hold up for imitation the generosity of the German Government in giving the members of its Polar expedition $1,000 apiece. Senator SHERMAN, in presenting Mrs. Capt. HALL'S memorial declared it one of the most meritorious that had ever been brought before the Senate.

NEW Mexico, which has been a Territory since shortly after its acquisition, over twenty years, has now some chance of being raised to the dignity of a State. A bill for that purpose has been reported by the House Committee on Territories. The vote of the committee stood six in favor and one against the bill. New Mexico has not made much progress in population, though there has been a gradual development of industry and wealth. It has a fine climate, great mineral resources and is a valuable grazing country. The extension of the railroad system will soon bring the Territory and its natural advantages into more prominent notice. It boasts some very bad Indians.

THE latest defaulter is Mr. H. C. BENNETT, of San Francisco, Pension Agent; amount not named. It was easy work for Mr. BENNETT. Pensioners would come to him quarterly, obtain a check, present it at the United States Sub-Treasury, and receive their money. There was no list of pensioners at the Sub-Treasury, and all Mr. BENNETT'S checks were duly cashed on faith. Thus Mr. BENNETT had a grand opportunity (which he made use of) to invent pensioners and draw money on their account for his own personal expenses. On one occasion, in 1872, he checked out $1,000 at one time, assuring the Cashier that it was "all right,—business; you pay it." It is a trifle singular that this sort of thing went on until a few weeks ago, when Mr. BENNETT hurriedly departed for Europe. His books were examined, and certain irregularities existing in them were brought to light. Nobody on the Pacific Coast appears to know who Mr. BENNETT'S bondsmen are, but all rest serene in the consolation that probably some one in Washington does. The method of bookkeeping practised in the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco will readily commend itself to every thinking person for its simplicity. No large business-house should be without it. It is the apotheosis of the credit system.

But for the thought of Providence one would say that the world went all wrong; but it is rather we who do not the right.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

HAS it never occurred

Advertiser and Mail.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

## Mere Mention.

THE *Golden Globe*, a Colorado newspaper, has been suspended—not, however, until a vigilance committee had suspended the editor.

A HOBOKEN editor, being challenged, sent word in reply, "When I want to die I can shoot myself."

THE claim of G. B. LAMAR, of Georgia, amounting to $200,000, for which judgment was given by the United States Court of Claims and appealed by the Attorney-General, is about to be paid, the Attorney-General having dismissed the appeal. A more outrageous course of oppression has never been exhibited than the delays interposed to the settlement of this claim.

The Memphis and Charleston R. R., has been restored to its stockholders!—The *Appeal* of the 1st says: We hear that the final arrangement was extremely satisfactory. Some thinglike $160,000 was claimed as coming to the stockholders if they took the road back.—We hear that they get $70,000 in money, 3,500 acres of real estate, and other property to the amount of $120,000.—The road is restored with a portion new ironed, the rolling stock increased and improved, buildings in better condition and sewers and bridges improved.—This leaves no loss by the new arrangement. The stockholders meet on the 19th to vote on the ratification of the settlement.

A WAG telegraphed from Washington to Boston on the 6th inst., that RICHARDSON had resigned, that in the ordinary course of routine business he had signed his own resignation, without being aware of the purport of the paper which had been handed him by a clerk. That he so signs papers quite frequently, he testified the other day. At once dispatches commenced pouring in on the little Secretary to know if it was true, to which he responded testily that he had not resigned, and had no intention of doing so; that he was in perfect accord with the President, etc. The affair has created a great deal of amusement in Washington. So much for a Cabinet officer swearing that he signs papers without examining them.

THE attempt to regulate the business of railroads by law in Illinois, has not proved any more acceptable to the people than to the roads themselves. Wisconsin is not likely to form an exception. The Chicago *Tribune* prints an analysis of the provisions of the law passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, and states that the railroads in that State complain bitterly that the compulsory rates are much below the figures at which they can work with profit. In the case of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, for instance, a reduction is made in rates ranging from 15 to 45 per cent. The law abounds in discrimination against the people, for whom it was enacted. If enforced, it is said it will destroy the lumber trade of Milwaukee. The railroads will do their best to break the law down, but have not decided whether this is to be done by compliance with an appeal to the Legislature, or by rebellion and recourse to the courts. The third way, making its provisions as oppressive as possible to the people, would cause the railroads to become odious as well as the law, and is not likely to be ventured on.

## Bottled Indignation Wasted.

The S. J. wastes a vast amount of long-bottled virtuous indignation on those Richmond defaulters. But it has no word of complaint to utter against RICHARDSON, SAWYER, SANBORN, JAYNE, BUTLER, WHITTEMORE, EVANS, and the other unnumbered scamps who have illustrated the genius and purposes of Radicalism in the congenial field of fraud and theft. COLEMAN attempted suicide and MAYO became hopelessly crazy from the exposure of their delinquencies. If all the Radical thieves had done that, the Insane Asylums would today be too small to accommodate the insane and not less than one-fourth of those who are, or have been, in office would wear scars in abundance in the immediate vicinity of the carotid artery. TWEED ought to be everlastingly thankful to COLEMAN for dividing with him the attention of the Radical press. For two years he was their only text. Now it is TWEED and COLEMAN. If during that long time we had been strict to mark and record Radical iniquity the ADVERTISER, closely printed, would not hold the whole list without a large supplement. TWEED's misfortune was his Democracy. But for that he would have been a legislator to-day instead of a convict. The Radicals cannot afford to punish their thieves. It would bankrupt the leadership of their party. Besides, they can't find an honest man (in office) to cast the first stone—without calling in a Democrat, and that they dare not do, lest the sufferer "peach" and carry the whole batch of the party's leaders with him into the realm of infamy and contempt. This being the case, S. J., air your smelling salts, and keep your hysterics for "home use." We know how to deal with our dead. We bury them out of sight." Cease, therefore, to keep your own rottenness above ground; or at least cease to pretend that it is sound, healthy flesh. Do you think we have the epizooty and can't smell? Phew! Get out!

## What it Meant.

The full scope and meaning of the Democratic victory in Connecticut may be gathered from the following utterances of the Hartford *Post*—the leading Radical organ of that State—just before the election.

When Gen. Grant was engaged in the death-grapple with the rebellion in Virginia, the man who had stricken the sword from his hands would have been torn to pieces as a traitor unfit to live. And now that the destinies of this great country are again devolved upon this man as never before upon an American President, shall we stand by him, hold up his hand, and give him renewed courage to do right in the face of opposition; or shall we smite him in the face, repudiate his good will and add weight to the burden he has undertaken to bear for us?

* * * In the presence of this issue, the petty squabbles over Custom-House appointments dwindle to insignificance. What if the President has made now and then a mistake? Will the people of Connecticut give him a slap in the face at such a time as this, for the sake of gratifying petty party spite?

In answer to this piteous appeal Connecticut returned the deprecated "slap in the face." How else can we interpret the overwhelming victory of the gallant Democracy of that State? Here was the question propounded by the *Post*; there, among the archives of recorded events, lies the terrific answer. There can be smoothing over or explaining away the verdict to those who understand the issue, thus presented and joined.

One more word: In view of the fact that a United States Senator was to be elected, the heaviest fight was made on the legislative ticket. This was looked upon as the strategic point and it was here that the Democratic triumph was most decisive and most significant.

## "The El Dorado of Scoundrelism."

It is much more pleasant to agree with our Radical contemporaries than to disagree. This profound maxim is the result of a thoughtful study of the following remarks of the Boston *Globe*. They are our own sentiments in a nut-shell—a little more pointed and tart perhaps than we should have expressed them, but not more so than we *feel* all the while:

Our country is a nominal Republic; but in its revenue laws, its "Sanborn contracts," its system of spies, informers, and moieties, it is, to the business man, one of the most distressing of despotisms. * * * We wonder that any shrewd pickpockets and housebreakers should pursue their calling under the watchful eyes of the police. Their gains are notoriously uncertain, and, on the whole, do not amount to the wages of an honest and skillful mechanic. Besides, their occupation is illegal, and subjects them, at any moment, "to edge of penny cord and vile reproach." What fools these sneaks and ruffians are! A humorist might suppose that all they have to do is to go to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, by a little management, get permits to plunder the people. * * * On Houisiow Heath and the Dedham turnpike the profits are precarious; on Central or India wharf they are sure. Our revenue laws would be tolerated in no despotic Government in Europe. They are simply, as Prof. Rogers says, introductions to the "El Dorado of Scoundrelism."

"El Dorado of Scoundrelism" is a good—very good. This is the judgment of one of the high priests of the temple, who has ministered day and night before the altar. His opportunities for knowing have been such that we are not at liberty to dispute anything he may say. Yet the pages and messengers of the party—the uninitiated—the *State Journals* in short—would have us believe that the "El Dorado" is one of unadulterated honesty. A difference of opinion merely, between those who *know* and those who *don't*.

While we are upon this subject it may not be improper to drag another late high priest to the confessional. He, too, knows that whereof he speaks; and this is the style in which he dishes up "the vulgar offenses of the Republican party against the moral sense of the country which have destroyed its enviable prestige and made its management a reproach a shame."

1. The violation of law in abetting an audacious conspiracy by which the State of Louisiana was given over to a band of knaves who had plundered the public treasury and had been defeated in a popular election.

2. The systematic debauching of the politics of several Southern States, by which they have been rendered bankrupt, and the very idea of legislative government made odious and contemptible.

3. The creation and support of a combination for plunder in the District of Columbia which has loaded the city of Washington with an intolerable load of debt, enriched a cabal of politicians, and discredited the Capital.

4. The steady, persistent, and shameless persecution of the merchants of this metropolis by an army of spies and extortioners, assisted by United States officers, who divided with thieves and informers the price of their degradation.

5. The recent unheard of conspiracy between the Treasury department and an obscure politician, by which the latter was enabled to steal out of the public revenue some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the officers of the government were ordered to assist him in these depredations.

6. A management of the national finances so made up of dishonesty, incompetency, and gross carelessness that nothing like it has ever been seen in history, touching one day the criminal and the next the burlesque, vibrating between the Idiot Asylum and the Penitentiary.

7. A contemptuous disregard of the solemn pledges of the Conventions of the party, in reference to retrenchment, honesty in disbursements, and the reform of the Civil Service.

8. And finally an open and cynical interference with popular elections in every State where the Republican party is divided, in favor of the corrupt and immoral element, and in bitter hostility to those who stand by the ancient ways and desire to give to their States a capable, honest, and reputable administration.

We think no intelligent person can candidly deny that the administration has been guilty of these acts, and that in most of them it has had the support of the majority in Congress. We hold that they cannot be excused or condoned. I passest our comprehension, therefore, how any Republican, if he has conscience enough to take the trouble to inform himself of the truth, can support such an Administration in a course which can only lead to the gravest evils for the country, and the utter and shameful ruin of the Republican party.

That will do. It would be "pressing a falling man too far" to add another word. The trouble is that in this part of the moral vineyard there are but few of that nondescript class of Republicans so fulsomingly appealed to in the last sentence quoted above.

## State Press.

In the last issue of the Tuskaloosa *Times* we find Col. E. A. POWELL announced as a candidate for Chancellor of the Western Division. The *Times* very truly says that "Col. POWELL is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and worth. He is a sound and safe lawyer, a man of most excellent private character, and would make a first rate Chancellor. He has troops of friends who will hail the announcement of his name, as a candidate for Chancellor, with pleasure. Being a popular man, he will be hard to beat. If elected, we feel that we can pledge in advance, a faithful, fearless discharge of the duties of his judicial office."!

The Birmingham *Independent* agrees with the St. Clair *Aegis* that there is no necessity for making repudiation an issue in the approaching canvass. It says:

We have a higher, holier and nobler work on hand; it is the wresting of our State affairs from the hands of the Philistines, who have the Samson in withes, but thank God, his eyes are sound, his strength is restored to its pristine greatness, and the great desire of his heart and soul is to expel from the high places of the State, its present rulers. There is something excruciating to the manhood of a true and spirited Alabamian, in beholding those recreant sons of a noble State holding the reins of power, and we consider their removal from office, by the popular will through the ballot-box, paramount to everything else, at this juncture in our political affairs.

If those who advocate Repudiation, (as they themselves term it) are in earnest—if they mean what they say—they will not force the question upon the people at this time; because if they put the State on that issue, and the people decide against them, there will be no longer any ground for the plea that the people have not endorsed the validity of the bonds. The Radicals are a unit against Repudiation. The Conservatives are divided upon it. True, the Radicals as a party, have no mind of their own; on that or any other subject except the negro. That party is a mere machine—operated and controlled by a handful of white office-seekers. It grinds just such grist as the operators throw in, regardless of its quality or effect upon the State. And on a question of Repudiation there is no doubt that it would have stores of money at command, for use in the campaign, as also any aid that could possibly be rendered in that or any other manner by the bondholder's government at Washington. Then again the argument would be made against the Democratic party in other States, especially in the North, that it is "a party of Repudiation;" and Alabama would be held up as an example of what might be expected if the Democrats should get control of the National Government. Now whether the argument would be effective or not may be nothing to us. It would subject us and the whole country to *a great risk*, however, which it would not be discreet to take upon our shoulders—Let Repudiation as an issue in the canvass—"sleep the sleep" is our advice—

The Opelika *Times*, speaking of the so-called race issue, pertinently and truly says:

Now the Democratic and Conservative party of the State, have formed no new issue. They propose simply to accept the issue already formed by Republicans, and to insist upon that unity of the white race, which radicals have effected as to the negro race. This is the true meaning of the race issue.

This is the only view which the facts of the case warrant us in taking of this great question. It is all false that it seeks to deprive any man of any privilege or immunity "on account of race, color, or previous condition"—unless it be one of the "privileges" or "immunities" of the negro to hold office in defiance of the will of the majority. If this be the case there is no longer any use in holding elections. We had as well enthrone "King KUFFEE, of a shanty" at once. The S. J. will second the motion.

Referring to the plan of organization recommended by the State Executive Committee, the Marion *Commonwealth* says:

If the plan of organization suggested by the State Committee be carried out in every county in the State, our next State Convention will be composed of delegates selected by the people, and, fresh from their constituents, will doubtless represent the wishes of the people as expressed in the beat and county meetings.

This is the first address issued by a State Committee—that has contained such fully, fair, and equitable suggestions to the people on the subject of party organization; and if the people do not control the various meetings of our party they will themselves be to blame. Let every man do his duty this year in perfecting a working organization, and next November Alabama will be under the control of those who alone are qualified to establish and administer good government.

The Selma *Daily Echo* gives this excellent advice to young men:

Be not ashamed, young man, of honest toil, although it may fail to your lot to domany pleasant things. Every one is not expected to be placed in "easy positions" until they have become drilled and skilled in their several vocations. We have known many a young man that suffered his "muck pride" to lessen him greatly in the favor of his employer, and finally be discharged; as we have known "kid-gloved gents" to sue, in vain, at the feet of honest maidens for their hearts tendered and refused—and yet be rejected. Demean thyself so that thy daily toil may be a subject of pleasant remark, and not a subject of contempt, to the truly sensible, and our word for it, you will overcome many obstacles that now seem retarding your progress.

And again, be honest in the sight of God and man; for although you may deceive the latter, you certainly cannot the former, and the knowledge of which will make a fearful inroad into your character, that will invite stain upon stain, until you are likely to lose *self-respect*—the very last thing you want to give up—and become a fearful dupe to a conscience that "sears as with a red hot iron," and you are finally plunged into blackness of darkness, with no one to aid you into the realms of light; and no one to condemn save *self*.

The Lafayette *Clipper* learns that:

In every county, there are many patriotic citizens who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the public good and are announcing themselves as candidates by the score, for the various county offices; and what is remarkable, most of them have a great sympathy for the widows and orphans, and that they may have an opportunity for distributing their sympathies, many of these candidates for the Probate Judgeship wish to show their appreciation of this Apostolic doctrine, by taking charge of the estates of the unfortunate widows and orphans.

We commend the foregoing to the careful consideration of Col. W. The Col. is a very kind hearted man and yearns towards the widows and orphans. He would visit them with great pleasure, if the Radicals of this county would only lay the predicate by electing him to the Judgship.

The LaFayette *Clipper* suggests the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen and friend, Judge JEFFERSON FALKNER, for the Chancellorship of the Southern Division. Judge F. would fill that high position with honor to himself and the State. On the subject of his well known merits, qualifications, &c., the *Clipper* says:

He resided in East Alabama from the first settlement of the country until about the close of the war, when he removed to Montgomery. Judge Falkner is a truly self-made man as any that ever lived among us. He resided in this town for about twelve years, during which time he had a large practice, and especially so in the Circuit Chancery, in which he was eminently successful. And we are credibly informed that Chancellor Clark, who was one of the best Chancellors this State ever had, regarded him as one of the best Chancery lawyers in the eastern part of the State. And we can state from our own personal knowledge, that no man who knows Judge Falkner will ever doubt his integrity. Up to the war in politics, he was a States Rights Democrat, and since the war, we are informed that, while he has not taken active part in politics, he has acted and voted with the Conservatives. His name is in his part of the State, where he is so well known, would be a tower of strength to any ticket with which he is connected.

## A Singular Comparison.

Some sage writer, CHATFIELD, we believe, has compared the State machine to an hour glass, which has its period of utility and its succeeding period of uselessness. The sands gradually cut away the small aperture through which they flow, and, at the same time, grind down their own rough points and angles; so that between the enlarged aperture and the diminished grains the hours run more speedily away, and the glass grows valueless. So with the form and substance of a government by the people; by struggling against constitutional restraints their accredited representatives extend and enlarge the powers of government while they weaken and wear out popular resistance, until the proper pristine balance between the two is destroyed, or rendered valueless. Hence, no matter how well poised government may be at first, its constant tendency is towards derangement; and against this tendency the only barrier is a wholesome conservatism of view and conduct on the part of the people, and a just appreciation of their powers and responsibilities on the part of their representatives. But, the balance once destroyed, the sole remedy is the restriction of the enlarged and perverted powers, and the extension of that which has been curtailed by the friction of years, which amounts in the aggregate to what we call reform. Or you may go on till the machine is obliged to be turned topsy-turvy and thrown into disorder if not dashed in pieces, by Revolution.

A negro woman named Harriet McRea, who lived near Oak Grove, on the M. & E. Railroad, at the plantation of Mrs. Lomax, in attempting to cross a creek on a foot log yesterday, fell into the water and was drowned. Her body has been recovered.

## Grange Convention.

A Convention of Patrons of Husbandry from the Counties of Choctaw, Hale, Marengo, Greene and Sumter, met in Eutaw on the 1st inst., and held two days. The Convention was called to consider transportation matters. The Committee reported as follows:

1st. Discrimination by transportation lines, on communities remote from competing lines, is odious and tyranical and at war with justice and the best interests of the farming community.

2. That in absence of competing lines, it behooves farmers to seek new markets, unless the old markets unite with the farmers in securing equitable rates of transportation and relief from the present river and rail monopoly.

3. That by getting out of debt there will be perfect relief from the evils complained of, and to that end Patrons pledge themselves to go as far as possible upon the cash system.

4. That the various counties interested in this work send delegates to a Convention at Demopolis on the 4th Wednesday in May.

5. That at such Convention of Patrons, Delegates should come prepared to pledge their subordinate Granges, (contiguous to the Warrior and Bigbee rivers, and A. & C. railroad, and the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad,) to support any independent boat or boats, that will adopt a just and uniform rate of transportation, and finally, that to secure success in our great object, a full attendance from every county, with power to act, and pledge of the farmers of this section of the State, is absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Councils of the several counties that may send Delegates to the Convention, to be held in Demopolis, on the 4th Wednesday in May, to take steps to ascertain the probable amount of cotton and agricultural productions of every kind, that may be raised, to be sent to market next fall and winter, from their several counties, and report the same to the Convention.

## ALABAMA NEWS.

The Courtland *Reporter* says: It afforts us pleasure to announce to our readers that Maj. W. V. Chardavoyne was, at the election on Monday last, chosen Mayor of Courtland. Maj. C. will make an efficient officer and the people of Courtland will not suffer no detriment under his administration. The colored troops fought manfully, but our gallant Major won the fight.

At the recent term of Etowah Circuit Court, W. H. Hall was convicted of murdering his wife in 1865. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The case was from Cherokee county on change of venue. A man named Bowen was convicted of murder of Able and sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment. A new trial was granted in this case, as one of the jury was not a registered voter.

The Rockford *Enterprise* complains that the mail route from Jasper to Blount Springs is a complete swindle throughout. This route was bid off by Hines, who sub-let it to Mr. Atkins of Winston county. Whether Hines fails to pay Atkins or not, we are unable to say, but we are certain that the riders, we say riders, because there has been no less than a half-dozen, do not pay their board, black smith bills, lay goods bills nor even their whiskey bill. The fact of the business is they "owe every body and pay no body." Often, this mail is stopped for days, and even weeks at a time, compelling our citizens to carry the mail at their expense. We hear complaints from the citizens in every direction. They have sent petitions to the Post Office Department time and again, for the redress of their wrongs, but all to no avail. There is but one thing that can be done to relieve us, and that is for every man in the county, to call at this office and sign a petition to Congress, to change this route from Blount Springs, to a post-way to Warrior Station.

Rev. Mr. Boykin, Sunday School Agent of the Baptist Church in this State, has during the past year travelled nearly six thousand miles and organized 113 Sunday Schools.

The Times says the Talladega Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, convened in Gadsden on Friday morning, the 3d inst. This body consists of all the ordained ministers and one lay delegate from each church in the bounds of the Presbytery, which we believe includes all Northeast Alabama. They have now present twelve ordained ministers, four licentiates, and about the same number of lay delegates. In this body the different interests of the church are reviewed and the ways and means devised for their perpetuation.

Eureka Iron Company, five miles below Birmingham is turning out fifteen to eighteen tons of pig iron daily, and expects to reach 20 tons a day soon.

Decatur Ala., is looking up. Several business houses and residences are spoken of, while the ground has been broken and work commenced on others.

Mrs. Eliza West, of Marion, Perry county was in her garden at 11 o'clock last Thursday morning and at 1 o'clock, p. m. she was a corpse. She was stricken with apoplexy.

The Selma *Messenger* says that Capt. Pack, who was removed from the Post Mastership of Marion, to make room for a negro appointee, is not and never was a republican. He is a true Democrat and most excellent gentleman.

The *Times* urges the citizens of Opelika to put in a bid for the location of the Southern Presbyterian University in that city.

The monthly expense of the Selma city government is $5,341.

The Selma Young Men's Christian Association elects officers as follows: President, P. G. Wood; Vice-President, R. C. Keeble; Corresponding Secretary, E. T. Stewart; Recording Secretary, E. Z. Bell; Assistant Secretary, W. B. Moore; Treasurer, E. C. Silsby; Librarian, J. E. Prestridge; Executive Committee, J. H. Franklin, Joseph Hardie, J. P. Armstrong, C. W. Hooper, H. C. Keeble.

## Dallas County Tax Payers League.

At a meeting of the Dallas County Council of Grangers, a report submitted by a committee was adopted. The report says:

* * * * * *

It is believed that within seven years not less than $200,000 has been illegally taken or improperly appropriated by officers of the county. Every dollar thus taken or appropriated has been at the expense of honest men. The sum thus seized and squandered would pay twenty-five per cent of the total individual indebtedness of the people of the county; or, it would furnish all needful supplies for making this season's crop. The process of appropriation is still going on; and as there is no reasonable prospect that those who own the property, pay the taxes, and bear the burdens of local bad administration, will shortly be able to correct the evils of the situation in which they are placed through the agency of the ballot-box, it seems to us necessary to invoke other legal instrumentalities for the protection of the community.

The report then urges the formation of an Association to secure, if possible, legally, the rights of the people and to this end the following articles were agreed to:

To secure honesty and efficiency in the administration of local affairs, and to bring to proper legal punishment county officials guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, we hereby unite ourselves in an association which shall be known as the Dallas County Tax Payers League, agreeing, and binding ourselves to each other, as hereafter provided:

Article 1. When one hundred names are hereunto subscribed, W. E. Beaird, James H. Robinson, and George Phillips, or any two of them, may call a meeting of the League, when a permanent organization shall be effected by the election of the officers hereinafter provided for.

Art. 2. The officers of the League shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee of ten.

Art. 3. Each member of the League is to promptly communicate to some member of the executive committee any fact that shall come to his knowledge implicating any officer of the county in violations of law.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to hold meetings for consultation or business as often as may be proper; to keep a record of all facts communicated to it in accordance with section three of this agreement; to institute civil or criminal proceedings as may be proper against any officer of the county against whom it may have sufficient evidence of any unlawful act; to employ the necessary council for the prosecution of proceedings begun by it; and through the president of the League to call upon the treasurer for the means required in the discharge of its duties.

Art. 5. Each member binds himself to pay to the treasurer of the League the sum of five dollars when called upon by him at the instance of the executive committee, provided, that one dollar of this sum shall be paid at the time of subscribing this agreement, and that not more than one dollar shall thereafter be called for at one time, and that no call shall be made until sixty days shall have elapsed from the date of the preceding call.

Art. 6. And to the prompt and faithful observance of all the conditions and stipulations of this agreement, we severally and individually pledge our honor as gentlemen.

## Eufaula Vindicates Herself.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Eufaula held last Thursday evening. The following addresses, offered by the Committee to draft it, and whose names are attached thereto, was unanimously adopted. In accordance with request of our friends to publish it in the ADVERTISER, we give it as early an insertion as possible. It speaks for itself, and deserves to be filed away:

### Address.

EUFAULA, Ala., April 9th, 1874.

*To Our Fellow Citizens:*—The undersigned committee of fifty, among the oldest citizens of this community, was appointed by the desire and unanimous vote of a large assembly of the people held, irrespective of party, at the City Hall, in Eufaula, on the evening of the 28th ultimo.

Anonymous correspondents, whose communications have been vented upon the public through the channels of the *State Journal*, at Montgomery, have recently assailed our people, as the enemies of peace and order, and charged them with the authorship of the riot in this city on the 23rd of February last. Then, at the opening of last December term of the city court of Eufaula, they were called upon to listen in patience to a tirade of mendacious and offensive accusation, uttered from the bench in the shape of a charge to the grand jury, by a person occupying that high station, who prostituted it to the purposes of injustice, and availed himself of this unmerited chance for a respectable audience, to malign the community in which he lived, and utter slanders upon it, which could not there be replied to.

It is remembered that, speaking of the white people here generally, he contrasted them unfavorably with those of other sections of the State; that he characterised us as a mob; stated that we proscribed and endeavored maliciously to injure those who differed with us in political opinion; denounced us as law-breakers and law-defyers; charged that we were unfriendly to the interests of the colored man, and that with evil intentions we had introduced and favored the order of Patrons of Husbandry, which he stigmatized as nothing less than a second edition of the Ku Klux; claimed that we were unpatriotic, and that we sympathised with criminals, and habitually strove to screen them from punishment; declared that some of the most prudent and respectable lawyers at his bar deserved to be, and but for his mercy, would be stricken from the rolls, for giving certain legal advice to parties whom he desired to punish; and foully aspersed the City Council of Eufaula, by the assertion that they were enemies of public order, and the abettors and apologists of murder!

The duty with which this committee has been charged by the authority of the public meeting which appointed it, was to prepare, for the consideration of our fellow citizens, an address, whose faithful statement of the real facts should repel these wicked slanders, and fix the blame of the increasing lawlessness and crime in our midst where it justly belongs.

In coming forward to bear testimony to the existence of some things calculated to mortify the minds of the community, and of lamentable occurrences which threaten its peace and best interests, we are free to acknowledge that we have no pleasant task to perform. We feel ourselves commanded by a reluctant sense of duty to ourselves as a community—and, coveting as we do the good opinion of our fellow citizens throughout the State, we shall endeavor to discharge the duty of our vindication from false accusation in the spirit of fairness and justice. We shall not descend into every fact and particular which justify the statements we shall make, since that would fill a volume, but we hold ourselves ready, whenever it is properly demanded, to produce irrefutable evidence of the truths which we assert, and we pledge our honor and veracity for the accuracy of all the matters and things contained in this Address, to which we respectfully invite the consideration of a candid public.

In the first place we assert that the white population of this community has been slandered, by the accusation that they were the author of the riot which occured in this city at the municipal election of February last.

A large majority of the people here, composing as it does the bulk of the intelligence and substance of our inhabitants, claimed the right to elect a council of citizens to whom a prudent constituency would be willing to entrust the important duties of the city government; with a Marshal and a Clerk, who had been tried in the balance and found not wanting, and a Mayor, whose prudence, honesty of purpose, capacity and established character, fully justified the public confidence.

In opposition to the right thus claimed by that majority, a ticket, with an incompetent black candidate for Marshal, and a black pauper, who signed his name with a cross mark, for Alderman in one of the most important wards of the city, was started by a few designing leaders, backed mainly by ignorant and irresponsible negroes, many of them the lounges and vagrants who infest our streets, and most of them, even if correctly inclined, without the capacity to understand their own interests, or comprehend the consideration justly due to those who bear the burdens of taxation. These colored people influenced by this opposition, and with their prejudices aroused to antagonism against the whites, appeared at the polls on the day of the election, in a temper which manifested their desire to generate disturbance. The influence of mean whiskey was plainly visible, and green hickory sticks freshly cuts as if for the occasion, were noticed in the hands of some of them not notorious as observers of the peace. Yet such were the precautions adopted by the city authorities and the managers that order was preserved and the voting went on quietly for several hours; until at length an overbearing negro, with a drawn knife in his hand, unlawfully entered into the voting enclosure and undertook to enforce by violence the reception of the ballot of a black man well known to be an idiot! This unlawful conduct met proper opposition from the Democratic challenger, and the intruder was by him promptly ejected from the enclosure. A negro under the influence of liquor, and armed with his green hickory stick immediately took up the intruder's quarrel; a difficulty ensued; blows were exchanged, and the pistol firing commenced, the first shot being fired by a negro. This shot provoked firing in reply. Is there any cause for wonder that under such provocation, a riot should have taken place? The same provocation would have brought it about in the most quiet city in the Union. Intelligent citizens, however peaceably inclined, would nowhere have remained passive under such insult and aggression. The riot occurred, not as we believe by accident, but as the natural result of causes which have long been at work in this community, and which have lately developed themselves in a greatly increased bitterness of feeling on the part of the blacks towards the whites and a greatly increased boldness and frequency of crime, committed mainly by the former.

This unhappy state of affairs we are reluctantly forced to declare is mainly due to the wicked influence of one individual in our midst, Elias M. Keils, Judge of the City Court of Eufaula.

This man, who occupies the bench without having ever been a lawyer, without ever having made the slightest preparation for the discharge of his judicial duties by the practice, or even the study of that profession which in every well regulated government finds its most honorable and as it were its closing and crowning reward in the high position which he rashly and recklessly ventured to begin with, obtained that position in the first place, by the false pretence practiced by him upon the Bar and the people, that so soon as he received from them the compliment of an election, he would resign the office in favor of a certain gentleman of the Bar who was competent to fill it. This was the distinct understanding by which he imposed upon a large number of the people whom he thus defrauded of their votes.

As soon as it was ascertained that this agreement was not to be carried into effect, but that Elias Keils would attempt to execute the functions of a judge his entire bar, with one single exception, addressed and presented to him a respectful request in writing, that he would resign his office, and the reason assigned by the solitary lawyer who did not join in this request, for so abstaining was, as he stated, that he knew the judge would come to him as his best friend for counsel on the subject, when he too would advise him to resign. Such action as this by an entire bar has probably never before, in the history of American courts, been forced on the profession; proverbial as it is for respect and deference to the bench. The incumbent determined to pay no heed to the united remonstrance of his bar. He retained his seat upon the bench, and there is no unprejudiced man of any party, who dare deny, that he has so demeaned himself ever since, as to make it where he presides, that it has long since become an admitted burlesque, and a public mockery. He has lowered the dignity of his tribunal to that degree, that no respectable man feels any pride in the country where he dwels, and possesses intelligence sufficient to have an idea of what a court should be, can think of it without humiliation.

Let any disinterested stranger enter the "place where justice is judicially administered" by this official, he will catch no glimpses there, of justice in its majesty; of punishment, with its terrors for the evil-doer; of an impartial, righteous law, speaking its thunders to the guilty, and its assuring judgments to those who abide by and regard it. He will witness there—what we have to look upon every other day, and term after term—only the leanings and the blunderings of a magistrate destitute of that instinctive sence of justice which might keep him from such errors in his high position, destitute of the information indispensible to the decent discharge of its simplest duties, and at the same time without the conscience to feel any regret for the ignorance and incapacities in the one respect, or the pride to be ashamed of his gross deficiencies in the other.

Since he has officiated as the presiding officer of that court, he has alarmingly demonstrated, how injurious can be the influence upon good and public morality, of an otherwise insignificant person, who happens to be an ignorant and unscrupulous judge. Of this evil influence we propose to instance some examples.

The Grand Jury, being the indispensible and initial agency in the punishment of all crime, it is especially desirable that its proceedings should not be criminals themselves. The laws as well as the immemorial customs of our country, have always demanded that this important body should be composed of the best and most reliable of its citizens; of men of "honesty, intelligence and independence of character, and of sound judgment." Yet this judge, has permitted black members of his party, fresh from the cells of the Penitentiary, convicted thieves with the stench of the county jail still hanging around them, and malefactors, under indictment for larceny, to sit upon the Grand Jury, and have their names starring at him from his State docket, to sit and serve, term after term, and draw their pay as Grand Jurors in his court! Can any man seek for any other palliation that he was ignorant of his power to prevent this degradation of his court, and purge the panel of such villains. For, while he complacently suffered these black villains to sit there unmolested, upon his own motion, he dismissed a number of respectable, intelligent, and honorable white citizens belonging to the opposite party to his own, among them gentlemen who had worthily represented the State, in the Legislature, in its better days, for reasons, at one Term, best known to himself, and another, because, as he alleged, these distasteful jurors, at a time when it was difficult, if not impossible to obtain any other currency, had expressed their willingness to receive such as he could tender in payment money, notwithstanding his aversion to its circulation here.

He has further disgraced his courtroom by allowing a black member of his party, convicted of larceny, and then under bond to answer any indictment that might be found against him for that crime, to officiate in his court, and be stationed at the entrance to its bar; so that gentlemen of the profession, who were compelled to enter there, could only do so by permission of a negro whom they had "probable cause" to believe to be a felon. The employment of such characters in the execution of the laws, cannot fail to diminish that respect for them which it is the cherished object of wise government to increase and to preserve.

Among many outrages upon the law which he has perpetrated as a judge, and which have had a direct tendency to increase crime in our midst, we call the special attention of the public to that remarkable one, whereby he undertook to destroy the power of the peaceably and most excellent government to punish violations of its municipal regulations by guaranteeing an acquittal, to every offender who would appeal to the City Council of Eufaula, by the assertion that they were enemies of public order, and the abettors and apologists of murder!

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blacks that there was a *prima facie* presumption in their favor that they had not been paid by their employers, and a sympathetic admission that the wronged laborers had a right to make up their losses by becoming thieves.

In the relations which the two races occupy to each other in this country, and in the present state of affairs around us, when the frequency and immunity of stealing is the great disheartening curse of the whole country, a more mischievous utterance could scarcely fall from a judge's lips. It is not surprising that negroes have since been heard to say that the poor colored people should not be punished for stealing and to refer to this charge as good authority for the opinion. Who wonders, with such loose talk from the bench, listened to by an ignorant, unreflecting and needy set of misguided people, that the crime of larceny should flourish broadcast in this community and increase, as it has done of late, until every species of property has become its prey, and every honest man, white and black, is shocked at its universality and all but ready to despair of any peaceful remedy for its repression?

Among many other improprieties committed by this official on the bench, happily unexampled in the judicial annals of the State we shall content ourselves by referring only to that one, in which in his effort to screen a party charged with forgery, he performed the rare manœuver of pocketing the indictment. And when detected in this act and forced to have the paper filed he suspended from office the sheriff of the county for telling nothing to Montgomery for his arrest of the accused, appointed a negro to succeed him and afterwards, possessing himself again of the indictment, sent it by a negro member of the grand jury back to that body with a verbal message of recommendation, petition, or command, we scarcely know which, that they should reconsider it. The only excuse that can be offered for

# Advertiser and Mail.

W. W. SCREWS, M. M. COOKE, } Editors.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, April 14, 1874

All Communications intended to promote personal interests must be paid for.

News Letters solicited.

No attention paid to Anonymous Letters, or letters written on both sides of the paper.

The DAILY ADVERTISER, the oldest daily paper in Middle Alabama and with one exception in the State, is published every morning except Monday, at TEN DOLLARS a year; FIVE DOLLARS six months; TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city.

The WEEKLY ADVERTISER (Wednesdays), a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; ten copies SEVENTEEN DOLLARS AND A HALF; fifteen copies TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order or Express, or by sending the money in a Registered Letter.

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THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.


## This is for Your Eye.

Now is the time for extending the circulation of the Weekly ADVERTISER. No one will dispute its value as a news, miscellaneous and political paper. It will bear comparison with any of its cotemporaries, North or South, and to Alabamians is more valuable than any other can be. Show the paper to your neighbors and friends, and get them to join in. The ADVERTISER ought to be in the hands of every voter in the State. Cannot you go to work and send us one or more subscribers?

Remember that this is the year for an election to fill nearly every office in Alabama, from Governor down. It is of prime importance that the Democratic and Conservative party shall succeed, and there is no better way of getting up the proper spirit than by the circulation of such newspapers as the ADVERTISER. All Conservatives should do their utmost to increase its circulation, as they can thus most materially contribute to the success of the cause.

By subscribing now the paper will be received during all of the coming campaign, for two sessions of the Supreme Court, and the entire session of the new Legislature. Bestir yourselves, friends, before the campaign opens. A little time will soon secure a club of twenty or more subscribers.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Copy 1 year | $ 2 00 |
| Clubs of 10, 1 year | 17 50 |
| Clubs of 15, 1 year | 22 50 |

In getting up clubs it is not necessary that all should go to the same post-office. We send them to any point desired.

## A Disgrace to the Age.

The just and caustic review of the judicial career of ELIAS KIELS, Judge of the City Court of Eufaula, which we print in full on our first page this morning, unfolds a state of facts shocking to contemplate. The wonder is—*not* that a riot occurred in Eufaula on the day of the last election, but that it did not occur sooner, under such influences as this great Radical Luminary shed around him. The meeting which authorized the preparation of this address was composed of men of all parties, who had become disgusted beyond endurance with the lawlessness of this man KIELS. The address is signed, we believe, by Republicans and Democrats—whose high, unimpeached and unimpeachable character stamps every word and line of the terrible indictment with the signet of absolute verity. To that indictment comment can add nothing, and we therefore refer the reader to our first page for particulars.

## The Press on the Late Elections.

The leading papers north of the Potomac are just now engaged in discussing the meaning of the late Democratic freshet which overwhelmed cities and towns in that quarter. The Democratic and Independent press assert that it bodes the utter overthrow of the Radical party, and so far as we have been able to observe, the Radical papers have barely enough courage left to whisper a faint denial. Here are a few specimens of the general as well as the local drift.

The Chicago *Tribune*, late the leading Republican newspaper in the Northwest, says:

There were local elections in all the cities and towns of Ohio. The result was a general defeat of the Republicans wherever there was a party contest. In Illinois, Iowa and Michigan, the same general result attended the elections. The Republican party was disastrously beaten in nearly all places where it made a party issue, or where it united with the temperance people.

It appears pretty evident, from the result of the elections in Ohio, that the entire German population and a very large portion of the native vote who sympathize with them have abandoned the Republican party forever. It has been but a very few years since every city in Ohio, without exception, had a Republican Government. Today, the Republicans have not control of one of the cities. Cleveland and Dayton have outdone even Cincinnati in their majorities against the Republican party. The same may be said to have occurred in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The Republican ascendancy in these States has for several years been maintained by this vote, which is now lost to it, and most likely lost forever.

* * * * *

The general lesson taught by the April election is that the Republican party has received a premonitory stroke of the general paralysis that it will experience in November, 1874. Its discomfiture is inevitable. It is abandoned—as in Connecticut—by the disgusted people, who have tired of its corruptions. It is left to its fate by every man who *feels the rigor of taxation and the extortion of the plunderers*, and its end will be accomplished in the fall by the great body of the agriculturists.

Says the New York *Herald*:

"Belshazzar's grave is made!" In a great emergency the republican party has been found lamentably wanting, and this never happened in our country to any party but power consequently passed into other hands.

The Washington special to the Baltimore *Sun*:

The Democratic triumph in Connecticut, with the successes of the same party in the important municipal elections in various parts of the West, have added much strength to the growing conviction that the republican party will lose the next House of Representatives.

Says the Pittsburg *Post* (dem):

To cure the country of Radicalism Butlerism, Grantism and kindred afflictions, administer Jayne's "vermifuge" and Sanborn Pills, in full doses. The effect is magical. See the certificates from New Hampshire and Connecticut. For sale by all Radical office-holders.

The New York *Tribune* (L. R.), thus accounts for the "milk in the cocoanut."

The disclosures of a grasping, overreaching disposition on the part of the men in power, disgust for moiety grabbing and salary grabbing, for Butlerism and Simmonsism, and for the men at Washington who uphold dishonest administration and defend corruption, have all had their effect on the vote.

Thus the Milwaukee *News* (D):

We may look now for new indications in Congress, and in the various centres of Radical power, for a breakdown of the whole concern. The result in Connecticut clearly proclaims the sinking of the Radical ship. Its passengers and crew will soon be separated on the stormy waters which have engulfed it.

This seems to be the general opinion in all Democratic and Liberal quarters. To multiply quotations would only be to repeat those already given.

Now, let us see what the Radicals have to say about it. Says the New York *Times* (Grant's own):

In a few towns there are small Republican gains over the vote of last year, but taking a general view of the election, it cannot be denied that the tide set the other way.

* * * * * *

But it can be said now with entire safety that the result does not in itself prove that the Republican party has lost confidence of the people nor that the Democratic party is to rule in its stead.

Oh! of course not! The people *always* vote against the party in which they have full confidence—that is, according to the *Times'* logic. But there are some few other papers which do not wear the Administration collar, and they are more disposed to speak what they think of the results—local and general.

The Cleveland *Herald* (Rep.) says:

We have been worsted, whipped, most outrageously whaled. There is no use denying it. . . . But what is the cause of the dreadful disaster? What upset our coach, kicked over our dash, spilt our milk, and threw our fat in the fire? Thereby hangs a tale or a bunch of tales, each one with a weighty moral dangling at the end.

The *Herald* refers of course to the Cleveland election, which resulted as follows:

| 1874. | | 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angel, Dem. | 10,188 | Greeley | 6,193 |
| Price, Rep. | 6,568 | Grant | 10,012 |
| Glazier, Pro. | 659 | Black, Pro. | 170 |
| Dem's ahead | 3,590 | Rep's ahead | 3,819 |
| Total vote | 17,514 | | 16,375 |

Of the Milwaukee election where LUDINGTON (Ind Rep.) beat O'NEILL, the reform candidate for Mayor (LUDINGTON 7,326, O'NEILL 6,509) the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rad.) says "the election of Mr. LUDINGTON is due to a desire on the part of a majority of the voters of this city to honor an honest and capable officer, and especially to keep the municipal government out of the hands of professional politicians and rings who sought to use a party organization to advance a selfish purpose." It *denies* that it was a Republican victory.

In Toledo the vote was 6,370, and the Democratic majority 500, against GRANT's majority of 600 in a total of 5,400. The Toledo *Blade* thinks it sees a sufficient cause for this in the "persistent and long-continued efforts that have been made to *convince* the people that the Republican party has become corrupt." It couldn't be expected of the *Blade* to say that the people had become convinced. The people themselves said that.

The Detroit *Free Press* says of the returns of the town elections in Michigan:

The falling off in the Republican majorities cannot fail to be remarked. In some localities this loss of strength by the Administrationists is fairly amazing. It is safe to say from the results at hand that the Opposition have gained immensely in the relative number of Supervisors in the respective counties. Our reports, covering a wide region of territory, uniformly show this result. The temperance furore, except in one or two places, did not affect the contests in the slightest.

The Pittsburg *Detroit* comes boldly up to the confessional in this style:

The better and safer way of meeting the issue is to meet it squarely, and acknowledge that the people are tiring of the corruptness, disposition to intrigue, and imbecility that many men put in high places by the Republican party have shown through the past two years. The storm has been brewing long enough for all the world but those at the helm to see and note it. From the inception of the Credit Mobilier scandal the party ship has been struggling through the breakers down to the present day, and the farther it travels the more threatening the character of the breakers. Those in command have been warned and besought, but to no purpose; until the best and most patient of crews that ever manned a political vessel has at last grown mutinous.

The New York *Post* speaking for the decent Republicans of Connecticut, thus interprets the meaning of the Democratic victory:

We are opposed to the prostitution of the civil service to personal greed; we are opposed to contracts by which the national revenue is shared between the nation and political speculators; we are opposed to the oppression of commerce for the enrichment of political favorites. As between the reform of these abuses and the ascendancy of the party, you are for the party and we are for reform. We will take our chance of success with a new man. So the Republican party goes down with its Senator, and for the first time since the war Connecticut will put a man into the Senate who calls himself a Democrat. This may mean also that Connecticut will soon dismiss one or two of the Administration members of the lower House.

The *Philadelphia Bulletin*, a journal that was never known to oppose Radicalism or ring measures, does not regard the overthrow of the Republicans in Connecticut so much the result of "apathy or indifference" as of substantial cause. It says that the Democracy "won its victory, in spite of the fact that there was a great deal of serious disaffection in the ranks of the Democracy, so that a large vote was diverted from the regular candidates, and that the men upon the Republican ticket were popular and of unexceptionable character.

## State Press.

A short time since the S. J. made an insulting proposition to the young men of Alabama to "come over and luxuriate in the green pastures furnished to all the honest and capable by the great Republican party of the Union." As a matter of course the "pasturage," so rich, green and inviting, was to be provided out of the proceeds of taxation. That is the only way in which such "pasturage" arises in this country. We all know that the Republican or negro party provides no such pasturage out of taxes paid by its membership because the whole party in this State does not pay enough tax to run one session of the Legislature. Hence the proposition of the S. J. amounted to this: Come over young men, and eat and sleep and be "hail fellow" with the colored troops, and we will see to it that your brethren of the white race foot all the bills out of what little substance has been left them by war, cotton worms and Radical taxation! To this invitation, the Jacksonville *Republican* returns the following indignant answer:

The young men of Alabama scorn your offer, Mr. Radical. * * * We speak as one of the young men of Alabama, and for them, when we say that death were preferable to the dishonor of association with your sort.

This is very tart, but we are not prepared to say that it does not reflect the feelings of every high-spirited young man in the State. Construed in the light of patent facts the invitation of the S. J. was dishonoring, because it held up to young men the prospect of spoils, to be wrung from their own flesh and blood, as a recompense, or bribe for the desertion of their principles. A proposition of this sort is on a par with that which the seducer makes when he offers to rob the old man and endow the daughter with his jewels and gold if she will consent to her own dishonor. It should, therefore, nerve every young man in Alabama to deeds of the highest emprise in the work of his State's redemption. That would be the most fitting response to the proposition of the Radical party, submitted through its mouth-piece—the S. J.

The Tuskegee *News* thus interprets the late statement that "Mr. HOAR is opposed to the SUMNER Civil Rights Bill." The contest for the Massachusetts Senatorship is the theme—commenting on which the *News* says:

Mr. Hoar, it will be seen, makes a strong bid for the Democratic vote by allowing a friend to declare him as opposed to the Civil Rights bill of Senator Sumner, and that the latter mistook his man when, in exstacies, he exhorted him to "take care" of it. We shall not be surprised to see Mr. Dawes, by way of effect, develop something extremely liberal on the same line in the course of a day or two.

In a long and able article on the subject of "Conventions," the Southern *Argus* takes occasion to say. "We believe that in the exigencies of the campaign upon which we are entering, no conservative citizen will be guiltless of a great offence who puts himself in antagonism to the regular nominee of a convention of his party for any office, where such nominee is not morally unworthy or mentally unfit. If the people in each county do their duty, the nomination of an unworthy man is an impossibility."

This is as true as Truth itself. The convention cannot *possibly* do harm if the *people* take it in hand. But if they fold their hands in sluggish disregard of their own rights and allow "the machine" to be run by interested parties the fault is their own and not that of the convention. Let the people, in this trying emergency, act with the resolution of old SIMON GLOVER when his daughter, the Fair maid of Perth, offered to take the direction of an important affair off his hands, "No;" said he "when the winds are fair and the waves are smooth the pilot will let a sea boy trifle with the rudder; but, by my soul, when the waves arise and winds howl *he stands by the helm himself*."

This is a time, if there was ever a time, when the people should thrust the "sea boys" aside, and stand by the helm themselves. And now is the time—the accepted time—in which to arouse the people to a realizing sense of the dangers that environ the State. It will be too late if we wait until a few weeks before the State convention. Now or never is the moment in which the press must discharge its duty. But the matter must not be allowed to rest wholly with the press. The people must themselves put shoulder to the wheel and assist in pushing forward the great work.—They must make it their business to talk with and arouse their neighbors. They must bring personal magnetism to bear. Two or three words of direct, personal remonstrance or appeal are worth a dozen newspaper homilies.—We therefore hope that every newspaper reader will resolve himself into a committee of one to get up an interest in the coming election; and we make a personal appeal to all of our readers to inaugurate the good work. We promise them, if they do so, that they will be astonished at the result. That result would be the redemption of Alabama by not less than a majority of 25,000 votes. We have seen local applications of the plan recommended and in every single instance it worked magnificently. In one place, where it was more perfectly carried out than in the others, it converted a previous Democratic majority of 38 into a majority of 112 out of a total poll of 124. The difference arose out of the fact that in the latter case every Conservative voter (but two) was brought to the polls and these, by the exercise of their personal influence on their Radical friends and neighbors induced all but six (including some twenty colored men) to vote with them. One ounce of stubborn fact, like this, is worth several pounds of theory—because what was done there can be repeated in every beat in the State of Alabama. And the best of it is, it requires only one man to begin the work. Reader—be that *one man*. Ponder the following remarks of the Birmingham *Iron Age*, and resolve to "act—act in the living present."

The Radical party is sustained by the pride of power, the prejudice of race and the zeal of ignorance—they will vote as a unit for *any man* whom their leaders may propose. On the other hand, the Conservatives have a fair working majority; they hold the wealth and intelligence and moral power of the State—*will they throw these advantages away for want of organization?*

The *North Alabamian and Times* of the 9th, has the following:

We announce in this issue of our paper, Judge W. B. Wood as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 4th Judicial Circuit. Judge Wood is very well known to the voters of this district and he needs no recommendation from us. He once filled the position to which he aspires, with credit to himself and satisfactorily to the people. If his fellow-citizens see proper to bestow upon him the office again we are confident that he will faithfully perform its duties, and will, as heretofore, merit their approbation.

Speaking of the Confederate "memorial day," the Troy *Messenger* indulges the following true and gallant observations:

Again, with the return of Spring, with its singing birds, beautiful flowers and green leaves, patriotic ladies of the South are preparing for "Decoration Day," the 26th of April, now generally set apart for the decoration of soldiers' graves with flowers and evergreens. Yes! to woman, whose patriotism and grateful remembrance of the heroic dead, no changes of time or fortune can destroy, is due the honor of keeping fresh and fragrant in the hearts of the people of the South, amid business cares and political campaigns, the memory of the men who so bravely laid down their lives for what finally proved to be a "Lost Cause."

## A Denial.

The S. J. will *guess* at things, and the consequence is that its dainty little fingers are always burned. Now one or two days ago it guessed (but stated the guess as a fact), that the ADVERTISER had charged "indiscreet utterances" to the Greensboro *Beacon*, Livingston *Journal*, Henry County *Register*, Wilcox *Pacificator* and perhaps one or two other newspapers. The ADVERTISER did nothing of the sort. We do not choose to be more explicit.

THE S. J. finds some occult meaning the use of the word "conservative" by this paper. If our commentator does not become more astute we shall be disposed to change the orthography to "common 'tater"—and few in a hill. How was it that he failed to observe that we put an "e" after "th" in spelling "the?" Such evidences of wicked design ought not to pass unnoticed.

## A Slight Mistake.

The Selma *Times* thus explains the cause of its, heretofore, unaccountable hostility to the Montgomery ADVERTISER.

When we opposed the payment by the State of fraudulent and illegal debt and were told that we were a repudiator who would sacrifice the honor of the State and destroy her credit, we were compelled to come to the conclusion that those who used such language were not warranted in doing so and we resented it. When treated courteously we shall always be pleased to reciprocate but we are not yet in a condition to relish the Sir Oracle style or contemplate serenely the big I ultimatums. We reiterate in conclusion that we wish no war with the ADVERTISER and sincerely desire to be on friendly terms with it.

To this indictment we plead "not guilty," and place our files at the disposal of the *Times*, or of any gentleman it may commission to examine them, for proof to the contrary. We have used the word "repudiation" to express the logical sequence of the position assumed by the *Times* on the bond question, but never in any offensive sense. We have done this because the definition of the word "repudiate," according to WORCESTER, is "to disown obligation for"; and if we have not wholly misconstrued the *Times* platform, it proposes that the State shall "disown obligation for" any bonds which may be "fraudulent and illegal." This is also the platform of the ADVERTISER. The only difference between us is as to the manner in which the alleged "fraud and illegality" should be made manifest. This shows *conclusively* that we have never charged "Repudiation," to the extent indicated, on any newspaper in an offensive sense. But not choosing to leave a matter of such delicacy to mere inference, we took occasion, in the outset of this campaign, to reproduce, from the Shelby *Guide*, an exact definition of its position on this subject, and to state, in addition, our belief that it also defined the position of *all* who espoused that side of the question. With that definition before them, we felt sure that our readers would understand just what we meant by the word "repudiate," and its cognates, whenever occasion or convenience might require us to use either. Not only this; we have time and again quoted largely from newspapers occupying the same position which the *Times* does, as also from the *Times* itself, in full and explicit definition of their several positions—thus putting all chance of doing them injustice beyond the reach of possibility. From these positions we have time and again *argued* that the ultimate end would be repudiation. If our logic was faulty the *Times* could, doubtless, have shown wherein. If it was *not* faulty the conclusions of logic are not charges. Thus, the *Times* has argued that the position assumed by the ADVERTISER would *result* in fastening upon the people a vast burden of debt, fraudulently created. Against its arguments we have opposed counter-arguments, which satisfied us of the contrary. But if the *Times'* arguments had overthrown ours, we should not have thought of holding that the *Times* had charged us with seeking to impose an unjust burthen on the people. We have all along understood it to mean that such would be the *logical sequence* of our position, and if its logic could prove that fact we should feel disposed to censure our *position*—not the *Times*.

We come now to examine that excellent little joke of the *Times* about "big I ultimatums" and "Sir Oracles." Our files are once more at its disposal; and if one solitary sentence can be found, penned and printed since this campaign opened, which will bear the construction placed upon it by the *Times*, we will retire from the tripod and confess our total unfitness to edit an important newspaper in an emergency so all-important as this. That is a fair challenge and we mean every word of it. The one great study and effort of our whole career has been to conciliate—tone down—*harmonize* conflicting views and contending elements, in order that success might the more certainly crown the efforts of our great party in November. This being the case why should we have defeated our highest aim by doing that which we were most sedulously seeking to *avoid* doing? We saw that the *Times* was nursing some real or fancied grievance against us and, therefore, resolved to precipitate an understanding. We have it now; and since it amounts to nothing more, at the worst, than a misconception of our meaning it should be settled without difficulty. But, in order to make assurance doubly sure, and that nothing may come up hereafter to mar the *entente cordiale* we unreservedly retract every word heretofore uttered by the ADVERTISER which may have been construed by the *Times* in an offensive sense and cheerfully tender all due apologies.—This we intend as a full cancellation of everything unpleasant in the past—*on both sides*, if the *Times* will so accept it. And if there is any other conservative newspaper in Alabama, which feels as the *Times* has felt on this subject, we beg to include it in the *amende* offered above. We cannot afford to fight our *friends* when there are so many "great big *fat* tories down there on Pedee," who merit our attention, and who are delighting themselves with the "waste of ammunition," which they see going on in our camps. Besides, it is quite clear that we shall *all* have to lay some pet theory of policy on the altar of our country and wisdom suggests that now of all others is the most favorable time to begin it.

## Who Took Him on the Other Side?

"Who took him on the other side?"
A pair of soft blue eyes, full of tenderness and tears, looked up into mine. Sorrow lay on the lips that questioned me.

"On the other side! What do you mean, my darling?" And I looked wonderingly at the child.

"Baby, I mean." The little one's voice trembled. "He was so small and weak, and had to go all alone. Who took him on the other side?"

"Angels," I answered, as steadily as I could speak, for the child's question moved me deeply—"Loving angels, who took him up tenderly, and laid his head softly on their bosoms, and sang to him sweeter songs than he had ever heard in this world."

"But every one will be strange to him. I'm afraid he'll be grieving for mother, and nurse, and me."

"No, dear. The Saviour, who was once a baby in this world, is there, and the angels who are dearest to Him take all the little children who leave our side, and love and care for them just as if they were their own. When baby passed through to the other side, one of these angels held him by the hand all the way, and he was not in the least afraid; and when the light of heaven broke upon his eyes, and he saw the beauty of the new world into which he had entered, his little heart was full of gladness."

"You are sure of that?" The grief had almost faded out of the child's countenance.

"Yes, dear, very sure. The Lord who so tenderly loves little children—who took them in his arms and blessed them when he was on earth—who said that their angels 'do always behold the face of my Father,' is more careful of the babes who go to him than the tenderest mother could possibly be."

"I am so glad," said the child. "And it makes me feel so much better. Dear baby! I didn't know who would take him on the other side."—*Children's Home.*

## The State Medical Association

The Medical Association of the State of Alabama will meet in the city of Selma at 12 m. to-morrow. This association is now firmly established, but it would doubtless be desirable to have a larger membership and a fuller attendance on the annual associations as the usefulness of the body would be thereby promoted and its influence extended in the State.

Until we attended the meetings of the Dental Association in this city some months since we had no idea of the great value of such associations. There we had the pleasure of witnessing the operations of the system and of seeing how admirably adapted to the ends of science they were. They give to the many all the benefits of the knowledge, observation and experience of the few. They shed light on all subjects discussed, from all sides. Place a single calcium light in a dark room and brighten it to any degree you will, the rays will illuminate but one side of the objects on which they fall. Place a number of such lights at different points in the same room and all sides become bright as day. It is thus with the light of intellect in its play upon all subjects of discussion between man and man. However bright one may be, there will still remain some point in the subject under consideration on which it cannot or will not fall. But when a number of such lights are brought to bear they illuminate even the most remote recesses. This is accomplished in the medical world by means of these associations, which bring together the best men and most enlightened exponents of the science for a comparison of views, a general discussion of the principles and practice of the healing art and the creation of a refining and ennobling *esprit du corps*. Many diseases, for example, are peculiar to certain localities, if not confined to them; and physicians accustomed to deal with these can give to their co-laborers, in districts where such diseases are uncommon, the practical information necessary to their successful treatment. Again, it is impossible for any one physician to keep himself informed of the progress in every department of science which affects his profession; but where a number of thoughtful men come together, each member gives and takes—learns and teaches. Besides this, it is evident that there is no better way of testing the value of any particular theory than by exposing it to the ordeal of open discussion. Either it will be strengthened and finally accepted, or its hollow insufficiency will be conclusively demonstrated. In either case both physicians and patients are the gainers. The social intercourse at these annual meetings rubs off the rough corners of the mind, sweeps the cobwebs from the brain, and strengthens the fraternal tie which should bind together all men whose purposes are one and the same, and whose religion is the good of humanity.

This, we take it, is the way in which such organizations as the Medical Association of Alabama are regarded by all laymen, and it is hoped that the meeting about to be held will be as successful, and as serviceable, as its most ardent friends desire.

[For the ADVERTISER.]

## Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

NUMBER TWO.

This order has nothing to connect it with the far past except its ceremonies and the emblems of an order that flourished in the early days of the Christian church, with which some of its friends have endeavored to identify it; and, such is the proneness to mysticism among us that some would make it tangible being co-eval with the existence of man; and I do not think any one will have the temerity to deny that Adam was, to say the least, the first *Odd Fellow*, if he was not the founder of our order. But whether it had its origin in the remote ages of antiquity; whether it sprung from Adam or Noah the pillars on which it is based—Faith, Hope and Charity—are eternal and cannot be shaken, and the principles which it inoculates—Friendship, Love and Truth—are of God, and the benevolent purposes which it constantly promotes and inculcates in the communities where it flourishes most, demonstrate to the world that its cultivation is calculated to prove a blessing to any people. Its government is not unlike the civil control of the United States before the late war. There is a great head in the "Grand Sire," and Grand Lodge of the United States, "Grand Masters," and State Grand Lodges, Local Lodges governed by their own by-laws, and independent, except in their conceded powers. Of late, statements have been made in several newspapers that there are Lodges of this order, composed of colored men. This is a mistake, as the following extract from the laws of the order which are made by the Grand Lodge of the United States, will prove: "No person is eligible to admission into the Order of Odd Fellowship, except free *white* males, of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe."

Odd Fellowship is simply an extension of the family relation, and its secrets are nothing more than family secrets, or church secrets, that are important to themselves, and would not benefit the public if they were known. The object of the institution is to afford pecuniary assistance to its members. The money paid for initiation, and for degrees is held in the Treasury, to be appropriated for the relief of the sick and the unfortunate. That such is the case may be seen by referring to the constitution and by-laws of any Lodge. The Lodges are so connected that when one of their members is traveling he can obtain any assistance which may be requisite, and the Lodge affording the assistance can draw upon the one to whom the brother belongs who has received it. This arrangement shows the value of the secrets of the order. An individual belonging to a Lodge in Alabama can gain admission into any Lodge in the world; and if traveling in this or a foreign country he can if sick, or deprived by misfortune of his funds, obtain what he may require. This is a great advantage, and gives a value to the institution which must commend it to the approbation of all. But without its secrets, it would not possess this value. Unless the brotherhood had a language known only to themselves, the order would not know its members; but having the same it can recognize them wherever found. Such is the great object of the secrets. In regard to its principles, there is no secret. These are embodied in the constitution of each Lodge, and in the addresses delivered on various public occasions, and in the works devoted to the Order. No Odd Fellow ever takes an obligation not to develop the real principles of the Order; he simply obligates himself not to communicate the signs and pass-words. Neither party politics nor sectarian opinions can be admitted or discussed. The secrets of this benevolent Order, then, are just as harmless as its motto, regulating of all its members *Friendship, Love and Truth.*

## Startling Report from Washington.

From the New York Sun, April 4.]

A strange report reaches us from Washington. It is to the following effect:

President Grant has become terrified at the effect of the Sanborn swindles and the moiety exposures upon his own standing and prospects. He thinks Butler is a good appendage to part with, and Senator Conkling he loves no longer. He has resolved upon dismissing Richardson, Sawyer and Banfield all at once. He is likewise looking forward to other changes in the Administration, but these will first be made. At the same time he has made friends with Morton and Logan and the Southern men, and sees that inflation is popular.

Richardson is to be succeeded by Columbus Delano as Secretary of the Treasury, while J. W. Douglass, now Comissioner of Internal Revenue, expects to be Assistant Secretary in place of Sawyer. Mr. Banfield will doubtless be succeeded by some one among the members or relations of the Delano family.

Whether this programme will really be carried into effect or not is uncertain, for what mind he has Gen. Grant changes very often.


Get your Photographs taken in the Rembrandt style at Lakin's gallery Market street.


## A MODEL FARM AND FARMER.

### Imitating His Example Will Produce Wealth and Prosperity.

From a gentleman who visited Mr. W. L. Ingram, at his farm near Uchee, Russell county, Ala., a few days since, we learn what Mr. Ingram "knows about farming:"

His working force is three stalwart sons and himself. His lands are what are known as the "Uchee hills," and have been in cultivation many years—some as long as forty years. His crop for the present year will be, small grain one hundred acres, corn thirty acres and cotton thirty acres, besides a liberal acreage in peas, potatoes, &c. He has good orchards of fine fruit trees, all in a thrifty condition and well cared for. The growing crop of wheat, one variety—the "blue stem"—is now waist high on an average, and all bearded out. This wheat is very early and weighs sixty-five pounds to the bushel. Another variety the "Tappahannock," (the seed obtained from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington,) is a most excellent variety, but much later than the former, and being not yet in the "boot;" and measuring two feet in height.

The past year he has made from his horse and cow lots as much or more splendid manure than he can haul out and apply to his crops.

The rye is now headed out, and in many places five feet high. This he has been cutting, curing and feeding to his horses for three weeks. He says they eat it with greater relish than any feed given them. The oat crop is fine, a great portion being over knee high. All these crops are on old land, without any fertilizer.

His barn is a large and substantial one, with excellent stables attached to well protect all his horses. He has now eight colts under two years old, all sired by his own horse. The shelters for his cattle, with troughs to feed in, are large, substantial and comfortable. Horses, cattle and hogs in good condition.

He has sold since the war horses of his own breeding and raising to the amount of $1,850, besides supplying all the demands of his farm for stock.

There has been no year since the war that he has not sold to his neighbors as much as three thousand pounds of pork, and some years much more, or in which he has not had corn, peas, potatoes, rye, wheat, or oats one, and sometimes all to spare to his neighbors, and at moderate prices.

A nice suit of jeans, the work of his wife in spinning, weaving, cutting, and making, was shown the visitor.

We forgot to mention that he has had pulled down and rebuilt during the past winter more than two miles of old fencing, besides repairing good deal.

The above is vouched for as the results of the energy, labor and toil of honest, hard-fisted "Bill Ingram" and his worthy family. All honors to them.—*Col. Enquirer.*

## Grange Fees.

From the Gadsden Times.

GADSDEN, ALA., April 1st, 1874.

*Mr. Editor*:—Permit me to correct some errors I see in your paper of March the 26th, over the signature of "A Granger." He says truthfully the largest number that can join the order as charter members is 20 males at $3 each 60,00
10 females at 50 cents each 5,00
65,00

The fee as attained by the Worthy Master and Executive Committee is 20,00
Off for the National and State Grange, leaves 45,00

Then one-half of that goes to the Deputy for his services, and $22 50 goes into the Treasury of the Subordinate Grange. That is the maximum amount, the least is 9 males and 4 females, which makes $20—$20 off for the National and State Granges and you have $9 left, which is Deputy fee. Ten females and eleven males may organize a Grange, fee $38. $20 off leaves $18 of which $9 goes to Deputy and $9 to the Grange. If there is less than 20 members the Deputy takes the fees and pays out of it the State and National Granges, and the balance is his fee. If 21 or more members, take out $20 and divide the balance. Again, A Granger says you have to spend for seal, regalia, &c., $48 more. That is an error. Your seal of the best quality can be purchased for $5, and the regalia can and is made at home for about $10 for fifty members. So far the writer got the $36 25 for organizing cannot tell, as I know of no such law in any State.

I ask this correction in justice to the Master and Executive Committee and for the good of the Order. And for the above fees the Deputy has to visit the Granges from time to time for their instruction, &c.

W. B. JONES.

## Etowah Granges.

From the Gadsden Times.

On the 31st ult., Col. W. B. Jones, District Deputy, organized a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at Rees', in this county. The following were the officers: J. R. Gilliland, Master, John Busby, Overseer, R. Sauls, Lecturer, John Rees, Chaplain, T. T. McBrayer, Secretary, F. Mase, Treasurer, J. H. Bishop, Steward, D. E. Mastell, Assistant Steward, C. O'Neal Gate Keeper, Mrs. Jane Gilliard, Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. N. Shephard, Ceres, Mrs. Mary Gilliland, Pomona, Mrs. M. McBrayer, Flora.

He also organized a Grange at Greenwood on the 30th ult. The following are the officers: J. B. Rogers, Master, W. N. Hammack, Overseer, L. F. Reed, Lecturer, D. F. Keener, Chaplain, H. B. Walker, Secretary, M. L. Brock, Treasurer, J. J. Walker, Steward, P. E. Cunningham Assistant Steward, H. A. Overs, Gate Keeper, Mrs. H. L. Brock, Ceres, Mrs. N. Johnson, Pomona, Mrs. W. Hammack, Flora, Mrs. D. F. Keener, Lady Assistant Steward. The order is growing rapidly in this District.

## Crops and Caterpillars.

When we take into consideration the immense floods, that have greatly impeded all farm work in this county, the crop prospects on the uplands are excellent. A considerably larger area of soil has been devoted to small grain, than ever before. Instead of the exception, it is now the rule to see fields covered with the beautiful verdure of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and large crops of corn have been pitched, already; and in most places are excellent stands of the latter. The rains, of course, have set back our river planters, somewhat; but none of the lands subject to overflow had been planted, and very little even ploughed. Those planters rather rejoice that the flood came this early in the season; for the chances are very strong to escape the sometime April, May, June and even (though rarely) July freshet. After all, the much-abused caterpillar is a good "institution," for by his annual visits and ravages he has at last brought the planter to a sense of this folly in trying to raise so much cotton and so few provisions. We understand that the woods on North River, in this county, are already alive with the moths that produce the caterpillar. The policy with the farmers over there should be to starve them out by failing to plant food for them.—*Tuskaloosa Blade.*


DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence as may be seen from the following testimonial:

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one whp has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefitted. Since I have been so helped by its use six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines and before she could use half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has just now come home from a visit five miles away.—MRS. THOS. MCFARLAND.

TATUM & WILKINSON, have a supply of Jno. S. Dunham's celebrated Yeast Powders; those whose use them like them, they are unequalled for purity and strength; "TRY THEM."
mar29d&wcm.


## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, April 14, 1874.

Dr. J. C. Pope, formerly Mayor of Eufaula, and one of the most eminent physicians in the State, died at his home in Eufaula, last Saturday.

The Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association, of Mobile, will commence their Fair on the 5th of May, and continue it five days.

John E. Owens concluded arrangements last Thursday for the lease of the *Varieties* Theatre, New Orleans, commencing with the next season.

Lawyers who wish copies of the Head Notes, January term 1874, can be supplied by application in person or by letter at this office. Price $2,00.
w&d t f

The healing hand of Time is clearing up the late bloody wounds of war. At the late election in Connecticut, Mr. Charles D. Yale, formerly of Richmond Va., and an Ex-Confederate, was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Wallingford in the legislature.

From a reliable citizen of Butler county, we learn that several genuine white shad have been caught in Pigeon creek, in that county this season.—This creek empties into Escambia river, which goes into the bay of Pensacola, and thence to the Gulf.

Rev. J. B. Cottrell, a well known and able Methodist minister, now stationed at Selma, has been transferred to Owensboro, Ky., by Bishop Marvin. He leaves on Tuesday next, with his family for his new home. His friends will sincerely regret his departure from Alabama, and follow him with their very best wishes.

Montgomery Lodge No. 6 I. O. O. F., will celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of their order in the United States, by attending Divine Worship at the Protestant Methodist Church, on Sunday, the 26th, in full regalia. We learn that the pastor of that church, Rev. Mr. Jones, has consented to deliver a lecture appropriate to the day and the occasion.

Mr. E. Beebe, of this city, has turned his attention to the practical encouragement of German immigration, and with his usual success. We learn that a number of immigrants—the first installment of three hundred—will reach this city in a few days and be colonized on the South and North Railroad. Success to Mr. Beebe and his praiseworthy enterprise, say we.

The Augusta cotton pool closed last Wednesday, with one hundred and seventy-two deliberate guesses and eight hundred and fifty dollars in the pool. Of the estimates Charleston contributed twenty-five, Savannah thirty, Macon eight, Rock Hill, South Carolina, seven, and Montgomery eight or ten. The lowest is 3,410,097, while the average of the one hundred and seventy-two estimates is 4,178,383. There are only eight estimates below 4,000,—twenty-four between that and 4,100,000 and only four above 4,400,000. The figures of receipts in the New York *Financial Chronicle* of September 4th, are to decide who is the best guesser. His reward will be the money in the pool.

The ladies of the Memorial Association are taking their usual patriotic interest in the approaching Decoration Day ceremonies. As the 26th will fall on Sunday it has been deemed best to postpone the exercises until Monday the 27th inst. A full programme will be published in due time. Those who are willing to do so are requested to meet a committee at the cemetery, on Saturday morning, the 25th, as much work is to be done, in properly arranging the grounds for decoration, and it will be necessary to do it on the Saturday before. All who can contribute wreaths are also requested to send them on that day. They will be taken in charge by a committee on the ground, and carefully preserved until Monday. This should be a labor of love with all our people, young and old.

We are pleased to know that Mr. W. W. Beasley of this city will establish "The *Standard*"—a seven column weekly Conservative newspaper—

Advertiser and Mail.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

County of Montgomery.

## Mere Mention.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—"The New York *Herald* threatens war if the financial policy of the West and South is persisted in. Very good.—We are in favor of the next war. Let New England secede."

IT is announced that Queen VICTORIA will visit Germany during the summer.

COLORADO has eight hundred and sixty-eight miles of railroad, and five years ago had not one.

AMONG the rare things given PATTI in Russia is a canary bird of gold as large as life, with a bill of pearl and diamond eyes.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* wants some of the female crusaders to visit that city and try and remove some of the bars from the mouth of the Mississippi.

THE Convention of the Georgia Medical Society, at Thomasville, was fully attended. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. DeSassure Ford, of Augusta; Vice Presidents, 1st, Dr. Roddy, of Forsyth; 2d, Dr. John M. Boring, of Atlanta; Secretary, Dr. J. T. Johnson, of Atlanta; Treasurer, Dr. O'Daniel, of Twiggs. The citizens of Thomasville extended much hospitality to the members of the Society.

QUEEN VICTORIA, noticing Sir CHARLES DILKE's criticisms of her civil list, remarked: "It is strange for I remember having him, as a boy, on my knee and stroking his hair. I suppose," added her Majesty, "I must have stroked it the wrong way."

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana declares that in townships where no *separate* schools have been provided for them colored children can attend the common schools on an equal footing with the white children in such locality. The physic is working in a direction the "philanthropist" never intended.

ROZENTHAL, the celebrated French chess player, recently performed at Paris another of those surprising feats for which he is so famous. He played at the Palais Royal twenty-seven games of chess at once with that number of the best French and foreign chess players. ROZENTHAL won twenty-three games, three were drawn, and he lost only one.

A YOUNG man named GEORGE FALK, in Baltimore, took three ounces of laudanum and five grains of morphia, with the intention of committing suicide. A physician ordered that he be made to walk rapidly until the effects of the poison should be overcome. His father walked with him until exhausted, and then policemen had to take him in hand by turns, until he had walked fifteen hours. It was with great difficulty that he could be kept on his feet. His life was saved.

GUIZOT is now eighty-seven years old. He lives in modest apartments and receives company, which is intellectually very brilliant, in a room without a carpet, and a single oil lamp. His daughters live with him and assist him in his literary work. Tea is served at GUIZOT's, but a visitor remarks, "one don't go to GUIZOT's to eat, but to talk and to think."

FOR some reason that is not very apparent, Germany is increasing her fleet in the waters of Japan. Orders have been telegraphed to the commander of the German frigate Arcona, now in Australian waters, to proceed forthwith to Japan, and the admiralty has also received instructions to get ready for sea immediately an iron-clad frigate and a corvette for the same service.

IN the case before the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, in which MACAULEY, of New York, and STERN Bros., of England, brought suit against certain State officers of Louisiana to prevent the execution of the Funding law of that State (which virtually repudiated a portion of the debt due the plaintiffs,) the Court ruled that the officers of a State could not thus be brought before the United States Courts. Previous decisions given determined that a State could not be sued in the Federal Courts. Judge WOODS said that "though the court might enjoin a State officer from doing injury to third persons under an unconstitutional State law, a suit against a State officer to enforce a contract of State was either a suit against the State, which could not be entertained, or a suit against nominal parties without interest, and should be dismissed." The case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

## The New Currency Bill.

The following is the bill just passed by the United States Senate and about which the New York *Herald* threatens war.

A bill to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of the national banks and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.* SEC. 1. That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to National banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National bank notes," approved July 12 1870.

Sec. 3. That each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as part of its reserve required by law one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in the cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

## What Negro Rule will do for Alabama.

The appropriations of the South Carolina Legislature which has just adjourned, amounted to $1,798,270.55. No wonder the tax payers are praying for relief. Of this amount $400,971.13 was for public printing; $365,000 for legislative expenses; claims against the Legislature for furniture, &c., $279,069.42, contingent fund, $45,000; sundries, $52,180; salaries, $162,200; public asylums, $193,850. It will be seen that with the exception of the last three items, the entire amount was expended by the Legislature, In the session of 1868-9 the legislative expenses were $181,839, and the cost of printing $12,000. This was the first year the State was in the hands of its present rulers. During the six years since then, the amount appropriated for these two purposes alone was steadily increased from $93,839 to the enormous sum of $1,032,240. We agree with the Charleston *News and Courier*, which publishes the figures of this startling exhibit, that there is no need for comment.

## The Rise and Progress of Radicalism.

It is sometimes profitable for parties, as well as individuals, to look back upon the Past and note former landmarks, that they may be the better enabled to judge the direction in which they are travelling, and estimate the rapidity with which the current of events is bearing them onward.

IN 1831 WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON established the "*Liberator*" newspaper at Boston. The next year, assisted by ARTHUR TAPPAN and others, he founded a number of "Anti-Slavery Societies" in the Northern States. These societies were to "rely exclusively on moral and religious influences to promote emancipation," and to "avoid all political action on that subject." They distinctly affirmed that Congress had "no right to interfere with slavery in the States," and declared that their "principles led them to reject the use of carnal weapons for the deliverance of the slaves." In 1834 he, and his societies, were mobbed in what are now the hot-beds of Radicalism. In 1836 the House of Representatives of the United States Congress voted to reject all anti-slavery petitions without reading.

In 1840 the societies, on a fundamental disagreement, formally separated. That wing which followed Mr. GARRISON, in 1844 assumed the position that "the compromises of the Constitution, on the subject of slavery, were immoral," and that it was therefore "sinful to swear to support that instrument, to hold office or vote under it," and that the Union of the States, under that Constitution, was "an agreement with Hell and a covenant with Death, which should be forthwith dissolved!"

The other wing, however, still adhered to the Union and the Constitution, and, a short time after their separation from the GARRISON wing, organized "the Liberty party," and nominated JAMES BIRNEY for President, and THOMAS EARLE for Vice President.—In 1844 they renominated BIRNEY, but substituted THOMAS MORRIS for EARLE. In 1846 DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, flung his celebrated firebrand proviso in the face of Congress and the country, pending the discussion of a bill authorizing the President to use $2,000,000 in the negotiation of a peace with Mexico. It was rejected; but at the next session he renewed it. It was again rejected, however, after having passed the House, by the vote of the Senate (ayes 21 noes 31).

At the Buffalo Convention, held Aug. 9. 1848, the freesoil whigs and democrats, who had "bolted" the nominations of their respective parties, met "the Liberty party" and after a short incubation hatched out the "Freesoil" or "free democratic" party. At this convention a platform was adopted declaring that it was the purpose of the new party "to maintain the rights of free labor against the aggressions of the slave power, and to secure free soil to a free people; that slavery in the several States, which recognized its existence, depended on State laws alone, which could neither be repealed nor modified by the general government, and for which the government was not responsible, and that the party did not propose to have Congress interfere with slavery in the States, &c." On this platform MARTIN VAN BUREN was nominated for the Presidency, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for the Vice Presidency—but they received only 291,263 votes out of a total poll of about 3,000,000.

On the 4th of August 1852 this party held its second National Convention and nominated JNO. P. HALE for President and Geo. W. JULIAN for Vice President.

The platform, on which they appealed to the country for support, declared, among other things, that the compromise measures of 1850, by their *invasion of the sovereignty of the States* &c., were inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of democracy and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they were claimed to be an adjustment; that no permanent settlement of the slavery question could be looked for except in the practical recognition of the truth that slavery is sectional and freedom National and by leaving to the States the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of fugitives from justice." HALE and JULIAN received on this platform 157,296 in a total poll of more than 3,000,000.

Then came Mr. DOUGLAS' Kansas-Nebraska bill and a renewal of the slavery agitation which, as the foregoing votes shows, had well nigh subsided in 1852. This bill became a law on the 31st of May, 1854, and thereupon great excitement and indignation (?) spread throughout the Northern States. Its passag was called a "gross breach of faith," because both of the great parties of the country had gone before the people in 1852, pledged to a support of the compromise measures of 1850. But the compromise measures of 1850 had nothing to do with the matter; it was the unjust compromise of 1820 which Mr. DOUGLAS' bill repealed, The old-old fable of the Wolf and the Lamb was repeated on a larger theatre; and the free soil party grew apace, and flourished amid the excitement. It also gathered much nutriment from the Ostend circular, whereby it was proposed to buy Cuba and pay Spain $120,000,000 for it. This circular came of a conference, between the United States Ministers to England, France and Spain, held at Ostend, a little seaport of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, and its chief sting was in its tail *i. e. "provided*, if it be necessary to prevent emancipation in the said island, that it be taken by *force*. The recognition of VIJIL, as the envoy of Gen. WM. WALKER (the great filibuster) by the President was another pretext for anti-slavery agitation. This, and the proposed acquisition of Cuba, were looked upon as means to the great end of extending and strengthening the influence of the Southern States On the 20th of May, 1856, CHARLES SUMNER made a most slanderous and uncalled for attack upon South Carolina, for which Mr. BROOKS, two days afterwards, assaulted him in the Senate Chamber with a small rattan. This added fuel to the flame already sweeping through the North and furnished the Revolutionists the very plea they had so long and so vainly sought. The first fruits of the advantage thus given them was the election of N. P. BANKS to the Speakership of the House of Representatives in 1855-6. The disruption of the old Whig party and the formation of the Know Nothing, or American party followed, and in 1856, when the various conventions were held, the handful of men, who supported HALE and JULIAN four years before, had grown to formidable dimensions. Their delegates met on the 17th of June at Philadelphia, assumed the name of "The Republican party," nominated JNO. C. FREMONT for the Presidency and Hon. WM. L. DAYTON for the Vice Presidency and adopted a platform of principles which, among other things, declared that "the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions;" that "the federal constitution, *the* RIGHTS of the States and the Union of the States, shall be preserved," and that "the constitution confers on Congress sovereign powers over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit therein those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery." FREMONT'S vote on this platform was 1,341,264, against 1,836,169 cast for Mr. BUCHANAN, and 874,534 for Mr. FILLMORE.

Inspired by this manifestation of popular strength, the Revolutionists now, for the first time, began to show forth the purposes on which they were bent. The States, which had passed under their control in the elections of 1856, nullified the fugitive slave law of Congress, by means of what were called "personal liberty acts," and in divers other ways manifested that utter disregard for constitutional restraints which subsequently resulted in war. Then followed "the Lecompton bill" of 1857, for the admission of Kansas, out of which arose the Democratic schism on the subject of "Squatter sovereignty" and a fresh addition of strength to the ranks of the so-called "Republican party." In Oct., 1859 old JOHN BROWN led a gang of murderers and assassins into Harper's Ferry and fired the first gun of the war. After that, because of the undisguised satisfaction with which the Northern Republicans saw Southern blood follow the knife and bullet of the assassin, there was but the semblance of peace between the sections until the South saw the men who had applauded that deed elevated to power in 1860, when, in order to protect herself before it should be too late, she withdrew from the Union.

On the 16th of May, 1860, the so-called "Republican party"—the aiders and abettors of old JOHN BROWN—met in Convention at Chicago and nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for the Vice Presidency. The platform was, in the main, a rehash of that on which FREMONT had been defeated four years before; but there was this additional plank, bearing upon the point of this present sketch. "The maintenance inviolate of *the rights of the States* and especially of the *right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions*, according to its own judgment exclusively is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend." This plank was intended to cover the right of the Northern States to nullify the laws of Congress; it was certainly not intended to have any bearing South of the Potomac, because Mr. LINCOLN, who was elected upon it by an exclusively sectional vote, was within the first month after his inauguration actively engaged in using the Army and Navy to prevent its application to the States of the South.

From that day to this, the history of that party may be traced in the yet warm blood of our brothers and sons. It is, therefore, unnecessary to review it here. But mark where it stands to-day! We here nothing now about "the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively." We have shown that up to 1860 not even the Revolutionists themselves dared to dispute this fundamental theory of Government. It was *universally* conceded to be sound, unimpeachable doctrine. So far as the history of parties in this country can be said to show anything, it shows that the Democratic doctrine of States Rights was the doctrine of every voter in the United States. But "Progress" has been at work since 1860—and whither has it borne the country? For Heaven's sake look around and answer for yourself. We have no wish to recapitulate the thick-following series of misfortunes. It must suffice to say that when Reason dropped the sceptre it was caught up by Insanity, and that since 1861 the United States have been a vast mad-house—controlled not by the prevailing frenzy of the madmen. But Connecticut and New Hampshire have proven that Reason was only stunned—not destroyed—and that she is beginning to reassert her wholesome sway. With her restoration we shall have peace—but not before.

## A Bale to the Acre.

The *Southern Cultivator* for April is full of excellent suggestions for the farmer. On the culture of cotton, Oconee, Clark county, tells how he made a bale to the acre on poor land, as follows:

I now propose to tell you how I made a bale of cotton on one acre of poor land last year, and to show I saw one ploughing affect a piece of cotton. The acre on which I made a bale of cotton (451 lbs.) was poor land when I commenced with it. The manure used was 40 bushels cotton seed and 200 lbs Quiet-hour fertilizer to the acre. I commenced on the 14th of May—laid off rows 3½ feet wide with a large shovel plough, and followed in the same furrow with a long bull-tongue as deep as two men could pull it, and then distributed the cotton seed in the bottom of the furrow, and the phosphate immediately on the cotton seed. Then bedded out with a Brinly plough, running the scooter after the Brinly plough, all the while as deep as the mule could pull it—thus making the best effort I could all the way through, at subsoiling. I planted the seed next day, May 15th, opened the furrow with a plough, sowed the seed by hand without rolling, and covered with a board, (the old fashion) and in five or six days had an elegant stand. I will here say, that the cotton seed not rolled will come up quicker than rolled seed, unless one has time to let the rolled seed lie in bulk and heat or sprout. The cotton after it came up only received two ploughings with a sweep and two hoelings. It was chopped to a stand the first hoeing, leaving three or four stalks at every 14 inches on the row.

The piece of cotton I saw so much affected by one ploughing, was a 3 acre piece planted by a neighbor. The three acres would average about alike, in every respect, and were prepared and planted alike, and worked precisely alike the first working. But before my neighbor, Mr. B., could get around the second time, they had gotten badly in the grass. He started to plough it with a sweep and got about one-third, or one acre of it ploughed, when I came along, Mr. B. said to me, "this grass is so large I can't conquer it with a sweep" I remarked, take a turn plough or shovel, as I had much rather kill the cotton by ploughing than for the grass to take it. He acted upon my suggestions, and ploughed the remaining two acres with turn-plough and shovel, running round cotton with shovel, and ploughting out with turner—ploughing very deep all the while, thereby wrapping up grass, weeds and everything else but cotton. Now what do you think of that? Why, just as I did, that the cotton would turn yellow, and shed almost every leaf; but not so, Mr. Editor. Strange to say, the cotton kept green and growing all the while, and shed a great deal less than that ploughed by sweep; and the portion ploughed with sweep rusted badly to the very row, and not a particle of rust could be found on a leaf of that ploughed with shovel and turner. Now, sir, I am utterly opposed to deep culture in every sense of the word, yet I have lived to see the advantage of it in this one instance.

## The Hanover Grange.

HANOVER, Ala., April 3d, 1874.

*Editors Advertiser*:—Some time ago, you requested all the Granges in the State to send you the names of their officers, &c. Our's is Hanover Grange No. 273; D. J. McAdory, Worthy Master; D. J. Thompson, Overseer; W. L. Smith, Secretary.

Our regular monthly meetings are held on the Saturday before the 3d Sunday in each month. It is in a prosperous condition.

Respectfully,
W. E. SMITH, Secretary.

[From the Ashland Times.]

## Clay County Council.

In accordance with a call previously made, a Convention of the Delegates from the various Granges of Clay County assembled at Ashland on the 27th ult., for the purpose of organizing a Council of Patrons of Husbandry.—The Delegates assisted the Ashland Grange in conferring the 4th degree on Bros. W. J. Pearce, Roland Stone, J. H. White and J. A. England, after which a beautiful "Harvest Feast" was spread by the ladies of the Order, to which the Delegates did ample justice.

After a short recess, the Delegates assembled in the Grange Room, and effected a temporary organization by calling Bro. J. W. Garrison to the chair, and requesting Bro. J. R. Stockdale to act as Secretary.

The following By-Laws were then unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Article 1. This Council shall be known as the Clay Council of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and shall be composed of delegates from the Granges of Clay county.

Article 2. This Council shall be composed of three male and three female delegates and the Master of each Grange, to be elected annually, (exclusive of the officers of this Council) each delegate to be provided with a certificate of election from under the seal of the Grange.

Article 3. There shall be elected by ballot, at the first regular meeting in each year, a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Door-Keeper and Executive Committee of three.

Article 4. This Council shall hold its regular meetings quarterly, in the town of Ashland, on the first Monday in February, May, August and November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Article 5. A majority of granges belonging to this Council shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

Article 6. Special meetings shall be called by the President upon application by the Executive Committee, ten days notice being given to all delegates or Granges.

Article 7. The dues of delegates shall be such amounts as may be assessed by the Executive Committee for the contingent expenses of the Council.

Article 8. The members of Granges shall be admitted to the Council, but shall not be entitled to vote, and shall not participate in any of its business, unless by invitation of the Council.

Article 9. No one who is not a delegate shall be admitted to the Council, unless vouched for by some member of the Council.

Article 10. This Council may hold public meetings at any time when a majority of the members may deem it for the good of the Order.

Article 11. No proposition to change these By-Laws, or any part thereof, shall be considered or voted on unless it shall have been submitted to all the Granges in the county at least one meeting previously, and then it shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members present to make the change.

The following officers were then elected to serve for the ensuing Council year:

J. W. Garrison, President.
L. A. Gibson, J. Day Barron, Vice Presidents.
J. R. Stockdale, Secretary.
Wm. O. Jenkins, Treasurer.
J. W. Roberts, Door-Keeper.
D. C. Harris, M. G. Slaughter and J. H. White, Executive Committee.

J. W. GARRISON, Pres't.
J. R. STOCKDALE, Sec'y.
March 27, 1874.

From the American Grocer.

## The True Policy for the South.

No nation ever grows wealthy by the production of raw materials alone.—Individuals may, nations never. There must be added value which manufacturing gives to make the created wealth a permanent investment. The Southern States, as a section of our country, have fully demonstrated the truth of the proposition stated. With natural advantages at least equal to any portion of the United States, for the South before the late war, although continuously overrun by a flood of paper currency, for which the superabundant exuberance of its agricultural products yielded, the former system of labor gave ample equivalent, never had that fixed capital in skilled labor which finds expression in factories, and mills, and foundries, and machine shops. The war, with all its sad experiences and tender memories, did stimulate the South to a remarkable development in the right direction for its future success. Cut off by the vigilant blockade from more than an extremely uncertain and dangerous intercourse with outside nations the South was compelled to use its own resources to supply its population with food and clothing, and implements of industry, and its army with arms and ammunition. Hence was created that remarkable Bureau of the Confederate States Government known as the Nitre and Mining Bureau, the history of which is yet to be written; hence arose those immense foundries and machine shops at Richmond, Va., and Selma, Ala., and elsewhere; hence also was stimulated to more skilful production the cotton factories at Columbus, Ga., and the woolen mills of North Carolina. But the reaction which followed the close of the war the prostration of its labor system, the want of adaptation of its cotton factories, or an infinite number of conditions, the absence of permanent investments, the greed and rapacity of cadaverous carpet-baggers and satanical scalawags, all united to impede the progress of the South in the true direction given to it by the unavoidable necessities of war. And it may well be questioned whether that section is as well off to-day as it was on the first day of April, 1865. Then every cotton producer saw every section of the South, and close inquiry amongst its intelligent citizens, as well as from the logic of palpable facts and figures, we do not believe there has been any concerted effort made in the South in the aggregate from the results of its productions since the close of the war. On the contrary, while there are exceptional localities, while some entire States are in better condition than others, the almost universal cry comes up of no money, mortgaged farms, bankruptcies, extended credits, merchants asking extensions, high prices for corn and bacon, and no advance on crops. That there are, comparatively, so few failures amongst the Southern merchants is due rather to the high sense of honor which has always characterized them, and which leads them to make any sacrifices rather than forfeit their newly acquired credit. But it must be evident that this state of affairs cannot last long. Men cannot be constantly going to the bad and never get there. There must be, and we speak with becoming modesty but with the earnestness of deep conviction, a total revolution of the old ideas of what constitute prosperity as applicable to the present, and a well-settled policy as to the true direction in which to look and work for it in the future. That policy we believe to be contained in the fact enumerated in the opening sentence of this article. Diversified industry and manufacturing will, in a few years, enable the South to regain all its lost ground, and enter upon an unprecedented career of prosperity. It must no longer be all cotton. Planters must raise their own provisions first,—then all the cotton they can afterwards. More and better of this cotton must have value added to it at home by spinning it into yarn and weaving it into cloth. Iron and marble must be mined and quarried, and cast and forged into vessels and implements of utility, or fashioned into images of beauty. The forests of the South are filled with all kinds of rare and beautiful trees, which should furnish materials for all manner of wood work, from an axe-handle to an artillery wagon, from a button to a bureau, from a chair to a carriage. To do this will require skilled labor. Skilled labor is a higher manifestation of brain power. Education, therefore, in the direction of technical knowledge must accompany this new departure.

It may be objected that the South has no money, no capital with which to make such a radical change. This objection is good and valid, and the change in this respect must be gradual. There is no use disguising the fact, the Southern people know it, there must come—nay, it is now upon them—a baptism of suffering through which alone will come their salvation. While some capital will go to them from the North and from Europe, they must rely on themselves to supply the greater portion. How can they do this while so much in debt? They cannot; they must get out of debt. How? Not by repudiating their obligations to their merchants, as, we are informed, Gen. LAW, of Alabama, advised the farmers to do at Opelika a short time ago, but by paying as far as they can their honest debts; by resolutely and, it may be, heroically living within present means, raising corn, and hogs (where possible), and wheat, and oats, and potatoes, and vegetables, and fruits, and poultry; by paying cash as far as possible for everything, and doing without everything that they have not the money to pay for; then, by making all the cotton besides that can be produced. This is the only way we see for them to get on their feet again, and this, in many sections in the South, they are having to do whether they wish it or not. For the merchants have nearly ruined themselves extending credits and making advances, and cannot in justice to themselves or their creditors do any more. They must perforce, if not of choice, adopt the cash system to a greater extent than at any time since the close of the war. But if out of this terrible ordeal the South can emerge free from debt, with such a modified system of agriculture, it will be possible to make cotton raising profitable, the surplus from which may be invested in manufacturing, and the future success of that section assured. That such will be the ultimate result we confidently believe, and none will rejoice at it more than ourselves.

## Coosa County.

At a recent meeting of Rockford Grange, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we declare it to be our determination by divine permission, to exercise the most rigid economy in all things possible for the ensuing year's operations.

Resolved, That we will retrench our expenditures for dress and living, and confine them to articles actually necessary for decency, comfort and good health, and will deny ourselves as far as possible the purchase of such things, both as to dress and living, as are superfluous.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is the bounden duty and true policy of every farmer to devote more than the usual quantity of land to corn and other products answering the same purpose.

Resolved, That instead of clearing new land, and turning out old, every year, it is our duty to employ our spare time in making such domestic fertilizers as the means at our command will authorize, and thereby produce a better article at less cost of production than heretofore.

Resolved, That we deprecate the practice of so many young men seeking what is called easy places, where they while away their time for a mere support with but little prospect of future usefulness; and the tillage of the earth being the oldest and one of the foremost and honorable callings in the world, we urge our young men to invest their means and personal efforts in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and follow them, not merely because they have nothing else to do, but with a view to the honor, interest, health, pleasure, and independence they afford.

Resolved, That we urge fair dealings with those who we employ, and at the same time require reasonable faithful service.

## Wilcox County.

At a late meeting of Black Bend Grange the following resolutions were offered and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The great interests of agriculture and labor have recently suffered so greatly that it demands of all good citizens an investigation of the exciting cause, and of the measures proposed for relief.

Resolved, That we will pay our old debts as soon as possible, and endeavor to adopt a cash system in the future.

Resolved, That we will make good fences on our farms, and that we recommend to every farmer to improve his land by making as much fertilizers as possible and to manuring every acre of land to be cultivated by him the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we deprecate the wholesale bonding for provisions, and recommend to all patrons to employ as more hands than they can supply without giving a mortgage on their homestead.

Resolved, That from sad experience we admonish every farmer to plant a sufficient quantity of corn, peas, potatoes, etc., for the support not only of his own family, but for the laborers and the stock on his farm, thereby making cotton in a great measure a surplus crop.

Resolved, That in employing laborers for our farms, we give the preference to those who have never been convicted of theft.

And Whereas, The practice which has been carried on so extensively of illicit trading in the agricultural produce of our country is detrimental both to the interest of patron and laborer,—

Resolved, That we will exert our utmost endeavors to put dow this illicit traffic in our staple products in the ruinous way that freedmen have been permitted to carry on the same regardless of the consequences.

And whereas, the renting of land to laborers who are wholly unable to furnish themselves, has tended greatly to operate against the social and agricultural, as well as the financial interest of our country,

Resolved, That we will not rent land to any laborer who is not able to furnish his own team and provisions, thereby forcing hands to work for large city landlords, and not for the crop, and thus enabling the farmer to have entire control of both their time and labor.

Resolved, That where freedmen rent land, and run shares, and fail to pay rent and advances, they, not the land lord, or those who furnish them, or move them off the place, without paying, or becoming responsible for their indebtedness.

Resolved, That we will not countenance, nor will we associate or trade with any person or merchant who may hereafter encourage our ignorant population to carry their produce without an order to sell the same.

Resolved, That we denounce the practice of bonding freedmen out of jail who have been convicted of theft.

Resolved, That when a laborer has moved upon one's premises and obtained advances, he enters into the circulation and eradicates every morbific element, renovates the system; produces a beautiful complexion, and makes the body to gain flesh and increase in weight.

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## A Model Farm.

The correspondent of a New Orleans paper has lately been doing the farm connected with St. Charles College, Grand Coteau parish, La., and the result was so interesting as showing what science may be made to do in the South, that we cannot help condensing his report for the benefit of our readers.

St. Charles College, as many of our readers know, is a Jesuit establishment, and one of the best in the United States. Father Roduit, the obliging President of the institution, kindly took the gentleman in charge and showed him over the grounds, which he found in a high state of cultivation. All the tilled lands had lately been deeply ploughed, harrowed, and pulverized, as a considerable portion of them were already handsomely ridged and planted to corn. He learned that they raise on the College farm, corn, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, peas, potatoes, pumpkins and many other crops—enough for all their own supplies and a surplus sufficient to bring in quite an important revenue. In addition to this there are grass plats or meadows of considerable extent, and as they are kept very rich and in the best of condition every way, their yield is unusually abundant—three crops of hay are cut on them yearly.

The pastures of these Jesuit farmers are rich and afford an abundance of excellent grass, generally Bermuda. They pasture and milk about thirty cows, and have plenty of milk and butter the year round. In winter when when the grass is down they feed their cows on hay, corn, corn-meal, cotton seed, cabbages, potatoes, etc., all of their own production. The correspondent found their cows all to be of the best breeds.

The hog-pens are conveniently arranged, and have in them some as fine hogs as are ever to be seen in the best hog regions of America. One which the correspondent saw would have weighed fully five hundred pounds, net. They had sixty or seventy in the pens, and all were fed promptly, and on an economical plan, rendering their outlay for pork and lard scarcely nominal.

The College garden is laid off handsomely, and is large, rich, and well cultivated. They raise ample supplies of vegetables, potatoes, and melons, and decorate the borders and surroundings with magnificent flowers, many of which were in full bloom.

They raise an abundance of delicious pears, figs, and strawberries, but have not succeeded so well with grapes and apples. Are still planting fruit trees and vines. They raise the tea plant which appears to thrive well, and they make an excellent tea of the leaves by properly working, bruising, drying and manipulating them. They plant rows of these plants in front of their bees which seem to be very fond of the flowers. Large numbers of bee hives of all the most approved styles were quite a feature, and from appearances the correspondent judged that they must make honey in abundance to supply all the inmates of the college. Their hives are neat, well-arranged and carefully attended.

The correspondent saw plenty of fine poultry on the premises, all well provided with the best that science could suggest, and all doing well; in short, he saw everything just as it should be, convincing him that with proper care there is no reason in the world why Southern farmers should not be entirely independent, supplying all their wants in the greatest abundance, and immediately at home.

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| One Grand Cash Gift | 25,000 |
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| One Grand Cash Gift | 10,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 5,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 2,500 |
| 24 Cash Gifts, $500 each | 12,000 |
| 50 Cash Gifts, 250 each | 12,500 |
| 50 Cash Gifts, 200 each | 10 000 |
| 150 Cash Gifts, 150 each | 15,000 |
| 150 Cash Gifts, 100 each | 15,000 |
| 500 Cash Gifts, 50 each | 25,000 |
| 9,000 Cash Gifts, 5 each | 45,000 |
| Grand Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash | $250,000 |

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