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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

Ex-Deputy State Treasurer ISAAC BRANDT, of Des Moines, Iowa—a Republican of course—has been indicted for the embezzlement of funds of the State to the amount of $40,000. The money is lost, as it is now discovered that there is some defect in his bond.

The Jacksonville *Republican* in response to an invitation from the ADVERTISER, publishes the following list as the committee appointed to invite the Georggia and New York Press Associations to meet the Alabama Association in Birmingham. Messrs. COOKE, HALE, WOODS, MATTHEWS and RANDOLPH. The time of meeting of the next annual Convention was fixed by resolution for the third Tuesday of May next.

A Significant Straw.

The election of Mr. YALE, an ex-Confederate, to the Legislature of Connecticut, is a significant token of the great thaw of prejudices which has been going on at the North for the last year or two. We hope it marks the dawning of a new and better era. We *know* that it will enkindle a much warmer glow in the hearts of Southern men, and go farther towards the restoration of an "old-time Union feeling" than any one thing that has occurred since the war. It shows that the time has passed in which Southern men could be taunted and treated as felons for the share they took in the war. It begins an era of *actual* "reconstruction," as contra-distinguished from the spurious, theoretic article which was crammed down our throats with bayonets a few short years back. If we felt disposed to cherish any idea of a separate nationality for the South, at any future time, this one circumstance would fill us with more alarm than could the substance of ten thousand bayonet enforcement acts. The cold north wind only causes the South to wrap the mantle of her wrongs the closer around her. But the genial sunshine compels her to fling it aside, as something unbecoming the softened temper of the times. We are prepared to repel cruelty with stubborn, steady scorn; but manifestations of kindness, so slight as this even, sink deep into our hearts and rob Memory of the very bitterest of her stores. What a great mistake Congress committed when it put upon harsh measures to reclaim the conquered South! But for that we should have had "peace and good will" fully restored seven years ago.

Agricultural Force—What is it?

How to make nature do her best for the farmer is the problem we aim to discuss, teaching truth by example.—For instance, a Missouri farmer employs fifteen men to take care of the stock, grass and meadows on three thousand acres, being 200 acres of improved land to each laborer. With agricultural force the annual growth of grass and stock sold gives an income of seven dollars and a half per acre, and fifteen hundred dollars for every man employed. The sales amount to $22,500 a year.

Why cannot a laboring man produce $1,500 worth of corn in a summer, in Missouri or Tennessee? Mainly because he cannot till the ground, plant, cultivate and harvest 200 acres of corn. The physical force in human muscle undertakes too much corn and cotton culture, leaving too little to nature for any growth at a small expense. We have an authentic instance or example before us of a New York farmer who, with three children, his wife and himself, with no hired help of any kind, sell produce at an average of $4,000 or forty dollars per acre, from 100 acres of improved land. Hay, butter and cheese and fruit are the staples sold, This family do not labor hard, but doubtless keep busy and aid great Nature in making grass grow for pasture and meadow. They understand that agricultural force which returns to the plain common sense husbandman, four or five hundred dollars worth of work done on the farm. This class of farmers always improve their land, and do not know what a turned out old field means. They have the same knowledge of our system of tillage and husbandry that a horse has of his grandfather. How is our practice to be changed for the better?

Judging from the fall in prices of Southern plantations, our agriculture is going down hill and backward, instead of making healthy progress, with the general improvement of Southern soil. The old time planting ideas and economy, that gave existence to one hundred million acres of sedge pine and sassafras thickets, rule Southern agriculture as despotically to-day as they ever did. These mistaken ideas ante-date the time of Lord Bacon, who in a letter to the Duke of Buckingham, then Prime Minister, said:

"The King cannot enlarge the bounds of these islands which make up his empire, the ocean being the unremovable wall which encloseth them; but he may enlarge and multiply the revenue thereof by this honest and harmless way of good husbandry."

Who can find any "good husbandry" in our national and State politics as understood and practiced? Our revenue has been "enlarged and multiplied" by Congress, but at a deplorable sacrifice of natural fertility.

Editing a Newspaper.

There is much more of truth than poetry in the following which we clip from one of the most ably edited newspapers in America—the Louisville *Courier Journal*.

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily a column of words—words upon any and all subjects, His ideas may flow "in one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern after all. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in reading and selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else. An editor ought to be estimated and his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its aims, manliness, its dignity and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.

Intermeddling.

The S. J. desires to know what papers have been indiscreet. If it will inform us what business it has to know we may venture to "condescend" It is sometimes best to look after home affairs, and in this instance we know that it is, because there are some "poorly fed purps" in Huntsville, Talladega and Selma who need a bone. Wonder if they are mangy as well as hungry?

State Press.

The Huntsville *Independent* complains, somewhat, that the ADVERTISER, "did not publish what it said about extreme men," but that it did publish "what the ADVERTISER doubtless deemed a reply to the same." The ADVERTISER did not deem its remarks to be a *reply* to the *Independent*, but a definition, *in extenso*, of the sense in which we understood our correspondent "Selden" to have used that phrase. We understood the *Independent* to mean the "blood and thunder fellow, who could breakfast on Radicals," as the "extreme man"; and as that meaning was essentially different from the other, we took occasion to state the difference—merely using the remarks of the *Independent* as a text. Will the *Independent* now inform us whether our "extreme man" and his are one and and the same individual? If not, there is no difference, strictly speaking, between us. If yea, our tastes differ widely—and the difference was *never* less than now, so far as the position of this paper is concerned. We stand precisely where we have always stood on that subject—wherefore, if there is a present difference between the two papers wider than any that has heretofore existed, the "progress" of the *Independent*, rather than the "degeneracy" of the ADVERTISER, must be held accountable for it.

Says the Fayette *Watchman* (the first number, by the way, that we have seen in several months.)

There is no longer any doubt that Judge Mudd will be a candidate for re-election to the office which he now holds. We have known Judge M. for a number of years, and it is our honest conviction that the robes of justice were never worn by a more honest, consistent and impartial judicial officer than he. His mental and physical powers are unabated, as is evidenced by his untiring zeal, and the arduous and continuous change of locality necessary to the discharge of his judicial functions—notwithstanding he is now verging close on to sixty years of age. With God and his own conscience to guide him in making up his decisions, he discharges his duties *con amore*.

A man of unimpeachable honor, influential and popular with fellow-citizens, he will certainly carry the 3rd Judicial Circuit (so far as West Alabama is concerned) by an overwhelming majority, over any opposition.

The following remarks of the Northport *Spectator* will touch an echoing chord in the breasts of all who have had the melancholy pleasure of reading the brilliant little "*Meteor*:"

The *Meteor* of the 30th March, is before us. The paper is of a character to attract attention and to excite sympathy. The articles in the main are well written, with but little, if any evidence of insanity. There are some sharp sayings, and an occasional flash of genuine wit in its paragraphs. The melancholy with which its appearance overwhelms one, arises from the reflection that it is gotten up in the building which contains three hundred and twenty-five human beings whose intellects are dethroned; and that the Editor is one whose mind, originally of the brightest and gentlest, is occasionally plunging from light to darkness and from darkness to light. It is a gloomy truth, that the feet of genius tread habitually on the margin of the gulf of insanity! Shakspeare, with his "eye in a fine phrensy rolling," could impart "method to madness." So could Lucretius and Collins—yet the two latter fell in the awful chasm! Who is so high as to proclaim himself free from a similar fate.

The Livingston *Journal* and Eutaw *Whig* endorse, without qualification, the following remarks of the Southern *Ægis*:

"It is not necessary to be in a hurry in preparing for the State Convention. There is yet plenty of time for that. But when the time does come, we entreat each citizen to feel that it is his duty to take part in the work to be done. When the whole people attend their Beat meetings and through their representatives participate in the nominating conventions there will be none bold enough to challenge and oppose the selections that may be made. There will then be no pretext for complaint, no cause of revolt, no ground, for independent candidates to stand upon. It is the people's work that is to be done, and the people must do it."

The Birmingham *News* asks why Southern editors should object to seeing the names of DAVIS, LEE, JACKSON and JOHNSON written side by side with those of WASHINGTON and his compatriots who were "rebels" in their day, and thereafter proceeds to say:

These occupy too high a niche in the temple of fame to be ever reached by the poisoned arrows of slander and hatred: and whether the appellation patriot or rebel be applied to them now, their deeds will go down to future ages as among the grandest and brightest that adorn the pages of American history.

This is all very true; and if all men would confine their use of the word "rebel" to the sense in which the *News* uses it there would be nothing objectionable in it. But when it is used and intended as a term of reproach it becomes an insult which it is right and proper to resent. But the truth is that in the general or legal sense of the word there were no rebels on the side of the South in the late war. A "rebel" is one who takes up arms against the constituted authorities to *deprive them of supreme power*. (See BOUVIER.) This the South did not do. The Southern theory of Government rendered any such action unnecessary. Hence follows the conclusion that there were no rebels in the South in any sense that could show or imply *guilt*, because the element of *intent* was wanting, to support it. But no man can be a "rebel," in the general or legal sense, *without* guilt, and as there was no guilt on the part of Southern soldiers there was, of course, no rebellion by them, or those who led them. The act of secession was the act of the State—and a State cannot rebel—especially against a thing made, or partly made, by itself. But we have now no time to argue the question, and no disposition; our only purpose is to show why we sometimes feel disposed to resent the "rebel" when bestowed as a term of reproach upon Southern men. It galls us to hear them taunted with a criminal charge when we know them to be innocent. The offence is one *malum prohibitum*, and, therefore, sanctified by success. But failure renders it "treason."

A Republican Parson's Opinion of the Government.

The Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, of the M. E. Church, is well known throughout the United States as a famous pulpit orator and author. At an M. E. Conference held in New York, recently, he made a speech, in which he referred to the present Federal Government in the following terms:

"He had always been a staunch Republican, but he was sorry that the party for which he had labored so much and for whose solicitude he had spent so many sleepless nights and restless days was now going to ruin so rapidly. Unprincipled men have taken the helm, and if there is not a speedy revolution the Government will go to destruction, hook, line, bob, sinker, and all.

The University of Alabama.

We have found, in the popular prejudices which have been excited, in various ways, against the University, some of the real causes which have limited its prosperity, both in the past and the present. It remains to be shown, that the change in the mode of electing its governing body, made by the new Constitution of the State, is also a most potent cause of its crippled fortunes and present comparatively unprosperous condition.

Before the late war between the States, the government of the University was committed to a Board of Trustees, the members of which were chosen by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly of State, the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court being *officio* members of the Board. This body was admirably fitted in every respect for the proper government of the Institution, and the successful administration of its affairs. It was almost invariably composed of able and intelligent men, well qualified to discharge the duties of the high trust committed to their hands. The mode in which they were chosen, and the well-known fact that their personal fitness and qualifications for the office of a Trustee of the University, and not their political opinions and antecedents, were the considerations which controlled the Legislature in electing them, effectually excluded all political bias and influence from the composition of the Board itself, and from the practical administration of the affairs of the University. The institution was placed, and steadily administered, upon the platform of a complete political neutrality, the only platform that a State University, the common property of all the people of the State, can be made to occupy either with safety to itself or with justice to its common beneficiaries.

In the high and serene elevation to which the Institution was thus lifted by its complete segregation and isolation from political parties and influences, it realized the conditions most favorable for the exercise of its august ministry of educating the minds and hearts of the people of the State. The waves of political passion and excitement rolled harmless at the base of the height on which it stood. Political battle fields were lost and won, but the result neither affected the composition of the Board of Trustees, nor influenced, in the least degree, the rectoral administration of the Institution.—The Faculty, secure in their position and free from the fear of displacement by political machinations, felt that interest in the success of the University, and cultivated that *esprit du corps* among themselves, which are the best incentives to the faithful discharge of their duties. The University was never regarded as constituting a portion of the official spoils which were to be lost or won in a political campaign. In the very nature of its organization and administration it was impossible that political agitations and excitements should reach it, at all, except in their final results, in those unavoidable instances in which the Jack Cades and demagogues of the hour manufactured popular prejudices against it on the arena of politics. That was the era of political neutrality for the University, in which political passions and prejudices were completely excluded from the administration of its affairs.

But since the close of the late war, and under the new Constitution of the State, the government of the University has been committed, not to a Board of Trustees chosen by the Legislature, but to a Board of Regents elected by popular suffrage. This change in the mode of electing the governing body of the institution, has not only destroyed the defensive barriers which secured it immunity from political influences under the old *regime*, but has converted it into a sort of political foot-ball, to be tossed to and fro in the successive games of competition between rival parties for supremacy in the State. We doubt, indeed, whether the election of the Professors and of the auxiliary officials of the University by a direct vote of the people themselves, would subject it more effectually or more disastrously to political influences, than does the present plan of choosing its governing body. The election of the Regents by popular suffrage, not only invites, but makes inevitable, the introduction of the political element into the composition of the Board itself, and into the administration of the affairs of the University. The institution has now become a coveted portion of the official spoils that inure to the victor on the political battle-field of a general State election. Its Professorships and its paying offices of every description constitute at once the incentives and the rewards of partisan efforts in the contest. The competition between political parties for the spoils of its patronage, begins with the canvass which is to end in the choice of new, or the re-election of old members of the Board of Regents. Each party puts its own selected favorites in the field, as candidates, in the several Congressional districts, for seats in the Board. Political considerations control, on each side, both in making the nominations of the candidates, and in the ballot for them at the polls. And when the election closes, one party or the other has achieved a political victory in electing a majority of its partisans as members of the Board, and reaps the reward of victory, in the power and the right, to govern the affairs of the University, and to distribute its chairs and offices among its friends.

This struggle of political parties for the control of the Board of Regents is renewed every two years, as the Constitution requires the Board to be so classified that one half its members may be chosen at each biennial election. Through this process of periodical renovation the Board is made liable to change, as to its political complexion, with the varying fortunes of the political parties of the State. It receives a fresh infusion of partisan and popular passions and prejudices at each biennial election.

In the very nature of the case, a body of men thus chosen, will be subject in the exercise of their powers, as rectors of the University, to the partisan influences which controlled in their election. Like the political Legislature of the State, the Board is necessarily responsive, more or less, to the political views and feelings of the electoral constituencies. In this view of the case, it becomes a political body, and discharges its official duties under the distorting, but unavoidable, influence of partisan passions and prejudices.

Besides, the Board of Regents is a component part of the Legislative department of the State Government. It is an educational Legislature, empowered to exercise full legislative powers in reference to the appellate and revisory jurisdiction of the General Assembly of the State.

It is clear, at first sight, that such a legislative body must, by the very nature of its constitution, and from the mode of electing its members by popular suffrage, be almost totally unfitted for the administration of the affairs of the University. The representative character of the Board, which imparts a chief excellence to a political Legislature, is a fatal defect in the composition of the governing body of a State University, since it almost certainly introduces partizan and popular influences and prejudices into its deliberations, which render it nearly or quite impossible for it to adopt and execute a fixed policy in the government of the Institution. The same evil is produced by the biennial change in the membership of the Board, which tends entirely to break the continuity of its action. The result of the combined action of both causes, is a pernicious mutability in the legislation of the Board in respect to the University, which involves it in a whirl of change fatal to its success, which is not to be secured without stability in its governing ordinances and statutes.

One of the most certain and fatal consequences of this unavoidable mutability in the counsels and action of the Board of Regents, and of its subjection to political and popular influences in the administration of the affairs of the University, is, that the stability of the tenure of office in the Institution is entirely destroyed. The Professors hold their chairs at the will of the Board of Regents, and are liable to be displaced, with or without cause, or at the mere caprice of the Board. Every change in the policy of the political complexion of the Board, exposes them to the danger of a removal. The necessary result is, that the members of the Faculty, holding their chairs by a most insecure tenure, come to regard themselves as mere temporary occupants of them. They cannot, in the very nature of the case, feel a lively and sustained interest in the success of the University. They would, in fact, be more or less than men, if they failed to become, more or less, demoralized in feeling, and paralyzed of their official positions.

From the considerations above submitted, and from many others which might be produced, we think the conclusion may be safely drawn, that the change in the mode of electing the governing body of the University, made by the new Constitution of the State, is a most potent cause of its languishing condition, since the close of the late war.

In a concluding article, next week, we shall point out the measures of relief and reform, which, in our judgment, are needed in the present juncture of the fortunes of the University. *Tuskaloosa Times.*

FASHION ITEMS.

The Newest and Prettiest Things Out.

What the Ladies Will Wear this Spring, and How to Wear It.

Those terribly ancient crepe shawls worn by our great grandmammas have been revived for scarfs. They come in white, pink and blue.

The simplest costumes are now composed of two materials, and the one is always equal with the other in expense.

A new alpaca with silk nap is introduced this season, which is worth $1,50 a yard. It closely resembles silk.

Feather trimming is used considerably on spring suits. Skirts are made longer than ever, and walking skirts trail on the ground.

Broche ribbons are very fashionable for sashes on ball dresses. The sash is no longer fastened at the back of the waist, but rather under the pouf and somewhat to the left side.

The newest spring costumes have nainsook waistcoats and aprons covered with open English embroidery, and are ornamented with black velvet bows and with flounces of batiste.

Camels' hair shawls are the finest woolen goods offered for summer wear. It is two yards wide and is eight dollars a yard. Four and a half yards of this goods will make a polonaise.

A pretty dressing jacket is made of nainsook trimmed with Valenciennes lace. The plastion is tucked diagonally and horizontally; sleeve in the same effective style.

Bells of jet rubber have taken the place of those conspicuous gold (?) balls or buttons worn in the standing collars a short time ago. Tortoise-shell buttons are also used in this way.

They used to tie the sash on the left side in a pretty bow, but now as they are worn of such wide and handsome ribbon, the ladies put them whereever there is a "break in their dress.

Collars and cuffs are no more made of white goods. White goods have usually bordered them; blue, mixed, or of striped edges, while figured goods are now much used in making up lingerie.

Scarfs of Spanish or guipure not lace from three to four yards long and a half yard wide, are worn around the neck instead of the fur boas used during the winter. Those who can afford it prefer the real guipure or threadlace scarf.

One of the ornaments picked out for the coming bonnet is the Russia *pom pon*. It is of several colors, nicely blended, and stands upright from the side of the head-gear like an illuminated cornstalk.

Flesh-colored boot for ladies' wear labeled "Paradise boots," in allusion probably to the kind Eve wore, are displayed as a pleasing novelty by a New York crispin.

Pendent ear-rings are coming into fashion again. Many new styles are exhibited in Roman gold, some of which are very pretty. The lobe earring was a fashion of comparatively short duration.

Silk embroidery is greatly used on dresses this season. Green is much in favor as one of the most acceptable shades for grounds. Gold is a variety of colors can be effectively used in embroidering. Black comes next as a favorite color.

Head-dresses are again altered, and again the old fashioned round wreath is fashionable. An adoption of the Russian head-dress is in view, and even the simplest bands are made to assume the coronet shape.

The forms of poufs vary greatly, and it is necessary to modify dress improvers or "bustles," as they are termed, to suit them. The best are made of coarse hair cloth, and they retain their shapes better than the crinoline ones.

Chatelaine bags of black silk, covered with fringes and jets, are worn on street and visiting dresses. For evening toilette, lace, muslin and light silks covered with lace are to be worn. For the latter have delicate flowers set in lace bows.

The fashion of fastening the umbrella to the waist belt instead of earrying it in the hand ought to be discouraged. Tasteful handles and all such additions are desirable, but even for display's sake they ought not to be crowded on the hips. The weight there is great enough anyway.

Sunshades are in fashion again. The large affairs with held for a while, and now the correct thing is an article between a sunshade and parasol of white Cluny lace over white, or black over purple. Those masculine clubhandle affairs, which were worn dangling from the waist-belt, will not be in fashion again, thank goodness.

Some of the new French flowers are made of tinfoil, colored or tinted in the most perfect style. They are very pretty and delicate, and on that account, it is to be presumed, are so expensive. Tinfoil wreaths around the front of your new spring bonnet will be the "tip of the fashion."

Some of the new visiting cards are four inches long by two inches long by two inches wide, and of heavy Bristol board, slightly tinted or watered. We notice that some of the fashionable young gentlemen about town now have their residence engraved on their visiting cards. This is advantageous if ball or party invitations are expected.

Those large and awkward-looking fans will not be fashionable next summer, we hear. The substitute is very pretty, and also serviceable—not usually a common combination in these days. The shape is Pompadour, and there is ample space for crest, monogram, initials or "scribbling" on either side. "Scribbling *en passant* is quite as fashionable now as it was twenty years ago.

Those who like fancy work for the evenings are often at a loss to know what to do next. Imitation coral is pretty to make, and often serviceable to have. It is as follows: Pound a quantity of good red sealing-wax and mix with spirits of wine into a thick paste. Into this put some large unbroken Carolina rice, stir well, and if it is of proper consistency every grain will be covered with the paste.

Sashes, shoulder bows, and favors are all the rage in England, made in the Russian national colors—black, red and yellow. Some are composed of six colors—the English red, white and blue being alternately added. The patriotism and good nature of the people are expressed in all those fashions, but good taste will suggest that no amount of admiration for a Russian bride can make the combination pretty or desirable in dress ornaments.

At the drawing-room reception given by Queen Victoria on the 26th ult., it was observed that velvet was more worn than anything else in the matter of trains, and the fashion of wearing these from the shoulder is on the increase. The effect of these trains when trimmed with ermine is very regal. Trains are longer than of old, and are more often square than round.—The garniture of the neck is all of the Medicis kind, high and full, and the appearance of a woman in such trains and such ruffs as are worn now, is handsome enough if the form be of sufficient height.

Mere Mention.

AND Minneapolis too? What can the matter be? The late Radical Mayor is beaten for re-election, viz: EUGENE M. WILSON, Democrat, 2,533; GEORGE A. BRACKETT, Republican incumbent, 2,147.

THE Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette* says that the tide is now fairly set against the party in power, and, as revolutions never go backwards, we may confidently expect to see the Augean stables cleaned out, and that, too, very soon. The people are aroused.

GRAND Rapids, Michigan, must be growing "disloil." At the election for Mayor last Monday week it threw off a previous Radical majority of 785 votes and put on a decent, Democratic majority of 116—electing HOUSEMAN (D) Mayor, over PIERCE, (Rad.)

THE borough election in Princeton, N. J., on Monday, resulted in the election of a Democratic Mayor and council. Considering the large majorities heretofore had by the Republicans, Princeton has done well. Hoboken and Jersey City second the motion. Down with the plunderers and oppressors.

THE Connecticut election, according to the Norwich *Advertiser*, resulted in the choice of 143 Democratic, 95 Radicals and 3 Independent Representatives and 17 Democratic and 4 Radical Senators. Democratic majority on joint ballot 64 or 58, as the "Independent" cat may jump. That will be to the stronger side if she possesses the usual "independent" tendency.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S pitiable exhibition before the Sanborn Investigating Committee has either driven the journals of this party into profound silence or indignant protest concerning him. The Worcester *Spy*, a Massachusetts Radical paper, says the Secretary and his subordinates ought to resign at once, since the country can have no confidence in their honesty or capacity; and in regard to the abilities of the eminent discoverer of the $5 resumption scheme it has the cold-blooded cruelty to remark; "Few people ever believed that Mr. RICHARDSON was fit for the office. He was respectable in a smaller place, but the requirements of his present high office make his small talents look ridiculously meager, not to speak of the grave reasons for suspecting that lack of talent is not his most serious deficiency."

The jury in the TICHBORNE case were, with one exception, all men engaged in commercial pursuits demanding their personal supervision, and they complain that their long withdrawal from their business has seriously damaged them. At an early stage of the trial, when no one expected it to be prolonged to the unprecedented length of time it has engaged the attention of the court, they applied for allowance of two guineas a day, but as they were engaged in the case for over a period of ten months, they petitioned the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to allow them such remuneration as will in some way compensate them for the pecuniary losses they sustained in their long service. The Lords Commissioners instructed their solicitor to pay each juryman three hundred guineas, that being, in their opinion, an amount which, considering the unprecedented length of the trial and the remuneration usually accorded to jurymen, would constitute a reasonable compensation.

Now is the time for getting up clubs to the Weekly ADVERTISER; show the paper to your friends and neighbors and get them to join in. We want to roll up the biggest subscription list in the South. that was ever accomplished Remember that this is the great election year, in which Alabamians are all deeply interested. All Democrats and Conservatives, friends of industry and progress, should do their utmost to increase the circulation, as it will prove of vast benefit to the cause. Every family who will read the ADVERTISER regularly will be wiser and happier at the end of each year; therefore, every one should be induced to subscribe. We want all our friends to work with a will.

Terms:—For single copy, $2 00; clubs of ten, $17 50; clubs of fifteen, 22 50.

Show this to your neighbors. Send us one or more subscribers.

[The currency bill that passed the House on the 14th has yet to pass the Senate. If it passes that body we will publish in full. The Senate bill has already appeared in our columns. It is yet to be signed by the President.]

WASHINGTON, April 14,

The substitute for Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, as reported by the judiciary committee to-day, provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment and privileges in hotels, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole by general taxation and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred by this bill shall pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $600 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States court wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any district attorney, who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings required, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any State or United States court on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars. All cases arising under the act may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States

Brass and Theft.

The "brass" of a South Carolina Radical is evidently without the least alloy. A Committee of tax payers without respect to party, go to Washington to complain of the robberies, perpetrated upon themselves and the State, by corrupt officials. The Radical party of South Carolina assume the championship of the accused, and, instead of demanding an investigation, which would at least raise some faint presumption in the mind of the country that they believe their clients to be innocent, virtually plead "guilty," by combatting the arguments of the tax payers and insisting that no investigation shall be had! A man is robbed and applies to the Courts for redress. The robber confronts him in Court and brazens it out that the complainant has lost nothing—but argues learnedly to show that the matter should *not* be enquired into. This is the attitude in which these opponents of the Tax-payer's Committee have placed themselves and their clients before the country! Will future generations believe a tale so utterly astounding when History comes to repeat it in their ears?

These miscreants do not appear in the capacity of *tax-payers*—to dispute the averments of the tax-payers' memorial on common ground with the memorialists. They appear as Republicans, answering—*not* the charges alleged against their party as such, but against men who, under different circumstances, might be supposed to *represent* nobody but themselves. But by appearing before Congress and the country in the capacity of mere partizans they assume for themselves all the burden of shame, falsehood and theft which is laid, by the memorial, at the doors of the men in office. At the same time they tender the President and Congress the gratuitous insult to suppose that the name "Republican" will sufficiently guard a thief against investigation by a Republican administration. If there is no "brass" in all this we do not know the article when we see it. It now remains to be seen whether the administration will, or will not, lend a tacit endorsement to the alleged thieves by refusing, on account of considerations purely partizan, to make any inquiry into the matter. There can be no doubt about the course which would be taken if the accused were democrats, instead of radicals.

The Eufaula Committee of Fifty censure Judge KELLS, severely and deservedly, for his course with respect to plantation thieves. They say he turns them loose without trial and, by plain intendment of language and manner, encourages them to repeat their crimes. Here is a case precisely parallel, but on a much larger scale. The "plantation" in this case is an entire State and the President and Congress are the KELLS. If the crime of the individual is so great what must be the magnitude of that which the administration will commit, if it says to these South Carolina thieves: "Because you are "trooly loil" your infamies are condoned—your crimes held sacred?

Pass it Around.

The negro leader of the last House of Representatives (GREENE S. W. LEWIS, boldly and impudently proclaimed from his place in the House that he desired to have taxes raised to such a pitch that the large land-holder would be compelled to sell—thus advocating virtual confiscation. And no representative RADICAL in all the House ventured or dared to repudiate the utterance—thus, by silent acquiescence, giving it their endorsement.—Keep this before the people as showing that, with the *power* to back their *will*, the Radical party would reduce Alabama to the abject condition of poor South Carolina. One or two (liberal) Republicans dissented from LEWIS' remarks—the others said nothing.

State Press.

From the Demopolis *News-Journal* of the 11th inst. we copy the following noble, manly and patriotic utterances:

We have in some of our former numbers, advocated the repudiation of that portion of Alabama's indebtedness, which we believe was fraudulently created, and therefore not binding on her morally. In doing so, we only expressed our honest convictions of the course which should be pursued in relation to that class of claims against our State, and do not pretend to present it as an issue in our approaching canvass. * * * * * * recognize the right of an editor to that honest expression of his views, which any other citizen has, and no more. We think there is too much said on the subject of repudiation pro and con and if persisted in by the press, may lead to the embarrassment of our party in the coming election, and for one we shall indulge in the discussion of the question no further, and shall confine ourselves for the future to the only issue which our party stands to consider—that is the defeat of the party now controlling our Government, State and Federal.—The fate of the people of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, should admonish us of the necessity of placing the Conservatives in power. To do so in this State, will require the united and active co-operation of all who have the good Government and prosperity of our beloved State at heart Every other question of policy ought to be postponed, until the enemy, to good order and an honest administration of our political affairs, is defeated. The most important object for us is the possession of the government of our State, and to obtain it we should march forward in solid phalanx neither looking to the right nor the left until victory is achieved, when it will be time enough to consider matters of minor importance.

We have been induced to say this much, because we are somewhat to blame in agitating the unprofitable subject (at this time) before referred to.

The Opelika *Times* endorses a late editorial of the *Argus* on the subjuct of Conventions. We extract the following paragraph as containing food for serious reflection to those gentlemen who oppose County Conventions:

If there were nothing more at stake than their local interests, strong democratic counties might safely dispense with conventions and safely risk a multiplicity of candidates. But whatever they might do for themselves, they have no right to stake the welfare of less favored portions of the State on the chances of defeat through local dissentions. Dallas county, with its 5,000 solid negro majority and without a hope of relief except through success in the State, has a more vital interest in the course of the strong white counties than have those counties themselves, and it appeals to them to unite their forces into one compact organization and to harmonize all personal claims and personal aspirations within their limits for its safety.

We are pleased to hear the following good news from Geneva county through the columns of the Southern *Star*:

We are pleased in our intercourse with citizens from the different sections of Geneva county to find all cheerful and full of hope for the future financial and political condition of their county. The scarcity of money, of course, is causing some depression, but the good crops that crowned the labors of our friends down there last year, and the manly efforts they are putting forth to secure like results the present season leave to room to doubt that they are both happy and prosperous.

We copy the following from the Opelika Daily *Times* of Tuesday morning:

On last Saturday night Ex-Governor Watts, who was in our city on his return from Chambers Circuit Court, was serenaded by the Cornet Band. A speech from the Governor was loudly called for, and a large crowd having gathered he responded in a most able manner.

The Governor referred to the usurpations of the State Governments, and showed that without a speedy reform, the liberties of the people would soon be lost.

He proclaimed himself in favor of a white man's government in Alabama, and illustrated his views by reference to the States now under negro domination. We regret that we are not able to give a more detailed account of the Governor's speech. It was listened to with great interest, and the people of Lee hope to hear the voice of the Hon. Thomas H. Watts again before the campaign closes.

Governor Watts was followed by Judge Faulkner, who delivered an able and interesting speech on the same topics. He spoke of the bad condition of our finances. He told us there was but one way to remedy this bad state of affairs; by firmly uniting our strength and electing competent men to govern Alabama. The Judge was listened to with great interest and attention, and his remarks were well appreciated as shown by the hearty applause he received.

Replying to a late remark of the S. J. that the South Carolina sufferers, who had complained to Congress of the robberies practised by the men in power in that State, should go home sadder and wiser men, to "cultivate kindly relations with the colored people," the Livingston *Journal* makes the following statement:

Subsequent to the surrender, and previous to the advent of the carpet-bagger, none but kindly relations existed between the whites and blacks of this part of the State at least. * * * Those relations were first disturbed by those who now reproach us for not maintaining them. The first work of the carpet-bagger was to sow the seeds of distrust in the minds of the blacks, and to arouse their prejudices against the whites. Then followed the era of Loyal Leagues, "Ku-klux outrages," etc. Kindly relations were put to flight. And this state of things continued until the carpet-bagger gradually ceased from his labors; whereupon kindly relations were again manifested, but their cultivation has not been very successful since, from the fact that whenever the whites and blacks begin to *vote* together, Radical emissaries are sent into their midst to sow the weed, *discord*.

No truthful man will think of denying this statement—that is, if he values his reputation for veracity. A few days since the S. J., with characteristic impudence, *denied* that the race issue had been fostered by the Radical leaders, and challenged the proof. No proof is necessary to sustain that which almost every body *knows* to be true. The editors of this paper have been told time and again by colored men that their leaders had "cautioned them against voting for "de white people," and that "de must stan' up for deir *race*." We presume that thousands of white men have been told the same story. The negroes were told that they could not trust "their old masters"—that they would be once more "reduced to slavery" if they did anything of the kind. Was there no "race issue" there? Wasn't it arraying black against white by playing upon negro fears and prejudices? But according to the S. J., it is all *wrong* for white men to fight this Radical devil with fire! Such a thing—the bare THOUGHT of it—shocks its virtuous sensibilities, oh! so deeply. It pours forth floods of crocodile tears and words by the yard on, over and around the painful subject. Its contortions suggest the idea that it is imitating the stale strategy of the mother partridge who, when she finds one of her little pets about to be "utilized" by some intruding biped, pretends to be sorely wounded that she may draw the pursuit upon herself. But in this case the game would not recompense the candle. Of course it denies; it denies that GREENE SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS used the language, some time since attributed to him by the ADVERTISER, on the subject of taxing the people out of house and home. A paper that would deny that would deny anything.

The following trenchant remarks of the Conecuh-Escambia *Star* are full of *vim*, to say the least:

We feel sad for South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi controlled as they are by the negro, the scalawag and carpet-bagger; but for Alabama we feel a shame; she deserves no sympathy!—Alabama has a majority of twenty thousand white voters, not yet she permits herself to be controlled by men who know no such thing as honor.—Why is it thus? Inaction, carelessness indifference, and the "milk-and-cider-don't care" who profess to be democrats. This is the whole truth in a nutshell. She deserves to suffer yet more; let her drain the very dregs from the cup of misfortune, and experience yet longer the curse of negro rule, and perhaps, in time to come, her people will arouse from their long lethargy.

The Birmingham *Independent* sends the following tart reply to the paper which the S. J. calls a "purp"—MOSELEY'S *Mountain Home*:

The *Home* is very solicitous about the "biennial visitation of 'Family Jars.'" We are under the impression that the Democracy can settle their "Family Jars" without much trouble, since the Jonahs of the party have been all thrown overboard. We are confident the *State Journal's* "purps" will not be called in as umpires. Their hands are too bloody and filthy for works or acts of peace and harmony. If they are anxiously desirous of peace, they had better try it nearer home. Busteed and Pelham, with the other brethren, such as Sheets and White, are anything but peaceably disposed towards each other.

Perhaps the S. J. or one of its "purps," always well-informed on such subjects, can shed some light on the dark transaction which led to the following arrest. We clip from the Birmingham *Independent*:

As we go to press United States Marshal Z. Thomas brought to this city, from Ironton, six colored brethren charged with a violation of the Enforcement Act, or as the S. J. expresses it, Ku-kluxing.

The Decatur *News* explains that "claimed" was the word (instead of "proved") which it intended to use in speaking of CARPENTER'S and WHITE'S arguments in the SYKES-SPENCER case. We thought there had been some mistake.

The Union Springs *Times* knows of one man who, at the close of the war, was $3000 in debt, and had nothing except his land and stock. He determined that he would raise the family supplies, and what cotton he could in addition. That man loaned at interest last year, $30,000. It knows of another in the same county, who begun with his land and stock and $10,000 in cash. He started out on the theory that he could buy corn cheaper than he could raise it. In 2 years his money was all gone.

Mere Mention.

What is the matter with the Selma *Times*. The last issue of that paper, which has reached this office was the one of Sunday last. We have been anxious to get the reports of the proceedings of the State Medical Association.

AMONG the last acts of the Missouri Legislature was the passage of a law permitting the redemption of all lands or property delinquent for taxes prior to 1873, upon the payment of the face of the tax bill, stri

Advertiser and Mail.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

The Proof Made

A short time since the ADVERTISER, with a perfect comprehension of the responsibilities of the situation, published the following:

The negro leader of the last House of Representatives (Greene S. W. Lewis,) boldly and impudently proclaimed from his place in the House that he desired to have taxes raised to such a pitch that the large land-holder would be compelled to sell—thus advocating virtual confiscation. And no representative Radical in all the House ventured or dared to repudiate the utterance—thus, by silent acquiescence, giving it their endorsement.

This publication was made for the purpose of drawing out a denial from the State *Journal*. We knew that paper to be thoroughly unscrupulous and therefore had no shade of doubt that it would deny. The event showed that we were not mistaken. From the issue of the *Journal* of yesterday morning we select the following choice extracts relating to this charge, (italics ours:)

We have seldom seen a grosser perversion of fact even in the most abandoned Democratic newspaper. Does the *Advertiser* pretend to believe, that in this way, it can make votes for its rotten party, already in a hopeless minority? * * * Did it not know that Mr. Lewis *never said that "he desired to have taxes raised to such a pitch that the large land-holder would be compelled to sell"?*

* * * * * *

We not only denied it, but *proved* it to be utterly unfounded. And the *Advertiser* promised to sustain its version of the language it imputed to Mr. Lewis by proof, but it has not attempted to produce the proof yet!

* * * * * *

Now will the ADVERTISER point out the names of these "one or two (liberal) Republicans" who "dissented from Lewis' remarks?" Let us know who they are, and from *what there was "dissented."* We *know indeed that there was no "dissent"* from "virtual confiscation," as attributed to Mr. Lewis, either by Republicans or Democrats, *because no such remarks* were "uttered" by him or any one else, in the discussion.

These will suffice. The denial is squarely and unequivocally made and the issue is fairly joined.

As before stated we had this thing in contemplation when we published the extract first quoted above. A few weeks back, when we reproduced from the old files of the ADVERTISER the report of GREENE LEWIS' "confiscation speech," the *Journal* denied it. It denies everything calculated to show the true purposes of its party. It pleads the general issue without reference to facts. They are mere minor considerations. But to be on the safe side we wrote the subjoined letter to several members of the House of Representatives (who had heard the Hon. GREEN SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS spout) and appended to our letter will be found what they had to say, each for himself, about the matter.

It will be observed that in preparing this letter we gave (1) a correct copy of GREENE LEWIS' remarks so that each gentleman referred to could answer without hesitation and (2) a correct statement of the reason that prompted our appeal. Here is the letter as it was sent out from this office to each and all of the gentlemen named below:

Greene Shadrach Washington Lewis, of Perry, opposed the amendment, and argued learnedly against it. HE *wanted* TAXES RAISED TO SUCH *a pitch* that the LARGE LANDHOLDERS WOULD be COMPELLED to SELL *their lands*, so that HE, and others like him, could BUY. * * *

Several members (from their seats), "*That lets the cat out of the bag!*"

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 31 1874.

Dear Sir: If the foregoing is correct, in substance, please endorse and return with your signature to this office. What we wish is something of this sort: The above report of Greene Lewis' speech is correct (or "substantially correct" as the case may be) this: "The report is erroneous in this" and state wherein. The *State Journal* denies that Lewis ever made any such speech, and we propose either to substantiate our charge or withdraw it.

Respectfully,
EDITORS ADVERTISER.

In due time replies were received and filed away for the day of reckoning. Of these the first we shall introduce is from Hon. W. D. LOVVORN, of Randolph, one of the few Republican members of the House who dissented from GREENE LEWIS' confiscation-by-means-of-taxation programme. It reads as follows:

Editors Advertiser: Your report is correct in substance, but I am not certain whether LEWIS was speaking on the amendment or the bill. As a general thing he with many others *opposed all measures of retrenchment.*
W. D. LOVVORN.

From Hon. J. H. BARROW, of Chambers.

Messrs. Editors:—I have no hesitancy in endorsing the foregoing as being substantially a correct statement of Mr. LEWIS' remarks, or a portion thereof, in a speech made before that Honorable body, the House of Representatives, during its last session.

Please excuse me for thinking that you are probably mistaken when you say that the *Journal* has denied the same. Respectfully,
J. H. BARROW.

From Hon. MONROE DONOHO, of Tuskaloosa:

Editors ADVERTISER:—I was present in my seat in the House when G. S. W. Lewis made his speech, at the time referred to. My recollection is very distinct that he used the identical language quoted by you. I remember, also, hearing the reply from several members.
MONROE DONOHO.

April 3rd, 1874.

From Hon. J. A. SLATER, of Choctaw:

Editors Advertiser:—I think you quote Green Lewis' words "verbatim." If he didn't use these exact words, he used others which conveyed the *same idea.*
Yours, &c., J. A. SLATER.

From Hon. A. M. ELLIOTT, of Shelby:

The above report of Green Lewis' speech is correct.
A. M. ELLIOTT.

April 3, 1874.

From Hon. R. S. GREENE, of Jefferson:

The above report is substantially correct.
ROBT. S. GREENE,
of Jefferson.

From Hon. J. H. COWAN, of Jackson:

Gentlemen:—Your statement of the remarks of Lewis, of Perry, is substantially correct, according to my recollection. Besides, Mellen (colored), of Russell, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, on more than one occasion, gave expression to the same sentiment. For proof, I refer you to Brewer, of Mobile, Crawford, of Coosa, Barnett, of Monroe.

Most respectfully yours,
J. H. COWAN.

April 3, 1874.

From Hon. C. BRODNAX, of Crenshaw:

Messrs. Editors:—I am certain the above is correct in substance. As to himself, I think he rather boasted that he owned lands, but wanted taxes raised so that others of his kind could buy. Yours, etc.,
C. BRODNAX.

From Hon. H. PURCELL, of Henry.

Messrs Editors:

The above report, barring the word "learnedly," is substantially correct.
Yours truly
H. PURCELL.

From Hons. LEWIS M. STONE, and J. B. GRESHAM, of Pickens.

Eds. Advertiser:—The above report of Greene Lewis' speech is correct. We heard it *distinctly* and *special attention* was called to *it at the time.*
LEWIS M. STONE.
J. B. GRESHAM.

April 4th.

From HON. SAM CORSBIE, of Colbert.

Messrs Editors:

My recollection about Mr. Lewis' speech is that the above language was used by him.
SAM. CORSBIE.

From HON. J. H. WHITE, of Clay.

Messrs Editors:

I heard the utterances of Lewis, and they were substantially as stated above, and I announced with feeling "That lets the cat out of the wallet."
J. H. WHITE.

This must suffice for the present. We now leave it with the public to say whether any weight should be hereafter attached to any denial made by the *State Journal.* We have published every reply thus far received; a few other of our letters remain yet unanswered. It will be seen that we are sustained in every important particular. Against all this mass of evidence, from men so wholly unimpeachable, it will be in vain for the *State Journal* to oppose its feeble denials. But let it be remembered that the *State Journal* says there was "no dissenting from LEWIS' remarks." True the S. J. gives as a reason that there "were no such remarks made;" but we have proven that such remarks *were* made and this carries away the *Journal's* reasons, without affecting its admission that no dissent was made. The editor, in a former article, said that he stood near LEWIS. He should therefore know whether any *public* dissent was uttered. The only dissent we heard was in private, and by men whom LEWIS and his followers had virtually read out of the party on the "civil rights bill." One of these was Hon. G. W. SMITH, of Morgan, and the other was Hon. W. D. LOVVORN, of Randolph. Henceforth we shall keep the remarks of LEWIS flying at our mast head, as indicating the use which the Radicals will make of their power, should the State be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands next November.

Public Lands.

We are glad to know that Col. J. W. SLOSS, the efficient and enterprising President of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, has now placed on the market about *four hundred thousand acres of land*, belonging to that corporation. These lands are situated on and near the line of the South and North Railroad, between the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, and consist of agricultural, timber, stone, coal, iron, and valuable mineral land generally. Col. SLOSS has all the necessary maps, etc., and we learn that there is considerable demand for it. The Company offers these lands on remarkably liberal terms, placing them within the reach of all classes. We know of no superior country in which to locate than along, or adjacent to the line of the South and North Alabama Railroad. The climate is unexceptionably healthy; water abundant and superior, while the lands are productive and of great variety.

These lands should meet with ready sale, and should attract the attention of both immigrants and capitalists. Alabama offers inducements not equalled by any State in the South, indeed in the Union.

The West is Serene.

Our readers are familiar with the threat of secession made by the New York *Herald*, if inflating the currency should succeed. Commenting on this the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus complacently talks:

"The people of this valley, if they are called to march to the sea Eastward as they did Southward, will not doubt their competency for the task."

Another Western paper more mildly observes to the New England States: "Erring sisters depart in peace!"

Curses are coming home to roost with a vengeance.

Ex-President Davis' Health.

Referring to a statement of the New York *Graphic* that Mr. DAVIS was ill in London with dropsy of the heart, the Vicksburg *Herald* says:

We are satisfied that the statement of the *Graphic* is erroneous. Letters from Mr. Davis have been received in this city since his arrival in Europe, and they make no mention of such alarming symptoms. On the contrary, those letters speak of a very great improvement in his health, and breathe an air of cheerfulness utterly incompatible with the statement of the *Graphic.*

"Horse Shoe."

An esteemed friend writes us from Gadsden, under date April 15th, as follows:

Editors Advertiser: Will the State scrip or money due in 1884 pay taxes before it is due, say pay tax in 1874? Please answer through your paper.

"The State Scrip" here referred to is the "Horse Shoe" or funding obligations provided for by the act of Dec. 19th, 1873. By the first section of that act they are made receivable, without limitation as to time, for all dues, taxes or imposts assessed or levied for the use of the State and for all fines and forfeitures assessed against defendants in any of the courts of the State. The obligations will therefore pay taxes, dues and imposts for 1874 or for any year hereafter, until they are finally retired, and the same is also true with respect to fines and forfeitures.

Shaving a Granger.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

Persons who visit barber shops would give a premium for a barber who would not insist upon them having their "hair cut," or submitting to a "shampoo!" when they only wished to be shaved. A man who called to-day at a tonsorial establishment on Smithfield street succeeded in non-plussing a most persistent knight of the razor. The barber insisted upon giving the transient customer a "shampoo," and the T. C. peremptorily demanded why such a request was made. Then a little colloquy ensued something like this:

Barber—"Your head's very dirty, sah!"

T. C.—"Well, I know it is, and I want it dirty."

Barber—"Want it dirty! Why, what fah?"

T. C.—"Well, I'm a Granger, and I want to have soil on my head!"

The barber ceased his importunings, and quietly shaved his man.

Clover and Timothy on Light Soils.

A correspondent of the Peninsular *News* gives the following reasons why the growing of clover and timothy on the light soils of Delaware has been unsuccessful:

"First, the land is plowed too shallow. There is not enough manure used, nor that of the right kind. The seed is not sown over one-half thick enough. And the seed is sown too late.

Plow not less than eight to ten inches deep. Manure should be applied after the land is plowed. Stable manure is best. If farmers should save all and compost it with muck, several acres could be well seeded every year. After it is manured drag well, then sow clover and grass, about as much again as is usually sown; drag again well. Sow as early, if in the Spring, as possible.

Timothy does best sown in September. But if sown with oats, on land prepared as I have stated, it will be likely to do well. If enough stable manure cannot be had, the next best is pure bones ground for timothy, and ashes for clover. Farmers on the Peninsula will find grass growing the next most profitable after fruit growing.

But as long as all the stable manure made on a farm is used for truck-patches, and cattle are pastured and kept to eat off the last spear of clover and grass, how can the farm improve? Keep up stock; have grass cut; save manure to seed with, and you will be on the right road."

State Press.

[From the Tuskaloosa Times]

The Democratic County Committee call a County Convention, to meet in the Court-house, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, and recommend the holding of Beat meetings on Saturday, the 6th day of June, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention. We regard the action of the Committee as timely and wise. A County Convention is simply a necessity. In no other way can the unity and harmony of the Democratic party be maintained. The Committee have, therefore, consulted the best interests of the party in calling a Convention.

The ratio of representation in the Convention fixed by the Committee, provides for a complete and nearly exhaustive representation of the people in that body. If the recommendation of the Committee be carried into effect, the Convention will be a full exponent of the wishes and choice of the Democrats and Conservative of the entire county.

The Committee have thus wisely performed their duty in calling a Convention, and providing for its equitable constitution. It remains for the Democrats and Conservatives of the county to respond to the action of the Committee, by electing delegates to represent the several Beats in the Convention. They have it in their power, by unity and harmony in their own ranks, to establish the rule of the *white* man in every department of our county government.

[From the Birmingham Iron Age.]

At noon Tuesday, Col. G. W. Hewitt addressed the people assembled at Sublett Hall, upon political topics, and advocated holding a county convention. Dr. Roe followed with some remarks in opposition to Conventions.—It is rumored that he is "in" for a scrub race for some office.

[From the Greenville Advocate.]

We would appeal to the good men of the State—to the religious men, the deacons and elders, the ministers and laymen—everywhere to do their duty as citizens in the approaching canvass. They need not, and should not, descend into the dirty depths of politics; but it is a duty which they and all others owe to the community of which they are members, to give their influence and their votes in behalf of pure and honest government. No man has a moral right to close his lips and withhold his ballot when the interests of his State are at stake; but if he does do it, still less right has he to complain if others carry the State to destruction.

From the Marion Commonwealth.

Let no man be nominated on the 29th of July who will not promise to canvass the State "through and through," and if a nominee shall fail to comply with such promise, let our State Executive Committee take him down, displace him, and fill the vacancy on the ticket with any one who will do his share for the political redemption of Alabama. We feel very certain that the candidates recommended by us will do their whole duty in the coming canvass; but if we believed they would fail in this, we would retract all that we have said favorable to their nomination. It is only by work that we will succeed in the next election, and if all the candidates, for both State and county offices, will adopt our plan of conducting the campaign, victory, a glorious victory, will crown our efforts; but if, on the other hand, our candidates fail to canvass—fail to see the people and present the issues to them, and loiter away a portion of the time, perfect nothing—and rely only on a partial organization, defeat will certainly attend such efforts. Let the delegates to the State Convention see to it that no one shall be placed on the ticket who will not show his faith by his work. We must win the next election.

From the Selma Echo.

Chancellor Turner has granted the Receiver, of the Selma & Gulf R. R. Col. S. G. Jones, permission to issue certificates to the amount of $25,000, for the purpose of raising funds with which to repair thereod. As these certificates will be a first lien on the entire property, in preference to all other claims of every kind, and as the property, even in its present condition, is worth several hundred thousand dollars, there will be but little difficulty, we trust, in the Receiver negotiating them. So we have every reason to hope that trains will soon be running regularly again, and that the management will be able to keep it in a good condition.

From the Ashville Ægis.

The allegation that there are bonds of the State that are illegal, is a judicial question, and is not political, and the politicians of the government have no right, though it may assume the power, to settle such a question, and if the courts of the country have not the power under the constitution of the United States, or the constitution and laws of the State to take cognizance of this question, we are for conferring that power upon them. Certainly if the courts cannot be trusted with it, politicians cannot decide it.

From the Troy Messenger.

In the matter of organizing; of laying plans, concentrating power, and marking out the field to be occupied at the proper time, there should be no delay. Every neighborhood, beat and section of every county should be thoroughly canvassed, and not a single man passed by unnoticed. It is folly to manifest indifference because Pike county is a Democratic. Barbour and Montgomery are not, and they belong to this District. Every Democratic vote gained in this county, that would be lost by indifference or neglect, will be one vote the more against Radicalism in the above named counties. We shall prove ourselves unworthy the name of true patriots, and men who desire to redeem our State from Radical misrule, if we delay a single moment, the work of thoroughly canvassing this county, preparatory to holding a convention here that shall represent, fully, fairly and harmoniously, the views and wishes of every section and every class of citizens. There must be unity of action, harmony in council, and candidates around whom all good men can rally without fear or distrust.

Old Whig in Opelika Times.

Mr. Editor, if Democracy means a radical war upon ignorance, vice and treason to white supremacy, I am for it, and for the men who maintain it and hold to be right every form of opposition, moderate or not, as against an enemy to my race and my section. No matter what may have been the errors of Democracy in the past, if it now stands out as the exponent of right, I will march under its banners. No more temporising for the South! Cortez when he landed in Mexico burnt up his vessels so as to cut off retreat. A position once taken is the only condition of success.

From the Opelika Observer.

We are gratified to see that the name of Hon. Wm. H. Barnes of our city for Congress at large, is meeting with so much favor by the press of the State. We have not consulted with Col. Barnes, nor do we know that under any circumstantes, he desires the nomination, but this we do know, that the State needs the services of such a man in the councils of the nation. There is no man in the State more eminently qualified than Col. Barnes to discharge the important duties of a national legislator, or who would reflect more credit upon Alabama.

We want such men to beat back and crush out a system of legislation and corruption, which startles all men who have not forgotten the purity, integrity and safety of the republic, when our congressmen were governed by a genuine spirit of patriotism, unmixed with base and selfish motives.

We trust that Col. Barnes will permit his name to go before the State convention for a position he can worthily fill in the interest of Alabama.

Cotton Area in Texas.

The Galveston *Cotton Exchange* says nineteen counties in Texas report increased acreage in cotton; twenty-one report an increase of ten per cent., and fourteen report the same acreage as last year. Twenty-five counties report an increase of ten per cent. in productive labor, twelve report a decrease of six per cent., and seventeen the same as last year. It will be seen that Texas is likely to increase her crop somewhat.

THE Doctors may crack this nut. PATRICK FANNON fell from an embankment in Cincinnati and broke his neck—completely severing the spinal cord at the junction of the sixth and seventh cervical vertibræ and fracturing the vertibræ. In this condition he lived three days, according to Dr. C. S. MUSCROFT, who testified to that fact before the Coroner's jury.

Mere Mention.

THE executors of EDWIN FORREST have effected a settlement with the wife of the deceased by paying her $95,000, she agreeing to forego all her claim for this sum.

THE venerable Archbishop PURCELL of Cincinnati, is the last surviving Bishop appointed by Pope GREGORY—the only one now living not appointed by Pope PIUS IX.

A COMPANY has been formed at Rome to establish a railway from the base of Vesuvius to the crater, to be worked by steam and ropes. They have already procured the model of a train which received a prize at the Vienna Exhibition, and has been for some time in use at Buda.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and HARRIET MARTINEAU have signed an address to Mr. DISRAELI soliciting him to use his influence towards extending the right of franchise to women in the British Islands. He is thought to be favorable to the project.

IT is customary among German aristocrats to issue engagement cards before marriage. They are handsomely embossed, containing the name of the lady, with that of her father, and announcing the intended marriage. The card is signed by the prospective bridegroom.

A REMARKABLY large seizure of impure meat offered for sale in New York was made a few days ago. Eighty carcasses of calves were pronounced unfit for food. They were to have been sold from shops in the poorer quarters of the city, where between poverty and lack of knowledge purchasers of such meat could be found.

THE New York *Times* (Rad.) admits that "the U. S. Treasury department has signed away thousands of dollars taxes due the government and abandoned its right to as many more and we have no means to know who did it or how or why it was done." This is something extraordinary on the part of the *Times.*

"TEMPORARY misapplication" is the new name for stealing, in the heavenly kingdom of Massachusetts. Col. NEEDHAM, national Bank examiner of that state, invents it to express the idea that one of the Bank presidents of that country had dipped into the funds under his control to the tune of one or two hundred thousand.

LONDON is literally built on a foundation of pipes. In some places it would be difficult to find room to lay another pipe. One gas company supplies the metropolis with twenty hundred miles of pipes. Then there are the underground telegraph pipes, and 2,500 miles of drain pipes, the lead and iron pneumatic tubes, the sewers, the water pipes, and the underground railway.

THE fatality which attends the families of great men has often been noticed. In nine cases out of ten there are no descendants at all, while in others the line has become extinct in the second or third generation. Already there are indications that the name of Bonaparte will become one of short duration. His only grandson, the son of "Owen Meredith," recently died at Paris before completing his second year.

TEXAS is developing an inexhaustible supply of salt. Her bayous are veritable mines of wealth, if properly worked. One of these—the Laguna Madre—is one hundred and twenty miles long, and from three to six miles broad, and not more than eighteen inches deep. The water is rapidly evaporated, and the salt settles in great quantities in the bottom. The amount of salt from this source is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels in the season, which, it is said, can be placed on navigation at ten cents per bushel.

IN June, 1872, a girl named MARY SECOR was murdered and outraged near Crestline, Ohio, for which two men named MCLEON and KIMMELL were hanged by a mob. A few weeks ago there was published in a number of journals in Ohio and Indiana what purported to be a confession of one THOMAS BRADWELL DOUGLASS that he himself committed the terrible deed. This confession was said to have been made while Douglass was on death-bed in a hospital at Denver, Colorado, and to have been dictated to a Catholic priest. Mr. C. E. HARRINGTON, city editor of the Denver News, says under date of March 28th, that no such man as DOUGLASS has died there, and no such confession was made to a Catholic priest in that city. This pretended confession relieved the memory of MCLEOD and KIMMELL for but a short time.

THE Roumanian Jews have signed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies asking for the removal of the political and civil disabilities under which they labor. The document sets forth the injustice of the treatment they receive, and asserts that in all civilized countries where the Jews have been admitted to complete civil and political liberty they have not been behind their countrymen of other faiths in science, art or patriotism. They complain that they cannot hold property till they get land, nor even own the houses in which they live. They are shut out from the learned professions, excluded from several industrial and commercial pursuits, and in the army, where they are one thousand Jewish soldiers in the ranks, they are denied all hopes of promotion. The petitioners claim that the ill-treatment they receive is in direct opposition to the spirit and letter of the constitution which, in article 21, declares liberty of conscience to be unrestricted and guarantees the freedom of all religions. The document, which is couched in eloquent and respectful terms and is quite devoid of passion, concludes with a prayer that the political and civil disabilities of the Roumanian Jew may be speedily removed, and as they pay the same taxes and are under the same obligations as Roumanian citizens that they may be granted equal rights and prerogatives.

A Good Yield of Corn.

A farmer of Virginia gives an interesting account of the method he pursued to secure a good crop of corn in Smyth county. He began on a very poor farm in 1859, of which he devoted sixteen and a half acres to corn. The yield was small. In 1866 he again planted to corn, with much better results. The tract was then turned over to grass, and mowed and pastured up to the winter of 1871-'72. At this time manure from the barn was spread on the thirteen acres, thoroughly mixing lime and soil. About May 1st the corn planted in rows, two and a half feet apart. When it came up about one bushel of plaster per acre was spread, and the spaces between the rows were thoroughly plowed to the depth of twelve or thirteen inches. It was now thinned, leaving two stalks to a hill; replanting was done, and cutting "trash" from the hills with the hoe; no other work with this implement was done. From the 20th to the 27th of June plowed with broad shovel-plows, and afterwards with the long coulter-plow; thoroughly erased all traces of the shovel except at the hills.—In September, from 10th to 15th, cut up and shocked; and in December cribbed. Yield from the 16½ acres, 1,500 bushels, or an average of 90-11 bushels per acre. Some acres of the field yielded as high as 125 bushels. Corn planted, white gourd seed, soil, a clay loam, very well adapted to blue-grass, when in an improved condition.

To Catch Horse-Thieves.

It is stated that the Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa have perfected an organization for the capture of horse-thieves. Each Grange is to have "five riders," who are, on a robbery of stock being reported, to mount and follow the culprits. To this end the Grange is to furnish them with funds not less in amount than $25, and on giving the hailing sign of the Patron, all other Granges will entertain them free of cost, turn out to them, or lend them fresh horses. Similar organizations in other States would render stealing horses a very unprofitable business.

A MAN in Dallas, Texas, tried to poison his wife, who was sick, by giving her arsenic instead of a powder of a different kind. He was much surprised on handing it to her, to see her empty it on the floor, and hear her decline dying in these words, "As a plizener, Jim, you haint a success.

"The Solar Force of Christian Love."

This caption sounds strangely, no doubt, to those who are accustomed to look for nothing but politics in a political newspaper. But Sunday is a day of rest, as well from the cares as from the labors of the week, and we have therefore no desire to intrude that bottomless, boundless, ceaseless theme, prolific as it is of more distressing cares than any other topic of newspaper discussion, on the present attention of the reader. We prefer to surrender the space usually devoted to politics to matters more in harmony with the spirit and purpose of the day; and to the extent of our power shall henceforth do so. In the absence of original contributions we shall select from our exchanges such matter, of a catholic, non-sectarian character, as, in our opinion, will afford food and nutriment to profitable reflection. Of course we do not propose to invade the domain of the religious press. Our only purpose is to give the reader a respite, of one day in every week, from the consideration of a subject in which a relative percentage of our subscribers, perhaps, feel no abiding interest.

In the New York *Herald* of last Monday, we find a report of a characteristic sermon, delivered by Mr. BEECHER, on the day before in Plymouth Church, on the subject named at the head of this article. According to this report Mr. BEECHER said some good things which, whether they coincide with the views of every reader or not, are now part of the religious literature of the day and subject to the verdict of popular opinion. Like all the scintillations of his genius they are brilliant and combine originality of thought with great vigor of expression. We do not propose to endorse their soundness (because we have not taken the pains to analyze them) but publish them simply as matters of current opinion in the theological world, leaving the reader to form his own opinions of their philosophic merit. Thoughts on such subjects, results in good, because it leads the mind away from secular affairs to a contemplation of the power and goodness of GOD. Our opinions of Mr. BEECHER, as a man and as a minister, have nothing to do with any *truth* he may proclaim, however much they may incline us to doubt his sincerity. A pearl is none the less valuable on account of the rubbish that may surround it; nor is a diamond to be lightly thrown away because we have reason to believe that its setting is brass rather than pure gold. Speaking for ourselves we must say that there are particular phases of Mr. BEECHER'S character which a man can conscientiously admire; yet, in spite of all this, the force of his great intellect occasionally strikes out a fire, at which men of all creeds can warm their frozen zeal without damage to their character as men or christians. If there is anything of that sort in the extract which here follows it will do good. If there is not, it will be treated as sounding "brass and tinkling cymbal" by the elite of creation. His only grandson, the son of "Owen Meredith," recently died at Paris before completing his second year.

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Letohatchee Grange.

LETOHATCHEE, Lowndes Co., Ala., April 16, 1874.

Editors Advertiser:—As requested some time since, I send you the names of the officers of Letohatchee Grange, No. 164: G. W. Thigpen, Master; W. B. Gillmer, jr., Overseer; Dr. D. S. Hopping, Lecturer; John A. Morrison, Steward; H. E. Haigler, Assistant Steward; T. E. Branscomb, Chaplain; W. O. Farrier, Treasurer; R. T. Sheppard, Secretary; S. A. Satterwhite, Gate Keeper; Mrs. F. G. Whitley, Ceres; Mrs. L. A. Bullock, Pomona; Mrs. Mary Maynard, Flora, and Mrs. Mary Hopping, Lady Assistant Steward.

Our regular monthly meeting are held on the 2d Saturday of each month We have 38 members.

Very Respectfully,
R. T. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

LONDON, April 18.

Placards are posted up in the agricultural districts of England, cautioning intended emigrants to the United States, and stating, on the authority of Consul Archibald, of New York, that 40,000 hands are ready to return to England.

A lock-out of 15,000 miners is threatened in Cornwall.

The ship Aurora, from Pensacola for Liverpool, was abandoned April 8th. The captain and part of the crew were rescued and landed at Dartmouth.

Dr. Livingstone was buried to-day. The coaches of the Queen and the Prince of Wales were present.

Odds and Ends.

AN extradition treaty has been exchanged with Salvador. Cities of refuge are becoming scarce.

OPEN-work embroidery will, it is said, be worth more than ever this summer.

"SWEET are the uses of advertisements," is a new reading of a Shaksperrian quotation.

SHAD are reported to be so plentiful in the St. John's river, Florida, that the farmers are using the fish as fertilizers.

Prince Arthur was initiated as a Free Mason on the 24th ult., by his brother, the Prince of Wales, the Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

Birmingham, England, complains that orders from the United States and Canada are very small, although prices generally are easier.

Rich deposits of gold are reported to have been discovered on the North Fork of the Ouachita, in Arkansas. Preparations are being made to work the mines.

THE Persians believe that all diamonds fell from heaven during the earliest stages of the world, and are therefore entitled to religious veneration.

MARSHAL Serrano, it is reported, has made overtures to the Carlists for a settlement on a pacific basis. The Pacific coast might be the safest place for their settlement.

A full-grown mouse "bottled" in a four-ounce vial is a curiosity at Lafayette, Ind. The mouse is supposed to have crawled in when quite small, and was unable to get out again.

SOME Hartford men tendered Mark Twain a welcome supper, and the bill, amounting to $208, was sent to him. He paid it, but restrained humorous comments.

A SARCASTIC woman observes that as death is reported to love a shining mark, she is constantly in dread of a shaft being aimed at her husband's nose.

ROACHES in restaurants make sad havoc of printed labels. They have left a tomato bottle in one of them bearing the not very inviting inscription, "Tom—Cats."

A REPORTER on an Iowa newspaper wrote: "Yesterday morning winter and spring kissed each other in the sunrise, and each spread its choicest perfumes on the purple air." He was married next day.

A CITIZEN of Delta, Iowa writes to the Postmaster General: "If you doant git some one to run this 'ere poast offus purty soon, it'll be throwed in the river, for I'm going off on a bear hunt, and can't fool any moar."

SENATOR Schurz will deliver his eulogy on Senator Sumner in Music Hall, Boston, on the 30th inst. Mayor Cobb will preside, Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator, and Oliver Wendell Holmes will read a poem.

THE Prince Imperial carried off the honors at the late Woolwich examination. He doesn't seem to have much talent for being a fool. Shouldn't wonder if Napoleon IV. occupied the throne of France somewhat before Henry V.

AN old bachelor says that he has been jacked up by those who claimed decoration was so strong, that were they told that they must be hanged in the presence of twenty thousand people, their first thought would be, "Oh! dear, and I haven't got a dress fit to be hung in!" Oh!

A wonderful discovery has been made at Coralville, Iowa. In the lime rock, which was struck during a drill blast, the tool struck something hard. It proved to be a bronze shield, similar to those found in the Island of Silt, Denmark. Although much corroded, marks of blows can be seen on it, and some remains of zigzag metal work.

"ROBERT T. FORTH, of Wayne county, a member of the Illinois Legislature, has recently welcomed into his family circle a lively boy—his twenty-fifth child." Bob should have a small country all to himself Forthwith, where he could run an opposition to the business of emigration from the effete despotisms.

PRINCE Fredrick Charles, of Prussia, intends to start on a tour around the world in July, and expects to be away from Berlin about a year and a half. His route will be across Russia and Siberia; thence to Japan; thence to China, from where he will come to the United States. A Prussian war vessel will convey him from New York back to Germany.

A DANBURY man who recently lost his wife was asked by a friend whether she died suddenly. "Indeed she did," he explained, with much feeling, "why only a week afore there was a man around here that wanted to insure her, but I never dreamed of anything happening. And," he added, apologetically, "I don't believe anybody would have thought it to look at her."

THE untimely "taking off" on the limb of a cottonwood of a gentleman in San Filipo, N. M., is graphically described by the *Golden Crescent* of that town: "When our esteemed fellow-citizen Pedro Besso, Esq., called the roll for breakfast yesterday morning he found himself one man short. That man was himself. Friends of the corpse will find a cold lunch at the ranch at three o'clock this afternoon."

AN eccentric genius has sent in a petition to the French National Assembly asking for the passage of a law providing that every child born in France shall have its name and the date of its birth tattooed on its arm. The object is to facilitate identification. The school teachers are to perform the operation, and parents neglecting to have their children thus tattooed are to be punished by a heavy fine.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, it is said, is looking forward to his overthrow and departure from Utah. The statement is probably not remarkably true, however. Mormonism has never been stronger than at present. The efforts of Congress against it were renders useful futile by the disagreements of the courts of the locality, the Territorial court being sustained, by the way, by the United States Supreme Court; so the case above mentioned, the State has filed an answer, carefully avoiding the question as to whether she is liable or not.

[From the North Alabamian and Times.]

Last week it rained almost incessantly for three days. Very little operations ceased in a great measure. Saturday was a beautiful day, however, and in some places the ground was not too wet to plant. On Monday last it again commenced raining, which will again interfere with the farmers who are already very much behind.

[From the Alabama Herald.]

It is not safe to make young men who drink and gamble custodians of moneys belonging to others. In moments of excitement, when reason is drowned and prudent counsels for the time-being are forgotten, they will prove guilty of breaches of trust by making use of the money with the intent and hope of replacing it before the act is discovered. When they fail in this, and are stared in the face with exposure and disgrace, they will, in a fit of desperation, resort to higher offenses against morality and law to cover the deed.

From the Huntsville Democrat.

A citizens' meeting was held at the Court House, on Saturday night last, to hear and consider Mr. R. M. Church's proposition to establish an agricultural implement factory in this city. Jas. L. Cooper was called to the chair, and E. M. Ragland appointed Secretary. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Church's proposition met with favor, and a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions for the capital stock, with instructions to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 29th inst.

From the Wilcox Vindicator.

We regret to learn from a private letter recently received from California, that Gen. D. P. Baldwin, formerly of this county, but long a resident of California, is dead. We knew the deceased intimately whilst a citizen of California, and at one time he bid fair to take a high position in that State, and was the nominee of the old Whig Party in 1853, for Lieutenant Governor of California, but was defeated by the Democracy.—Gen. Baldwin has relations and friends in this county, who will be grieved to learn of his death. Peace to his ashes.

From the Southern Argus.

The State Medical Association assembled in this city on Monday last, with a good attendance, and was industriously engaged in the consideration of the weighty matters that demanded its attention until its adjournment Wednesday night. We have rarely seen a more intellectual looking body of men. The profession in the State is made up of exceptionally good men; and the Association is composed of the pick of the profession. Many of the physicians now here would rank very high anywhere, in this country or in other countries.

TEMPLARS' COLUMN.

A Sermon on Temperance.

"The wine of the Bible" seems to be a prominent subject of discussion in Northern circles just now. The opinion was broached that the only wine referred to in the Scriptures was the unfermented juice of the grape and in this a large party of professing christians in that section agreed. These finally wrote to Dr. HALL and others asking them to discontinue the use of modern wine at the sacramental feast. Thus it came before the clergy and on last Sunday Dr. MCCHESNEY, of Chicago, preached the subjoined sermon from II. Peter iii, 16.

The work of temperance reform seemed to him to be seriously complicated. Whether it was not hindered more by the differences between its professed friends than by the opposition of its avowed enemies, was an open question. The larger share of real workers had, after many experiments, come to the platform of total abstinence, while another class asserted that their position was extreme, radical, untenable, and impractical. The latter said that the Bible could hardly be made to sanction total abstinence, St. Paul having advised Timothy to take a little for his stomach's sake. If such assertions were confined to bar-rooms, they might be passed unnoticed; but the pulpit, to a certain extent, was teaching the doctrine, and a few ministers who could boast of an orthodox creed advocated moderate drinking.

Such an interpretation of the Bible would be gratifying to all moderate drinkers. The agreement of such a Gospel with the views of those dram-sellers who adorned the walls of their establishments with Scriptural mottoes, like Paul's advice to Timothy, should not be overlooked. In court, when witnesses who never had a chance to confer together agree upon a point, such agreement was very forcible; therefore the remarkable agreement between a certain style of preaching and the views advocated by saloon keepers should be considered. From such premises, it seemed that the distance from the pulpit to the decanter was not so great as many had supposed.

The speaker at this point alluded to the many different interpretations which had been given the Bible. Some persons, he thought, would raise the objection to the book that it was not sufficiently definite on many points, and could

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, April 21, 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.

Contracts for Advertising Space made upon liberal terms. Address

THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.

Mere Mention.

The Wyoming, just returned to Norfolk from Key West, had nine insane men on board. She must have picked up a whole base-ball club.

THE Wisconsin Town elections resulted badly for the Radicals. The Democrats have made sad inroads upon the "faithful" in that State.

THE Conservatives of Michigan have made such gains in the late town elections that the Detroit *Free Press* is amply justified in saying that "there has not been a time in years in the history of Michigan when such a revolution against the dominant party in State and nation was exhibited at a spring election as was shown on Monday."

ANOTHER "loyal" soul gone up. A dispatch from Green Bay, Wisconsin, says that the accounts of ANTON BURKART, City Treasurer for the last eight years, are about $60,000 short. A committee, appointed by the City Council, is investigating the matter, and the report is looked for with a great deal of interest. It is rumored that BURKART has left town.

THE Western papers do not breathe very loyal sentiments towards New England. The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat* says "another reason why we can, and if necessary *shall*, advocate inflation and vote for it, is that it will force New England into about the same financial condition that the South is and has been in since the war caused by the damnable reconstruction policy organized and sustained by New England statesmen, or rather mad partizans."

AND now comes the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* with a distinct declaration that "there are thousands of Republicans whose tottering allegiance has been finally annihilated by the manifest corruption, dishonesty, and incapacity that ride rampant in every department of the National Administration..... This is the ominous tide that has carried the local elections, not only in Ohio, but in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. It is not likely that for years to come, if ever, the Republican party will regain its ascendancy in these States.....It is the manifestation of a long withheld discontent that has finally burst into the impatience of action."

THE Albany papers (*Argus*, and *Evening Journal*), publish returns of the election of Supervisors at the town meetings throughout New York, and the footings are:

Year.	Republican.	Opposition.	Total
1874.....	465	553	1,018
Opposition maj.....		92	
1873.....	543	471	1,014
Republican maj.....	72		
1872.....	640	370	1,010
Republican maj.....	270		

This year the Democrats have a plurality of 48 over the Republicans, and a majority of 5 over all. The Democrats and Liberals have a majority of 69 over all others. The combined opposition has a majority of 92 over the Republicans, a gain of 164 over last year. The gain since 1872 is 362. This is significant enough for the dullest to understand, showing, as it does, a complete political revolution in the Empire State. But then it is pretty much the same all along the line, and really this sort of thing is beginning to lose its novelty. Is there a Republican party at all, anyhow?

Is Secretary Richardson a Swindler?

The testimony of Mr. ODELL, Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railway Company, reported in our telegraphic columns a few days ago, established, if true, a very clear case of stealing from the Government, by and with the *consent*, if not the advice, of the Secretary of the Treasury himself!. There was, it appears, some misunderstanding between Commissioner PLEASANTON and the Railway Company, of which Mr. ODELL is Treasurer, relative to the percentage of income which the Company was required by law to pay into the U. S. Treasury. In consequence of this misunderstanding payment of the tax was withheld until a decision of the points involved could be obtained.—When that decision was rendered it was adverse to the Company and Mr. ODELL gave the Company's check for the full amount claimed, viz: $99,555. SANBORN, he says, had *had nothing whatever to do with the matter*, nor was he known in it at all. He was surprised therefore, when he afterwards learned, from *official* sources, that $49,792 of the amount he had paid in had gone into the pockets of that truly loyal protege of BUTLER and GRANT as *his share for collecting it!* But what astonished Mr. ODELL most was this. He had mailed his check direct to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 6th day of January, and a letter from SANBORN dated January 8, (only two days later) was produced and shown him, in which that gentleman stated the exact number, date and amount of his check! This letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the purport of it was that he (SANBORN) had collected the check—a statement which Mr. ODELL *knew* to be untrue, because he had himself sent the check direct to the Secretary of the Treasury without SANBORN's knowledge. From all this, it was clear as clear could be, that RICHARDSON, on receiving ODELL's check, had passed it over to SANBORN, got that worthy to write a letter claiming that *he* had collected the money, paid him half the sum called for by the check, and, in all probability, divided with him the proceeds of the theft. Nothing so deeply—so damnably disgraceful was ever before known to the history of this Government. And yet men prate about "endorsing and supporting" an administration which pampers and pets thieves, and keeps in the most important office of the cabinet, a man who is the confederate and pal of this SANBORN creature in his licensed raids upon the Treasury of the United States! Strange that those papers which have had their loyal bowels so stirred by COLEMAN and MAYO, can find nothing to condemn in this little "transaction" in Government funds by Messrs. RICHARDSON and SANBORN!

How the Radical Party in the Legislature Attempted to effect a virtual Confiscation of Lands.

Having heretofore shown, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the negro leader of the last House of Representatives *did* advocate the raising of taxes "to such a pitch that the large landholder would be compelled to sell," we shall now proceed to state a few other facts necessary to a clear understanding of the intimate connection of his agrarian remarks with the legislation which was then being proposed and pushed by the *Radical majority* in the House. It may be true, as alleged by the *State Journal*, that the proceedings of the Labor Union, had no political significance and that the Radical party could not be held answerable for anything that body, as such, may have done. It may also be true that SPENCER's confiscation telegram to that body meant nothing. But if that is the case, the Union stands accused of the folly of having seriously set about adopting a series of resolutions which had no end in view and which meant absolutely *nothing*! It is quite true that if we *disconnect* these resolutions from the subsequent proceedings of the Radical majority in the House of Representatives as explained by LEWIS, they would be harmless enough. We are not foolish enough to contend that the Labor Union was a legislative body, or that it possessed any means of giving vitality to its expressed opinions, *except through the instrumentality* of its influence *upon the Legislature*. The resolutions in effect petitioned the General Assembly to raise the taxes on land, because they *recommended* that course and were adopted. If any such petition was ever formally presented to the General Assembly the Journals do not show it. That was not the course that it took. The confiscationists knew that the Senate would take the alarm, if such a thing were openly proposed. But in looking over the proceedings of the Union we find that the following colored Solons were present figuring in the meeting, viz: Jere Haralson, A. E. Williams, Henry St. Clair, G. R. Millen, G. S. W. Lewis, S. H. Threat, James K. Green, R. B. Thomas (white) Samuel Fantroy, L. J. Williams, Thos. Walker, and T. J. Clark, and these (with others who did not figure but who were doubtless present) carried their confiscation scheme into the Legislature of the State and sought to vitalize it by means of that very clause of the Revenue bill which GREENE S. W. LEWIS (a prominent member of the Labor Union) was upholding with so much sweaty zeal when he gave utterance to the remarks we have taken such care to prove down upon him.

Now for a brief review of the facts. The Labor Union met in this city on the 10th of November.—That same day a telegram from SPENCER was read, announcing the opposition of that worthy to the monopoly iq lands which had thitherto cursed the State. On the 12th of November the Union adopted a series of resolutions (on the line of the ex-sutler's suggestion) petitioning the Legislature to raise the taxes *on land*, and on the 17th the Legislature assembled. A few days later the House Committee on Ways and Means reported a Revenue Bill, one clause of which proposed the establishment of a State Board of Equalization, to be composed of three or four membees appointed by the Governor, whose duties, as *defined by the bill*, were to equalize the assessment of property between the various counties of the State, somewhat after the manner of the equalization of assessments among individuals by the existing county Boards. Thus, if the assessor's returns from Dallas or Montgomery should show an average valuation of $40 per acre for land, this Board, under the powers conferred upon it by the clause, in question, could seize upon the property of Randolph, Clay, Lawrence, Winston, Blount, Walker and other such counties and by a stroke of the pen march it up to that arbitrary standard of valuation. But the scheme met with determined opposition from the Democratic side of the House. Its weak points were commented on and its capacities to work injustice to the poorer and less accessible parts of the State denounced. A day or two was spent in debating it—the *Radical leaders upholding it as a wise and wholesome measure*, and resisting every endeavor, on the part of the opposition, to have it stricken from the bill. It became apparent at last that there was something more in the thing than appeared on the surface. What that "more" was none of the uninitiated could definitely say; but suspicions were aroused and the opposition to the scheme grew in vigor and intensity with each succeeding hour. Pending the motion to amend the bill by striking out so much as related to the State Board the sleek, sable and always perspiring statesman from Perry struggled to his ponderous feet and proceeded to harrangue the House in opposition to the proposed amendment. The writer of this was reporting in the House at the time; but he had no thought of reporting LEWIS until that startling remark fell from his lips. This he *instantly* committed to writing, because it explained the mystery of the State Board scheme, and justified the suspicion, already entertained by some of the Democratic members, that there was "something rotten in the Equalization Denmark."

In his "Prostrate State," MR. PIKE says that the great difficulty with the negro orator is that "he does not know what he is going to say when he gets up; he does not know what he is saying while speaking, and when he sits down he does not know what he has said." In other words, while speaking, his zeal will generally overrun his judgment; and thus it was with GREEN LEWIS. He grew so much excited in the midst of his harangue, that he let the *truth* pop out without knowing it, and it was not until two or three democratic members had called out aloud *"that lets the cat out of the bag"* that he seemed to realize the extent of the blunder he had committed. It was then, for the first time, made manifest that the *real* purpose for which the Radical majority sought to create this Board was to "raise the taxes to such a pitch that the large landholder would be compelled to sell, so that GREEN LEWIS, and others of his sort, could buy." It was thus that the negro was to get that "home"—(that "40 acres and a mule," probably) whereof we have heretofore spoken, so much to the distress of the very obtuse *State Journal*; and it was this which constituted the "cat which some of the Democratic members said LEWIS had "let out of the bag."

We shall continue this subject tomorrow.

SPEAKING of the spring elections in Minnesota, the St. Paul *Dispatch* says that they "show a more marked disapprobation than has been manifested since the Republican party came into power." The *Dispatch* "does not rely upon the spring elections, as a rule, for positive indications of the drift of public sentiment, but when the change is so general and almost universal as the recent elections show, there is more than ordinary significance in the result. It is the beginning of the end."

Blood on the Face of the Moon.

The Louisiana usurpation is bearing its legitimate fruit. Nothing better than this Arkansas mess could have been expected to follow the precedent established by the administration in the case of KELLOGG vs. MCENERY. But Gen. GRANT is less censurable than the Congress. The Louisiana muddle was a fungus of the rotten Reconstruction measures; and so also is this Arkansas mess. But without the encouragement extended the Louisiana usurpation by the President this new "complication" never would have arisen.

At the State election in 1872 the Arkansas Radicals were badly demoralized and divided. One of the factions was composed of what were known as "Brindletails" and the ticket nominated by this faction was supported by the Conservatives. The other, or GRANT faction, was called "Minstrels." HADLEY, a Minnesota carpet-bagger, who was then acting as Governor (he has since left the State) appointed all the registrars and ordered them to exclude "rebels" from registration. This robbed about 10,000 white voters of the right of suffrage and increased the chances of success for the GRANT ticket. But, notwithstanding this, when the returns of the election were afterwards made, they showed a majority of about 4,500 for GREELEY, and of 6,000 for the "Brindletail" candidates. They were at once "doctored," however, according to the now well-established Radical system of political therapeutics,; but, owing to some failure in the diagnosis, the patient came out—*reduced*, it is true, but not to the desired extent. There was still 3,000 majority for the "brindletails" on the State ticket. After a few days rest the "doctoring" was resumed, with the most satisfactory results. BROOKS, "brindle-tail carpet-bagger" was counted out and BAXTER, "native minstrel," counted in *secundum artem*, and with him two "minstrel" Justices of the Supreme Court.

Time rolled on and Arkansas sat patiently by, watching the current of events in Louisiana. The developments there, however, gave the Conservatives no hope of justice and with a view of making the best of a bad bargain, they set about "cultivating" BAXTER. Meanwhile, BROOKS appealed to Judge CALDWELL, of the U. S. District Court, as KELLOGG had appealed to DURELL in Louisiana. But CALDWELL decided that the United States Courts had no jurisdiction of such contests. BROOKS was then forced to apply to the "minstrel" Judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, who decided that the State Courts had no jurisdiction, and that the matter would have to be settled by the Legislature. BROOKS then brought suit in one of the State Courts of inferior jurisdiction, with the result already announced by telegraph.

Now the majority of the Legislature of Arkansas, declared elected in 1872, was one of the most abandoned bodies of men that ever assembled outside of a Montgomery United States Court room. But when the Conservatives commenced their "cultivation" of BAXTER he reciprocated by a judicious pruning of the Legislative excrescences—appointing them off to local offices and creating vacancies which were afterwards filled with better men until the Legislature became Conservative instead of Radical. The result of his tactics, however, was that he lost caste with his party (as all men must who strive to be decent) and arrayed the "minstrel" Judges of the Supreme Court and the two "minstrel" representatives in Congress in opposition to his further continuance in office. This accounts for the stealthy action of the court in granting a judgment in favor of BROOKS and the very accommodating promptitude of the "minstrel" Chief Justice in administering to that honorable gentleman the oath of office—notwithstanding his *own decision* that the courts had no jurisdiction to consider BROOKS' case or declare him entitled to the office.

As loyal subjects of ULYSES I we are in a strait here. If we approve the conduct of our most gracious sovereign in establishing KELLOGG on the ruins of Republican Government in Louisiana, we pass an implied censure on his refusal to sustain BAXTER in Arkansas, and if we approve his strict but armed neutrality in the Arkansas mess, we condemn his interference in the Louisiana affair. Will the *State Journal* kindly indicate the path, which, in this dilemma, it becomes a loyal subject to pursue? BAXTER and KELLOGG are evidently off the same piece, so far as the means are concerned by which they attained unto power, and it is this fact which occasions our chief trouble. We cannot discover why the President should make fish of one and flesh of the other. In other words, we are at a loss to perceive why a friend of the Administration in Louisiana can be approved and upheld for doing precisely the same thing that another man, *not* a friend of the Administration, is virtually condemned for doing in Arkansas. It is on this point that we should be pleased to have our distracting doubts resolved. BAXTER's very saucy telegram to the President (printed on our first page this morning), gives us to know that the United States troops are passively aiding BROOKS, and this increases our perplexity. Will the *State Journal* rise and explain?

We fully agree with the Troy (N. Y.) *Times* that it is an amazing spectacle to see a Secretary of the Treasury, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the presence of the Ways and Means Committee, asserting that in a matter of official business involving millions of dollars, and offering most extensive opportunities for fraud and peculation, they have been in the habit of signing whatever papers happened to be laid before them, without taking the slightest pains to inform themselves as to the tendency of their acts! The assertion is so extraordinary that it almost staggers credulity itself; but, amazing and startling as it is, such is the sworn testimony of these officials.

At a sale last week in Pensacola by the United States marshal, of property belonging to the Barkley estate, the lot at the corner of Palafox and Zarragossa streets was purchased by John Pleifler for $5,500. Lots 7 and 8, on the railroad was struck off to Albert Hyer for $1,950. Lot No. 50 on Saville square, was bought by E. R. Paine for $1,400. Lot 26 in the square fronting the Bay, was sold to John B. Griffin for $350, and the remainder of that square, with the improvements thereon, was struck off to Geo. E. Wentworth for $3,095. The terms of sale were cash and the total amount realized was $12,295.

The Choctaw *Herald* has this to say:

We have made a number of enquiries of our farming friends as to the progress made up to this time for the new crop. The almost universal answer has been that they are further advanced than at the same time for a number of years. The laborers are working more diligently and giving better satisfaction than at any time since the surrender. As a general thing the farmers are in good spirits, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the country, and are determined to re-establish themselves on an independent basis. If there is anything in a good start, we predict that they will succeed.

[COMMUNICATED.]

No man ever becomes a drunkard by intention—*it is always by accident.*—Prudence and Caution—are the first organs stupefied by whiskey. "There is no danger"—is ever whispered into the ear of poor duped humanity, by the sly demon of intemperance, until, it is forever too late to mend—and the drunkard is lost.

CAUSE OF CRIME.—From accurate observation it has been ascertained that ninety out of every hundred criminal offences committed were caused either directly or indirectly by intoxicating liquor. The trial and punishment of the criminal classes of society are the principal expenses of government.—Thus we see that every bar-room—by making drunkards and thereby criminals—increases the expenses of the government and increases taxation.—Reduce the sales of intoxicating liquors and you reduce crime, pauperism and taxes.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—A little boy asked his father if Mr. —— was a good man. "Oh Yes! my son," was the answer, for Mr. —— was a high church-member and a first-class business man. The child did not say the question was prompted by his seeing the gentleman take a social glass in a rum shop, but secretly, no doubt, resolved in his little head, that some day, he would do likewise and still be a "good man."

The evil that men do will live after they are dead. Reader, will any poor boy after you are dead and gone, feel the baneful effects of your example, and be tempted to handle the serpent, because you did so and escaped his fangs? You know not whose child is being blighted for life by watching your enjoyment of a social glass.

MAKE THEM RESPONSIBLE.—If a railroad company through negligence occasion loss to life or limb, the law demands of them damages commensurate with injury sustained by the passenger; but a rumseller can sell a man any amount of poisoned liquor, destroy his usefulness as a citizen, ruin his family, make paupers of his wife and children, make a wreck of both his soul and body, and convert him, through mean whiskey, from a good citizen, into a sot, a public nuisance, and perhaps a murderer, without being held to answer for the damage he has caused and the ruin he has wrought. Why is this? Is it because humanity suffers greater loss and injury from railroad accidents than from intemperance? Is the injury inflicted by such accidents more deplorable in its consequences; or is it because liquor selling is a more favored business than that of common carriers? For the sake of consistency release the railroad or else hold the rumseller responsible too.

GOOD TEMPLAR.

Crenshaw County Grangers.

The Patrons of Crenshaw met at Rutledge and organized a County Council with the following officers:

Nubal A. Moore, Mt. Ida, W. M.; O. S. Jones, Rutledge, O.; John S. Mash, Honoroville, L.; Benj. R. Bricken, New Providence, S.; J. S. Sanders, Leon, A. S.; G. W. Thagard, Rutledge, T.; Rev. W. Daris Sullock, Chaplain; L. S. Knight, Saville, Sec.; C. C. Davis, Rutledge, G. K.; Mrs. M. C. McLeod, Rutledge, L. A. S.; Miss Mattie Stott, Rutledge, C.; Miss Jennie Ford, Mt. Ida, I.; Mrs. John J. Mash, Honoroville, P.

The following Patrons were appointed Executive Committee of the Council, consisting of one Patron from each Grange in the County: J. S. Mash, J. S. Sanders, Joel Nichols, B. R. Bricken, A. P. Yarborough, G. W. Rhodes, jr., J. H. Howard, J. J. Barber, Dr. Purifoy, and H. C. Darley; B. R. Bricken, Chairman.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions for the benefit of the Order; S. J. Kelly, B. R. Bricken, J. H. Howard, committee.

A. Mathews, E. N. Ford, and J. P. Barber were appointed a Committee on By-Laws, to which the Worthy Master was added.

H. D. Curtis, J. C. Cheshire, and A. Bright were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Moved and carried, that an Agricultural Committee, consisting of one from each Grange, to be appointed, to ascertain as nearly possible the acreage planted in the different kinds of crops last year and this, and the yield last year; J. R. Turner, Joel Nichols, O. W. Horn, J. C. Cheshire, J. H. Howard, J. R. Ficklin, W. P. Pruitt, D. F. Gaffney, and C. Bryan, were appointed said committee.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved 1st, That we recommend as a duty of all Patrons of Husbandry not only to study the meaning of economy but practice it in everything, never forgetting the diligence, industry and proper improvement of time will win.

Resolved 2d, That while we commend all honest and useful callings and occupations, and will strive to build up these, yet we feel constrained to wage an everlasting war against the occupation of thieves, white and black, and will do all in our power to root them out of our land, and to destroy both the name and habitation.

Resolved, 3d, That we recommend to the farmers to bestow more attention to the producing of home-made fertilizers, and that they desist from the purchase of commercial fertilizers entirely, and rather buy chemicals for the compost heap.

Resolved 4th, That we, as good Patrons, will not hire a laborer who has contracted for any period of time, without the consent of his employer, or a discharge in writing.

Resolved 5th, That the Executive Committee be instructed to correspond with the State Granges and State Agents of the North-west, and furnish such information with regard to supplies, &c., as they may obtain to the Secretary of the Council, who shall immediately furnish the same to the Masters of the several Granges composing this Council, for the use and benefit of Patrons throughout the county; and that the Executive Committee make a formal meeting of this Council.

A Valuable Product of the Soil Wasted.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 29, 1874.

Editors Advertiser & Mail—The enclosed article from the Mining and Times, relating to the growth, cultivation, manufacture, uses and demands of the sumac plant, I forward you, hoping you will republish the article in your journal for the benefit of our rural population. There is no doubt that Alabama is, from the adaptability of soil and climate, better adapted for the production of this plant than most of the States of the South.

I have observed the cultivation, growth, and various modes of preparing the sumac plant for market in many of the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea, but nowhere in Europe, or in the Barbary States, or on the Island of Sicily, does the plant grow more prolific or with greater luxuriance than in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico or in those along the Mississippi river.

This industry, once inaugurated in Alabama, must soon become one of our most important agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. During my stay here I have made the acquaintance of the writer of the article in the Midland Times, Mr. Thos. W. Johnson, who is a citizen of the East, and the senior partner in the firm of Johnson, Goodell & Co., the most extensive manufacturers of tannin extracts in the United States. While in their office I was shown a sample of the sumac extract, and have since visited the factory where it is made. The process is extremely simple, and much less difficult than that of preparing the ground sumac for market. Much more tannin is obtained by extracting the properties of the plant, as all or nearly all of it is utilized, whereas in the ground sumac none but the leaves and sprouts are used.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this industry is important to the people of the Northern States, it should be much more so to those of the South who have in their favor the adaptability, both of soil and climate.

The sumac extract, already in great demand, is rapidly augmenting. This, with the most unusual profits insured from its manufacture, should stimulate our people to act in the matter before other States monopolize the advantages of the industry.

JAS. V. WHITE,
Of Mobile, Ala.

The Opelika *Observer* reports the resignation of Mr. Isaac Heyman, Internal Revenue Collector. It is thought that the opposition of White and Pelham had something to do with the resignation. It would not surprise us if Heyman should bother Pelham a little when the latter attempts to procure a re-nomination for Congress.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, April 21, 1874

A dead body, supposed to be that of George Seale, the young Englishman who was drowned in the Coosa, a short time since was recovered in Selma day before yesterday.

Tom Lawler, the policeman who was charged with the shooting of a negro on Perry street, near the Eufaula depot, some two or three months ago, had his trial yesterday and was acquitted.

"Don't write any poetry about me, and don't fool around about a monument," were the sensible remarks of an old chap who died in Baltimore the other day.

The Selma Street Car Company realized a dividend of 12½ per cent. on investment last year. This shows that the investment is not a bad one in this city.

If you think a word always the same, try putting Col. before your name, and then lift it over and put it down at the end of it, and back off and look at it.

The Fifty-fifth Anniversary of American Odd Fellowship will be celebrated by the Lodges of this city on Sunday, the 26th of April. Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Methodist Protestant Church, will deliver a discourse suitable to the objects of the Order.

A new idea with regard to weddings has been invented in Connecticut. A citizen of that State announces that his golden wedding will come off just thirty years from date, and offers a liberal discount on any presents his friends design to make him.

The rains in North Alabama have been heavy during the past two or three days. Notwithstanding one or two slight washes have occurred on the S. & N. Road in Morgan county, this road is running all right and on time.

In a recent lecture on liquids at the Royal Institute, London, Professor Tyndall mentioned that he had learned from Captain Shaw, the head of the London Fire Department, that a scratch in the nozzle of a fire engine delivery pipe, which an ordinary workman might overlook, will reduce the throwing power from 200 feet to 150 feet.

In the United States District Coury at Mobile, Judge Woods, presiding, the case of Henry Clews & Co., against the Counties of Lee and Chambers were on Wednesday last decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The suits are based on the bonds subscribed by those counties in aid of the East Alabama and Cincinnati Rail Road.

In two cases against the same counties, which had been decided in favor of Henry Clews & Co., in the Middle District of Alabama, but transferred by act of Congress to this court, a peremptory mandamus was issued to compel the solicitors to levy and assess a tax sufficient to cover the judgment rendered. These cases involve a large amount of money.

The City Court was engaged until a very late hour Thursday night on the trial of the case of Bell & Murray, charged with burglary and larceny in the dwelling house of the late John Whiting.

W. H. Graves, Esq., and Solicitor Knox represented the State, and Messrs. Thos. G. Jones and J. M. Falkner represented the defendants, by appointment of the Court. The case was most hotly contested and the arguments of the counsel were very earnest and able.

We heard Mr. Jones and others who were present, speak in high terms of the speech of Mr. J. M. Falkner, who closed for the defence in an able and eloquent appeal to the jury.

I have been a dyspeptic for years; began to use the Simmons' Liver Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case.

REV. J. C. HOLMES,
apr21 Clayton, Ala.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.—The only reliable medicine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary oagans. A perfect diuretic, the long-continued use of which by the people of this country for the last twenty years fully established its reputation as the best remedy for these diseases known.

It is one of the few medicines that have stood the test of time. It has true and genuine merit. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has Helmbold's private proprietary stamp. For sale by all druggists. april 21

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

The Blood is the Life." When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself, would forms subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicides as take up from this fluid and expel from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I suould describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease. so you know how best to cure it. Then again I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc.; but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means. I deem such a course unnecessary.

Thoroughly cleanses the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash or Erysipelas, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Blotches, Carbuncles Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swelling, Tumors, Old Sores or Swellings, Affections of the Skin, Throat and Bones, and Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Lungs.

april21

TRUSTEES' SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, for Cash, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT

the following described property, under the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to us by J Weil, H. Weil and Jacob Weil, on the 9th day of May, 1872, which is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate in Montgomery county, in Book 12 of Mortgages, page 364, to-wit:

1. The lot of land conveyed by Henry C. Semple to Jacob Weil, being one hundred and five feet on Court street, by two hundred and ten feet deep, and described as the south half of lot No. 1, in Clayton's Plat.

2. The store house and lot, on south side of Market street, conveyed by W. Knox and wife to J. & B. Weil & Co., bounded east by store known as C. P. May's, west by the Gindrat building owned by Mrs. Winter, fronting 23 feet on the south side of Market street and running back the depth of the lots by city survey.

3. Also, Lot six in Square 20, in East Alabama, a triangular lot on Court street, conveyed by T. H. Watts, as executor of Wade Allen, to Jesais Weil and Heinrich Weil. Also, the lots 1 and 2 on the east side of Court street, being the lots conveyed by Charles Barrell to J. & H. Weil & Co. Also, a lot of land conveyed by deed of W. Temple and wife, recorded in Book 20, pages 528 and 529.

4 Two other lots, conveyed to H. Weil by deed of R. Temple, recorded in Book 15, page 354, and another lot conveyed to H. Weil by Ben. Mock and wife, recorded in Book 16, pages 587 and 588, in the Judge of Probate's office in Montgomery county, said lots, from said Mock and said Temple, lying on the east side of Court street, in the city of Montgomery.

A. LEVYSTEIN,
feb16tent D. WEIL.

☞The above sale has been postponed to MONDAY, APRIL 20TH.
A. LEVYSTEIN.
apl14td D. WEIL.

☞The above sale has been postponed to MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.
A. LEVYSTEIN,
apl2twtds D. WEIL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.

Private dispatches from western Carolina, report heavy rumblings in Bald and Stone Mountains on Tuesday last, and that the tremblings of the earth were felt for more than one hundred miles. Shocks are more severe than before. It is believed by scientists that an eruption is imminent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.

Baxter has issued a counter proclamation to Brooks', declaring the latter's course a shameless assumption, without the shadow of law, and says the authority of the law will immediately and effectively be asserted, peacefully if it may, but asserted in any event. He appeals to the people to support him.

During the warlike movements of last night, Col. Rose, commandant of the United States Arsenal, brought a company down, stationing them at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and sent word to each side that while he had no orders to interfere in behalf of either party, he was directed to prevent bloodshed. The company returned at daylight this morning, there appearing to be no immediate danger.

Gov. Baxter has contracted his lines to the vicinity of the Anthony House, and is now proceeding, as before, to exercise the duties of Governor, making the Anthony House the Capitol for the time being.

This morning both Private Secretaries of Messrs. Brooks and Baxter applied at the Postoffice for the mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver to either party until he telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Sumner's obsequies will be solemnized in the Senate Tuesday.

Williamson Wright, of Indiana, who owns a marble quarry in Loudon county, Virginia, has forwarded a memorial to Congress offering to give the Government the full possession of all said property, as lessee and owner, for two years from this date, for the procuring of all the marble necessary to finish the Washington Monument.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1874.

To Frederick Kramer, Mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas:

You must be aware that the President cannot interfere in the domestic difficulties of a State except in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. He cannot recognize a call made upon him for military aid by the Mayor of a city. He has instructed the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock to prevent bloodshed. That is all he can do under existing circumstances. I will ask, in answer to your inquiry whether the United States are powerless to protect twenty thousand people situated as the citizens of Little Rock are, if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to allow a question as to who shall hold a State office to be settled peaceably and lawfully, and not bring upon their State the disgrace and ruin of civil war?

(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

The above is in answer to the following:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 18.

To Attorney-General Williams:

In your dispatch to Gov. Brooks, I infer that you intend to be understood as saying that the President cannot recognize him as Governor until his right has been fully and finally recognized by the courts. I understand from your dispatch to Gov. Baxter that the President cannot recognize him until his right has been settled by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not be in session until June. Now, if Baxter is not the rightful Governor Gov. Baxter has issued a proclamation putting the city under martial law, and armed men, pretending to act under his orders, are patrolling the streets, stopping peaceable and unarmed citizens, and searching the authority of the city officers at defiance and arresting the police. Not only this, but private property is being forcibly seized and appropriated in like manner. The construction placed on your dispatch by Gov. Baxter is that it is a license to make an attack on the Brooks faction, with an assurance in so doing that the Federal Government will not interfere. You will readily see that the city is sure to become a scene of bloodshed over a strife which its authorities are not responsible for and which they have not the power to settle and placed where an appeal to either of the persons claiming to be Governor, lays the city authorities liable to the charge of being the partisans of the one appealed to. I desire to ask if the Federal Government is powerless to protect the lives and property of twenty thousand inhabitants who are situated as we are? If you will instruct the officers in command of the arsenal, to aid the city police in making the arrest of men who are openly violating the law and setting the same at defiance, I could preserve the peace of the city without being compelled to take sides with either of the contending factions. This question of who is the rightful Governor, can only be settled by the courts, a thing that may not be done for the next twelve months and I now implore you, in the name of peace, to aid me all in your power, until the other question is settled.

(Signed,) F. KRAMER,
Mayor of Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 18.

Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, fifteen hundred from Washington, one hundred from Batesville, and fifty from Saline county, reinforced the Governor's troops this morning. The three hundred men from Pine Bluff, are nearly all colored men. They came with colors flying, and a band playing. The Governor now holding a consultation with his generals. His intention is to surround the State House, and cut off its supplies. The State House party are busily engaging colored people into service. The Governor says he will prevent bloodshed if possible, but by the eternal the issue must and will be put down. One thousand more men are expected on the train this evening. Brooks has sent out numerous recruiting officers; but they are not to be permitted to return. Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State House, and his sentinels challenge and turn their posts from a point near the City Hall. General Ira McBarton, an old West Point graduate, and a federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff. The State House party captured Capt Sam. Houston, this morning as he was passing near their lines. He knocked down the lieutenant of the guard; but was dragged in the lines by force. He was afterwards released.

MADRID, April 18.

Hostilities in the North are suspended in consequence of the excessively bad weather.

PARIS April 18.

Ledru Rollin, is suffering from heart disease. Abstention from politics is advised.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The business of American Exchange Bank is not affected by the removal of Emile Sauer, late President for "irregularities" while in office. No run on the bank is anticipated.

Judge Blatchford has ordered the books of Platt and Boyd, seized by the Custom House officials, to be returned to them. He holds the law to be constitutional under which the warrants were issued.

MEMPHIS, April 18.

The Washita has flooded its valley. Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisonburg and Trinity, and nearly every plantation on the river are injured. The loss will reach $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON April 20.

There is as yet no official indication concerning the President's action on the finance bill but the general impression is he will approve it. Friends of the measure are confident in this belief and some of them give as a reason for it the expression of the hope in the President's last annual message that the best measure may be arrived at to secure such an elnstlcity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payment and the further remark of the President that the decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the executive.

NEW YORK, April 20.

Mayor Havemeyer received a telegram from the Mayor of New Orleans to-day stating that owing to the unexampled overflow of the Mississippi, and lower branches many thousand families are ruined and threatened with starvation, that it is beyond the means of those who have escaped to give adequate relief to the; sufferers and asking for subscriptions for the victims of this two-fold visitation of flood and famine.

Jas. P. M. Stetson, for many years connected with the Astor House and other hotel enterprises has died of paralysis aged 56.

John Brougham is very ill and a fatal result is feared.

LITTLE ROCK, April 19.

Col. Ross commandant of U. S. forces took possession of the Telegraph office this morning and opened it to the public, relieving Gov. Baxter's guards. He has one company stationed at Ashley House where the Telegraph office is located and has interfered to such an extent with Baxter's military operations that he can make no forward movement on the State House. In consideration of this fact Baxter to-day sent the following dispatch to the President:

LITTLE ROCK, April 19.

To the President of the United States:

A few days since, in the absence of my counsel and at a time wholly unexpected, the Circuit Judge of this County Court of inferior jurisdiction, rendered a judgment in favor of Brooks against me for the office of Governor of this State and without notice to me or my counsel. I was at once forcibly put out of my office and without any pretence of writ being served on me. All this was done too after the Supreme Court of this State had twice decided that no court of the State had jurisdiction of the case at all and that the Legislature alone had jurisdiction. At once, on being ejected from office, I took steps to restore myself, to get posses

Advertiser and Mail.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.

In reading the Monthly Weather Review, for March, issued by the War Department, we learn that "at Mount Washington, winds were reported, on the 23d of the month, of velocity as high as 130 miles an hour, and continuing near that enormous force for 24 hours."

From Nashville the observer reports, what may be of interest to agriculturists, that an inspection of the country around Nashville by a member of the Board of Trade of that city shows "that the grass-hoppers and other insects which are usually killed by the cold of winter, are this spring alive and already moving." Repeated investigation has confirmed this statement. Some reports, it will be remembered, have been made of the moth which forms the cotton caterpillar.

The Montgomery physicians who attended the State Medical Convention, at Selma, returned yesterday morning. They speak in the highest terms of the kind welcome and hospitality extended to them by the citizens of the Central City. The meeting was very largely attended, and delegates were present from all parts of the State. The proceedings were entirely harmonious and interesting, and the reports on medical subjects were more numerous and valuable than at any preceding meeting. Montgomery was highly honored by the selection of one of our prominent physicians as President of the Association, and others to important positions, and in being selected as the place for the next annual meeting. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—J. S. Weatherly, of Montgomery.

First Vice-President—J. J. Dement, of Huntsville.

Second Vice-President—E. D. McDaniel, of Camden.

Censors—Jerome Cochran, of Mobile; R. F. Michel, of Montgomery; James Guild, of Tuskaloosa; G. E. Kumpe, of Tuscumbia; N. D. Richardson, of Limestone.

Orator—T. O. Summers, of Greensboro. Alternate—W. A. Johnson.

Secretary—B. H. Riggs, of Selma.

Treasurer—W. C. Jackson, of Montgomery.

We find the following opinion in the New York *Journal of Commerce* as to who has the right to stop the payment of a check in case it is lost or stolen, and as it is a matter of interest to all parties blessed with a bank account, we lay it before our readers:

SAVANNAH, GA. March 26, 1874.

Editors of the Journal of Commerce:—A check payable to bearer or order, and properly indorsed, is lost or stolen; who has the right to stop its payment at the bank on which it is drawn, the maker who lost the check or the drawer? If the funds are in bank to meet it, have I the right to dishonor the check unless ordered by the drawer?

As this is a case of frequent occurrence, I will feel obliged by your decision. TELLER.

REPLY.—Only the drawer of a check has the right to countermand its payment. If an endorser has lost the check, he may get the drawer to stop its payment; or he may ask the teller to withhold payment, but the latter will do so at his own risk. In any case, however, such a check is good against both drawer and indorser in the hands of an innocent holder for value.

If there must be light in the room all night, by all means use tapers. A box of these, costing ten cents, can be bought at the apothecary's, and will last a good many weeks. Each box contains a tiny socket or circle of tin, with three sharp points, each holding a bit of cork; into this socket sits a button-mold a quarter of an inch in diameter, with a hole in the middle, in which is inserted a bit of waxed wicking. The whole affair, not larger in circumference than a walnut, floats on the surface of a cup or tumbler full of lard oil. It gives a very soft and pleasant light, and is perfectly safe. Kerosene lamps cannot be turned down without filling the room with unwholesome products of combustion, which are very unwholesome; candles and oil are apt to smoke. The taper is economical, pleasant, and safe. We have been thus circumstantial in describing this little contrivance as that those at a distance from drug stores can make it for themselves. In the nursery it is invaluable. An outlay of thirty-three cents will keep a light in the sick room for months.

Truth vs. Fiction.

We heard Mr. Parsons detail one of the most horrible of murders perpetrated by the Ku-Klux in Calhoun county. It was a case which he had assisted in investigating. And his recitals were so harrowing as almost to astound even the Democratic members themselves. The "victim" was a christian gentleman, and his only crime was that he had taught, in a Sunday school colored children the story of the Cross.—*State Journal (Rad.)*

Yes, that was a harrowing description. A stranger hearing it might have thought there was much truth in it. But excepting the fact that the fellow was killed, there was none.

The Jacksonville *Republican*, published within a few miles of the scene of the homicide, gives the following account of the "only crime" part of the business and propounds some pertinent interrogatories besides.

"Whose only crime" was that he instigated a lot of ignorant negroes to fire a volley into a congregation of innocent worshipers, make and frame just emerging from a church in Cross Plains. And did Mr. Parsons tell how the Court of which he was the spirit, issued an order to the U. S. soldiers on guard to shoot down the prisoners in case of attempted rescue? every one of whom were proven *guilless* before Mr. Parson's tribunal after a ninety days trial? And did Mr. Parsons go on to say how the same court denied one of the prisoners or witnesses the privilege of going to a dying wife? Did Mr. Parsons touch upon the character of his examination of witnesses and his attempt to manufacture political capital out of their utterances? If he did not, he only told half the truth.

Lynching is an inexcusable crime under any and all circumstances, but where there is no law for one race and ten laws for another in the same community, and the petted race is instigated by villains to shoot down worshippers as they emerge from the church of God, the passions of infuriated men will sometimes hurry them into the commission of murder upon those who have instigated the deed. We suppose that LUKE built his "story of the cross" upon the "text of pike and gun." At any rate guns were used on defenceless men and women in response to some of his teachings. Will the S. J. answer which committed the greater crime, LUKE or his lynchers? We have nothing but condemnation to utter against those who did the "ku-kluxing."—They did not act for, or represent, anybody but themselves. The men who were tried were acquitted—found not guilty—by a Court unfriendly to them and their party. They were tried on suspicion and the suspicion was shown to be groundless. But we condemn and denounce now, as we condemned and denounced at the time, all who participated in the commission of that crime. We also condemn and denounce LUKE whose vile teachings resulted, first, in the attack upon a congregation of worshippers and second, in his own unlawful taking off. Does the S. J. denounce or will it seek to excuse him.

Preamble and resolutions adopted by Ramer Grange, No. 156, at its regular meeting, April 9th, 1874.

Whereas 1st. It being the object of Patrons of Husbandry, to elevate the business of farming and farm life to that high, honorable, and social position, of days of yore.

Whereas 2d. The past ten years experience, proves to us the fallacy of continuing the system of farming, as carried on during that period; producing cotton, mainly to meet our liabilities; leaving out the necessaries of life, to be bought and bargained for in a manner ruinous to ourselves and friends, plunging the entire country, into a hopeless indebtedness.

Whereas, 3d. There has existed among us, a spirit of extravagance; that has, well nigh, bankrupted and demoralized, not only, the man of small means, and weak morals, but the millionaire, and he who seemed to be leader in the moral caste of the country.

Therefore, resolved 1st. That we will endeavor to so encourage farm life and farm living, as to make it honorable and honest to that degree, that our young men and women, shall seek its pursuits, rather than catching at the bubbles of professional life, or the fancies of city situations.

Resolved 2d. That we intend in the future to so amend our plans of farming, as to make them self-sustaining, thereby making it an independent business, freed from the shackles of mortgages and liens, so that when a man is known to be a farmer, it shall be to respect him, and his sons and daughters, sought by those in want of the wise, true and faithful.

Resolved 3d. That we tender those, to whom we are indebted for past favors, our sympathy and gratitude, for their kindness and liberality, in lending us a helping hand in time of need, and our full intention to pay them the last dollar, just as soon as we can make it, and to recommend the same to our neighbors, in a manner that will, sooner or later, bring about an appreciation of a farmer's paper.

Resolved 4th, By the lady members of this grange, that we are tired of our husbands, fathers and brothers, being disgraced by the thralldom of debt, and the greater reproach of bankrupting just accounts, thereby obtaining the honest earnings of others without compensation, and to prove to them and others, our displeasure of the past course, we are willing to do away with everything of an extravagant kind, and live within our income, preferring to appear plain and cheap in our own goods, rather than in regal robes on a credit, and that we will economize our table expenses to the same degree, and be satisfied.

Resolved 5th, That to the strict observance and practical use of these resolutions, this grange is pledged, looking forward to and expecting soon to see our beloved South, restored to her former responsibility, and consequent respectability.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. McLENDON,
C. STEVENS,
W. T. HOWELL,
Committee.

Iron and Coal in the South.

Slavery, which made labor disreputable, prevented the development of the mineral wealth of the South. The terrorism which followed the war prevented any influx or capital. Then the vast coal and iron beds of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia have scarcely been touched, as yet, by the miner's pick. Public attention has now been called to them. A few mines have been opened, a few furnaces built. The ores are claimed to be everything that could be desired, in quantity and quality. In both particulars they are asserted to be far ahead of the Pensylvania product. There are great facilities for reducing the ore. Coal lies beside it. Wood grows about it. Col. Forney, in an editorial in the Philadelphia *Press*, said of Southern Alabama, with more fervor than grammar: "The facilities for making iron for all purposes exceed any other part of this continent known to the business." Thomas Dunlap, Esq., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, says, in his report for 1873, that Tennessee is "of the first importance as an iron State," and that the East Tennessee ores are "of great purity and especially adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer pig metal." McFarland's "Coal Regions of America" speaks of the "future Scranntons and Pittsburghs of the South." J. P. Lesley, a Pennsylvania geologist, says: "The sum total of mineral fuel preserved for the use of the inhabitants of the South is practically infinite." A Pittsburgh iron manufacturer wrote to the *Review* of that city, in 1870: "The iron ore of these [Southern] States is not surpassed in quality by any in the world. * * The iron made here [Chattanooga] from Tennessee and Alabama pig-metal resembles Swedish iron. * * The supply is inexhaustible. * * Coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead, marble, and many others, are the wealth-yielding minerals of the South. The finest quality of these are found."

A letter in the Nashville *Banner* states, as a proof of the superior quality of the Southern iron, that not one of the 600 boilers which have burst on Western and Southern rivers was made of iron from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, or Alabama. This would be more satisfactory if it was stated whether any of those which have not burst were made of such metal. The Henry Bailie Peyton put the matter prettily when he said that boilers of Tennessee iron "amounted to a life-insurance for the traveler." After quantity and quality comes the requisition of cost. The letter above referred to gives the following estimate of the cost of manufacturing a ton of pig-iron:

Section.	*Cost.*
Pennsyvania, Eastern	$40.43
Central	33.17
Western	35.80
Youngstown, Ohio	51.35
St. Louis	43.10
Western Kentucky	16.75
Georgia and Alabama	16.00
Tennessee	14.43

The writer is a Tennessean. After due allowance has been made for bias, the margin of profit on Southern ore must, it seems, be large. The fact that a prominent Pennsylvania iron-worker has hastened to publish a bitterly-vehement letter about the absurdity of the idea that the South can compete with the Keystone State shows that the iron monopolies of the country are getting scared. His screed abounds in curious comparisons. He speaks of something which looks no larger than "a newly-hatched fly on the Capitol balloon a mile high," and says that Southern iron is no more to be compared to Northern "than a tadpole is to a white elephant." This latter jibe touches the Southern letter-writer to the quick. He ridicules it. He scorns it. He hurls it, as a contemptuous ejaculation, "Tadpole and white elephant!" into sentences about pig-iron and charcoal. His reply is studded as thickly with these words as certain scenes of the old English drama are with "'sdeath," "'sblood," and other extinct oaths.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Retired Farms.

It is becoming common for farmers to sell their farms when they get forehanded and go into a city or village to reside, that their families may have better advantages. This is proper enough, provided some employment is found that it is not likely to lead to embarrassment. If such a farmer has money at interest he will find plenty of men offering great chances, in various speculative schemes, or in some kind of legitimate business, requiring more capital. It is unsafe for a farmer to undertake any branch, or to invest in any scheme which he does not understand, for he will be almost certain to lose. Nor is it safe to lead an idle life, depending on interest money to support the family, because fatality always attends idleness. A far better plan is to buy a few acres of land near the town, where a cow, perhaps, may be kept, or at least, where small fruits can be cultivated. By so doing enough can be raised to support the family, if no more, and healthful and accustomed employment will be secured. People, rich and poor, may say what they please, there is no life more elegant or independent than this. At the same time the land so cultivated is almost certain to advance largely in price, and the investment will be found extremeprofitable.—*The Philosopher.*

After ten years of careful study says the *Courier-Journal* the Detroit Free Press has found out that the New York *Times* is fit for covering cucumber vines on a frosty night and for putting under stair carpets. It is true then, that everything is fit for something, even if it does take you ten years to find it out.

Immigration, North and South.

Two of the Northern April magazines, the Atlantic and Scribner's, contain articles descriptive of North and South. The Atlantic gives its readers information of "Life in the Backwoods of Canada," and Scribner has something to say about the "Great South," in the form of a graphic account of "A Ramble in Virginia," from the pen of Mr. Edward King. The New York Times, in its notice of these periodicals, takes occasion to contrast the two articles. Commenting on the article in the Atlantic, the Times says: "As a picture of the privetions and troubles incident to the career of comparatively well-to-do immigrants in the far North, they will serve as a warning to many to choose a more genial clime and more favorable circumstances for settlement." And the note of deprecation and warning is duly followed by a very genial notice of Mr. King's paper in Scribner's. "In perusing an account of the resources of this part of our country," says the Times reviewer, "one cannot but be struck at the contrast observable between this account and that which is given in another magazine of the experience of a settler in the far north of Canada, among the lands of that inhospitable region, which the local government, under certain conditions, so liberally gives away. Many intending emigrants in Europe are turning their attention to our Southern States, and the information they will derive from such labors as Mr. King's cannot fail to strengthen their resolutions."

The Montreal *Gazette*, of April 1st, commenting upon these remarks of the *Times*, says: "We have no wish to depart from the just claims of the Southern States as an inviting field for enterprise. Looking simply at the climate and soil, the South offers inducements to immigration not to be surpassed. If even one-half that is reported of the varied resources of those States is to be taken as trustworthy, they ought to attract a speedy influx of capital and labor to develop their hidden wealth and build up their waste places. But we must protest against the comparison of the *Times* and the method of Mr. King in this matter. Life in the backwoods of Canada entails many privations on the settler. But all Canada is not backwoods, nor was the article in the *Atlantic* written in the interest of immigration. Mr. King's articles, on the other hand, have a purpose in this direction."

The *Gazette* then quotes from Mr. King's article in Scribner, in which he speaks of the taxes not being heavy in the South, to which the Gazette replies that default is made in Virginia and North Carolina yearly in payment of interest, and that South Carolina and some other Southern States are prostrate under negro rule. The Gazette, after noticing a statement by Mr. King of reviving prosperity in the tobacco trade at Lynchburg and the produce business at Norfolk, becomes indignant that the local improvement in these exceptional cases has not stimulated the public spirit in the direction of honorable regard for State obligations. It indignantly demands:

"The question then occurs—are the State debts to be paid or not? Repudiation has been flitly styled the last resort of scoundrelism. Continuance in default is virtual repudiation, and this gives a character to the people which is not very inviting to honest immigrants. If the good faith of the State is to be maintained by payment of its debt, then who is to pay? Evidently those who bring capital and labor within its bounds. This will add to the taxation, and by the present policy of neglect no one can tell. And this is the specially dangerous fact before which the intending emigrant ought to pause—no one can tell what amount the debt may reach before the amount of possible taxation is altogether ascertained.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Hints] About Farm Work.

For store animals half a pound of corn meal per day for each one hundred pounds of live weight, mixed with two pounds of chaffed straw or stalks, is with us, an economical food.

For fattening animals, three-fourths to one pound of meal per day to each one hundred pounds of live weight is about the proper quantity.

Three good plans for managing manure are: 1st, to draw it out every day and spread it on the land, or put it in a large pile in the field where it is to be used; 2d, to let it fall into a manure cellar; 3d, to wheel it out every day, or as often as convenient, to some central spot in the barn-yard and make into a heap. The latter is our plan.

Petroleum is very cheap. We wish we could induce every reader to get a barrel and use it freely for preserving tolls and harness. Put it on when the weather it is better to warm it before using, as wood will absorb more of it.

Examine every implement and machine you have; clean it; oil its bolts and tighten the nuts, put it in perfect order. Then wash your buggy well. Go over it two or three times, and get on as much as the wood will absorb.

Horses that are working regularly need extra feed in cold weather. There is nothing better than chaffed hay and corn meal. Horses that are driven fast should have oats instead of corn meal.

Liberal feeding is usually the most economical feeding. It is a great waste of digestive power to so feed a cow that, at the latter gives milk nor increases in weight; it is still greater loss to so feed her that she must consume more or less of the fat and flesh stored up in the system. This is what happens the latter when she weighs less in the spring than in the fall.

Salting animals requires judgment. To let them go without for several weeks, and then give them all they will eat, is a dangerous practice, and sometimes a dangerous one. The better plan is to have rock salt where the animals can lick every day.

In fattening animals, it is the great aim of the feeder to induce them to eat all they can digest and assimilate. How this can be best done, depends on circumstances. Change of food will sometimes be attended with advantage and sometimes not. There is one great rule that should be borne in mind: When the animal is hungry, in the morning, feed the less palatable food, such as straw and stalks, and when the animal has eaten as much as it will, then give it a relish, as by giving it more cut straw or stalks, moistened and mixed with bran and meal. The food left in the mangers may be sprinkled with salt and water and put in buckets to be mixed and wet by give cows are turned out to water, they will be likely to eat it up clean.

When to feed, will depend a good deal on circumstances. Horses and cows have been fed early in the morning, say 6 o'clock. Sheep need not be fed until after breakfast, say 7 or 8 o'clock, and then again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They do not like to eat in the dark, unless it is a little in the middle of the night.

Swine, owing to the low prices, have been much neglected. It is a good time to engage in raising improved breeds of pigs. The demand is now good, and it is likely to be still better.—Pork has advanced rapidly, and the prospects are favorable for a still further advance. Get a good breed, and give good care and feed, and pigs will be as profitable as any stock we can raise.

At the last meeting of Dayton Grange, Marengo, a committee previously appointed made the following report: "Your committee beg leave to make the following report [of hands employed and acreage in the various crops in area of 10 or 12 miles square;] Hands employed 1873, 1254; in 1874, 1317; decrease 37; acres in cotton, in 1873, 14750; in 1874, 11327; decrease 3523. Acres in corn, in 1873, 9576; in 1874, 8974; decrease 402. Acres in oats, in 1873, 327; in 1874, 1084; increase 757. Acres in wheat, in 1873, none; in 1874, 74; increase 74. We find more clover, rye, and small grain sowed, and an increase in stock. Although a great many hands have left for Mississippi and other places, still the number of laborers remains about the same, a great many idlers, women, chaps, and dead beats, being driven by necessity to work. Though the number of hands is about the same, the acreage in cultivation is a good deal less, as the farmers all express a determination to work less land to the hand, and to work it better."

During our travels the past two weeks we had an opportunity of seeing a large portion of the growing wheat in Fayette, Sanford and Marion counties, and we are proud to state we never saw a finer prospect, at this season. But the most promising wheat we have seen was on the farm of our friend A. J. Reaves. Mr. Reaves is a farmer of unflagging industry and energy, who makes his gains by the sweat of his brow.—*Fayette Watchman.*

SELECTED DISPATCHES!

LONDON, April 16.

The Queen has sent a message to the House of Commons, recommending a grant of 25,000 pounds to General Wolseley.

John Holker has been appointed Solicitor General and has accepted. Last election for member of parliament in Hackney has been declared void, and a new election ordered.

Inhabitants of Lambeth and vicinity, are erecting temporary embankments on the Thames in anticipation of another high tide next Saturday.

M. DeLesseps threatens to dismiss the pilots and extinguish the lights on the Suez Canal, on account of the late unfavorable action of the International Commission. If he carries out his threat it will virtually close the canal.

A coal mine near Ashton exploded, killing 46 men whose bodies have been recovered. One hundred escaped uninjured.

Imposing ceremonies attended the disembarking of Livingstone's remains.

NASHVILLE, April 15.

A terrible tornado ¼ mile wide, passed over at 12:30 this morning from W. to E., doing immense damage. It unroofed and smashed quite a number of buildings, including the Exposition Hall, Academy of Music, the colored M. E. Church and Judge Parish's magnificent residence, Black's livery stable was lifted from its foundation, and blown into the back water, drowning several horses and, it is said, one man. The loss will probably exceed $100,000 and many poor families have been rendered homeless. It is feared that the loss of property and life along its track have been great. The telegraph lines were prostrated by it from Union City to Nashville.

BOSTON, April 15.

The 29th ballot for Senator resulted Dawes 92; Curtis 71; Hoar 59; Adams 28; Banks 7; Washburne 5; Scattering 5. Adjourned. After caucussing Dawes' friends resolved to stick to him.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The final hearing in South Carolina matters, was had before the sub-Judiciary Committee this morning.

Cardozo, negro State Treasurer, spoke against the tie tax-payers. He tried to show that the present Radical State Government did not create the present debt.

Thos. T. Simons closed for the memorialists, and repeated and elaborated their former arguments and statements.

It is believed the committee will report that Congress can do nothing in the premises.

Judge Wylie to-day rescinded the order forbidding the payment to G. B. Lamar, of the amount of his claim against the United States Treasury, holding that a Judge has no right, and to thus interfere, as action can be brought against Lamar, by those who allege interest in the claim.

The question of the hour is whether the President will veto the finance bill. The pressure is heavy; but the best opinion is that he will sign.

The President has recognized Portavin as Vice-Consul of France at Pensacola, and Pillicoddy at Mobile.

Louisiana matters came before the Senate again to-day and West spoke a piece in a favor of the existing usurpation in that State. [He opposes any measure of justice to the people of that injured and trampled Commonwealth, because the interests of West and those of the people of Louisiana do not agree. A long colloquy followed the explosion of Wells' gas bag, but as there was nothing in it which it can profit any man to read, we omit it in tender compassion for the patience and peace of mind of our readers.—EDS. ADV.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.

Jos. Brooks who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872 took oath of office about 11 o'clock this a. m. before Chief Justice McClure and within five minutes from the time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Gov. Baxter by force. About one year ago Brooks commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county for the office of Governor and obtained the same in default. Baxter commenced suit against Gov. Baxter by quo warranto in the Supreme Court. The latter court rendered a decision that courts of the State had no power over the election of the office of Governor. It was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the courts were concerned.

The Legislature in 1873 opened the returns and declared Baxter elected. Nothing more was thought of the matter particularly until a few days ago, when the Attorneys of Gov. Baxter desired that the case in the Circuit Court be taken up on demurrer with the object of disposing of the same. An understanding was then had that the demurrer should be submitted and argued next week. On Monday, during the absence of Judges English and Compton, the Attorneys of Governor Baxter and the Attorney of Brooks, arose and stated that it had been agreed between himself and the counsel of Gov. Baxter that demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court should be submitted. This, although in the absence of Gov. Baxter's attorneys, was thought nothing of at the time. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, when there were but few in the Court room, and neither of the Governors' counsel being present, Judge Wylie announced his decision overruling the demurrer, and none of Baxter's counsels being present to answer, plead, aver, or move for an appeal, a judgment of ouster was issued, a writ placed in the hands of a sheriff, and in five minutes from that time an armed band, headed by Brooks, were in the Governor's office, demanding possession. The Governor declined, whereupon forcible possession was taken and guards placed at all the entrances to the office. In the meantime General Patterson, who claimed to act as Brooks Adjutant General, broke in the door of the armory, in the same building, and took possession of about one hundred stand of arms. Adjutant General Strong, of Gov. Baxter's staff, refused to give up the keys, although surrounded by a mob. The Governor Baxter refused to be ejected except by force, when some of Brooks' men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time Brooks has had possession of the State House and has established his headquarters at St. John's College, and it is reported that the State House will be taken possession of to-night. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The case of Clever against G. B. Lamar *et. al.*, was heard by Judge Wylie, on a motion to dissolve the restraining order of Judge Carey. Lamar recently obtained judgment from the Court of Claims for $579,000 for a cotton claim and Clever as administrator of his deceased brother, who it is claimed had an interest in the claim, filed a bill to restrain the payment of the money by the Treasury. The defendant moved that the restraining order be discharged, and the motion was discussed at some length. The defendant claiming the service had not been made on Lamar, that the service on Denver and Peck who were not properly in the case was not sufficient and that as the contest was between citizens of another jurisdiction and the residence not being in the district, the action of the Court was wrong in granting the order. Judge Wylie said the questions involved had been heretofore decided in the Courts of the District, and if the Court entertained jurisdiction of this kind and attempted to restrain the payment of money by the Treasury, they would have little else to do and they would bring her people who had never seen the city before. It is only where service can be made personally or against the real or personal estate of the parties that the Court could act.—The law limits the jurisdiction of the Court to cases in which there is a specific claim. In this the residence is not within the district. A claim on the Treasury is not local assets. This claim was awarded by the Court of Claims and is now pending in the Treasury. He would be obliged to follow the precedents set and rescind the order. The fact that Denver and Peck are brought in as defendants does not give the Court jurisdiction, so far as this case is concerned, Mr. Lamar, the claimant being a citizen of New York the property must be regarded as in New York. He directed that an order be drawn, rescinding the restraining order. Judge Bartly desired to note an appeal to the general term. The Court decided that the general term had decided that no appeal would lie in such a case.

NASHVILLE, April 16.

The Cumberland river is still rising one inch an hour. Several hundred feet of Market street south of Broad is now several feet under water to the great damage of stores and residences. Should the water rise one foot more it will invade the basements of 20 or 40 business houses on Front street north of Broad. Merchants are now moving goods and cotton to more secure places. One firm will have to move 60,000 barrels of salt at a loss of one thousand damage to goods, and expenses of moving are already very large.

High water has caused serious damage on different lines of railroads in this section. The Tennessee river is very full and rising at the rate of two inches per hour and threatens an overflow. Cumberland, Stone and Duck rivers are higher than at any time since 1847, and from present indications they will exceed that year.

MOBILE, April 16.

Dispatches received from Yazoo City, can give no information relative to the Mississippi bottom. An overflow is apprehended in the Yazoo bottom. It now has every inch it can stand and it is still raining. No serious damage as yet done.

MEMPHIS, April 16.

There was a severe rain storm yesterday. Planters throughout this section are very despondent in consequence of the excessive rain, and high waters rendering planting impossible As yet but few have been able to plow a furrow for corn or cotton, and there is little prospect of improvement in the weather. It has been raining here all day, and the prospect is good for continuing.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The report of the loss of the L'Amerique was first received in this city this morning in a dispatch from Brest signed Causiniery. Causiniery was a passenger on the steamer. The news spread rapidly and the fact was announced by bulletins at newspaper offices. The office of the agent of the Trans-Atlantic Company was beseiged by crowds, but he had no information. There was much doubt as to the truth of the report, and it was not until the receipt of the Associated Press dispatch from London about unmoulding the disaster did those who were hoping it was mere rumor cease to express their disbelief that the accident had happened. The second officer of the L'Amerique is even one lost was named Gallard and was one of the survivors of Ville Du Havre.

The vessel sank near the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, twenty-six miles west northwest of Brest. The Passengers and crew were rescued by the English, Norwegian and Italian vessels which were in the vicinity. An Italian vessel arrived at Brest this afternoon with the crew Information of the disaster of the past received at Lloyd's, in London, until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

A meeting of the committee of leading bankers and capitalists, appointed last evening, was held this morning at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of completing arrangements. They will proceed to Washington and submit their petition and views to the President. Attached to this petition were signatures representing, it is stated, over $350,000,000 It was arranged that the committee would leave this evening for Washington.

The L'Amerique arrived at this port on her first voyage January 29. The vessel was formerly the Eugenie L'Imperatrice. She was a very large vessel, and was considered exceedingly strong and durable. Her cabin saloons were handsomely furnished, and passenger accommodations unequalled. This is the third vessel of the French line that has been wrecked within the last six months. First, the awful disaster to the Ville du Havre; then the Europe only a few days ago and now the L'Amerique. She was within a few hours of her destination when wrecked. Eighty were on board. The disaster occurred during the terrible storm of the 14th, and was abandoned when on point of sinking. All the passengers and crew were saved as heretofore announced. All the passenger praise the captain of the vessel for his devotion and bravery.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

THE BEST ADVICE that can be given to persons afflicted from Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Piles, Constipation, Colic, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, or any disorder affecting the stomach, the Liver, or Kidneys, is to tone, cleanse and regulate these important organs by the use of

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills.

They act very mildly, yet thoroughly; restore the Functional Action of the Digestive Organs and the Intestines, and renovates the whole system. They produce neither nausea griping nor weakness, and can be taken at any time without change of diet or occupation. PRICE 25 cents a box. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Possesses qualities that no other Dye does. Its effect is so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. It is harmless and easily applied, and is in general use among the fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. PRICE $1.00 a Box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. TUTTS SARSAPARILLA AND QUEENS DELIGHT

SCROFULA, ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, BOILS, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, PAIN AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, STERILITY, LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES, STAGE OF PREGNANCY, DROPSY, WHITE SWELLINGS, SYPHILIS, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, ERADICATES TAINT AND PILES all proceed from impure blood.

DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA

is the most powerful Blood Purifier known to medical science. It enters into the circulation and eradicates every morbific agent; renovates the system; produces a beautiful complexion, and causes the body to gain flesh and increase in weight.

KEEP THE BLOOD HEALTHY

and all will be well. To do so, nothing has ever been offered that can compare with this valuable vegetable extract. Price $1.00 a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 48 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. feb26eod&wthy mar23

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from indigestion and torpidity of the Liver. Health and welfare is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, comfort is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Chills, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bloated stomach, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. Acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the most eminent men throughout the country will vouch or its being the purest and best.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, or MEDICINE

Is harmless.
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
Is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage to us executed on the 3d day of April, 1873 by Paul G. Chappell, Septimus Chappell, Octavia O. Hopkins and Marion C. Bass, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Lowndes county, Alabama, in Book "D" of Mortgages pages 301, 302, 303, 304, 305 and 306, we will sell at the Artesian Basin, in Montgomery, Ala., at auction for Cash, on the

18TH DAY OF MAY, 1874,

the following described real and personal estate, to-wit: The lands situated in Lowndes county, Alabama, known as the homestead of the late J. J. Chappell, to-wit: The s hf of Sec 33, T 15 R 16; the ne qr of Sec 7 T 14 R 16; w hf of Sec 4, se qr of Sec 5 T 14 R 16; ne qr of Sec 5 T 14 R 16; the s hf of Sec 32 T 15 R 16; the fraction of nw qr of Sec 5 T 14 R 16; the w hf of Sec 9 and the ne qr of Sec 8 T 14 R 16, containing in all 1960 acres, more or less.

Also, one sorrel mare mule called Fanny, 8 years old, one bay horse mule called Mike, 8 years old, one bay mare mule called Sallie, 6 years old, one mouse colored mule called Fanny, 5 years old, one bay mare mule called Mary, 9 years old, one mouse colored horse mule called Charley, 9 years old, one bay mare called Nellie, 7 years old, one roan colored horse mule called Luke, 10 years old, and one blanc mare mule called Kate, 6 years old.

Also, a lot of cattle and various farming implements, wagons, &c., described in and conveyed by said mortgage.

MARKS & BAUM,
apl2wtd] By Sayre & Graves, their Att'ys.

N. F. Burnham's New Turbine WATER WHEEL

Has been tested at YORK, PA., by D. M. STINGER, C. E. and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by JAS. EMERSON, H. E.

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$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

IRVINE, WALLACE & CO.,

(Successors to BLOUNT, WEATHERLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

(SIGN OF THE NEGRO AND MORTAR,)

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STANDS unequaled—having proved its virtues at sixteen different Expositions and Fairs. It is clear as crystal: leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but fine perfume. Never changes the hair to ridiculous red or pink, only natural light brown or black. Is the result in a few applications. Stains neither hands, scalp or clothing. Cures dandruff, stops the hair from falling out, and cures any headache within ten minutes.

J. F. Rugel, Manufacturer and Proprietor, New York City and Sacramento, Cal. Ask your druggist, and give it a fair trial.

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TEMPLE STORES.

The Season Fully Opened!

Prices to Suit the TIMES!

State of Alabama, Montgomery county

Court of Probate, Regular Term Continued,

April 3, 1874.

Present—HON. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

Estate of WILLIAM FARMER, deceased.

THE above named estate having been declared insolvent on this the 3d day of April, 1874; it is ordered by the Court now here, that the 11th day of May, 1874, be and it is hereby set apart as a day for William T. Hatchett, Executor of said estate, to appear and make final settlement of his administration of said estate.

It is further ordered that notice of said settlement, and the day fixed for the same, be given by publication for four consecutive weeks in the Montgomery ADVERTISER AND MAIL, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 11th day of May, 1874, then and there to contest said settlement, if they see proper, and by posting notice of the same on the door of the courthouse for the same length of time, and by forwarding notice by mail to all the creditors or said estate whose residences are known, notifying them to be and appear before the court on the 11th day of May, 1874, to show cause, if any, why the account of said administrator should not be stated and allowed.

And also, it is further ordered that notice be given, by publication, to all the creditors of said estate to be and appear in court on the day of settlement herein above fixed, to "nominate for appointment by the court" another administrator who succeeds the one now acting, as by law they are authorized to do if they see proper.

apl4Wtm GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court. Montgomery County,

In Chancery at Montgomery.

Harriett E. Orme, by next friend, vs Jane C. Orme *et al.*

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of one of the Solicitors for the complainant that the defendants, Robert Robbie and Louisa Robbie, are nonresidents of this state of Alabama, particular place of residence of defendants unknown to affiant, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the ADVERTISER & MAIL, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said Robert Robbie and Louisa Robbie, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 25th day of April, 1874, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree *pro confesso* may be taken against them.

Done at office, in the City of Montgomery this 4th day of March, 1874.

JOHN W. HUGHES,
mar4dht&wkt Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed to the Montgomery Mutual Building and Loan Association by W. J. Ryan and Annie M. A. Ryan, his wife, dated the 5th day of June, 1869, and recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Montg