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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

The Protector and Guardian of Conservatism.

The Democratic and Conservative Party of the Country is the natural and rightful repository of conservative principles and constitutional statesmanship. There are certain leading facts in the history of the Union which all men of calm and impartial intelligence must acknowledge in the presence of an indisputable record, and of overwhelming results. Had the same conservative sentiments and principles prevailed in the minds of the majority of the people of the United States, during the *last* Decade of the epoch of the old Union and Constitution—between 1789 and 1861—that had governed the political action of the people and Government, for the first six Decades, we should have to-day a free, peaceful, harmonious and wonderfully prosperous land, a source of noble pride and satisfaction for all citizens and the marvel of the world! But the great and disastrous enemy of true Democracy and Conservatism has been Radicalism, and the ruinous instrumentalities of Radicalism have been lawlessness, optimism and unreason, and the greediest passions of private gain and political ambitions combined with deliberately concocted treason to the laws and Institutions of our old Republic. Radicalism proclaimed as we all know its final purposes in a Higher Law in substitution of the written Constitution of the Country; in a sectionalisation of the Northern and Western sections in an undisguised menace of the Civil Rights and property of the Southern States; and in a flagrant revolt against the Supreme Court of the United States!

The Abolition Philanthropists, so-called, whose real object was not, so much the freedom of negroes, as the destruction, under the auspices of Exeter Hall, of the cheap labor system of the cotton States in the commercial interests of Great Britain—combined with the Tariff robbers, speculative capitalists and *Credit Mobilier* improvements—men, seeking money subsidies and class legislation from the government, to seize the government in their interests, and, especially, to overwhelm the resisting power of the anti-tariff and anti-debt-creating South. The good old Whig Party of the days of Webster and Clay was first undermined and destroyed in the North, and the so-called Republican or Radical Party was formed by a frightful coalition of Public Plunderers, demanding the possession of the government on a programme of Revolution and Monopoly! Unfortunately a duped popular mass, misled by prejudices and false education, followed the lawless banners of the Radical conspirators, and we have witnessed the complete success of this base and treacherous intrigue for power.

They have imposed their tariff taxes, under which the people have been groaning for years, and still are suffering with, apparently, a cowardly and pitiful hopelessness. They have constructed their now insolvent Pacific Railroad, debauched Congress, and obtained their millions on millions of dollars, all of which the people are, in some shape or other, bound to pay, and their untold acres of the Public Domain. They have established a monopolistic tyranny in the Western States, against which the people dare not contend, except under cover of secret, oath-bound societies. They have overthrown the peaceful, contented and productive labor system of the South, making some of the States a disgrace to American Civilization, and subjecting them all to the most outrageous spoliations and oppressions. But what of good, of honorable pride, of liberty and noble progress, and of national or individual prosperity and virtue, have resulted from the lamentable success of the crazy revolt against our old Laws, and our old Institutions? Look at the country, from one end of it to the other! Will any tell us what is the nature and principles of the Government under which we are now living? Who does not acknowledge the unheard of corruptions that have so long prevailed, and still prevail, in Public and Private.

Who does not contemplate, with alarm, the confusion, turmoil, and demoralizations of the present, and the perils threatening us so terribly in the future? What a chronicle has been written, and what a mark of shame has been branded on the face of the whole nation since eighteen hundred and sixty-five! What a sea of human gore has sunk into the bosom of the polluted earth! What a mountain of debt has accumulated on the shoulders of our people—the modern ATLAS! What financial distress, and ruin, has swept, and is still sweeping, over the shrinking fortunes of a stunned mass, abhorrent in their profligacy, while vaunting their spendthrift wealth, and pitiable in their puerile irresolution, while compelled to face losses and poverty. Nevertheless, there is one item on the credit side of the balance-sheet. What is it? Have we not a new African "Nationality," added to our census summary of political citizenship, and have we not Pinchback and Elliott, and some other negro *statesmen* in our Congressional Halls, sitting "cheek by jowl" with their Radical, Yankee masters? This is all.

Now, we maintain, that had the Democratic and Conservative masses of the North and West preserved their ascendancy, between 1856 and 1860, there would not have been a political convulsion, and a stupendous war, followed by their iconoclastic, irrational and dreadful processes. *To-day would have arrived, and not a drops of blood would have been shed, not a dollar of debt would have existed; there would have been no tax-imposition on the people beyond a revenue tariff: the Constitution would have been intact, and the Union undivided, either Territorially, or Politically!* The country would have advanced steadily and happily in the arts of peace, and in the beneficent changes of a true humanity. The prosperity and the glory of the Republic would have been crowned with new triumphs in peace and war, and its simulated laurels would not have been stained with fratricidal blood! If there then be the least hope of the country surviving and recovering from the present ills, and escaping the certain realities of an unhappy future, it must be, by the return of the people to Conservative modes of thought and action. In that day, the natural guardian and custodian of Conservative ideas must be the present Democratic and Conservative party and this party must guide and conduct Public opinion. We will welcome the co-operation of all who may be prepared to unite with us; but we can never consent to assume a subordinate, or negative position again.

An Explanation Required.

We have received an intimation from very respectable sources, that the present management of the Public Schools in this city have been dismissing Southern born teachers in schools and employing persons imported here from other States in their places. We understand that some of the teachers thus removed are the wives of Confederate soldiers. How is this?

Go from Home to Learn News.

This is a list taken from the New York *Times* of January dividends paid in that city by the following Alabama Railroads:

Alabama Central, $64,000; Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile and Girard, $26,052; Mobile and Ohio, $58,985; Nashville and Decatur, $70,000; New Orleans, Mobile and Texas, $442,000; Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama, $5,320; Selma, Rome and Dalton, $38,987; South and North Alabama, $164,000.

Query: Where did they get the money?

Telegraphic Signal Corps.

We had the pleasure of a brief visit on yesterday from Lieut. GREELEY, now engaged on a tour of inspection under an appointment by the Bureau at Washington, throughout the Southern States, in connection with the operations and business of the various Telegraph Signal Stations. We were glad to be able to inform Mr. GREELEY that our people highly appreciate the efforts of the Government in establishing a system of weather signals, and reducing atmospheric phenomena to practical knowledge and application in many of the important pursuits of life. We trust that the Government will not abate its earnest exertions in this behalf. The station here has been in the principal charge of Mr. GEO. A. CLUM, a quiet, attentive, and efficient officer, and who has won the favorable regard of our citizens.

Foolish Strictures.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 20.

Yesterday the anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee, "the honored chieftain of the Southern cause; the greatest hero and Christian of modern times, the loved and lamented Southern leader," as the Democratic papers here say, was celebrated throughout Georgia by the mourners for the "lost cause." In Savannah, reorganized rebel companies marched through the principal streets, and were reviewed at the park by Joseph E Johnson, whom the Democratic papers here call "the surviving hero of the Confederacy." "The brigade," as it is called, consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, one of artillery, all dressed in Confederate gray. No national flag was to be seen in the "brigade," but a rebel battle-flag presented to the Fifty-fourth Georgia Regiment by "Pat" Cleiburne, and carried by that segiment during the late "unpleasantness," was proudly borne by a survivor of the lost cause, who, when the "brigade" designated for the column to pass in review.

When the colored company celebrate the Fourth of July and Emancipation Day, they display the stars and stripes. When the Ex-Confederate companies celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Lee, they proudly flaunt an old battle-flag.—*New York Times.*

We think when the "colored companies" in celebration of Emancipation Day display the stars and stripes, they exhibit a proper taste and a very appropriate mode of proceeding. But when the late Confederate soldiers wish to celebrate the anniversary "of the honored chieftain of the Southern cause; the greatest hero and Christian of modern times; the loved and lamented Southern leader," they do not, on that particular occasion, regard the "stars and stripes" as in strict unison with the import and spirit of the ceremony. There is no insult to the national flag intended, but one of the old battle-flags of the invincible Army of Northern Virginia is more appropriate as a symbol of the fame and character of the grand old soldier of the Confederacy, than the flag in which we black and white patriots take such a delight on other days of the year! Nor was it at all out of place that Gen. JOHNSTON, a distinguished military colleague of Gen. LEE, should have reviewed the troops. There was certainly nothing unlawful or "disloyal" in the honors paid to the memory of LEE, or in the fashion in which it was done. Georgia is at this time fully represented in the Congress of the United States, and every citizen-soldier dressed in grey claims to be a citizen of the United States, and no doubt are ready to demonstrate their proper allegiance in peace or war. This little, petty, disreputable attempt at outrage and insult of the feelings and sentiments of Southern gentlemen should only excite the most thorough disgust even among respectable Radicals.

We only regret that the memory of the great soldier did not invoke a demonstration, such as that at Savannah, in every part of the South.

Senator Spencer.

There is uneasiness in the Alabama delegation just now, growing out of recent developments affecting the character of Senator Spencer. It was stated that sometime since, among the papers of one Widmer, an Internal Revenue Collector in Alabama (now deceased), was found a note of Senator Spencer's for $2,500. Widmer was a defaulter to the Government, and the inference was drawn that the money for which this note was given was part of the funds misappropriated by Widmer. For publishing a statement to that effect Spencer is said to have brought suit for libel against the Montgomery ADVERTISER, claiming $10,000 damages. Now it *is* said that the report of the special agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau, sent to Montgomery to investigate the matter, and which is on file in the Treasury Department, establishes the fact that such a note was found among Widmer's papers, and it is hinted that this is not all, but that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has damaging documentary evidence against Spencer.

The important statement contained in the above extract from the Washington correspondence of the Columbus (Ga.,) *Enquirer*, would seem to impart the gravest suspicions as to Mr. SPENCER'S conduct, which the ADVERTISER never pretended to state of its own knowledge and motion, but only as a matter of evidence that had transpired in a law-suit here. We simply declared that FRITZ, according to the statements of three or four persons, had admitted having in his possession a note of SPENCER'S to WIDMER for borrowed money. But it appears that there is other evidence on file, according to the *Enquirer's* Washington correspondent, very seriously and even fatally implicating the unfortunate Senator.

Cæsarism and Ultramontanism—The Church and the Civil Power.

The celebrated Arch-Bishop MANNING of England has recently read before a society known as the "Academia of the Catholic Religion" two remarkable papers entitled as above. The London *Times* and all the English journals have published these paper, in full, with various comments from their own intellectual, political and religious standpoints, but the wonderful breadth and ability, and earnest tone of sincere belief in the ideas and principles manifested, seem to be admitted with a general and somewhat generous unanimity. We can find in the ADVERTISER no sufficient space for the publication of these discourses, but in order that our readers may obtain an inkling at least of what appears to have produced so much interest among so many people in the European World, we will present an extract from one of the Arch-Bishop's papers, first endeavoring to indicate as briefly as possible something of the matter leading to this extract.

The learned Prelate maintains that there has been ever a conflict between the World and the Church, but that "in one sense the conflict of the Church and the world is always the same."—While the motives and aims of those who represent the World often vary, yet "the weapons they use have always been the civil power." The antagonist of the church has always been Cæsarism, "or the supremacy of the civil over the spiritual power," and for the past three centuries, and more especially in the 19th Century, it has been "*a World departing from Christianity,*" and which in various forms has been attempting to re-establish in the civil power the *lex regia* of the old Roman and Byzantine Emperors, which Christ came into the world and founded his Church on earth to destroy.—These Emperors combined in the absolute and despotic Government, the entire civil rule over men. They claimed to be gods, and to control mankind in a spirit of absolute dominion over their bodies and souls. They asserted the power of life and death, over liberty and goods, and a power "extending to the whole life of man, political and religious, social and domestic." Their title was "Divus Cæsar, Imperator et Summus' Pontifex!" This Cæsarism recognised no law but its own. It demanded to be treated as the essence of absolute and exclusive Sovereignty. But he declares that this Cæsarism, or title to absolute and exclusive Sovereignty over men, *may be possessed as well by a State or people, as by an Emperor or King.*

The Arch-Bishop then affirms, it was Christianity that originally limited the Cæsaric rule of the Civil power. In its humanity, and in its assertion of the liberties of men, it was Christianity that first opened the cell of the prison-bound, and released the bond from the intolerable chains of Cæsar. It separated the spiritual or inner life of man from the exclusive and oppressive jurisdiction of that Civil power which claimed then, as it does now, that the sole formation of law is in the human will exercised in the character of Imperator, people or State. It was Christianity that, springing from Jesus Christ, and embodied in His Church, declared that we must "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, but to God the things that are God's." The contest is therefore, really between the deification of *man* in Cæsar, or the deification of God and obedience to His laws and divine will through His Church. Christianity has proclaimed that the Civil power shall not command men's intellects, control their conscience, or coerce their will, and that it shall not presume to judge of questions of religious rites, ceremonies and worship, and interpreter of the mysteries; that man should obey the laws of God, not God the laws of man! By the coming of Our Savior "the Kingdom of God was set up among the Kingdoms of men." Therefore no man, or State, or people should exercise unlimited sovereignty over man. Christ redeemed the liberties of men by the sovereign act of dividing the two powers, Civil and Spiritual, and placing them in different hands, He retained through His Church dominion over their spiritual natures, never again to be re-united except by the overthrow of the power of God on earth.

The immediate application of the Arch-Bishop's remarks relates to the present struggle going on in Europe between the Civil power in Germany and Italy and the Papacy; and while it is impossible to convey to our readers anything but a very faint idea of the full scope, learning and argumentative breadth of these remarkable efforts, we must close our observations with a reference to the following promised extract.

But the Church of Jesus Christ, within the sphere of revelation, of faith and morals, is all this, or is nothing, or worse than nothing, an imposture and a usurpation—that is, it is Christ or Antichrist. If it be Antichrist, every Cæsar from Nero to this day is justified. If it be Christ it is the supreme power among men, that is to say (1), it holds its commission and authority from God; (2), it holds in custody the faith and the law of Jesus Christ; (3), it is the sole interpretation of that faith and the sole expositor of that law; it has within the sphere of that commission a power to legislate with authority, to bind the consciencies of all men born again in the baptism of Jesus Christ; it alone can fix the limits of the faith and law intrusted to it, and therefore the sphere of its own jurisdiction; it alone can decide in questions where its power is in contact with the civil power—that is, in mixed questions; for it alone can determine how far its divine office, or its own divine trust, enter into and are implicated in such questions; and it is precisely that element in any mixed question of disputed jurisdiction which belongs to a higher order and to a higher tribunal

For instance, a Catholic Professor of Theology in a State University, salaried by the State, refuses the definitions of the Vatican Council. The Bishop excommunicates him, the State supports and pays him, in spite of the excommunication of the Church, as a Professor of Catholic Theology. Here is a mixed question made up of stipend and orthodoxy. Surely orthodoxy is a higher element than stipend; faith is of a higher order than thalers; and to judge of orthodoxy and faith belongs not to the civil but the spiritual tribunal, which is (in that sphere) superior, absolute, and final? The same is true of every mixed question of benefice, or collation to benefice, or privation of benefice—in a word, to every question of contact between the Church with the State, so far as faith and morals enter; and it belongs to the Church to determine whether they enter or no, and how far they enter and are implicated in the conflict. Now, let it be clearly understood that in these assertions I am vindicating the Church in her Divine rights.

I am not denying to the State its power to violate every Divine right upon earth. It may abuse its power at the license of its will—Imperial, Royal, Bureaucratic, Democratic. I deny only its right. "*Il potest quod jure protest.*" It may reenact and enforce the *Lex Regia* against the Church. But its power is violence and its acts are tyranny. I have affirmed, then, that the Cæsarism of the Pagan world, which was the enemy of God and the destroyer of all the liberties of man, was by one Divine act reduced to its lawful sphere. The separation of the spiritual power from the civil, and the supremacy of the spiritual over the civil order of the Christian world has redeemed princes from the degradation of tyrants, and mankind from an inhuman slavery. Cæsarism, whether in one person, or in a Senate, or in a populace, always has been, is, always must be, tyranny in the civil and persecution in the spiritual order. The direct antagonist of this worst of human ills is the Divine law revealed by Jesus Christ and the Divine authority committed to His Church. It has been, and will ever be, the source of all human liberty. The Church was mother of all free nations.

All freedom of soul and conscience in men, in families, in States, comes from the limitation of the civil power; but the limitation of the civil power can only come from a superior authority; that superior authority is not in the order of material power, but of Divine right. The limitation which has changed Cæsarism into Christian monarchy is law, and that law the law of God, represented, expounded, applied, upon earth by an authority of His own creation and by judicial powers of His own delegation, independent of all human legislatures and superior to all prerogatives of kings. Now, what I have here asserted is Ultramontanism, but it is not Ultramontanism alone; it is Christianity as it has been held by all men in all ages, by Catholics and by Protestants alike, by Ultramontanes and by Gallicians, by Anglicans and by Presbyterians, by the Free Churches of England, whose noble and pathetic history has just been written, on the eve, as I fear of their apostacy from the high and heroic spirit of their founders and fathers in patience and fidelity to the great law of Christian liberty in Jesus Christ. The sum, then, of our argument is this: Cæsarism consists in (1) the union of the two powers in one person; (2) in the claim of supremacy over all causes and persons; (3) in the exercise of conscience in spiritual matter; in (4) the isolation of the national religion on the plea that no foreign jurisdiction can enter the State; in (5) the isolation of national Churches, and thereby the rejection of the universal authority of the Church. Ultramontanism consists in (1) the separation of the two powers, and the vesting them in different persons; (2) in claiming for the Church the sole right to define doctrines of faith and morals; and (3) to fix the limits of its own jurisdiction in that sphere; in (4) the indissoluble union with and submission to the universal jurisdiction of the Holy See. Such, then, is the Cæsarism of the heathen world, the dominion of man, over man, both in matters of civil obedience and in matters of religious worship, and such was the restraint of this absolute and intolerable sway of man over man by the separation of the two powers, temporal and spiritual, into distinct authorities and spheres of jurisdiction vested in distinct persons. To this we owe the order, progress, civilization, and so far as there has been peace on earth, the peace of the Christian world.

Removal of Teachers in the City Schools.

In answer to a paragraph in the ADVERTISER, asking an explanation on a point of information that had been received by us from a respectable source, to the effect that the present School Board were contemplating the removal of teachers, heretofore employed, some of whom were the wives of Confederate soldiers, we have received the following note from a member of the School Board:

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 28th, 1874.

Editors Advertiser:—I see by your paper of this date that an explanation is desired from the School Board of the City.

As to the charge of dismissing teachers. No teachers have as yet been dismissed, but all teachers, when employed were notified that, unless their Schools were conducted in an orderly and thoroughly efficient manner they would be dismissed at once; and I think from the tone of the new School Board this will be done, whether they were born in the South, North, East or West—be they Federal or Confederate.

What the School Board desire, and we believe the citizens wish, are thoroughly competent teachers to improve our Schools and to make them worthy the patronage of any and all of our citizens, and not political sympathizers of any kind.

ONE MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

It is certainly proper that the teachers employed should be competent for the work in which they are engaged. That incompetent persons should ever have been employed, is a somewhat singular circumstance. Our enquiry did not touch in any way on politics, but it did insist, as we do now insist, that the widows of Confederate soldiers, who may be competent to teach a common school in Montgomery, shall not be removed to make way for the most learned professor from any State or community. Moreover, we have this to say in addition, that we believe there are a plenty of citizens who would be glad of the employment in this city and county, or *State* at least, who are perfectly competent to fill these situations, and we shall positively insist, and so will the citizens who support these schools, that they shall be appointed in preference to any imported teacher whatever. Is it not, too, absurd to even hint that it may be necessary to go to the North, West or East to get teachers for the common schools in this city or State? There are hundreds of persons here, of both sexes, as entirely competent for these duties as can be found elsewhere. But we certain very great respect for those members of the School Board who are known to us, and are disposed to believe they will conscientiously perform their duties.

Selma (Ala.) *Times*, Jan. 21:

"We were shown yesterday by Mr. J. D. Alexander, an extensive planter in the Bellevue Beat, a vial containing five or six live cotton flies, the progenitors of the dreadful cotton caterpillars.—These flies were caught the day before by Mr. Alexander on his plantation, and we learn from him there are thousands of them in his locality. The appearance of these flies at this time should produce a feeling of security against the operations of the caterpillar the coming summer, for it is very certain that they will be all killed off the first cold snap and the eggs they may have deposited will likewise be destroyed. The exceedingly mild weather that is now prevailing has caused the crysalis to yield up its dangerous inhabitant and their reign will be of short duration."

Who is Pinchback?

This, copied from the dusty records of the parish prison, Orleans, for 1862, is the monument of enduring fame which the would-be Louisiana Senator has reared in honor of the Pinchback name: "Pinckney Pinchback, aged 25. Height, 5 feet 8½ inches. Habits, intemperate; native of Georgia. Educated, intelligent, colored. Sentenced May 23. Term, two years. Released, July 28th, by order of Capt. Smart."

The Safety Lamp.

A lamp has recently been invented and patented, and put upon the market under the above name. The invention consists in an elongated flat wick-tube descending about five inches below the bottom of the burner. The wick closely fits into this tube and is lowered and elevated in the ordinary way by the burner screw. This wick tube also closely fits into an outer tube. The oil reservoir is considerably removed from this outer tube. The oil is brought into the outer tube by means of a small supply pipe communicating with the bottom of this tube and the bottom of the reservoir. The lamp is filled with oil which rises of course into the outer tube to a level with the fluid in the reservoir. Now when the *inner wick tube* is inserted into this outer tube, it *forces* the oil to ascend into the reservoir, leaving only enough to saturate the wick in its tube. The oil is carried, from its *height around the wick* to the flame by the well known law of capillary attraction. This *inner* or *sliding* wick-tube has this effect. It entirely *fills up* the outer tube and leaves no space for the *formation of gas.* None of this dangerous element ever collects in this lamp. It is consequently *absolutely* safe from the possibility of exploding. The Safety Lamp may be overturned or dropped from the hand without any danger. It is made of brass and cannot break and allow the oil to run out and ignite with the flame. Owing to its peculiar construction it gives a far more brilliant light than the ordinary lamp with the same size burner. This superiority is caused by the free and uninterrupted flow of air around the burner, which causes the combustion of the wick to be more complete, than in common lamps. The patentees offer this lamp to the public with its claims of absolute safety from explosions, absolute safety from breaking and brilliancy of light, and in conclusion we will state that it is an Alabama invention, originating with two citizens of Tuscaloosa Messrs. VAN HOOSE and WHITFIELD.

Alabama and her People.

We have had in our possession, for a few days part of a letter written by T. H. PRICE, Esq., of Mobile to the Editor of the New York *Tribune*, and republished in the Mobile *Register*, and in which Mr. PRICE replies to the statements of one Mr. EDWARD KING who had addressed previously a communication to the *Tribune*, in which he spoke of the great poverty and suffering prevailing in Alabama. It affords us pleasure to insert in our columns the following portion of Mr. PRICE'S well-written protest. He says:

"I was born in Virginia and reared in Missouri, and, having had ample opportunity to see most of the States of the Union from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from New York to San Francisco, I do assure you, that in my opinion, if there is a State in the Union with the natural resources all considered in which the comforts of life can be and are more easily obtained than in Alabama. It is true we have, as in other communities, many worthless and thriftless people among us, both white and black and particularly of the latter race in and around a few of our towns and cities, where they have been drawn and kept together by the plunderers known as carpet-baggers, who have infested our State since the war. Under their false teaching and faithless promises, these poor dupes are kept together and used for the vile purposes of the carpet-bagger, and, of course, many of them are, during much of their time, out of employment, and occasionally must and do suffer for the comforts of life; but take these same people and put them down in any of the States in the North to make a living after the same fashion and with no more effort, and I need not tell your readers that they would perish from hunger and cold in a few short months. So that the fault is not in Alabama. These facts go to show that even the worthless idler can keep body and soul together here under such circumstances as would soon terminate his worthless life in any other place. What then, must be the reward of industry?

Montgomery, perhaps, is among the most unfortunate of our cities in respect to this class of population; yet, with all that to contend with, she doubtless can claim as little actual starvation and suffering as any other city of equal population in the country. I doubt not it would have been a feast to the eyes, even of Mr. King, could he have seen the fat turkeys, and good things generally, on the tables of the "people" of Montgomery, and Alabama at large, on Christmas Day; and if he would consider the general rule, and not so much the exception such as he may find anywhere, his letters might not be quite so sensational, but by far more truthful, and at the same time less damaging to us. Mr. King doubtless writes in a vein of kindness and good feeling, but his sympathy is taking too wide a range for our good, and, if it is meant for friendship, we have to repeat the prayer, "God save us."

Again, let me thank you for your article inviting capital and manufacture to our State. Send them along; they will be welcome, thrice welcome, and will reap the golden harvest you predict. We invite them, and have invited them, and they are coming from other States and countries. Our unbounded resources of minerals, timber, and soil, as yet undeveloped, hold out the unfailing promise of prosperity and fortune to all who may seek a home among us for the purpose of honest enterprise. It is true we had some disintended ones soon after the war, and even now some are going to Texas, but where is there a State that does not furnish an occasional case of Texas fever? But let your readers also know that a number of persons may almost daily be seen returning from Texas well cured of the disease. Texas is a great State, and will be a greater, but it is not the only place under the sun which has a promise of something better than starvation in the future. Alabama is the keystone of the Gulf States, and is worthy of her place as such. True, Mr. King says he is prepared sternly to disagree with that man who thinks that the "Alabama cotton belt" is not a proper place for an immediate investment of capital, but I ask, is he consistent with himself? What capitalist would come to a country where the people are said to be so deficient in management as to be at the point of starvation, and are migrating to other parts? No, the fact is that much of Mr. King's letter is true, but that the part which seems to call for the investment of capital here as a sort of charity is a mistake, to say the least. First, there is no ground for such a plea, and secondly, it is the last plea to make for such a purpose.

T. H. PRICE.

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 1, 1874.

A Slap in the face.

The Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* writes Jan. 21: "It seems that the President is somewhat bitterly in earnest in his determination to unload his Southern burdens, from the fact that he to-day flatly refused to grant an audience to Pinchback, alleging that until the charges now pending against the latter were cleared up, there could be no official reason why he should be received, and there was certainly no personal consideration involved. Pinch is somewhat down in the mouth in consequence."

[From the Little Rock Gazette, Jan. 18.]

THE HOT SPRINGS STAGE ROBBERY.

The Feats of Dick Turpin Eclipsed—One of the Most Daring Highway Robberies Ever Committed.

From Mr. G. R. Crump, representative of the wholesale tobacco and cigar house of Edmunds, Pettigrew & Co., of Memphis, who arrived from Hot Springs last night, and who was on Thursday's stage, going to the Springs, at the time of the robbery referred to in Friday's *Gazette*, we earn the particulars of the affair. There was one stage and two light road wagons, or ambulances, the stage being in front and the other two vehicles, immediately in the rear. At Gaine's Place, five miles this side of Hot Springs, the stages were stopped to water the stock. While watering, five men rode up, coming from toward Hot Springs, and passed on by. Each man wore a heavy blue army overcoat, but neither of them was masked. Nothing was thought of the matter, and the vehicles moved on.

After going about half a mile, the men who had passed them at the Gaines place rode up from behind, and the first thing that Mr. Crump—who was in the front stage—heard was an order to the driver to stop, or his head would be blown off. The stage was stopped, and on throwing up the curtain he saw a pistol pointed at him and others in the stage, telling them to get out quick, accompanied by an oath. They got out, and, as they did so, were ordered to throw up their hands. Three men were in front of them with cocked pistols and another with a shotgun, while on the other side of the stage was still another—all pointing their weapons toward the passengers and the driver. After getting the passengers out they made them form in a kind of circle, so that none of them could be covered by the pistols and gun. The leader then "went through" each passenger, taking all the watches, jewelry and money that could conveniently be found that were of special value.

From ex-Governor Burbank, of Dakota, they obtained $840 in money, a diamond pin and a gold watch. A gentleman named Taylor, from Massachusetts, went up for $650 in money. A passenger from Syracuse, N. Y., gave up his last nickel, $100. Mr. Johnny Deitrich, our boot and shoe merchant, lost $5 in money and a fine gold watch. He had $50 besides this in the watch pocket of his pants that they did not find. Mr. Charley Moore, of the ice house, gave up $750 in money and his silver watch, but they returned the latter, stating that they did not want any silver watches. Mr. Peoples, who resides near Hot Springs, lost $20. Three countrymen lost about $15. The express package, containing about $450, was also taken. Mr. Crump had his watch and about $45 in money gobbled. After getting through with the passengers, they tore open several mail sacks in search of registered letters, but did not get any.—While this party was engaged in this work another took out the best horse in the coach, saddled him, rode up and down the road about fifty yards two or three times, and remarked that "he would do."

After all this the "captain" went to each passenger in turn and questioned him as to where he was from, and inquired if there were any Southern men along. Mr. Crump spoke up, as did one or two others, and called them men. They then asked if there were any who had served in the Confederate army during the war. Mr. Crump answered that he did. They questioned him as to what command, and remarking that he looked like an honest fellow, one who was telling the truth, handed him back his watch and money, saying they not want to rob Confederate soldiers; that the Northern men had driven them into outlawry, and they intended to make them pay for it.

Coming to Mr. Taylor, of Lowell, they asked where he was from.

"Massachusetts," he responded.

The "captain" eyed him closely.—"Yes, and you are a newspaper reporter for the St. Louis *Democrat*, the vilest paper in the West. Go to Hot Springs and send the *Democrat* a telegram about this affair, and give them my compliments."

Governor Burbank asked them to return his papers, saying they could be of no benefit to them. The "Captain" squatted down on his knees and commenced examining them. Turning round to his followers, he said: "Boys, I believe he is a detective—shoot him," and forthwith he was covered with three pistols. "Stop," said the chief, looking further, "I guess its all right," and handed the Governor his papers. Coming to the gentleman from Syracuse, New York, who was going to the Springs for his health, he asked them to give him back five dollars so that he could telegraph home. Eyeing him closely the chief responded that if he had no friends or money he had better "go and die—that he would be little loss anyway. The fellow with the shot gun kept pointing it at the St. Louis *Democrat* man, as they termed him, making such cheerful remarks as these: "I'll bet I can shoot his hat off without touching a har of his head."

All of them seemed to be jolly fellows and enjoyed the fun very much. None of the passengers were armed, and, as Mr. Crump expressed it, "they had the drop on them." One passenger with rheumatism, so badly affected that he could not get out of the coach, they did not bother, refusing to take anything he had.

The affair occurred about half-past three o'clock, Thursday evening, on the main road to Hot Springs. From the talk of the "captain," it is thought they are from Missouri. They took breakfast on the road between Malvern and Hot Springs, Friday, and from the description, it is thought the chief is a celebrated Missouri brigand (whose name we now forget,) who has been outlawed by the authorities of that State, and for whom there is a standing reward of $10,000. It may be the same party who rode into Cape Girardeau last spring, about nine o'clock in the morning, and deliberately walked into a bank, pulled a pistol on the cashier and robbed the institution of several thousand dollars and then deliberately rode out of town before the people knew what was going on. They were so heavily armed that Mr. Crump described them as walking armories.

The A. & C. R. R. Case.

In the United States Circuit Court, Hon. W. B. Woods, judge presiding, the following important case was decided on Friday last: Seth Adams and others and trustees for the holders of the bonds secured by the first mortgage of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Charles B. Wallace and others. And the cross-bill of Chas. B. Wallace against the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company and John C. Stanton, F. B. Loomis, Seth Adams and others. Judge Wood decides that the first mortgage bonds are a superior lien to the second on the road, and decrees a sale of the road to take place on the first of May next. Charles B. Wallace, complainant in the cross bill, prayed for and obtained an appeal to the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States. He also prayed for a supersedeas, which was granted, upon condition of giving bond and security in the penal sum of $100,000.—*Mobile Register, 26th.*

The first cannon-ball ever fired in the United States for the purpose of saving lives was a 24 pound shot, which was fired the 12th of January 1850, over the ship Ayrshire, wrecked on the Sham Beach. Having a line attached, it was the means of saving the lives of 201 persons. The ball is now on file at Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.

John Foley, manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in this city, died to-night.

Returning Reason and a Redeeming Sense of Justice.

We have recently had occasion to congratulate our readers and fellow-citizens generally, on the indications at Washington of a conservative temper on the part of the Administration respecting current measures affecting the whole country, and especially the Southern States. The President and his Cabinet, on at least three questions involving important political consequences, have resolutely refused to further execute the general policy of the Radical revolutionists. They have refused to subordinate the Supreme Court, in its organization, to merely Radical purposes, no matter what personal designs the President may himself have had in connection with the course taken by him on that subject. They have declined to accede to the more tyrannical and criminal features of the Civil Rights bill; and they have refused to sustain the Davis-Radical politicians in Texas with United States troops. Besides this, the marked utterances of President GRANT in opposition to any plan or purpose of reconstruction of Louisiana, and to the effect that all the Southern States are now as free from any Federal interference with their concerns as the States of the North and West, cannot fail to strike all intelligent men as being in the line of conservatism, law and safety. Indeed, it is, and has been, our impression that Gen. GRANT never has had any particular use for the Radical party, except so far as he might use it for his own ambitious views.

But here comes a much better sign than all that has occurred at Washington within the last eventful month or two! It is no less than an honest, open, enlightened, and in the main truthful article in the Chicago *Tribune*, indicating substantially the correctness of the decision of Chief-Justice TANEY and the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated DRED SCOTT decision! It will be found in another column of this morning's ADVERTISER. It is true, the Chicago *Tribune* still attempts to make a point against the decision *collaterally*, which, further reflection must convince the editor, is simply illogical. He argues that, by political implication, the judgment of the Court served the views of those who maintained that negroes, as property, might be introduced anywhere into the common Territory of the United States below the Missouri Compromise Line. The Constitution expressly recognized property in negroes, and even contained provisions, placed there by the New England States, covering the Foreign Slave Trade! The editor of the *Tribune* seems to think that the decision was objectionable from the fact that it tended to maintain that negroes, like any other property, might be taken by their owners any where within the territorial jurisdiction of the Constitution, when not prohibited by State Law operating within the limits of the States enacting them. No doubt the decision necessarily tended in its reasoning and principles to establish that historical fact and constitutional truth. Such certainly *was* the decision at that time in a case rightfully brought before it, of the great Tribunal appointed by the Constitution itself to decide that very question; *and it was in contumacious contempt of the decision of the Supreme Court in all its legal and constitutional import that the war conspirators revolted!* They undoubtedly led their deluded followers, therefore, in a perfidious assault on the Supreme Court and the Constitution itself, afterwards involving the integrity of the Union, and as many now fear threatening the Republic itself!

It was a terrible error frightful on account of the wrong done to innocent parties; on account of the falsehoods and immoralities inculcated among the people; and on account of the blood shed, and the mighty sin of a broken covenant. Nevertheless, we now honor the Chicago *Tribune* for its honorable admissions. Its recantation, even to the extent it goes, is manly and noble. It is worthy of the distinguished Editor and the famous Journal under his control. When he says that Judge TANEY has been outrageously slandered and denounced for simply speaking *the truth*, it is a candid confession, for has not the Chicago *Tribune* in former days joined this furious cry of the Demagogues and war agitators? When our contemporary declares *"that the Decision was reversed by a protracted and expensive war,* but that there is no reason why history should continue to be falsified. Judge Taney's offense consists in allowing the Court over which he presided to be made the instrument and vehicle of a political dictum implying that slave property was constitutionally entitled to protection in the Territories the same as other property. *His historical narative in which the famous phrase occurs that the negro, at the time named, had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, was literally true: for after a man has been by universal consent made an article of merchandise, it would be hard to mention any rights remaining upon which the respect of anybody could be bestowed.* —*Chicago Tribune.*

The Farce Ended.

The Atlantic cable brings news from London to the effect that poor old Dr. LIVINGSTONE has died in the interior of Africa of dysentery! This is, perhaps, the most audacious hoax ever yet practised on mankind.—It was gotten up to serve some commercial design of the British Government on the Western coast of Africa, of which the Zanzibar expedition since, and all the rigmarole of Sir SAMUEL BAKER'S doings, furnish the key. For obvious reasons, it was seen that old LIVINGSTONE might be resurrected in the sympathetic interest of this policy and the New York *Herald* was employed to work out the business on this side of the Ocean! It has been our impression always, and we have so stated, that Livingston could not be produced and never would appear in Europe or America alive, and that he would be killed off in the interior of Africa, at the proper time. No one will ever be able to identify old LIVINGSTONE'S bones, or to separate them from the bones of any impostor substituted for the occasion. Where is the ingenious STANLY?

Rather Severe.

Two or three days before President GRANT hit the radical Senators in the chaps the third time with the unknown Ohio Lawyer, Mr. WAITE, the New York *Times* thus sternly and contemptuously spoke of its former idol:

We only hope the President will now take good care to commit no fresh mistakes. A third failure would be a little too absurd. Let him forget friends and enemies for a time, and nominate the very best man he can find for the vacant post. It is a public position, not a private one, which he is called upon to fill up—and we would rather trust his own good sense than the cunning counsels of Mr. Butler, or Senator This, or Secretary That.

Requiem University of Napoleon III.

The *London Telegraph* has a long account of the memorial mass at Chislehurst on the 5th inst. on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Napoleon. After dispersing of the crowd that attended, despite wind and rain, the celebration of the mass, the *Telegraph* says: "At length the moment came for the removal of the body to Little Chapel and while the choir sang softly, the members of the Imperial household grouped themselves around the coffin and preceded by priests and b

Advertiser and Mail.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1874.

The Elections of this Year.

Almost every office of importance in the State of Alabama will be filled by the election next Fall. The Governor and State officials, the Judges, including those of the Supreme Court, the Legislature, and most of the County officers;—every department of the State Government indeed will be under the control of the people. It will be in the legal capacity of the Democratic and Conservative party in the State to obtain possession of the entire Government in the name of the Conservative white citizens, to do justice to all, and to protect the State from ignorance, incompetence and radical imbecility and corruption. It is such a chance as may not again occur for years to come; and if the true, white people of Alabama do not resolve to cast away all mere personal selfishness in connection with the paltry offices of the State, and to exert themselves to the utmost from an appreciation of interests infinitely more valuable than any office whatever, they will deserve the scorn of their contemporaries of Texas, Georgia and Virginia, and to be ruled and ruined by radicals and negroes until they cease to breathe.

Our situation is now most deplorable in every aspect of the case. Nothing could be less hopeful than our financial condition. It will certainly require unanimity between the different departments of the Government, and a wise concurrence of views, to enable even the most experienced and able counsels to restore credit to our Treasury, or a vigorous spirit to our declining industry. We must compromise our indebtedness on some plan of honorable arrangement with creditors. We must also make some important changes in our Constitution. All this, of course, depends on Conservative success in the next elections. If the Radical negroes and their white followers succeed in carrying the elections, and again controlling the Executive and Judicial Departments, and one or both Houses of the Assembly, it will be impossible to hope for any relief. The money lenders have already given notice, substantially, to LEWIS and his irresponsible gang, that they will not trust their money with a Free Negro Government. The present demoralization will go on from bad to worse, and Alabama would soon fall into the same wretched state as South Carolina or Louisiana. In other words, we wish to give notice that the Conservative white men *must* succeed in the elections, and lawfully get possession of the government, or the State may as well be regarded as lost beyond redemption.

Now, if under these circumstances, all Democrats and Conservatives do not subordinate their own comparatively unimportant desire to fill some office, to the general cause and the general good, there is not a man among them who thus exhibits a mean and selfish character, who does not well deserve to feel the scorn and detestation of all true patriots. No, let us have no "wild hunt after office" but we trust our friends will everywhere frown on the efforts of petty demagogues to sow seeds of dissension in the ranks of our party.

It is natural, of course, to seek official distinction in a proper way; but the first moment any man in any county of the State manifests a disposition to sacrifice the party in the State to his own miserable ambition, he should be at once avoided as if he were a pestilence. It is better that a thousand such selfish politicians should perish than that negroes and radicals should continue to ruin and disgrace the State. Let every man's cry be, first the State, and myself next. So far, we are delighted to know that our party is free from any exhibition of prurient self-seeking.

Democratic Caucus at Washington.

The telegraph furnishes a brief, but interesting account of a very full meeting of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives at Washington, in which there was a free and harmonious discussion of the prominent political topics of the day, especially on the financial question. The sentiment of the caucus seems to have been hostile to our present panic-breeding and speculation-encouraging system of BUCHU finance and shinplaster money. We are informed that the caucus adjourned in fine spirits, and with the intention of re-assembling at an early day.

In the meantime we are glad to observe that an effort is being made to ascertain by investigation how many and what members of Congress are Presidents, Directors and stockholders in the National Banks. Every such member is of course the interested advocate of the present vicious system that as a tremendous instrument of class power, so heavily and disastrously bears on the laboring and consuming classes of the Country. A Resolution has been introduced by Mr. BUCKNER of the House, to this effect, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to give this information, and although voted down because requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, was sustained by a majority. We do not think that members of Congress who are stockholders in National Banks, or the present officers and stockholders of the National Banks deserve any censure; but the system itself is false in finance and degrading to our intelligent people. It was originated as a desperate and fatal war measure by the crazy Radicals then in possession of the Government. The leaders all knew they deserved to be and would be hung by the Northern mobs to the lamp-posts of the cities and villages, unless they succeeded in the war they had so selfishly and unnecessarily inaugurated, and they resolved on a system by which the whole property of the people of the United States should be mortgaged, and, so to speak, *Mobilized* for the war, and by which a triumph in arms might be attained. It is simply a tyranny and disgrace, implicating the sense and morals of every citizen in the land.

Womens Rights.

Within the past two days the strongminded have come to grief in a heavy way. The Legislature of Missouri has affirmed with an exhibition of ungallantry of a fearful kind that women have no sright in law to fill School offices, and in the excellent, sensible and glorious State of Massachusetts the Boston School Committee by a vote of 46 to 45 have declared in favor of vacating the seats of the refined and motherly ladies recently elected, with or without law, by their admiring friends and fellow citizens! The strongminded must now encounter the expense and trouble of carrying the case to the Supreme Court. We are told that the vote in the Boston School Committee of ingenious Statesmen would not have been so close, but the courageous Amazons frightened the men into consenting, that they should remain and vote on the resolution.

Dissolution of Parliament.

The British people are now in the throes of an election for a new Parliament. The Constitutional, or rather legal term, for a Parliament in England, is seven years. The Parliament that has been just dissolved, and that has served during Mr. GLADSTONE'S ministry up to this date, was organized in December 1868, we believe, and consequently its duration, although within the limitation of the Statute, has been full five years, and beyond the average existence of the British Legislatures. From time to time in the course of their long Parliamentary history, the people of England have tried yearly, biennial, and triennial Parliaments; but after the succession to the crown fell on the Hanoverian family, the septennial Act was passed, and is still the law regulating the subject.

The late Parliament has been in a special sense what may be termed a *Reform* body. Some of its measures have been undoubtedly marked with the highest statesmanship—such as the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Tenant Right Bill for Ireland. This latter measure, it is true, was somewhat revolutionary in its action and process, but it nevertheless combined an expression of both justice and policy towards the peasant class in Ireland, and its operation has been beneficial beyond dispute.

The bill for the re-organization of the Army and the practical extinction of the *purchase* system, has been attended with good results, but since the defeat of the Ministry on the Irish University Bill, by which it was sought to place Irish education under the direct influences of Liberal politics and Protestant Administration, and which led to Mr. GLADSTONE'S temporary resignation, the majority for the Government in the Parliament has been doubtful and unsatisfactory. The Judicature Bill was passed by a triumphant vote; but the Land, and other Bills were either defeated or withdrawn. Of late, too, the Government has had to meet, with indifferent success, certain scandals connected with the Post office department. Many of the elections for casual vacancies have gone against the Ministry, and with the inevitable fate of all Reformers, Mr. GLADSTONE has failed to satisfy a portion of his following, while alarming the more conservative elements of the country. Consequently he has appealed to the country for a new Parliament as a last effort to retain power.

Fortunately Mr. GLADSTONE has a surplus in the Treasury of twenty-five millions of dollars, and he promises some tax-remedial measures. But Mr. D'ISRAELI, his great rival, we perceive, is attacking him with a spirit, apparently animated with expectation of a coming victory. He accuses Mr. GLADSTONE with really designing to increase, instead of mitigating existing taxation. He scornfully characterises Mr. GLADSTONE'S administration as a "middling" one, and he asserts that his only policy for the country is one "of incessant harrassing legislation." He also charges on Mr. GLADSTONE the fact that his supporters are made up of enemies of the monarchy and present constitution of the country, of those who wish to destroy the House of Lords, who are in favor of dis-establishing the English Church and the exclusion of religion from National education. We are rather inclined to think that Mr. D'ISRAELI will succeed in the present contest, because a majority of Englishmen shrink from further political reformations, and because, if the party supporting Mr. GLADSTONE should carry the elections on the ideas and issues entering into the struggle, it is evident that the British Monarchy can not long survive the radical innovations of the age.

H. S. Foote and his Dirty Work.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in speaking of what it chooses to call the *controversy* between President DAVIS and Mr. FOOTE, making allowance for the wretched caricature it presents of the period when members of Congress were compelled to behave like gentlemen, and when the now ordinarily lying and thieving Representative either did not exist at all, or was obliged to submit to a kick or a rattan, says very properly:

A musty reminder of the palmy days of chivalry, when the member of Congress picked his teeth with his bowie-knife in the lobbies, and met argument on the floor with the pistol, is contained in the card which Mr. Henry S. Foote, sometimes denominated "Hangman" Foote, has published, setting forth his controversy with Mr. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the late Confederate States of America. The text of the card has all the fiery tone of those days, the startling announcement of whereabouts, and the jargon of the professional duelist spicy in the manners of the gentleman. Mr. Foote, it appears, has written a book of personal reminiscences. It is not exactly clear why Mr. Foote should have written such a book, as most of Mr. Foote's reminiscences are of that nature which should be consigned to the charity of oblivion; but, having written such a book, it was inevitable that Mr. Foote should "pitch into" his old-time opponent, Jefferson Davis.

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During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Foote found further opportunities to get even with his old antagonist, and placed a very considerable obstacle in the way of Mr. Davis' success by the publication of a pamphlet in England, conclusively proving that Davis had been not only the advocate but the main instigator of Mississippi repudiation. Its publication did great damage to the Confederate Government, as it was a point-blank shot at their credit abroad, and helped to force their securities out of the English market. And in this instance Mr. Foote really rendered his country a service.

It is true that FOOTE, although professing to be a Confederate, and elected as such by a Confederate constituency to the Richmond Congress, has himself confessed that he threw every obstacle in his power in the way of the Administration during the war, and he was finally caught as a deserter going over to the enemy! The mistake that President DAVIS and Gen. LEE made, was, that he was not turned over to a Military Commission.

But when the editor of the *Tribune* goes further, and takes advantage, as it seems to us, of his editorial irresponsibility by applying derogatory remarks to JEFFERSON DAVIS, he is guilty of what most men, however friendly to him, must regard as a piece of indefensible impertinence and cowardice. We do not believe that Mr HORACE WHITE intended all that his language would imply, and has simply fallen into the wretched habit of speaking slightly of Southern men. Mr. DAVIS was selected as the President of the Southern Confederacy, and was sustained for two or three years by a singularly united people, controlling eleven important States. Other men fought the battles of the South, but *he* it was, who, in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties (and as it now turns out *secret* treasons,) organized the government of the Confederacy while powerful armies pressed upon our frontiers, and also organized the armies of the South. He was not infallible and never pretended to be; but he discharged his whole duty to the Cause he was chosen to represent, and in his official character, maintained a dignity never surpassed under the circumstances. He observed, too, a faithful loyalty to his responsibilities, as he comprehended them, worthy of all admiration, and exhibited, from the beginning unto the close of the contest, the inflexible courage of a SYDNEY and the stainless record of an ARISTIDES. In our opinion, no man comprehends the *truth* who thinks otherwise. Indeed, when we calmly consider all the facts of the case, and the varying fortunes of the unequal conflict, what this great-hearted and faithful man accomplished was marvellous! He had been a brave soldier in the Mexican war, was wounded on the field and was offered a Brigadier-General's commission for his acknowledged military service and abilities. He had been the famous Secretary of War of President PIERCE'S administration. He was the leading Senator of the United States in a body of great statesmen, when, Mississippi having withdrawn from the Union by her ordinance of separation, he obeyed her voice and came home to aid in guiding her counsels in peace or in defending her in war should an enemy invade her territory or threaten her safety. All this was a matter notonly justified in his own conscience, but in those of millions of other Southern men, many of them as noble and pure as ever lived in any age or land. We all know that the issue of the struggle depended on the success of the Confederate arms at the battle of Gettysburg. It was not his fault that the battle was not won; for some inscrutable reason, Providence decided against the Confederate arms. Had that great battle gone for the Confederacy, JEFFERSON DAVIS would not simply occupy, as he must always do, a leading place in the history of the world's events, but, it is doubtful whether any man in modern times would have been more celebrated.

We do not indulge in these observations to excite our readers with bitter recollections of the war, or to arouse feelings, concerning our subsequent wrongs, that need to be suppressed, not encouraged. We write them because Mr. DAVIS is the fallen chieftain of a fallen cause, respecting which God and History must judge between the parties; but as such fallen chieftain of a fallen cause, he has a right to our respect, our sympathy and homage. He stands to-day before the world without fear or reproach in his integrity and patriotism, and in his fidelity to his people, and although poor in his estate and suffering with the gathering infirmities of years, still grand in the deathless principles he has heretofore represented and must always represent, he occupies an eminence, morally and historically, that the ribald pen of a thoughtless and prejudiced editor should be conscious that it must assail in vain.

Charges Against the Chief Justice.

A Washington dispatch states that ugly rumors are being circulated about the new Chief Justice, and the Western men are said to be anxiously examining the railroad record of the nominee. That he has been the paid attorney of three great Western railway corporations is a well settled fact, and that he was mixed up with Jay Cooke and his Northern Pacific swindle is strongly suspected. We confess that we can see nothing wrong or improper in an attorney acting as counsel for any company or corporation, but it is charged that Mr. Waite is biased in favor of these corporations for which he has done the best work of his life, and as they now have cases before the Courts—for violation of a State law—he will not be a proper person to sit in judgment upon them. It is asserted that the railways own two Judges of the Supreme Court—Messrs. Strong and Bradley—and that the elevation of Mr. Waite to the Chief-Justiceship will give them three.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

It would be literally impossible to find any man in the North connected with the so-called Republican party, who would not be justly liable to these suspicions, and perhaps nineteen out of twenty properly indictable for profligate collusions with the monopolists of the country, in plans of indirect, if not direct stealing and rascality. But we trust that Mr. WAITE may not have implicated himself with JAY COOKE and his swindling railroad, and we are satisfied that he would not have received the votes of Judge THURMAN and other Democratic Senators for his confirmation had any doubtful relation of this sort existed.

German Emigration.

The Census shows that up to 1840, the largest number of Emigrants from Germany had not exceeded twelve thousand for any one year. Last year and the year before the German immigration exceeded two hundred thousand each year. The Emigrants are ascertained to bring with them on an average one hundred and fifty dollars each and hence since the beginning of 1872 the new citizens from Germany have brought into the United States between fifty and sixty millions of dollars. It is estimated that since 1820 the Germans settling in this country have brought over with them three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In order to stop this tide of emigration, stripping Germany not only of a considerable amount of money, but what is more valuable of *labor* and men, the Imperial Government is turning its attention to the subject and endeavoring to find a remedy for the evil. Already it is said the German emigration has fallen off very heavily for the latter half of the past year. Whether this loss of emigrants from the Fatherland is to be attributed to BISMARCK'S efforts to arrest the tide or to the frightful condition into which the radicals have plunged this unfortunate country, or to both causes, we do not know. Referring to this subject of German Emigration one of our cotemporaries says:

We are not suprised to find that a German writer has called emigration the greatest social evil of the day in the new Empire. It drains the country of much of its capital and much of its labor, of its strongest arms, of its enterprise and wealth. The Empire has lost more men during the past few years by emigration than it lost during the war with France. Nor has it any equivalent gain in any other direction. If Germany lost only its turbulent classes, the workmen who are inoculated with the doctrines of Karl Marx, her loss would be in one sense a gain. She loses not the workmen of the towns, but her peasantry. A stray Communist may leave her, but for one Communist she loses a hundred honest farmers.

The Government of the Empire knows all this, and knows, too, that emigration has grown to be an unmitigated evil. Whatsteps they will take to remedy it, we do not know. To suppress it would be to produce an incalculable amount of discontent. There is but one rational mode of inducing Germans to remain at home, and that is to afford them the opportunities at home which they go across the sea to seek,—if that be possible.

An Important Amendment to the Bankrupt Bill.

The Judiciary Committee, among the amendments to the Bankrupt Law, propose to repeal the provision now in force requiring that a discharge in *voluntary* bankruptcy shall be given only when the assets are 50 per cent of the liabilities, and grant such discharge when the assets are equal to 33 per cent. There is another amendment providing that creditors for less than $250 shall not be reckoned as part of the one-quarter of the creditors who must join in a petition to have a debtor declared bankrupt.

Senator McCreery of Kentucky.

All accounts represent the Senator from Kentucky, as a Southern man of the old school—true as steel to the honor and manhood of the South and a foe of all shame. It is said that his recent speech on the Louisiana question was one of great logical power while garnished with the richest humor and satire. The Louisville *Courier Journal* in speaking of his highly sucessful effort, say:

Senator McCreery made the speech of the season yesterday, on the Louisiana case. The gentleman from Daviess county doesn't often speak, but he manages to make a sensation whenever he does get on his legs. Yesterday he is represented to have "fairly laughed the Kellogg usurpers out of court," just as Proctor Knott, only a few years back, killed ambitious Duluth, and with it the Northern Pacific humbug, by his mingled wit and sarcasm, and as "Jack" Thompson, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, made his opponent on the Cuban question a subject of mirth for the nation. These three were of Kentucky and as Kentucky exults over the oratorical triumphs of her Clay and Crittenden, she is no less fondly proud of the success which has crowned the brows of her wits and humorists. But Mr. McCreery's speech of yesterday—just as did Knott's speech before it—will have a more enduring effect than merely creating a day's laugh in the galleries of Congress and to the readers of the newspapers this morning. It was an exposé of the rascally doings of Kellogg and his clan and the people of poor Louisiana may yet have to thank this effort of the Kentucky Senator for bringing about their deliverance.

Exactly So.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—When Senator Sumner this afternoon moved to take up and pass his Civil Rights bill without sending it to the Judiciary Committee for a report, he stirred up the liveliest debate a Senate audience has enjoyed this session. It was exceedingly amusing to hear such old Abolition war-horses as Lot M. Morrill, Judge Edmunds, and Judge Howe urging constitutional reasons for not granting the colored folks more rights than are now possessed by the average white trash of the country, but they did nevertheless argue that Mr. Sumner's bill as it now stands contains unconstitutional provisions, and declared they never would vote for it until these objectional features were removed. Then Senator Saulsbury raised himself, and swore by the eternal that it was a disgrace to talk about giving our colored brothers additional rights until the thousands of white sufferers of the North who are crying for bread are provided for.

These old abolitionists as they are termed, are simply meeting the results of their own past follies. They are afraid lest their constituents will not stand Civil Rights bills as offensive to themselves as to any Southern white man. The difficulty has been that the miserable demagogues could not comprehend the sentiment of the country—the "rebels." But while the radical voters would have enjoyed the Civil Rights business had it simply degraded or damaged the South it becomes a horse of another color when negroes are to be *civil righted* in the "free North." Hence our abolition friends squirm so unhappily.

The Louisiana Case.

The latest authentic intelligence respecting this unhappy State or radical carpet-bag Province is the following in the shape of a Western dispatch:

No Executive message has yet been sent into Congress in respect to Louisiana. It is perfectly well known that the President at one time made up his mind to take a new departure on this question, and to endeavor to partially atone for the mischief and ruin he had inflicted on the Louisiana people, by resting to Congress in a special message the disgraceful proceedings of the individuals now in power in that State, and recommending a new election, and recommending for a simultaneous demonstration in Congress. The message from Grant was to be followed by a vigorous speech from Carpenter, and bills in each house of Congress reported by special friends of the President. Alarmed at this prospect, the Louisiana carpet-bag faction, headed by Sheldon, Sypher and West, made earnest appeals to the President to forego his purpose, but all to no purpose. Grant persisted in his determination. But the carpet-baggers had still another trick to play. They appealed to the Cabinet, and secured their influence over the President who finally became a thing of wax in their hands. The result is that the President's repentance is already repented of, and there is no recommendation of a new election in Louisiana, and no relief to these unhappy people. Butler's bill to provide for an election is spoiled, and so is Carpenter's speech. The carpet-baggers are happy, and with them rejoice some of the Bourbon Democrats in Congress, who helped to beat Greeley in 1872, and construe State's rights as a full protection for carpet-bag pillage of the Southern States.

We also have from the same source an account of the machinations of the robbers of the District of Columbia:

The plan of the ring-robbers of the District is now fully developed. First—They have got the House of Representatives to vote for some accountant, whose name is not even known, to examine their books and certify their correctness, and also for a report by the Judiciary Committee upon the relative proportions of this enormous expenditure to be borne by the city and national governments, The last being a seemingly fair proposition, many upright members were caught by the trap, which is a mere preliminary of the three($5,000,000 or $6,000,000 on the U. S. Treasury. In the very midst of this cunning tactics came the memorial of Messrs. Corcoran, Riggs, Juntin, and other citizens of the highest character for probity, appealing to Congress to order an investigation, and next revelations which threw a partial light on the corrupt relations between the District ring and Congress. The people are greatly demoralized at these revelations, and it is now thought that an honest investigation, instead of a whitewashing one, can be secured.

We seriously ask a question of the people of the United States: Has not this business of public robbery gone far enough? Is it not time to commence the hanging?

The Workingmen Parties.

The recent and continued agitations in the Northern and Western cities, and particularly in New York, of large masses of the *working* classes, as they are called by the shoddy radical millionaires, imparts an interest to the following paragraph taken from one of our exchanges:

There are three politico-social societies among New York workingmen—the International, the United Party, and the Commune. The International is moribund. It throve apace after its introduction in 1868-9, but internal dissensions ruined it. A quarrel between two New York sections led to the schism in the Congress of The Hague, September, 1872. As the result of that schism, the party headed by Karl Marx transferred the General Council of the Society to New York. This Council has, however, held no meetings. Fragments of the International joined with various mutual-benefit clubs, etc., to form the United Party, which has been the ruling spirit in the late riots and meetings. This is an organization with a Central Council at New York, and branches throughout the North, which proposes to effect a "systematic reconstruction of society and political government." It has not quite decided how to do this, but its leaders seem to have a devout faith in the efficacy of red rags and "Blood or Bread" harangues. The Commune proper numbers only some 250 members, a majority of whom are refugees from Paris. The Commune has taken no part in the recent disturbances. Its meetings have a peculiar feature. There is no presiding officer. The theory is that the members are equal and do not need direction, since their aggregate action must be wisdom. A temporary Chairman is chosen from time to time to put a question to the vote, but that is all. The Society, at present, is nothing more than a mutual-benefit club, however skilled some of its members may be in throwing petroleum.

Planters, Read This.

Cotton to-day is selling in Liverpool at a price that will barely pay here *thirteen cents* currency for Low Middlings. More than this. Cottons are offered to be delivered in June and July next, at prices equivalent to about fifteen cents for Low Middlings. Deduct five to ten dollars per bale, to get your cotton to market, and what are the proceeds per pound to you? Can you, under the present system of cotton raising, pay expenses at $65 or $70 per bale?

Consider these facts and act like the sensible men that you are. Plant less cotton; more corn, more oats, more rye, more wheat, more potatoes, more peas, more turnips, more of everything that goes to feed man and beast; and let your cotton be the least of all crops. The writer is no alarmist, but a plain, business man, taking practical views of things; but in all seriousness, our State and section is hopelessly ruined unless less cotton and more breadstuffs are produced.

The foregoing, from a prominent factor of Mobile, is straightforward and to the point, but in this section we are pleased to know that the advice is not needed. The plan proposed is being acted upon with singular unanimity, all things considered.

Home-made Manure.

A. W. Keith, of Canton, gives the Atlanta *Constitution* a formula of home-made manure by the aid of which he made 1,120 pounds of cotton to the acre. Just consider how little value the "commercial" part of his compost would have been, without the domestic, and you will see how much almost every planter wastes annually. Mr. K. says he has experimented with the "commercial," and prefers the following formula as cheaper and better:

A ton of the fertilizer that I made for the past crop would be composed of 1,400 pounds good stable manure, 200 pounds ammoniated dissolved bones, 200 pounds green cotton seed, 60 pounds sulphate of ammonia, and 40 pounds nitrate of soda. Dissolved bones in the place of ammoniated dissolved bones would do, but I would add more sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. To prepare this compound dissolve the sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda in warm water, and saturate the layers in a proportionate quantity of all the other ingredients. This compound should be kept dry. It will go through a moderate heat, and will be ready for use in thirty days. I used about double the quantity of this compost to that of the "commercial." I find nothing that surpasses pulverized stable or cow-lot manure.

Comfort for Carpet-Baggers.

The following from the Philadelphia *Press*, is but one of a thousand such utterances now being heard from the Northern Radical papers. The inspiration of the remarks here copied was President GRANT'S late intimation that the C. B.s should be thrown overboard as JONAH once was:

"Carpet-baggers have 'overweighted' the Republican party, the President says, and he, like a wise rider, is going to get rid of them. * * * The sooner the country and the Republican party are relieved of their bad influence, the better it will be for everybody. They have every reason to keep open the bloody chasm between North and South, and, regarded in any way, they are simply nuisances that should be abated at the earliest moment possible."

Talladega, Nashville & Montgomery Railway Company.

Editors of the Advertiser:—This Company has a charter with a complete organization for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Talladega *via.* Wetumpka, through the counties of Elmore, Coosa, Talladega to the town of Talladega, thence through Calhoun to Greensport—crossing the Coosa at that point—and crossing the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad at or near Altalla, thence to Guntersville—crossing the Tennessee at or near that town, and thence on in the most direct line to Tullahoma, where it proposes to intersect with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which is to form its continuation to Nashville. At Tullahoma it will also make close connections with the McMinnville road, which will ultimately be pushed forward to an intersection with the Cincinnati Southern railroad, thus establishing direct connections with both Nashville and Cincinnati. It is claimed for this line, that its connection with Cincinnati will be at least 60 miles shorter than by way of Chattanooga, on the route proposed for the Cincinnati Southern. And, while this line to Nashville is but 13 miles short of that *via* present connections, from Wetumpka and all points beyond, the saving in distance is greatly more, it being 71 miles less than the shortest route from Talladega to that city—as we are credibly informed.

That the road when completed—in view of its short lines, savings in distance, the important Northern and Western markets with which it will connect and bring into close proximity, the long line of country through which it will pass and develop, will constitute one among the most valuable railway lines in Alabama and the adjoining States there can be no doubt.

It will be valuable to Montgomery for several reasons. It will fill the much desired link to Talladega; it will in a large degree counteract the operations of roads running laterally across the State, and present to this market a large extent of county scarcely accessible to it under existing circumstances It will open the North Alabama region which has always had an insufficient outlet, and as a consequence, hardly any business relations with Central and Southern Alabama. It will establish another through transportation line, not only to this city but, north and south through the entire State.—If the Cincinnati Southern is built to Chattanooga, this proposed road will constitute its most direct Southern extension through Alabama to this city and the Gulf. And if the Tullahoma route is the shortest by 60 miles, and the McMinville road be built to a connection with the Cincinnati Southern, it will secure us the additional advantage of that line and add great value to the importance of this road. Besides it will furnish to Montgomery and the whole contiguous country the benefits of a competing line for the shipment of freights and produce throughout its entire length, north and south, both in and out of the State.

Wetumpka should bestir herself in behalf of this road; this may be her only opportunity for many a long year as it is decidedly the most favorable and advantageous heretofore presented to her people; and if in its present hands this enterprise fail for lack of appreciation and encouragement, it will fail not to Wetumpka alone, but to the whole intervening country for years in the future.

The citizens of Talladega are deserving of great credit for inaugurating this important undertaking—a work that should have had its commencement here, but they have done what we have neglected to do, and now it becomes our duty not only to bid them good cheer, but also as our ability and prospects in the future will warrant, to co-operate with them in their assumed labors in the earnest endeavor to consummate and secure permanently to the State the great advantages the increased transportation facilities this invaluable through-line will establish.

We understand it to be the expectation of the Company to effect a thorough organization along the line, and to make a survey of the route only, this season. Meanwhile however, active labors will be continued towards gathering and combining means in order to make a permanent commencement at as early a day as the exigency of the times will authorize.

We have received the above communication from a valued correspondent and its important and interesting contents will necessarily attract the attention of our readers. In another column will be found an article from the Nashville *Union and American* on the same subject.

The Grand Conclave of Grand Commanderies of Knights Templars of the United States will meet in New Orleans next December. The Grand Commandery of the State of Alabama will be the guard of honor on that occasion. Upwards of 10,000 Knights are expected. This reminds us of the meeting of the Alabama Commandery which takes place in this city in May next.

Politics and Politicians.

Almost every day we hear good citizens sneering at palitics and politicians. Money-makers and rigid business men entertain a perfect horror for both, not seeming to know that these are the instrumentalities that protect them in their property, liberty and life. Without politics and politicians there would be neither law nor organized government. Politics simply means the science of Government; the regulation of a nation, State, or community for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of the citizen in his rights. This is the essence of politics, and of course, politicians are necessary to give life and vitality to politics. Yet we hear men almost every day deriding politics and scoffing politicians. On this subject the Brownsville *States* says.

We hear and see a great deal of stupid nonsense in the papers about the "politicians" and about the "people." The *people* are going to do this, and the *people* are going to do that. The *people* are going to take this matter and that matter in hand, and kick the politicians out, etc. And our latter-day, blatant-mouth, would-be politicians are shouted as loud as our newspaper men. Who ever heard of a man in a free country that was not one of the *people?* Who ever heard of a politician in a republic that was not strictly one of the *people?* And whoever heard of one of the *people*, who, if elected to a political office, did not turn politician? Why, then, make asses of yourselves, and unnecessarily create a suspicion against your own honesty by continually crying, "Wolf! Wolf!! Wolf!!!" Wherever you find a government of any kind there you will find politicians. And wherever you find able politicians, there you will find a good government. No government can be administered well without the assistance of able and experienced politicians. We don't mean demagogues, and cheats, who are all the time harping about the *people* but statesmen, who in the place they are aspiring to fill, if those who have made politics their study are not competent to administer the affairs of State, what class of men are competent?

It cannot be denied that much of the odium and disrepute that has come upon politics and politicians during the last few years has its origin in the fact that the educated and intelligent classes, who are directly interested in good government, have held aloof from our political disputes and contests, and permitted their entire management and control to fall into the hands of the men the least fitted to deal with them. The upper strata of society have up heaved themselves, and crowded with their weight of ignorance, crime and corruption the cultivated and intelligent. Hence the wholesale jobbery and fraud—the unblushing villainy of public life that we have lately witnessed.

A republican people must be inevitably divided into political parties.—The differences in the mental organisms of men necessitates contrariety of opinion. It is not only natural that people should entertain conflicting views in politics, but it is eminently expedient, and ought to be conducive to the general good. The result of these discrepancies of sentiment is the formation of political parties. But it may be true that the result of this formation is too often seen in bigotry, passion, prejudice, and the hope of self-aggrandizement, rather than patriotism and love of public good. Genuine patriotism should be a useless virtue, ingrained in the moral nature of man, and as inseparable from life true, high-strung spirit as is the perfume from the vase, or modesty from innocence.

We can present to our readers nothing more useful or distinctly pertinent to the times than the above remarks from the Memphis *Appeal* fortified by the observations of the *Brownsville States.* As equally applicable to the point sought to be enforced by our Tennessee cotemporary, we also take an extract from a recent article contained in the New York *Tribune*, written by the Editor in reply to two or three of his silliest subscribers who objected to the highly important political matter illumining the columns of his Journal:

We think a single moment's reflection will satisfy these gentlemen that their criticism is not justified by the objection well taken. For they certainly do not mean to leave politics, which is properly defined as the science of government, in the control and direction of the bunglers and knaves whose offensive prominence and aggressive officiousness have disgusted and repelled better men from taking any active part in political affairs. There is no honest man who does not more or less think the science of government, no human concern of higher importance or worthier the attention and study of the intelligent and thoughtful, nor is there any department of human knowledge that so loudly calls for investigators, students and practical workers.

To secure this we have to pay the price, and the price is just the sacrifice that is required of men of brains and intelligence to descend, if it be a descent, into what the fastidious call "the dirty pool of politics." It subjects the disinterested citizen to the suspicion of having selfish ends to gratify, that in one of the reconstructions and unjust judgments he must submit to cheerfully in the discharge of duty, and bide his time to demonstrate by unselfishness while he does his work. In a government like ours no citizen may lay off his responsibility; least of all may they who are most disposed to, and who are best fitted to perform them. If politics and politicians are corrupt and bad, so much the more need for sincere and honest gentlemen to take an interest in public affairs, and help deliver the country. And so much the more need, too, that the press of the country portray the situation faithfully, and awaken public reprobation for bad administration, corrupt parties, and dishonest rulers.

All this is certainly very conclusive. It is especially the interest and duty of all merchants, planters and other business men, to pay the most particular attention to what is known as *politics.* Do they not comprehend that every law enacted by the Legislature and every measure adopted as a part of the State's policy inevitably affords them more security, in their business and profits, than other classes who may not have the same stake in the community. The mere struggle after offices, if the general issues involved did not embrace consequences infinitely more important than simple place-seeking would be puerile and almost disgusting. But every election contest, resulting in the success of some one or other party, must affect, more or less, the whole business and social economy of life. Among the questions that generally enter into elections, are those of taxation and finance, the enactment of beneficial or injurious statutes, wise or unwise administration, progress or stagnation in trade, the purity of Public morals or their pollution, perhaps; and whether these questions arise in States, Counties or Municipalities, it is evident that nothing in the secular world should be regarded more worthy of the intelligent and anxious concern of those engaged in Industrial pursuits. In truth, a business man, who professes to take no concern in the politics of the Country, lays himself open to the charge of being an unpatri !

It is impossible, for instance to calculate the amount of moral and material damage, since suffered by the people of Alabama, in having consented to the election of a Carpet-bag and Free Negro Government in Alabama in 1872. under the auspices of Mr. Senator SPENCER, the negro leaders and some native Demagogues! Had a large number of citizens indifferent on the subject of *politics*, been sufficiently conscious of their true interests in the matter, they could, and would have prevented the deplorable catastrophe by which Alabama fixed on herself a financial and social stigma, it will be very difficult to remove.

Even Radicals abroad, are only too conscious that no people, properly enlightened and watchful of their own welfare, would consent to put forward Alabama in gaze of the business world, with a governing constituency of Africans and Renegades, for the most part without character or means. As a matter of course the credit of Alabama has suffered grievously from this circumstance. Every Conservative, in all parts of the country felt that Alabama had lost, like South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. Recently too, in this City, the Capital of the State, a number of citizens so indifferent to *politics*, as to assist the negroes to set up a virtually Free Negro City Administration, would never have inflicted so severe a blow upon the social and political character of Montgomery if they had been properly informed of the consequences of their extraordinary conduct.

There is also a stupid impression, born of the meanest demagogism, that a journal cannot be the partisan of a great party, to which it conscientiously adheres in its proclaimed principles and policy, and yet not perfectly independent at the same time. Whenever a newspaper prates of its intended "independence," while professing to be solicitous of the triumph of the Democratic party, we involuntarily turn away from it with impatience and disgust. A merchant had as well put on his sign, by way of notice to his customers: "We are honest and will not cheat you"! When a journal is professedly literary or neutral, we can understand it. When it claims to be a Democratic paper, and asks sympathy and patronage on that account, its bald assertion of "independence" is, simply, either an unmeaning excuse for being a Democrat, or a covert indication to the enemy, that its Democracy is not designed to do any particular harm! At any rate, every business man should not only make politics his serious study, *but know to what party he should attach himself as an active and sturdy partisan.*

A New Negro Senator.

The colored men, who are a majority in the Mississippi Legislature, seem determined to send a colored man to the United States Senate, vice Ames. —*Washington Despatch.*

And if we were a Mississippi negro we would undoubtedly send a negro Senator to represent our kind at Washington. Why not? If the negroes are the brethren and the equals of the Yankees, and a very numerous and important part of the great American "Nationality" if the "colored troops fought nobly" and with a genuine patriotic appreciation of the Constitution; if, indeed, they are the chosen sons of the Declaration of Independence, and are regarded as the future defenders of the *E Pluribus Unum*, why should a radically anointed Darkie stand aside for any Yankee alive! The idea of a Senate at Washington without an African Statesman in it, is ridiculous. If this thing of "Niggers" for voting, and Yankees for offices, is to go on everlastingly, why did the war governors of 1861, and the pure saints commissioned by the Lord to raise up Africa, such as WILSON, CORPAX, BEECHER, HOWARD, POMEROY and the rest, fight, or rather encourage other people to fight the famous Free Negro War? We do not know what it was all about unless to prove that Mississippi negroes ought to be Senators and Presidents! At any rate, the enlightened descendants of Congo ought not to abase themselves before the descendants of the stern old Slave traders of Plymouth Rock! The Darkies should avail themselves of this occasion to get even with the grandchildren of the ancient Plymouth Rock Negro-Sellers. Of course there is some Yankee on hand at Jackson, trying to persuade them that he is the fellow for the place with five thousand a year and steelings, and a dinner at the White House. But we hope the negroes will refuse to see it.

Our Waning Republic.

Twelve years ago, the Republic of the United States was regarded throughout the World, with the greatest admiration and respect by all civilized countries. It was especially considered the true Asylum for the oppressed in all lands, and the Nation of Nations for the development of the highest social and political organization of Freedom, Reason and Law, amidst the happiness and prosperity of industrious and virtuous millions of people. What a change has now come over the scene! How the hopes of mankind have withered under the evil-doings of Radicalism! We learn from the later European dispatches that educated and liberal gentlemen, standing as candidates before the British constituences for the new Parliament, warn their people against the corrupt and dangerous Government in the United States. One of these candidates stated that he had recently visited the United States, and that it was one scene of confusion and peril, and its example to be avoided as a plague! And now at a crowded meeting of the German working people in New York, we have a famous lady confessing that she is losing faith in this Country, and her opinions were cheered by the thousands present:

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

A mass meeting was held this evening at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Turner's society, the Free Thinkers, and the Society of Progress. The building was crowded. The number of the Turner's society alone, number of 500 acted in the capacity of police, and kept order. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Lillenthal. Addresses were delivered in German by different speakers, protesting against the conduct of the police at the mass meeting in Tompkins square, their interference with the proposed meeting at the New York Assembly rooms, and denouncing the police as simply despotic, and acting directly against the constitutional rights of the citizens.

Mrs. Lillenthal addressed the meeting, strongly denouncing the police,

Advertiser and Mail.

ROBERT TYLER, W. W. SCREWS, } Editors
E. M. COOKE, Associate Editor

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, February 3, 1874

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS OF THE Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 2.

6th Div. No. 83.—Thos. C. Clark vs. Wm. O Easton. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Greene County.

PETERS, C. J., dissenting.

1. Section 2704 of the Revised Code only excludes *one* class of witnesses from the operation of the general rule there established. These are "parties to the suit." No others are named and no others can be intended. [Rev. Code sec. 2704; 42. Ala. 197; 1 Chitt. Pl. 1. 2. *et seq.*]

3. A party to the suit, as there named, is a party to the record. This the assignor or transferor cannot be. [Rev. Code sec. 2522; 35 Ala. 663; 33 Ala. 706; 31 Ala. 404.]

3. A transferor of a note or account who is not a party to the suit, under this section of the Code is a competent witness for the plaintiff in *all* cases.

[NOTE. The decision of the majority of the Court in the above stated case was rendered at the June term 1873: by Brickell J. The following was the only head note of that decision:

1.—The transferor of a contract for the payment of money is not a competent witness for his transferee, in an action against the personal representative of the person sought to be charged on the contract, as to any transaction with, or statement made by the decedent.

The judgment of the Court below was reversed.]

6th Div. No. 82.—Mary E. Childress *vs.* W. F. Monette. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Hale county.

PETERS, C. J. Motion for order of publication granted.

4th Div. No. 153. Adam Grubbs *vs.* Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Barbour county.

1. Subscribers and Stockholders of shares in the capital stock of the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad Co., which contract of subscription is in writing in these words: "We agree to pay the several sums set opposite our names as subscribers to the capital stock of the Vicksburg & Brunswick railroad Company to be paid as called for by the President and Directors of said Company, when organized," "Adam Grubbs, $1,000," are liable to judgment when sued in the Circuit Court, *on motion* against them for the amount of such instalment called for by said President and Directors after said Company is organized and the amount of such instalment is ascertained and a day is fixed for its payment by the President and Directors, if such subscribers and stockholders fail or refuse to pay the instalment called for, after the day of payment has passed, on proof of the other facts necessary for a recovery.

2. In such a suit by motion, it is no defense to the stockholder in default that he had no personal notice of the amount of the instalment called for, or the time fixed for its payment. The act of incorporation does not require such notice to be given. [Pamph. Acts 1856-7, p. 183, 193, sec. 9, 10, No. 208; Acts 1868, p. 496 No. 151.]

3. A mistake of the Court in letting in secondary evidence of a fact, without showing that the primary evidence of the same fact cannot be obtained, where the primary evidence of the fact is irrelevant is not error of which the party excepting can complain. It is error without injury.

4. A charge *mere motu* upon the effect of irrelevant evidence which does not hurt the defendant is not reversible error, even if it be wrong. A party must show that he is hurt before he can complain.

The judgment of the Court below is affirmed.

5th Div. No. — The State of Alabama, *ex relations* N. R. Kesling.—Application for mandamus.

PETERS, C. J.

1. Under the Revised Code, as it stood before the amendment of section 4264, the Judges of Probate in several counties in this State had no jurisdiction to grant bail to persons committed for felonies punishable by death or imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. [*Ex parte* Ray and DeFoe, 45 Ala. 15.]

2. But since the passage of the Act, entitled: "An act to amend section 4264 of the Revised Code of Alabama," approved March 20, 1873, the Judges of Probate may grant bail on *Habeas corpus* in all cases of felonies, where the confinement is in the county in which the official authority of such Judge of Probate extends. [Acts 1872-'73 p. 129, No. 72.]

3. A *Prohibition*, restraining the Judge of Probate from issuing *Habeas Corpus* in a case where the Judge of Probate has jurisdiction, issued by a circuit judge, upon proper application to this Court, will be ordered to be set aside and the order for Prohibition be discharged, or a *rule nisi* will be granted to the Circuit Judge, or, upon consent of parties, a peremptory *mandamus* will be allowed. [45 Ala. 15.]

4 peremptory mandamus will therefore be issued returnable into this Court on Monday the 9th day of February 1874.

5th. Div. No. 112. R. M. Johnson Admr. *vs.* Logan and McMorris. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Elmore county.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. In an action of detinue by an administrator to recover a watch which the friends of his intestate pawned for his coffin, the plaintiff's suit may be defeated by proof that he was a party to the transaction, though not then the administrator, and that the price of the coffin has not been paid. But his mere presence and passive assent is insufficient.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

Fifth Division, No. 25.—R. Hightower, Guardian, &c., *vs.* W. H. Mitchell *et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Russell County.

B. F. SAFFOLD. J.

1. A promissory note dated January 2d 1865 cannot be presumed from its date alone to be payable in Confederate currency.

2. A person appointed Guardian in this State in June 1861 may sue in his own name upon a contract made with him for the hire of the ward's property. The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

Motion Docket, Page 112. *Ex-parte* John Reid, Jr. Application for writ of Prohibition

PETERS, C. J.

1. The elections of the officers of the city government of Mobile should be conducted according to the laws governing elections in this State, and the choice of the candidate at such elections is determined by the majority or *plurality* of votes. (Acts of Ala. 1869-1870, p. 451; No. 97, sec. 13, Acts of Ala. 1871-1872, p. 15. No. 10, s. 72.)

2. In such elections the plurality of votes indicates and declares the popular will, and the person having the highest number of legal votes *is elected.* (9 Ala. 338.)

3. The right to exercise the office thus conferred is derived from the *election*, and not from the *certificate* of the returning officer or the commission of the governor. (Womack *vs.* Hollaway, 2 Ala. 31; Screws *vs.* Pat. Ragland, January Term, 1873.)

4. The instrumentalities prescribed by law for the conduct of such elections and the ascertainment of the results are not to be permitted to defeat the popular will expressed by the vote of the electors. Such instrumentalities have not been contrived for such a purpose, but to secure obedience to the popular will, which is the will of the sovereign power in the State.

5. An application for a writ of *Prohibition* to restrain the Chancellor from enjoining the use of a certificate of election which is based on a fraudulent or false return of certain of the returning officers, and which defeats the popular will, as expressed by the votes in the ballot box, should show that the applicant, if he claims the office, not only has the certificate of election properly granted, but also that this certificate is supported by a plurality of votes given for the person claiming to have been elected, else the application will be denied.

6. The writ of prohibition is a discretionary writ, and it will not be granted unless the applicant, who claims the office, has no other remedy to which he can resort for his protection. (*Ex parte* Morgan Smith, 23 Ala. 94; 25 Ala. 81; *ex parte* Green & Graham, 29 Ala. 52; 8 Bac. Abr. 209.)

7. A bill in Chancery to enjoin the use of a certificate of election, which has been improperly or fraudulently granted to a person, who does not show, that he has been duly elected by a plurality of legal votes necessary to give a right to the office, for election to which the certificate has been issued, will not be restrained by writ of *Prohibition*, if there is an appeal to this court from the judgment of the Chancery Court, in which said bill is filed.

8. It is not enough for the petitioner in such a case, if he claims the office, to aver that "your petitioner was, as he is *informed* and *believes*, and thereon states, elected to the office!" he claims; but he must show the number of legal votes given for him and the number of legal votes given for his adversary, who also claims the same office or that the petitioner was elected by a plurality of legal votes necessary for a legal choice.

9. If a party holding an office when he was elected was then ineligible the proper proceeding to remove him is by *quo warranto*, if his ineligibility continued after the election, unless the office may be declared vacant on impeachment. [Gardner's case, 43 Ala., 243.]

The motion for prohibition is denied, with costs.

Chancellor Felder in Mobile.

From the *Register's* report of last Friday's proceedings in the contested election cases now pending before Chancellor Felder in Mobile, we condense the following:

Yesterday morning when the case came up in the Chancery Court to dissolve the injunction against John Reid, Jr., the Chancellor stated that as Mr. Reid was in contempt he must decline to hear Mr. Smith as Reid's attorney, but would hear any suggestion from him as *amicus curiæ*. After a further colloquy Col. Smith said that he was not aware that there was any decision of this court placing Mr. Reid in contempt, and wished to know if there was. To Mr. Smith individually the Chancellor was willing to explain everything, but nothing to him as Mr. Reid's attorney, and then proceeded to recapitulate the order issued at Montgomery against Mr. Reid, and added that "Reid had refused to notice the order and had failed to come into Court to show why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt."

In reply Col. Smith maintained that there was no judgment against Mr. Reid showing him to be in contempt. He desired to submit the point that the Chancellor, sitting as such in Montgomery, in vacation, had no power to command Mr. Reid, a citizen of Mobile, to appear before him in Montgomery to answer for a contempt, and that no man could be held in contempt until the matter of contempt had been decided on.

The Chancellor again declared that he would not hear another word, and attempted to "shut up" the speaker, when, Col. Smith insisting upon his Constitutional rights, the Chancellor replied that he had a right to *appeal to the Supreme Court*, and peremptorily ordered him to "*sit down.*"

Mr. Peter Hamilton then arose and asked the court to make some statement so that he could understand exactly how the case stood. Refused. "Will the court state upon the record whether or not a judgment has in fact been entered against Mr. Reid, placing him in contempt?" No! "Will the Chancellor sign a bill of exceptions?" Emphatically—No! "Then I will *prove* a bill of exceptions by the gentlemen present, and I desire them to note particularly the facts."

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes a statement showing the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into Great Britain from Russia and the United States respectively, from June 1, 1860, to September 30, 1873. The recapitulation is as follows:

	Cwts.	Bushels.
Wheat from Russia	127,068,557	127,612,954
Flour from Russia	256,462	701,263
Total bushels		228,313,517
	Cwts.	Bushels.
Wheat from U. S.	163,799,554	231,092,432
Flour from U. S.	15,555,157	43,564,700
Total bushels		274,657,132

The bushels of wheat are computed at sixty pounds the bushel. The bushels of flour are computed on the basis of 168 pounds of wheat to one hundred weight of flour.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade, at their annual meeting, reiterate the hope that the usury laws will be swept from the statute books of the Commonwealth, but they are not very sanguine as to the time when. They say: "The opposition to repeal on the part of the rural classes is positive and widespread. A large number are more or less in debt, and naturally regard with extreme jealousy any proposition which seems to hold forth the slightest chance of increased payment of interest on their obligations. A long time must elapse before our city and country can be in full accord on this subject."

Dr. Hollingsworth, who often attended the Siamese Twins, expresses the opinion that there was no vital connection between them through the ligament that united their bodies. He gives as the main reason for this belief, that he has attended them when one was sick and the other entirely well, and on such occasion he has noticed as many as twenty beats difference per minute in their pulsation. Mr. Isaac Armfield, a neighbor, who assisted to lay them out declares that after the death of Chang the ligament remained warm up to its connection with his body until Eng also died; that Eng, after the death of Chang, "called repeatedly to those around him to rub and pull his arms and legs, that he was cramped—a sure indication of loss of blood, or that the circulation was impeded from some cause, and this confirms the opinion that the death of Chang superinducted that of Eng."

THE DEATH OF BISMARCK'S WIFE.—The death of his wife, the Princess Bismarck, is a bereavement that has fallen very heavily upon the Chancellor of Germany. In their married life of twenty-six years they had remained lovers. Beneath the stern aspect of the "man of blood and iron" there is a deep vein of sentiment, of playful tenderness, and the true German romance. To his wife this side of his nature has ever been open, and as open in the last as in the first year of their wedded life. Bismarck was married in 1827, being then thirty-two years old, to Johanna von Putkamer, nine years younger than himself, and who died recently in her forty-ninth year.

The New York *Sun*, in taking strong ground against the increase of the United States army, compares the material of the Union army during the war with that of the Confederate, and says:

The quality of the Confederate soldiers effectually disposes of the plea that it is necessary to keep the regular army as a nucleus. On the Union side during the late war was the entire rank and file of the old army. Of that force the Confederates had only officers. The Confederate rank and file was composed wholly of raw men, and, in the first two years of the war, volunteers. Yet, what an infantry they were? Those of us who saw them charge in line of battle never approach a Confederate cemetery without taking off our hats in homage to the devoted braves who ever walked straight into the jaws of death without blenching.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Wyall arrived here last night, with five of the prisoners arrested in Henry County. While bringing them down on the steamer, Wm. Smoot, an alleged leader in ku-klux depredations escaped. Wyall found no difficulty in making the arrest, the prisoners offering no resistance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.

The Typographical Union last September decided to raise scale of prices from 12 to 25 per cent over war rates. This was done in spite of a protest from the Publishers, and after the panic was suspended. Last night they again asked increase of wages, which being refused by publishers the printers in Journal, Sentinel and Indianapolis Publishing Co's. offices struck today. Typos will issue to-morrow as usual, though in a reduced form.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The S. and N. train which left this city last Friday morning carried away about two hundred negroes to Arkansas. And thus they go; working out the problem of their own manifest destiny.

Adam Thomas (negro) was yesterday arraigned before Justice Fuller on the charge of burglary, and committed to jail in default of $500 bail. Adam had ben butlerized a set of harness from Mr. E. H. Metcalf. The crime being burglary his own "conizance" wouldn't do.

Peter Pryor, colored, fell asleep in Little Zion Church, Mobile, on Sunday night, and dreaming of fire, shouted fire! in the midst of the services. The colored congregation made tracks for home, but Peter was brought before Alderman Haydon next morning and fined $50 or thirty days in the guardhouse.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* proposes the organization of an association in each Southern State for the purpose of pensioning Confederate soldiers who have no government to recognize their claims and look after their wants. The plan for raising the money is by lottery.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in conjunction with the Pullman Palace Car Company, have recently leased the Mammoth Cave property, and will build a branch road from Glasgow Junction to a point near the Cave. Extensive improvements are also suggested.

A Lowndes county planter made over four barrels of syrup from an acre of land planted in Cuban cane. The Hayneville *Examiner* says: "Ah, if we could get back to the good old days when we made our edibles at home.—It would be the next thing to getting an honest administration in Alabama." T. G. Griffith, of Wilcox, last year made ten barrels of syrup from two acres of cane—worth at a moderate estimate, as much as four bales of cotton.

In order that his rights may not be questioned hereafter in the event of a decision by the courts in his favor, on the points already at issue, Admiral Semmes has qualified as Collector of Taxes for the City of Mobile. W. W. D. Turner, counsel for Hamilton made an effort before Chancellor Felder to have the gallant old Admiral adjudged to be in contempt, but the court could not see it.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing the city of Montgomery to issue certificates of indebtedness to the gross amount of $80,000. These certificates have now been prepared and some of them issued. They are not printed on the best of paper, but will doubtless answer the purposes contemplated by their issue and go far towards removing the pressure in this immediate vicinity.

The State Grange of Alabama pays its Deputies, as follows: All the money up to twenty charter members is retained by the Deputy, except $15 to be sent by him to the National Grange, and $5 to be sent to the State Grange. The amount received from the number of members between twenty and thirty is equally divided between the Deputy and the Grange organized. Not more than thirty nor less than thirteen can be received as charter members.

At a meeting of the Elyton Land Company, held in the city of Birmingham on Friday last, the following gentlemen were elected to the Directory for the ensuing year, viz: Messrs. J. R. Powell, B. B. Worthington, M. B. Pritchard, and W. S. Mudd. The newly elected Directors afterwards assembled and unanimously re-elected Col. J. R. Powell President, and Mr. W. J. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. This unanimous re-endorsement of Messrs. Powell and Milner by the Directors of the Company is the best evidence that could have been given of the satisfaction of the Company with the past labors of these excellent gentlemen, and of its entire confidence in their judgment, ability and discretion for the future. It is very certain that they have so managed as to make Birmingham the most famous city of its age on the continent.

The preliminary trial of the State vs. Ben Chappell, (colored,) charged with robbery, as mentioned in our last issue, came on for hearing before 'Squire Fuller on yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. A. A. Wiley and John Gindrat Winter Esqs. respectively represented the prosecution and defense. The evidence disclosed in substance that one Pat Lyons, an honest, hardworking Irish farmer "more fit to practice than to plan" had come from his place of residence in Clay county in the old ox-wagon style, to Montgomery, bringing with him to the market different kinds of country produce; that after making a disposition of the same he left the city on the 28th inst. by the lower Wetumpka road, going in the direction of his home; that after had travelled two or three miles of his way, and had halted to feed his team, the said Ben Chappell came up with him stating that he was going that route a short distance, got into his wagon, started the oxen, obtained forcible possession of his (Lyons) pistol, seized upon and threw Pat out of his cart or wagon in a puddle of mud and water, drove the wheels over him, jumped down upon and finally throttled him and not only demanded, but actually took from his person about one hundred dollars in greenbacks, besides assaulting and beating him in a most shamefully violent and dastardly manner. Some other wagoners, who were a little in advance attracted by the rencounter, returned to the scene of action and made enquiries respecting the alleged robbery—when Chappell, grasping the stolen pistol in his hand, denied the charge, and openly defied and challenged them all to "take up" the controversy.

After this, old man Lyons returned to the city, while Benjamin, if not laden, like his illustrious namesake, with a golden goblet in the mouth of his sack, at least "flush" with pilfaged greenbacks, rejoicingly pursued "the even tenor of his way." The affair was promptly reported to the Chief of Police, Capt. Gerald, who forthwith took active and efficient measures to secure the arrest of this somewhat notorious criminal. Counsel was employed and proceedings instituted against him immediately. So far the efforts to bring the party charged with this crying offense to condign punishment have been successful, for after a *warming* speech from the prosecution, strongly responded to by the defendant's attorney 'Squire Fuller bound him over, in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to appear at the next term of the City Court to await the finding of an indictment against him by the Grand Jury.

Not only are the peace and dignity of the State involved in this rank crime, but the good name of our fair city also, and we trust that the corporate authorities will continue to be vigilant in hurrying to the bar of justice all such wanton violators of the law.

We regret to learn that Mr. Uriah Williams, a highly respected citizen of Elmore county, died at his residence, near Central Institute, on the evening of January 24th.

Autauga farmers have a patent right method of utilizing the maternal instinct. When they puchase a cow and calf, they tie the calf in a light wagon, or buggy, where the cow can see it and drive off home. Of course the cow follows, like a little man.

The Chattanooga *Times*, of Wednesday, reports that on the day previous the Western and Atlantic Railroad loaded out of its depot warehouse at that place forty-four car loads of grain—the largest number ever loaded out of that depot in one day. On Monday the same railroad received from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 163 loaded cars, and on Tuesday 117.

A HAPPY TIME.—The first of January is a happy time, also the 22d of February, the 4th of July, Thanksgiving day and Christmas, but the happiest time in the year 1874 will be the 31st of March, when the Drawing of the Public Library of Kentucky's Gift Concert will take place. Twelve thousand persons will that day draw prizes in that Gift Concert, and among the prizes will be such as these, $250,000, $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, $20,000, &c., all in cash. The fact is appreciated all over the land, and the demand, even now, is immense.

Davis, late representative of Bullock county in the Legislature, and postmaster at Union Springs, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Randolph, of this city, and committed to jail, on the charge of defalcation in his postoffice account. It will be remembered that on the discovery of his defalcation by the postoffice department, Davis decamped from Union Springs, but he was pursued by Mr. Randolph who overhauled him at Macon, Georgia, and brought him back. And thus it goes. "Leaf by leaf the roses fall."

A large crowd witnessed the execution in the jail yard yesterday of Tom Sankey convicted at the last term of the City Court of the murder of Martin Graham.

Monroe street in front of the jail was literally packed with negroes of all sizes and sexes unable to obtain admittance into the yard of the jail.—The trees and buildings adjacent to and overlooking the jail were crowded with anxious spectators.

At 12½ o'clock Tom, escorted by two colored ministers, Foster and Stephens came from his cell singing as he marched to the gallows the familiar hymn, "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound." With a firm and elastic step he mounted the scaffold turned and faced the spectators lining the words of the hymn as the Ministers and a few friends joined him in the singing. After the song was ended, with his countenance lighted with smiles and in a clear and deliberate tone he addressed the audience in rather a disconnected and disjointed speech, in substance as follows:

My friends, I will soon be sitting by the side of my Father. God says the righteous shall have a seat at His side, but the sinner shall not. I am to be hung to-day, but for what? Did I murder a man, or was I forced to do it? I say I did do it, but what made me do it? I was forced to do it. The man cursed me and threatened me with a pistol on me, and swore he would kill me. His wife left the place she was on and came to my house. I did not tell her to do it. The witnesses did not tell the truth—that is, I mean some of them didn't. Two or my main witnesses were not summoned; although they were on the indictment they wasn't summoned.—Their names were Jordan Mickey and George Cooley. There is a man who said he did not intend to rest until my neck was broke. Who was that man? It was Tom S——, who said he would not rest until I was hung. I have nothing against any of the witnesses. I am prepared to meet my God.

At the conclusion of this speech the Sheriff stepped upon the scaffold and adjusted the noose afound his neck. While doing so Tom said in a tremulous voice "good bye my friends."

The cap was then drawn over his face and with his face now hid from view he sang aloud, "Hang me high and stretch me wide, and let the world see how I die." As the last words passed from his lips two strokes from the hatchet of the executioner knocked the prop from under Tom, and his soul was launched into eternity.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.—Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they get treated alike by their friends and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice till large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to cause would have entirely cured, thus restoring health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce:—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. JOHN K. HAMILTN, Odell Ill., March 16, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce:—I used the Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for." feb2

Obscure diseases, no matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Extract Buchu, the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder and auxiliary organs. No other preparations possess the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. John F. Henry, New York, sole agent. Sold by all druggists. feb2

You "feel dull and heavy about the head," "have frequent and painful headaches," "can't think of things," "costive," "food don't digest," "got the piles," "no application to business," "can't work worth a cent," "don't feel right," and you "don't know what's the matter." Your system is locked up, that's what is the matter and you are in danger of congestion. A bottle of Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion will set your physical machinery to work again. Try it. J. W. Hale and H. B. Metcalf will furnish you the remedy. 21dec10

An invaluable remedy for immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily visiting malarious districts, is to be found in SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR. If taken occasionally it will prevent Chills, Fevers and injurious effects from change of water.

SHAKE, BURN, SWEAT.—Go through all the ague performances day after day, till your vitalities are all eaten up with the consuming malady known as chills and fever, or go to H. B. Metcalf's drug store, or to J. W. Hale's and buy a bottle of Kress Fever Tonic and break up the fearful disease. Cures are warranted. A box of liver pills free with each bottle. No arsenic, no poisonous property in this medicine. dec10—22

We were pained to hear that our friends Major George G. McWhorter and his wife were badly burned on yesterday, endeavoring to prevent their daughter from being burned, her clothes having accidentally caught fire. She very fortunately escaped injury through the exertions of her parents, but both father and mother had their hands badly burned in the rescue.—*Birmingham Independent.*

Every one who is farming in the neighborhood of Auburn is piling in the oats. Let Lee county sow down them 50,000 acres which we said ought to be sowed, and twice that quantity in corn, then what a weight will be taken from our over-burdened shoulders and the people begin to feel once more independent.—*Opelika Observer.*

GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON'S narrative of campaigns in Virginia, Georgia and the West. Illustrated by maps and steel engravings of the most distinguished commanders of the Confederate and Federal Army. Printed by the Appletons, in the elegant and solid style of their best and standard works. The most interesting, able and authentic record of the late war between the States.

For sale by subscription only.

Price—Cloth binding $6; Leather binding, $8; morocco, strong, superfine, $7.50.

Leave orders with Offutt, or address in person or by letter, Moses Bro's Insurance Agents, or B. H. Screws, agent for Montgomery, Autauga, Elmore, Baker, Bullock, Pike, Coffee, Dale, Crenshaw, Lowndes, Butler, Macon Coosa, and Tallapoosa counties. ja29 dhw

As heretofore stated, we propose to publish the head-notes of decisions rendered at the January term, 1874, of the Supreme Court of Alabama in pamphlet form, but there will be much more work on this than was ever put on any former pamphlet of this sort. It will contain—

First—A table of cases.

Second—The head-notes of each case decided; and

Third—An index, in the form of a digest, of the principles treated or established by the Court. It frequently happens that a lawyer can remember the principle decided, or treated, without being able to recall the name of the case. The object of this digest is to obviate all difficulty growing out of that fact. This extra labor has been undertaken at the suggestion of many of the leading lawyers of the State; and as it will involve an additional outlay and much additional work, the subscription price will be raised to $2 per copy. Orders may be addressed ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala. The pamphlet will be ready for delivery within two weeks from the adjournment of the court.

Will exchanges please copy. tf.

Metalic and Wood Burial Caskets and cases always on hand. Orders filled at the shortest notice.

POWELL, PRICKETT & CO.,
5, 7, 8, and 10 Perry Street,
Montgomery, Ala.,
(Successors to Jno. Powell Sr.,) ug9dem.

BOARD AND LODGING:—Misses Cheney respectfully announce that they have opened a boarding house at the corner of Adams and Court streets, nearly opposite the entrance of the Court Street M. E. Church, (the Lewis Owen house,) and are prepared to furnish board and lodging, as also day board, on application. Terms moderate and tables well supplied. jan4dhm

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for coughs, colds, and Bronchial Affections stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. feb2

The Foremost Tonic of the Age.

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures and its immense annual sales, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be fairly entitled the Foremost Tonic of the Age. It is not only a tonic but a constitutional and general alterative, and its tendency is to substitute healthy for diseased action throughout the system. If the stomach is feeble and torpid it produces a vitalizing impression upon its mucous tissues. No sooner has the dyspeptic swallowed a dose of it than he knows by his sensations that his stomach has received an accession of vigor. It increases the desire for food and the ability to digest and assimilate it. If the liver is torpid, it improves the condition of the organ and imparts to it a new and healthful impulse. The bowels being obstructed, it promotes the flow of bile into the intestinal canal and thereby relieves them and restablishes the natural action. Its effect upon the brain, the nerves and the kidneys is equally salutary. In short, it tones, alters and regulates the whole system. jan29tuw

Pratt's Astral Oil

Absolutely safe. Perfectly odorless, always uniform. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over 800,000 families. Millions of gallons have been sold and no accident—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing or handling it. The immense yearly loss to life and property, resulting from the use of cheap and dangerous oils in the United States is appalling. The Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners throughout the country recommend the ASTRAL as the safest amongst those lamps are used. Send for circular. For sale at retail by the trade, generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PRATT & CO., 108 Fulton St., New York. jan23d4wsm

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oct23d4wsm

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. C. Beard,
Oculist,
ORLEANS INFIRMARY, No. 142 Canal St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. feb3dhm

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

THE BEST ADVICE that can be given to persons suffering from Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaint, Constipation, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, or of 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 renovate 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 EXPECTORANT.

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which have a specific effect upon the Pulmonary organs, penetrating every portion of them. It detaches from the Bronchial or Wind Tubes the irritating matter which accumulates, and assists them to throw it off, mitigates the pain, resists the progress of inflammation and removes the constriction of the chest.

The Properties of this Elegant Preparation are Demulcent, Nutritive, Balsamic, Healing and Soothing. It brakes the nervous system, produces refreshing sleep and relieves gloom and depression of spirits. It is pleasant to take, causes no nausea, and strengthens the Lungs to resist attacks in the future. It is the most valuable Lung Balsam ever offered to sufferers from Diseases of the Throat or Chest.

Price $1.00 a bottle, or six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists. Office 43 Cortlandt Street, New York. febdeodckwhy

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the honorable Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, between the legal hours of sale, on

MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH, 1874,

the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. six (6) and Lot No. seven (7) on Dickinson and Herron streets, in the city of Montgomery Alabama.

MARY BOYLE.
Adm'x est. of Daniel Boyle, dec'd.
This Feb. 3d, 1874. febdd1twtw

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

MADRID, Feb. 1.

Gen. Martinez Compos has been arrested and sent to prison.

John Bright spoke at an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents in Birmingham to night. He devoted much time in vindication of the legislation obtained by the Gladstone ministry which legislation Disraeli in his recent speech characterized as harassing.

PARIS, Feb. 1.

L'Union newspaper says that Prince Bismark recently addressed some observations to the British Government relative to the attitude of the Altamontane press and the bishops of England, and received a discouraging reply.

TOPEKA, Feb. 1.

In the Joint Convention of the Legislature to-day for the election of a U. S. Senator, the final ballot resulted as follows: Stover 27; Plumb 25; Phillips 16; Harvey 22, and Hudson 16, the rest scattering.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.

An engine exploded, its boiler, today, instantly killing two firemen, and badly damaging the station and front sheds.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 1.

The jury in the case of Risley, for the murder of Lloyd L. Clary, late editor of the Cumberland *Times*, in October last, brought in a verdict of not guilty at precisely 10 o'clock last night, amidst deafening cheers from the crowd in the court-room. Risley was then escorted home, with cheering all the way. [Killing editors must be rare sport in Cumberland.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The following letter, which is self explanatory, has been furnished the press by the President of the Centennial Commission.

Jaspha R. Hawley, President Centennial Commission: Sir—My attention has been called to certain dispatches from Washington referring to a rumored seveal newspaper correspondents had recently approached me on the of Centenial measures in Congress, dispatches were sent entirely without my knowledge and are greatly exaggerated. It is reported that eight persons approached me to ask for compensation for services they might be able to render, but the truth is that but one person, Mr. Gilhabet, representing himself to be a correspondent applied to me for such compensation for himself, and two others associated with him, whose names I have forgotten, to act as their agent. I learned that he is not the correspondent of any leading journal but gathers news for a large number of weekly papers in different sections of the country which he proposes to regular correspondent in Washington. He offered to send all our interesting items of news and all our announcements promptly to all of these papers in order to keep the subject fresh in the minds of the people. He evidently regarded it as a mere advertising business, and as such the offer was considered and declined. As you are aware that commission has always held that our work must stand upon its own merits and its national character, and I have been gratified and encouraged to learn in my interviews with the correspondents of the press at Washington, that they regard the entire enterprise in the same light, will give it a fair and impartial consideration and that they will quite in condemnation of all demands or attempts on the part of any one to demand money for the support of measures pending in Congress. I regret exceedingly that the reports referred to have been so exaggerated and that they have given cause. to the impression that gentlemen at Washington, who so worthily represent their profession.

(Signed) A. S. GOSHARN,
Director General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The Cubans in this city have received by the mails particulars of the capture and execution of Col. Montana, as Spanish Commander. The Colonel was with six hundred men convoying train, which was attacked and captured, Montana was also, and his troops dispersed. He was marched to headquarters of Gen. Gomez, who at once ordered him to prepare for death, and soon afterwards was shot. Montana was recognized as especially severe to Cuban prisoners. News has also been received that the Spanish troops, soldiers captured near Puerto Principe.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.

The Alliance was partially burned. The steamer Glancers was injured by water and fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

A driving storm continued this morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced by Wright directing the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the internal revenue office and imposing the duties of the bureau on the treasury department. Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Attorney-General returned today.

No nominations and no executive session to-day.

The Judiciary Committee will take evidence next week regarding Judge Busteed, and endeavor to reach a report upon Judge Durell to-morrow.

The debt statement shows a decrease $1,750,000.—Coin in the Treasury, $83,675,000; currency, $4,750,000.

Senate.—Preliminary business was unimportant.

Morton continued his speech upon Louisiana affairs, and upon its conclusion the Senate voted to lay the matter aside, and took up the bankrupt bill, which was discussed to adjournment.

The House bill for the trial of Gen. Howard passed.

House.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred. A joint select committee was ordered to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. A resolution to pay mail contractors in the South, for services prior to the war, upon the loyalty oath of Georgia, but filled. A resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the subject, was offered by Sener of Virginia, and adopted. Articles of impeachment were presented by White of Alabama, against Judge Busteed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONCORD, N. H. Feb. 2.

This was the coldest morning of the season. The temperature is now moderating.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.

At seven o'clock this morning, the thermometer ranged from zero to three degrees above.

QUEBEC, Feb. 2.

A sharp shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at Farther Point yesterday afternoon. It shook stoves and everything moveable in the houses of the place. The shock was also felt about ten miles below this city. It appears to have come from the southward. The thermometer in this city was 20 degrees below zero this morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Cooper's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, for funding certain internal revenue taxes, directs the remission or repayment of all taxes assessed and collected on or from citizens in the insurrectionary States contrary to the provisions of the Treasury Department, Circular No. 16, issued January 21st, 1865.

Gen. Humphries has decided in favor of the views of Maj. Howard concerning the Fort St. Phillip Canal, and will send in

Advertiser and Mail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874

Scene in court: Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner—"No, Judge; I had ten dollars, but my lawyers took that."

The Greensboro *Beacon* thinks that "the nomination of Hon. George S. Houston for Governor would be the best that the Democrats have made since the war."

Stonewall Jackson's statue, ordered some time ago, is finished and ready for shipment at Nuremburg, Bavaria, but $20,000 still remains to be paid on it, and to make up this deficiency, a subscription is on foot in the South.

G. M. Parker Esq., ex-Mayor of Mobile, a merchant of large influence and prominence, universally esteemed and beloved, died on Monday last. His funeral is said to have been the largest ever witnessed in Mobile.

Junius Henri Browne says that "to quarrel with a woman over night is to invite the devil to breakfast with you next morning;" the moral of which is, or ought to be: Never quarrel with a woman!

The surviving members of the 4th Alabama Regiment are once more agitating the question of a reunion. But what good will "agitation" do if no one will act? Let us hear from Gen. Law, Col. Bowles, Col. Goldsby, Col. Scruggs and other ex-officers of that gallant old command.

J. McC. Perkins counsellor at law 513, 7th street, Washington D. C., has prepared and published a little pamphlet entitled the, "Rules of practice of the United States Patent Office" including the official forms, of applications, &c, and other useful information—a very valuable manual to those having business with the Patent Office.

The farmers of this county complain of difficulty in getting both labor and supplies. But notwithstanding all difficulties, these as well as others, the work of preparation for the coming crop is but little more backward than in better and more prosperous times. The energies of these planters are almost wholly unconquerable.

Mrs. David Cleveland, of Vermont, tried an experiment with a quantity of camphor and a kerosene lamp. Whether the camphor or the kerosene exploded first, will probably remain a mystery to the end of time. The inquisitive lady divides the responsibility, and says she thinks it was the camphor that burned her neck and the kerosene that set fire to her dress.

Three years ago the total receipts of cotton at this port were 95,000 bales. The next year they fell back to 55,000. Last year they reached 65,000. This year they bid fair to fall short of 55,000. These facts show how the farmers of this section have suffered. The crop of 1871 was nothing extraordinary. Montgomery drains as large an area now as she did then, if not a larger. The falling off, therefore, is due almost altogether to the terrible crop failure, in which this particular part of the Southern States seems to have had the chief share.

More than one month has passed away and the Mobile contested election cases are yet undecided. On Monday last Admiral Semmes submitted a motion to the Chancery Court in Mobile to require Mr. J. Lee Hamilton to elect whether he would proceed with his case against Raphael Semmes in the City Court of Mobile or in Chancery. The 107th rule of Chancery practice provides that "when a suit at law and a bill in Chancery are instituted for the same claim the opposite party, on suggestion supported by affidavit may move the Court in term time, or the Chancellor in vacation, to inspect the records, and if it appear that the two suits are for one and the same cause of action *it shall be ordered* that the plaintiff, or claimant, elect in which he will proceed and dismiss the other". It was under this rule that Admiral Semmes submitted his motion. On Tuesday last O. J. Semmes Esq. called up the said motion, but the Chancellor (Felder) declined to act upon it pending the action of the Supreme Court on the application for a writ of prohibition, although he consented to hear Mr. Semmes' argument. Mr. S. said that this case was not before the Supreme Court in any form. The case of Moulton *vs.* Reid was wholly independent of this case and must either stand or fall on its own merits. Under Rule 107 it was the duty of the court to put J. Lee Hamilton to his election, so as to compel him to dismiss one of his proceedings. Mr. S. reminded the Chancellor that on the day before he had told Admiral Semmes that the rules of the Court and practice should be enforced against him, although great damage might thereby result to him and asked that the same rules should be likewise enforced as against the opposite party.

When Mr. Semmes had concluded his argument Chancellor Felder said in substance: True, there is no case in the Supreme Court in which Admiral Semmes is interested, but there is one there involving the same principles and if under these circumstances, I were to compel Mr. Hamilton to elect great injury might be done that gentleman; there is no rule to prevent the continuation of a motion and I will therefore continue the motion until the decision of the Supreme Court has been rendered.

The Mobile *Register*, from which we have condensed the foregoing, pertinently remarks that the Chancellor on Monday announced that he would enforce the rules against Admiral Semmes, notwithstanding any hurt that might result to that gentleman, and on the next day declined to enforce them against J. Lee Hamilton (who is the contestant for Admiral Semmes' office) by holding a motion looking to that end in abeyance, lest injury should result to Hamilton! On Monday he interrupted Admiral Semmes with the remark, "You are in error; I did not fail to render a decree on your motion on the first of this month because the causes were pending in the Supreme Court, but because there was no record and no motions in writing on which I could act."

The very next day, when all the records and a motion in writing were before him he would make no decree for the reason that a similar case was pending before the Supreme Court. The Chancellor remarked that he believed the Supreme Court *would not* grant the writ applied for. Hon. Peter Hamilton attempted to bring the case of Mr. Reid before the Court, but the Chancellor refused to hear anything in that matter until Mr. Reed had purged himself of the alleged contempt. Mr. Hamilton as counsel for Mr. Wyckes also made a motion to compel Jones M. Withers to elect in which court he would proceed, but this too was adjourned over until the Supreme Court could be heard from. And thus the matter stands—with all the various proceedings bound up and in waiting upon the Supreme Court.

On Saturday last a personal rencontre occurred at Pine Level in this county, between a Mr. Mordecai and Dr. McLeod in which the latter was killed. No particulars.

Under a resolution of the Capital City Grange, the different Granges in this county are invited to send delegates to meet in this city on the last Tuesday in February, being 24th day of said month, for the purpose of forming a County Council. The delegates will meet at 12 o'clock in Good Templars Hall, in the First National Bank building.

The case of Lydia Pope and others *vs.* Mrs. M. E. Winter one of the suits, heretofore mentioned, brought by the plaintiffs as remaindermen of George R. Clayton to recover certain property in this city, came on to be heard before Judge J. Q. Smith in the Circuit Court the day before yesterday and was concluded yesterday. The verdict of the jury, under instructions of the Court, was in favor of the defendant as to all the plaintiffs except Georgia Goodman, a minor. She recovers an undivided one fifth interest in the land, the defendant being allowed improvements as to all the defendants on the plea of adverse possession and good faith in erecting them. The lands were valued at five thousand dollars, and the improvements thereon at ten thousand dollars. The plaintiffs, we understand, will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

If Montgomery is not aware of the fact she had as well wake up to it at once, that unless she can get a railroad *via* Wetumpka to Talladega, the rich trade of the Coosa valley will next year land in Columbus, Ga. It may look somewhat singular to talk about railroads in times like these, but the truth is, this Talladega road is something that Montgomery cannot do without. Just south of us runs the Mobile and Girard Railroad, sweeping trade away towards Mobile and Columbus. Just north of us runs the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, bearing away coal, cotton and iron to Rome and Selma. And next year the Savannah and Memphis road will be running along on our eastern boundaries, bearing off trade to Columbus and other cities. As matters now stand the Coosa valley trade, most of which comes to this city, comes in by the "dirt roads"—very bad ones, at that—and over distances varying from ten to fifty miles. The Savannah and Memphis road will run through the very centre of that trade. It will go within ten or twelve miles of the doors of even the most remotely located farm-houses. It will take away the tribute paid annually by 50,000 people to this city and land it in Columbus. It is but forty-four miles, on an air-line, to the most convenient point for a junction with the Savannah and Memphis road. The most convenient point, we take it, is that from which the branch, here referred to, may hereafter be extended with profit to the stockholders and the people. Montgomery will one day need a road to Cincinnati, and *vice versa*, and this "convenient point" is directly on that line. Forty-four miles of road in that country, which sooth to say is none of the smoothest, will cost, say $50,000 per mile, including the bridge across the Tallapoosa, or a grand total of $2,000,000.

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS

OF THE

Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

6th Division, No. 115.—Stephens Croom *et al.* *vs.* Mathew A. Marshall, Mrs. Augusta M. Gere *et al.* Appeal from the Chancery Court of Sumter County.

PETERS, C. J.

1. An acknowledgment in writing in these words is sufficient as security for costs on an appeal in lieu of a bond, viz: "We, M. G. Spinks and Caroline Spinks, acknowledge ourselves securities for all the costs of the appeal taken by said Mathew A. Marshall and James B. Marshall from the judgment in said cause" which is signed by said securities and received by the Register. [25 Ala. 484; 27 Ala. 277; 28 Ala. 65.]

2. When an appeal is taken by two of the defendants in the name of all, and security for costs of appeal is given by these two, the appeal will not be dismissed, because the other defendant does not join in the bond or acknowledgment for security for costs. [28 Ala. 541.]

3. It will be inferred that the Register has approved the security if he receives the bond, or acknowledgment, and grants the appeal.

4. When a married woman has any interest in the matter in litigation she may appeal without security for costs under the act of March 9, 1871 [Acts of Ala. 1870-71, p. 45, act No. 50, Mrs. Todd *vs.* Ward, administrator, Head Notes Jan. Term 1873, p 3, 4.]

The motion to dismiss is denied with costs.

5th Div. No. 109. Jno. W. Noles *vs.* John E. Marable. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Chambers county.

PETERS, C. J.

1. An action of detinue in a justice's court is triable at the return term of the warrant, if it has been served in time. [Rev. Code sec. 2660, 3220.]

2. In such an action it is a good plea in abatement that the defendant is a free holder of this State, having a permanent residence in it and is sued out of the county of his freehold and permanent residence, but such plea must be properly filed at the trial term of the cause, else it is waived. [Rev. Code sec. 2562.]

3. After a general continuance before the justice, such plea is waived and abandoned. [22 Ala. 519.]

4. An appeal from the judgment of the Justice to the Circuit Court, does not revive the right to plead such pleas, after it has been waived before the Justice. [31. Ala. 647.]

5. The pawnee of a yoke of oxen, who has possession under the pledge, has such a special property in them as will support an action of detinue. [27 Ala. 301; 1 Chitt. Pl. p. 122; 2 Pars. on ctr. p. 110.]

6. In such an action, when there is no contest as to the entirety of the plaintiff's right of property, the refusal, by the court, to give a charge asked by the defendant in these words, to-wit: "To sustain the action of detinue, the plaintiff must have the entire legal title in the chattel," does not hurt the defendant, and is not error.

7. The court may refuse a charge which is unintelligible and not applicable to the evidence. [I Brickell's Digest, p. 340 sec. 64.]

The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

8th Division, No. 101—Greene Clements *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Colbert county.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. Homicide being the killing of one human being by another, it is a correct proposition that "every unexplained homicide is, presumptively, malicious."

2. A person having authority to arrest or imprison, and using the proper means for that purpose, if he be resisted, may repel force with force, and need not give back; and if the party making resistance is *unavoidably* killed in the struggle, the homicide is justifiable. But a mere attitude of defiance, or preparation to resist, especially in cases of misdemeanor, is not such a struggle as will justify the killing.

3. On the trial of a person for the murder of another whom he was authorized to arrest, it is error to charge "if the jury believe, from the evidence, that the prisoner went out with a predetermination to kill the deceased, having the warrant is no excuse, and he is guilty of murder in the first degree." The evil intention must co-exist with the deed and prompt it.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

5th Div. Nos. 117 and 121. Tallassee Manufacturing Company No. 1, *vs.* Jno. S. C. Glenn, tax Collector of Elmore county. Appeals from the Chancery Court of Elmore county.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. The act of the Legislature approved February 5, 1872, "For the relief of the Tallassee Manufacturing Company No. One" is not unconstitutional in attempting to exercise judicial power, or, in giving away money, or because the subject is not clearly expressed in the title.

2. A bill to enjoin the tax collector from selling property for the payment of taxes, which avers in substance a compromise of a suit about the matter, made between the State, and the complainant, under an act of the Legislature, and a judgment adverse to the complainant rendered in the suit, in consequence of the refusal of the tax collector, pending the litigation to execute the adjustment, is not without equity.

The decrees are reversed and the cause is remanded.

Fifth Division No. 100—Lewis Alexander *et al.* *vs* Benjamin F. Rea.—Appeal from the Chancery Court of Macon county.

PETERS, C. J.

1. A bill filed to correct a mistake in a mortgage, to foreclose the mortgage after the law day is passed, and to have another mortgage on the same lands and all the other property of the mortgagor declared a general assignment for the benefit of all the creditors, is not multifarious. [18 Ala. 682; 24 Ala. 544; 21 Ala. 573.]

2. To constitute multifariousness the bill must set forth several distinct matters, perfectly unconnected. When all the matters of the bill are legitimately connected and all the parties defendant are interested in their determination, the bill is not multifarious.—[Mitf. Ch. Pl. 181, 182 marg; 47 Ala. 273; 15 Ala. 472; 5 Ala. 397; 9 Ala. 351; 2 Ala. 473.]

3. Such assignments as: "3 the Chancellor erred in the decree rendered" and: "4. In decreeing relief to the Complainant, Rea" are too general to comply with the rule for the assignment of error, and will not be noticed, unless it is shown in what the error is wrong. [Rev. Code, p. 816, Rule 1.]

The judgment of the Court below is affirmed, at Lewis Alexander's cost.

The Royal Wedding.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburg and the Princess Marie of Russia, and the gorgeous ceremonials connected therewith, are thus detailed by a *Herald's* St. Petersburgh dispatch:

The ceremonies of the royal marriage commenced at noon to-day, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, at the Winter Palace. The various galleries were filled with lords, sumptuously attired. There was prevalence of peculiar Russian costumes, made up mainly of velvet and diamonds. The gentlemen all wore uniforms, with the exception of the American diplomats. After assembling, a procession was formed with the grand equerries, chamberlains and other officers of Court leading. Then came the Czar Alexander and the Czarina; the Imperial Prince, the Czarowitz and his wife Princess Dagmar; the Prince and Princess of Wales; Crown Prince Frederick William, and Crown Princess of Germany; Prince and Princess of Denmark and Prince Arthur of England. Then came the bride and bridegroom, the bridegroom wearing the Russian uniform. The bride, Princess Marie Alexandrovna, was splendidly appareled in a long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a coronet of diamonds. Her train was borne up by four pages. Then followed an immense procession, made up of members of the Imperial Russian family; princes, princesses and court officials, the Imperial Russian Prince, wearing the uniform of the Cuirassiers, the Prince of Wales the scarlet British uniform, and the Prussian Prince that of a Russian colonel. All of the gentlemen were decorated with the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Andrew. The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet, and wore a diamond coronet and collar, with a pearl necklace. The Imperial German Princess was habited the same as the Russian Princess, in a dress of blue velvet, with gold trimmings. Prince Arthur, of England, wore the uniform of the British rifle brigade when acting as groomsman, and all other persons present appeared wearing wedding favors of silver.

The procession, upon reaching the Russian church, was received by the Metropolitan, at the head of the members of the Russian Church Holy Synod, bearing crosses, sacred vessels and holy water. The Emperor of Russia conducted the bride and bridegroom to the middle of the church, assuming a station with the Empress immediately behind them. Around the bridegroom stood Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes. The wedding rings were placed on golden salvers and deposited on the altar, temporarily, by the Imperial Confessor, until they were placed on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom. The magnificent chapel was illuminated with wax candles and the floor covered with a pattern of crimson and gold. The pillars of the altar were covered with gold.

The Greek marriage ceremony was unique. There was an absence of music. The chants were intoned, and there were prayers offered up. During the service crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding the crown over the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Sergius of Russia the crown over the bride. The Imperial Confessor then said:

"Thou servant of God, Alfred Ernest Edward, art crowned for this handmaiden of God, Marie Alexandrovna, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

Prince Arthur, becoming tired of holding up the heavy crown, was relieved.

Then was read the Episple of Paul to the Ephesians, fifth chapter, from the twentieth to the twenty-third verse inclusive, thus:

Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ;

Submit yourselves one to another in the fear of God.

Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord.

For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church; and he is the Savior of the body.

After the Epistle came the reading of the Gospel, the Bible account of the marriage at Cana in Galilee, thus:—

And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there.

And both Jesus was called and his disciples to the marriage.

And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? Mine hour is not yet come.

His mother saith unto the servants, Whatsoever he saith unto you do it.

And there were set six water pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece.

Jesus saith unto them, Fill the water-pots with water. And they filled them up to the brim.

And he said unto them, Draw out now and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it.

When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water, that was made wine, and knew not whence it was (but the servants which drew the water knew,) the governor of the feast called the bridegroom,

And saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse; but thou hast kept the good wine until now.

This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him.

Then the crowns were removed and the married couple walked thrice around a raised dais, holding the tip of the confessor's robe in one hand and a lighted candle in the other.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the sacramental cup was brought forth, blessed, and its contents partaken of by the bridal pair, the confessor presenting the cross, which the bride and bridegroom both kissed.

The deacon delivered an eloquent admonition on the marriage duties, and immediately afterwards the choir chanted "Glory to Thee, O Lord," concluding with the pronouncement of the benediction by the clergyman.—This ended the Greek service.

The procession slowly reformed, the party proceeding to the Hall Alexander, for the performance of the Anglican Church service.

Very Reverend Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, officiated. The walls were decorated with battle pictures. Dean Stanley, who, during the solemnization of the Greek Church service wore a Protestant Episcopal Doctor of Divinity's hood and gown, and who now appeared at the altar in Episcopal surplice, with the jeweled collar of the Order of the Bath around his neck, was assisted by two of the resident English clergy. The members of the English colony, including bankers and merchants, were gathered on the left of the altar. Conspicuous among them were Governor Jewell, the American Minister; Lord Loftus, the English Minister, and the officials of the Diplomatic Corps.—Many Englishmen in scarlet uniform were also present.

Especially noticeable was the venerable Prince Gortschakoff, surrounded by the leading members of the Russian nobility. They gathered on the right side of the altar. The Episcopal chants were given by Russian choristers lads clad in long crimson dresses. When the marriage procession entered the bride walked between her father and the bridegroom. Prince Arthur walked behind.

The beautiful Anglican wedding service was then impressively performed by Dean Stanley, the Prince and Princess according to the form enjoined in the Book of Common Prayer.—The delivery of the final benediction—"God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you"—was especially touching.

The service being concluded Dean Stanley congratulated the newly married couple. Several Roman Catholic dignitaries were present. The bride looked earnest, sweet and fascinating. The bridegroom was grave and self-possessed.

The Princess of Wales was lovely, pale and delicate. The German Crown Princess looked hearty—the image of her mother, Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales was apparently on excellent terms with the German Prince, and both looked extremely well. During the ceremony in the English chapel the Empress of Russia, being a confirmed invalid and much fatigued sat down. She seemed overcome with emotion, holding a handkerchief to her eyes when the newly married couple came to salute her. The ceremony being concluded, the crowd dispersed. There was a frightful rush on the stairways. The whole formal and splendid pageant, the gorgeous decorations, the variegated uniforms, the colored turbans and Asiatic robes from Bokhara and Samarcand, and over all towered a big cuirassier of the Guard, with his silver helmet surmounted by golden eagles, Old General Kauffman, the Khivan hero, got entangled in the mass, but being recognized by the Crown Prince was instantly rescued.

The salute was then paid by the Russian dignitaries to Governor Jewell and the members of his family, who are extremely popular. There was, of course, much criticising of the ceremony, and his name was in the solemn manner created an unfavorable impression. The affable bearing of the Prince and Princess of Wales elicited cheers from the populace.

The crowd which had filled the police were found driving the crowd and Cossack horseman charging to and fro, clearing the way for the distinguished personages. The magnificent bell of St. Isaac's Cathedral was kept ringing during the day. Salvos of artillery of 100 guns were fired on the conclusion of the Greek service, all forming an extraordinary combination of ceremony, wealth, pomp and splendor. After the marriage there was a banquet at the palace. Mlle. Adelina Patti singing, and subsequently a ball at St. George's Hall, winding up with a grand Russian polonaise by the members of the Imperial family and the distinguished guests. At the conclusion of the ball the bridal couple were formally marched to the bridal chamber, "accompanied by the Emperor and the officers of the Court. The festivities were continued after the retirement of the happy couple, the Emperor being present.

During the day the weather was sunny and warm, thawing the snow. There was only a limited display of popular enthusiasm. An illumination of the public squares of the city took place, and the general scene was one of splendid festivity.

Supreme Court of Alabama.

Order of Business for Jan. Term, 1874.

It is ordered by the court that the following shall be the order of business for the ensuing January term of the Supreme Court, commencing the first Monday in January, 1874:

The fourth division, composed of the counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Pike shall commence on Monday, the 2nd of February, 1874, and continue one week.

The third division, composed of the counties of Autauga, Butler, Conecuh, Escambia, Lowndes and Montgomery, shall commence on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, and continue one week.

The second division, composed of the counties of Bibb, Dallas, Monroe, Perry and Wilcox shall commence on Monday the 7th day of February, 1874, and continue one week.

The first division composed of the counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile and Washington shall commence on Monday, the 23rd day of February, 1874, and continue one week.

A true copy from the minutes.

D. B. BOOTH,
Clerk Supreme Court of Alabama.

N. B.—Papers throughout the Statate will please copy for public information.

Dec. 3-tf D. B. BOOTH.

The Farmers.

Resolutions adopted by the Auburn Grange at a meeting held in their Lodge on the 24th inst.:

Whereas, It is our object as Patrons of Husbandry, to encourage, protect and elevate the occupation of farmers and to make farming such that really is the base and support of all other occupations in life, therefore be it resolved by Auburn Grange, No. 273.

1st. That we will devote our time and energies to make farming not only profitable and respectable, but the controlling influence in the distressed condition of the country.

2d. Resolved that we will endeavor to raise at home all the grain needed to supply our families and as much as we can profitably raise.

3rd. Resolved that for the present year we will use and practice the most rigid economy in living and especially will we avoid all extravagance in dress.

4th. Resolved that it is our firm determination to so regulate our farming operations, that at the end of the year we will have all the necessaries of life and sufficient to pay all our legal obligations.

5th. Resolved that we fully approve and endorse the resolutions of the nine Granges of Russell county, lately passed at Seale.

The following are the last of a series of resolutions passed by the Council of Grangers of Tuskaloosa county:

4th That this Council, in view of the ruinous extent to which the over production of cotton has been carried, and the consequent abandonment of raising home supplies of all kinds, do urgently recommend to all farmers to plant one-third of their land in grain and other small crops, one third in corn, and one-third in cotton.

5th. That a committee of three be appointed to report to the next meeting of the Council the average cost per lb of raising cotton in this county, on River and Uplands separately, likewise the relative values of diversified farming.

6th. That the destruction of swine and young cattle, so general for the last few years, calls for some speedy action by which it may be prevented. Wherefore, the Council urges upon the subordinate Granges to give this subject due consideration and report to the next meeting.

An Interesting Lecture.

Last night Gen. John Tyler, jr., delivered in the hall of the Assembly a learned and eloquent discourse on Commerce, displaying marked ability and great historical research, at the conclusion of which it was moved by the Hon. Joseph Browne that he be invited to continue the subject on next Thursday night, which motion having been unanimously adopted, General Tyler announced his acceptance of the invitation, and said that having in the discourse he had just delivered reached the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, he would on Thursday night present an analysis of the two civilizations that proceeded from those settlements at the North and at the South.—*Sentinel (Fla.)*

Yellow Fever Preventive.

From one of Hon. Wm. R. Smith's very readable articles on "the newspaper press of Tuskaloosa" we extract the following relative to the views of Dr. W. A. Leland on the subject of Yellow Fever:

Dr. Leland professes to have discovered a specific preventive for yellow fever and proposes, we believe to give the Faculty the benefit of this valuable discovery.

The yellow fever is one of those mysterious diseases that have baffled the best skill of the learned profession. For a long time its ravages were chiefly confined to seaport towns in the warmer latitudes; but of late years it has visited the inferior villages, and made its ghastly appearance in the cities of the colder climates. Its ravages during last Fall were especially appalling—and that too, in localities where it had never before been known to prevail.

From Dr. Leland's fine reputation as a successful practitioner; his long experience, especially in the management of malarial diseases, and from his known habit of severe and thorough investigation, we venture to predict that his specific, in whatever shape it may be presented, will result greatly to the benefit of the public; and will, perhaps, secure to him that to which all generous minds aspire—a name in the roll of the benefactors of mankind.

Reconstructed.

The following Confederates are now in Congress:

Major Generals—John B. Gordon, Democrat, Georgia; Matt. W. Ransom Democrat, North Carolina; P. M. B. Young, Democrat, Georgia.

Brigadier Generals—J. S. Alcorn, Republican, Mississippi; Phillip Cook, Democrat, Georgia; John B. Clarke, Democrat, Missouri; Eppa Hunton, Democrat, Virginia; R. B. Vance, Democrat North Carolina.

Colonels—Hiram P. Bell, Democrat, Georgia; James M. Leach, Democrat, North Carolina; Alfred Waddell, Democrat, North Carolina; D. C. Giddings Democrat, Texas; R. Q. Mills, Democrat, Texas; Edward Crossland, Democrat, Kentucky; L. Q. C. Lamar, Democrat, Mississippi; W. M. Robbins, Democrat, North Carolina.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Morgan Rawls, Democrat, Georgia; James H. Blount, Democrat, Georgia; J. E. Caldwell, Democrat, Alabama; W. C. Whitthorne, Democrat, Tennessee; John D. C. Atkins, Democrat, Tennessee.

Majors—Thomas Whitehead, Democrat, Virginia; Richard H. Whitely, Republican, Georgia; Joseph H. Sloss, Democrat, Alabama; Charles Hays, Republican, Alabama; R. A. Hatcher, Democrat, Missouri; A. A. Willie, Democrat, Texas.

Captains—Charles Pelham, Republican, Alabama; C. L. Cobb, Republican, North Carolina.

Privates—Wm. G. Herndon, Democrat, Texas; W. P. McLean, Democrat, Texas.

Miss Nellie Grant's Approaching Nuptials.

A Herald Washington dispatch says Miss Nellie Grant's engagement is one of the leading topics of society chat here.

It will be remembered that Fannie Kemble, the tragedienne, who married Mr. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and was afterwards divorced from him, had a younger sister who evinced a great talent for music. She studied in Italy and in Paris, and made a sensation at several concerts, but before she was fairly on the road to be a prima donna she was wooed and won by Mr. Sartons, a rich Englishman of an old family. Now, when Miss Nellie Grant returned from Europe last year, she made the acquaintance, on the steamer, of the second son of this Mr. and Mrs. Sartons, and the intimacy ripened into affection. Just then the elder brother died and the fortunate swain thus becomes the heir to the Sartons estate. It is estimated that the marriage will come off in the spring, and at the same time Fred Grant will marry Miss Kitty Cook, the eldest daughter of the ex-Governor of this District.

Clear Skies.

A traveller describes the weather station on Pike's Peak as a building of stone, walls two feet thick, thirty feet by fifteen, and nine in height. Three men are spending the winter there, taking observations. They are used to the lightness of the air, and do not experience serious inconvenience. Water boils at so low a temperature that it takes about three times as long to cook food as at the ordinary level. The air is so clear that the eye can sweep a distance of two hundred miles in every direction.

Putting it Mildly.

"I shall be dishonest," writes a Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times*, "if I attempt to hide the fact that among the Republicans in Congress the President is at this moment not quite so popular as he was a year ago.

Two ladies have been nominated in Philadelphia as candidates for directors of the public schools. "This is the first time," says the *Inquirer* "that such a nomination has been made in this city, and it is now authorized under the terms of the new Constitution." The *Inquirer* argues that inasmuch as there are a large number of girls in the public schools, this class of pupils should be controlled by women of experience.

An unfortunate affair we learn occurred in Crawford Russell county on last Saturday in which Mr. A. B. Eiland killed Mr. J. J. Davis with a knife. We have heard none of the particulars of this sad occurrence only the difficulty arose concerning an account one of the parties held on the other. Both were gentlemen of families and men of character in the community. Col. Wm. J. Samford of this place has gone to Seale to prosecute at the preliminary trial.—*Opelika Observer.*

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jan18dtf

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale given in a mortgage executed by L. Waldman to Caroline Hausman, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1871, and recorded on pages 503 and 5.7 of Book 10 of Mortgages, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, to secure the payment of the promissory note described in the said mortgage, I will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery and State of Alabama, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1874, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the city of Montgomery and State of Alabama, and known and described as a part of Lot No. 7 on the East side of Court street, and on the South side of said Lot No. 7, and adjoining the building formerly belonging to the estate of Dr. Silas Ames, measuring from the wall of said brick building North thirty feet, thence East one hundred feet, thence South thirty feet, thence West to the point of beginning one hundred feet, said parcel of land fronting thirty feet and extending back one hundred feet, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

CAROLINE HAUSMAN,
Mortgagee.

SANFORD & MOSES, Attorneys, jan14dtd

NOTICE.

WE desire to notify our friends and the public generally that we have closed out our entire stock of Groceries, and have concentrated our capital in the GRAIN AND FEED business exclusively, at our old stores, Nos. 89 and 91 COMMERCE ST., where we are prepared to furnish Merchants in CARLOAD LOTS, as low as the same can be bought in Western Markets with freight added. Thanking a generous public for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for our new business in the future. TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER FOR 1874.

As many subscriptions to the ADVERTISER terminated with the year 1873, we take occasion to invite not only those whose time have thus expired, but all other persons not already subscribers to come forward and enroll their names for the all-important campaign of 1874. The cash system, which has been adopted by all well-established papers, enables us to furnish the WEEKLY for a mere fraction above the cost of white paper, and of the ink used in printing it. We think we hazard nothing in saying that it contains more reading matter and a greater variety of useful and entertaining information than any other Weekly in the State. At any rate we challenge comparison with any and all others without misgivings as to the verdict that any unprejudiced mind will render. We have made it so useful to the farmer merchant, educator, mechanic, lawyer and laborer that we doubt whether there is a man who has read it for twelve months who has not saved more than the price of it, through the instrumentality of mere bits of information contained in it.

It is unnecessary to say that the ADVERTISER will continue to uphold the cause of a wise conservatism in politics. Its consistent, undeviating record for nearly a half century, is the best guarantee that can be asked or given on this point. It will not oppose any progressive system which points to ultimate good; but in all such "progress" as that which, within the last fifteen years, has been inaugurated by "the party of progress" so called, the fewer steps taken by the Country the less it will be called upon to repent in sackcloth and ashes, if not in blood and ashes, thereafter. In all such schemes "of Progress" *festina-lente* is the safest and wisest maxim that a free people can be guided by. The ADVERTISER will hereafter as heretofore boldly confront and oppose all such, because experience has demonstrated that they result in leading the country from bad to worse at a rate which threatens the speedy subversion of the liberties of the people.

The most important State campaign that has taken place since the war, will be inaugurated within the next three or four months. In that campaign it is incumbent upon the people to do their whole duty to redeem the State from the miserable ruin which corrupt and designing men have brought upon it. And in order that they may know how to work, effectively, it is all important that they should be and remain thoroughly posted. We can not do this without constantly reading at least one good political paper, published not in New York or Memphis, or Nashville, but in *his own State*. And it is proper that he should take a paper published at the Capital of the State, because a watchful paper published at that point must necessarily be able to furnish more and fuller information of the dark deeds of the party in power than papers published elsewhere can hope to provide their readers. Such information is the weapon with which we must fight the approaching campaign, and the more men who take the ADVERTISER, just that many more soldiers shall we have equipped for the battle now waging for and against the RIGHT. In that campaign the ADVERTISER expects and intends to devote every energy to the overthrow of the corrupt and villainous party now in power, and therefore appeal with confidence to the oppressed to come forward to its assistance, and uphold its arm in its contest with these political pirates. With the new year a great reduction is made in the price of the Weekly.

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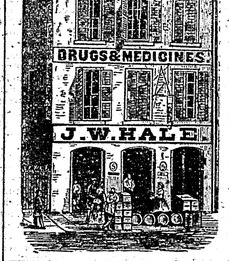

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