The Montgomery Weekly Advertiser.

New Series--Vol. 9. MONTGOMERY, ALA., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1874. No. 3.

Advertiser and Mail.

PUBLISHED BY
W. W. SCREWS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, per annum	$10 00
Weekly, per annum	2 50
Weekly, (Clubs of Fifteen)	30 00

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 31, 1874.

The Mobile Election Case.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts of this case further than to state that at a recent election in Mobile for certain city offices on a very close contest between the opposing candidates of the two political parties, the Inspectors of the election and the Sheriff by instruction of the Circuit Court of Mobile granted to Mr. JOHN REID, Jr., and other Conservatives the certificates of election. The Radical incumbents of the offices refused to deliver them up, and charging that there was a fraudulent count by the Inspectors of elections invoked the jurisdiction of Mr. FELDER, of this Chancery District, to restrain the certificated candidates from taking the offices until they, (the certificated persons) should assent to another count of the votes behind the Inspectors count, or else should institute a contest in the Courts for the offices and prove themselves to have been elected.

The writ of Prohibition was asked for of the Supreme Court to prevent Mr. Chancellor FELDER from assuming jurisdiction in such a case, it being believed and feared that he would reverse the natural and logical attitude of the parties under our election system, by compelling the persons holding the certificates of election, to assume the burden of a contest with the uncertificated incumbents whose terms of office had expired, and who could show no claim, *except a law case*, for holding on after their terms of office had expired. The writ of the petitioner did not ask that the Supreme Court should constitute itself a tribunal to try an election contest between parties, but, on a view of the laws and practice and precedents in the State, to determine whether Chancellor FELDER had the authority to exercise, by the restraining power of injunction, a jurisdiction, if admissable, of supreme and full control over the election system of the State.

We have read the Head-notes prepared by the Judges, and their opinion in the case as published, and they do not, in our conception, appear to have touched the true and only issue, or requirements of the writ. They have evaded that investigation, and resolved themselves into a tribunal for deciding an election contest! They have assumed, from beginning to end, that the vote entitled the Radical incumbents to the coveted places, and that thus being entitled to the offices (and this without proof and in face of the certificates), the election machinery and the authority and evidence of the Inspectors and Sheriff, are of no account whatever, in ascertaining the proper status of the parties, on the ground that the title to the office is derived not from the Inspectors, but the election.

The title of any one to an office when the election is by the people, is of course, the majority or plurality of votes *properly ascertained*. Before a proper and regular contest as regulated by law, the certificates of the Inspectors and Sheriff, *are the only evidence to show for whom the majority or plurality voted*. To reject this evidence is to assert the same false principle as that raised by the SPENCER revolutionists respecting the Legislature which they assembled at the United States Court Room in this city, and which the Attorney General of the United States refused positively to recognize; but which our radical Supreme Judges, amidst, the sneers and laughter of all intelligent men, in and out of the State, afterwards sustained in the memorable and ludicrous case of SCREWS *vs.* RAGLAND. The same sort of reasoning, begot equally of puerility and fanaticism, appears to have inspired the Court in the matter of Mr. REID'S petition for a writ of Prohibition. Instead of ascertaining whether the Chancellor had a restraining power over the case in which he has chosen to assume jurisdiction, the Judges proceeded to count the votes at the election without proof. That matter was not before them.

We understand Mr. Justice Brickell, yesterday morning, delivered, orally, a dissenting opinion holding that this was a clear case for the writ of prohibition. He also stated that he would prepare and read during the present term of the Court, an opinion fully expressive of his views.

Senator Carpenter's Speech.

The somewhat elaborate synopsis of this speech, published in the newspapers, and which we have carefully read, proves that the Wisconsin Senator has made an exceedingly able argument on the Louisiana question. Last year we remember that while Mr. CARPENTER seemed cognizant of all the leading facts connected with this infamous business in Louisiana, he dealt rather gingerly with them, and strongly contended that the President was bound to send troops to New Orleans, for the purpose of extinguishing an existing State government, because a Judge of the United States Court had decided that it must be destroyed! Mr. A. H. STEPHENS also took it into his eminently States-rights head, to rush to the President's defense in his most mischievous and ignorant misconception of his duty, perhaps unintentionally so.

But in his recent powerful effort Mr. CARPENTER, although still maintaining that the President was bound to see that DURELL'S order was enforced, nevertheless insists *that the President's proclamation in the premises was without authority and a nullity*. He declares:

1st That Congress, and not the President is the political power to determine, the legality of a state government, when the conditions for the exercise of the power shall arise.

2d. That the President cannot send troops into a State, except to put down an Insurrection, and that his authority ends with the suppression of the Insurrection. The moment order is restored, his agency closes.

3d. That the President, in aiding to put down Insurrection in a State, is but the agent of Congress.

We think Mr. CARPENTER is mainly correct in these views. The Constitution of the United States authorises the Legislature of a State when in session, or the Governor should the Legislature not be in session, to call on the Federal authorities for troops to suppress domestic Insurrection. *No person connected with the Judiciary Department, can make any such requisition.* There is not a letter in the Constitution to show, that it was ever intended to put a *State* under the jurisdictive heel of a United States Judge; to confer power upon him, first to decide a State Government to be illegal; next that the people supporting it are engaged in an Insurrection; and lastly to demand troops of the President to carry out such a comprehensive and despotic order! The Constitution and the Law also point out in a regularly defined plan, the manner of enforcing the decrees of Federal Courts. They distinctly describe how and when troops may be used for that purpose.

But it is not pretended that this process was even remotely observed in the execution of the DURELL programme. It turns out that no transcript of the record of DURELL'S court was ever sent to the President. He acted on a simple dispatch of the United States Marshal, and ordered General EMERY with his regiments to execute DURELL'S alleged decree by putting down the MCENERY government and putting up KELLOGG'S! There was, in point of fact, no decree in the case, and it is now admitted to have been void *ab initio*. It was irregularly issued at night and in a private apartment. It was marked by no seal of the court, and no signature of the clerk. In addition, it has transpired that no case was heard at all, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter! In truth it was more illegal and ludicrous than the decision in Alabama—known by the Bar as "PECK'S and PETERS' folly"—in which these two exponents of Radical law managed to fabricate a Legislature for the State, at the expense of more than a hundred thousand dollars, out of a number of white and negro loafers who congregated for a time in the United States Court room in this city. No doubt the President made a great mistake in this Louisiana business, and we are glad to see that he seems now aware of having done so.

Fighting Against Great Odds.

All our manufacturing industries have to compete with those of old countries, thoroughly skilled from experience, and able to produce cheaply, owing to the cheapness of skilled and other labor. Hence our industries have these tremendous odds, to equalize which, in a manner, tariffs have been resorted to, with varying results. But added to these fearful odds there is yet another, which has been exercising its influence since greenbacks sunk below par, carrying with them the whole of our circulating medium.

All our money is at least ten per cent below par. Our industries, then, must contend against this odds, when brought in competition with those of a country doing business on a gold basis. This fact can be rendered clear by the following simple illustration: We will suppose there are two countries engaged in the manufacture of boots, say. Country A does business on a gold basis; country B on a paper depreciated 10 per cent. They both buy material from country C. Country B buys enough material to produce $1,000 worth (in gold value) of boots and shoes. Country A, from material bought with an equal amount of money of its own on a gold basis, can buy enough material to produce $1,100 worth of the manufactured article; or, what is the same, the latter country can afford to undersell the former country by 10 per cent. The figures are not changed if both countries produce their own raw materials. Apply this supposition to England and the United States, and one grand reason why our manufacturers must so struggle to compete becomes apparent. And take into consideration the products of industries and the immensity of capital employed, thus working at 10 per cent. disadvantage at least, and a slight conception of the monster loss can be formed.

In the facts presented in the brief sentences above, from the Philadelphia *Age*, may be seen, as though written in letters of light, the cause of our commercial decadence and financial disasters. No nation with a depreciated currency can steadily and permanently prosper in competition with foreign nations. The loss is heavy and certain, and at home the shin-plaster necessarily begets an idea of false wealth, and excites to universal speculation. Presently when the collapse comes, the supposed home values shrink immensely, while the balance on the books of the foreign account weighs like a mountain on the damaged credit of the country and people. At the bottom of all our financial distresses, is the existing system of National Banks with the Treasury Department at their head, issuing what is described as the currency of the country as a mere means of unhealthy gambling and speculation. Before there can be any remedy of present ills, or the people may hope to breathe safely in business, property or liberty, there must be a thorough re-organization in the Political administration, and in the Monetary system, on sounder principles of statesmanship and a more enlightened conception of the laws of Currency and Trade.

The Demand for More Shinplasters.

There are those who have the firmest faith in an inconvertible currency as a sovereign and magical cure for all the evils and wrongs that afflict society. They hold that if Government would only print irredeemable paper enough, so that every man could have all the money he wanted, laboring men would no longer lack employment or suffer want, capital would abound, exorbitant rates of interest, and indeed all interest, would cease, and a new and golden era of universal wealth and happiness would prevail. But these wild notions of the riches and abundance that would come from a boundless issue of paper are held by only a few, and most of those who advocate a further increase of paper admit that an inconvertible currency is an evil, and that specie payments be restored as soon as circumstances will permit, but claim that the time has not yet arrived, and that wise policy, with just regard to the interests of all, demands in the present juncture of affairs no attempt to resume specie payment, but, on the contrary, *a further issue of shinplasters.—Chicago Tribune.*

We are heartily glad to see the leading Western Journals beginning to denounce the flimsy greenbacks of the Government, not one of which it has redeemed, or ever will redeem, as *shinplasters*! The ADVERTISER was the first paper in the country to call these shinplasters by their right name, and we shall never forget the horror with which the countenances of some of our citizens were convulsed, the first time our irreverent expression met their Greenback worshiping eyes! They shook their heads "more in sorrow than in anger"—and whispered under their breath that we were immoderate and violent, and really slightly blasphemous. If they were conscious to-day of all the facts and the plain probabilities before us, all of them would know that their greenbacks are not really worth sixty cents on the dollar in gold.

The Breach Widening.

There can be no doubt of the fact whatever, that Gen. GRANT no longer is trusted by the radical leaders, and the evidence is that, while the friends of the President among the people are powerful and numerous, the radical leaders will probably be able to master the party organization against him.

In other words his position resembles that occupied by ANDREW JOHNSON toward the great body of the radical party. Still the quarrel is not yet so pronounced, as it is likely to become at a later day. We perceive that the newspapers are taking sides for and against GRANT, and it is said that the New York *Times* has lost the President's confidence. He complains tha the whole editorial corps of the *Times* is composed of Englishmen, and thinks that there ought to be a stray American or two in the leading New York administration Jonrnal! At Washington the *National Republican* for GRANT, and the *Chronicle* against him, do not any longer accord as the twin organs of the "pure and holy party," and no longer unite their sweet voices in political songs to the living Civil War heroes and the dead JOHN BROWN! But in Pensylvania the opposing factions are beginning to raise quite an excitement in the camp, and there are strong indications of a fearful division in the radical army, the one portion following GRANT under the Conservative banner he has recently unfurled, and the other portion still sympathizing with the old policy of hate and ruffianism towards the South, and indefinite stealing and lying in the North. The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Grant) says:

There may be Senators and Representatives in Washington, and scheming and selfish politicians in the several States who wish the old order of things to continue; but they are not the Republican party, and, in our judgment, do not fairly represent the party. They may or may not break with the President,—it being merely a question of personal, selfish interest. As long as the President is more useful than injurious to them they will cling to him. When he is no longer available for their peculiar purposes, they will throw him aside as they would a wet rag.

We mean by this, that right and honesty, in principle and practice, in theory and deed, in platform and candidates, must predominate. And further, that when men in and out of the party, seek to violate or evade the spirit or letter of law, they shall be denounced and cast out, however high their position, or far-reaching their influence. In a word, we mean that the party must be purified, sloughing off the dishonest, whether they are individuals in office or not, or are even State Governments, controlling Legislatures, and the election of Senators.

Think of the vast debts, piled up in Southern States, by dishonest administrations, claiming to be Republican. Remember the violence done in controlling elections. Bear in mind the minor outrages perpetrated, in securing elections to the United States Senate.

Nothing could be more sensible than the present declarations of the *Gazette*. It is never too late for repentance and the doing of justice. But we trust the friends of General GRANT will not content themselves with mere words, but actively aid the Southern people to throw off the evil influences still afflicting them. They owe us, since they wish to pursue a friendly and patriotic policy, all the relief they can afford us both politically and financially. In order that those now disposed to review their treatment of the South since the close of the war, may know what they have to answer for, and what a proper sense of responsibility should require them to seek to do, we will here extract the remarks of the Pittsburg *Post*, a Democratic journal, in the very line we have quoted from the Pittsburg *Gazette*:

Yea, verily! think of these things, and at the same time think of the nameless and numberless outrages perpetrated upon the people of those States, to aid in piling up these debts and violently electing Senators, all of whose acts were laaded to the skies by the *Gazette* and all the rest of the Radical press. The people of the South remember the piling up of these debts. They remember how the armed minions of the Administration stood at the polls and shot down citizens who dared to vote against their carpet-bag tyrants and native scalawags. They remember how and by what means the most notorious thieves and scoundrels that ever disgraced God's footstool were elected to the Senate and Congress, there to plunder the Treasury of the United States as they had plundered the Treasury of a single State.

There is no necessity of asking the people of the South to remember these things. Their poverty and the oppression that keeps them ground into the earth are continual reminders of their situation. When they look at the thieves from the Southern States who now sit in the United States Senate and laugh justice to scorn, they remember that Grant and the Radical party placed them there and upheld them.

The *Gazette* is in a fair way to reach a correct conclusion, but it stops a little short. The Radical party can not be purified. It is rotten and corrupt from the tap-root to the highest branch.—The whole tree must be digged up and cast into the fire. Not a single branch of it must escape destruction. The virus of corruption is in its very leaves and they too must be burned to prevent infection.

The first opportunity to commence the good work occurs in this city two weeks from next Tuesday. In proportion to their opportunities, the Radical Ring in Pittsburgh have been as corrupt as the leaders in any of the thieving carpet-bag governments of the South. Shall these men be continued in power? Or shall the Ring be wholly and totally overthrown? This is the question for the people to answer on the third Tuesday of February. Will the *Gazette* join with us in ensuring the defeat of the Ring ticket? Here is a chance for it to follow up its arguments quoted above and help President Grant to unload.

Lame Ducks Fluttering.

There is some prospect that we may have more news about corruption in some departments of the Government, but this is is not a startling announcement, however. The New York *Tribune*, of the 31st ult., prints the following paragraph in double leads:

There were laid before us yesterday certain startling documents, gravely affecting high officials. The publication of them seems to us a clear duty; but we are unwilling to permit our columns to be used in promulgating papers that must bring such discredit upon the American name, while there is the remotest possibility of our being able to establish their lack of authenticity. We have, therefore, set on foot a thorough investigation that will soon determine the matter; while meantime, and for this sole reason, we reserve the documents themselves, and all expression of opinion concerning the conduct of the officials involved.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the publication of this paragraph has created considerable discussion in all circles in that city, especially among Congressmen, who manifest real interest in all such matters of late. The lame ducks will flutter when they hear the report of a blunderbuss.

The Mobile Election Case.

On the assembling of the Supreme Court at 10 a. m., yesterday, Justice Brickell, who had returned to his post the night before, arose in his place and delivered, orally, the following remarks, in substance, touching the case *ex parte* John Reid, jr., decided by the court on Monday last:

I am constrained to dissent from the opinion pronounced by the Court, on yesterday, in the case *ex parte* John Reid, jr. If the facts are as stated, in the application to this Court and the accompanying exhibits, it seems to me a clear case for a writ of *Prohibition* is presented. The Court of Chancery is proceeding in a matter of which it has no jurisdiction—of which the law has committed exclusive jurisdiction to another tribunal. From its action irreparable public and private injury may result before, on an appeal, the usurpation of jurisdiction can be corrected. I will prepare, and read during the term, an opinion fully expressive of my views.

The Charges Against Judge Busteed.

In the House of Representatives on Monday last "Bonnie Blue" WHITE presented articles of impeachment, against Richard Busteed, United States District Judge for Alabama which were ordered printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.—The charges are presented by Alexander White, a citizen of Alabama. The articles are as follows:

1. That he, Judge Busteed, has never been a citizen of the State of Alabama, but is a citizen of the State of New York.

2. That he has never resided in any of the districts of Alabama, of which he is presiding Judge.

3. That he has failed to hold courts as required by law, and at times appointed by law.

4. That on days fixed by law for holding terms of the several district courts he has often failed to attend, thereby keeping all waiting at a heavy expense to the people and Government of the United States, merely to subserve his own convenience.

Article 5 is in relation to a libel suit by R. M. Reynolds against Judge Busteed, in which it is alleged that money was taken from the Registry of the Court and paid to Reynolds in consideration of a dismissal of the suit.

Political Consistency.

We live in strange times and are passing through very singular events.—The late action of the United States Senate, in the confirmation of and rejection of certain nominations made by the President of the United States, and submitted for their decision, is both inconsistent and disgraceful. A few cases will answer by way of example.

The Senate almost unanimously confirmed the nomination of Gen. Caleb Cushing, as Minister to Spain, and a few days later, utterly refused to confirm the same gentleman for the position of the Supreme Judgeship of the United States. Mr. Cushing is a Northern man, of unimpeached and unimpeachable character, of eminent legal qualifications and acknowledged loyalty to the Union. Senators alleged that they smelt treason on the skirts of his garments, inasmuch as he was charged with having written a letter of introduction, for a friend, to Jeff. Davis—in which letter there was nothing wrong, but which certain radical politicians perverted and forged into disloyalty, which act of rascality, should sink them even lower in the depths of merited infamy than they now are, and thereby assured Gen. Cushing's rejection for the Supreme Judgeship.

Col. R. B. Hughes, last fall was the opposing candidate to Gen. Kemper for Governor of Virginia, and was defeated. Subsequently President Grant nominated the defeated Confederate Colonel (Hughes) to an United States Judgeship for Virginia and myriads of Washington. This nomination was confirmed by the Senate, it was said, without the exhibition of a single wry face on their part, notwithstanding it is a historical fact, and was universally known, that the said Hughes was in the Confederate service through the entire late war!

Here is a remarkable instance of loyal inconsistency, in which a man who, during a long and eventful career, had been true to the Union; was sacrificed through false representation, whilst a noted Confederate officer, who had as gallantly fought for the South, was elevated to a high position of trust and honor!

And only last week, this immaculate Senate confirmed Mr. Waite, of Ohio, unanimously, for the distinguished post of Chief Justice of the United States, for life, who never was on the Bench, in any legal capacity, and even never yet has had a case before the Supreme Court. This is not only a singular circumstance, but it stands unrivalled in all the history of our country's jurisprudence, where political preferment has usurped the requisite qualifications for high legal position. It reminds us of the generous proposition of Mr. Lincoln once, to make Simon Cameron the Attorney General of the United States, and how he laughed, when Gen. C., informed him that he was not even a Lawyer!

"Politics, indeed, make strange bedfellows."—*Williamsport (Pa.) Sun.*

Notes on Corn and Hogs.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1.

The *National Crop Reporter* contains to-day estimates in relation to the percentage of the last crop of corn remaining in the hands of producers Jan. 15, and estimates of the number of stock hogs in the hands of feeders at the same date, in comparison with the quantity or number on hand at the corresponding date in 1873.

THE CORN.

In relation to corn, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, which produced in 1873, upward of 382,000,000 bushels, the average amount on hand at the date named is estimated at a fraction less than 50 per cent or about one-quarter of one hundred and ninety million bushels. The average consumption is very uniform in all the States, being highest in Wisconsin, 60 per cent. The unusually mild winter in all locations has aided largely in keeping down the home consumption, and the condition of the stock is generally better than was anticipated a month earlier.

HOGS.

The estimates upon stock hogs are for the same States named above, and indicate an average falling off of 21 per cent. from the number on hand a year ago. The condition of the same is considerably below the average, the high prices paid by packers and the scarcity of corn having caused an outflow of the marketable hogs, and a stinting of the supply of food to those remaining. The outlook is very slim for hogs for summer packing. A comparison of the average prices in the States named, for Dec. 1, 1873, and Jan. 15, 1874, shows a decided advance, although indications are that the maximum has been about reached.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tremendous Newspaper Duello—A whole Office Land in Limbo—A furious Editor with His Little Hatchet—No Blood Spilt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—There is much excitement in the city over the arrest of the *Sun* printers and the editors of the paper, Napthaly and A. Fitzgerald, for a libel on the D. E. Young brothers, of the *Chronicle*, their mother and sisters. The *Sun* people are in jail in default of $5,000 bail each, with the exception of Napthaly, the author of the article in the *Sun* whose bail is $2,000. The *Chronicle* published Fitzgerald as a big liar. The *Sun* retorted in severe terms of Dr. Young's mother and sisters, son and the D. E. Youngs themselves. The latter will be arrested to-day for libel, and one of them for having demolished the office of the *Sun* with a hatchet, while the libelous article was in the forms.

Hon. Joseph H. Sloss, of Alabama.

Several weeks since there appeared in the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondence a scurrilous attack upon this gentleman, in which it was directly insinuated that Col. Sloss was one of the hangers on of Tom Scott. Several of the Alabama Democratic papers have copied this vile attack upon this most estimable gentleman and staunch Democrat, yet not one of them has had the pluck or the generosity to refute the base *Sun* slander. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, presided over by a son of an ex-President, although flying at its mast-head "official organ of the Democratic party" of Alabama, is quite content to let Mr. Sloss, (a faithful representative, who is universally regarded here as "true as steel" to his party,) be villified, for the simple reason that its editor is supposed to be smarting under a defeat for a nomination for "Congress at large" which some of Col. Sloss' friends are supposed to have inflicted upon the editor in the last Democratic State Convention. These ideas are given me by a prominent Democratic politician from Alabama in Washington.

The above foolish paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of the Atlanta *Herald*. The "prominent Democratic politician from Alabama" is either a myth, or a blockhead. In the first place, the ADVERTISER has no such inscription at its mast-head as "official organ of the Democratic party" of Alabama. In the second place, whether the Senior editor of this journal is or is not the "son of an ex-President," has nothing to do with the subject whatever. In the third place the rest of the statement is ludicrously false in every particular!

We will now state that we know but little of Col. Sloss' movements or doings since his re-election to Congress for the Sixth District. During the canvass resulting in his election we labored to secure his success, both as editor and as the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. We have never heard from Mr. Sloss since on any occasion whatever. But, of course, we have not the slightest hostility to him. Did we imagine, however that he had, either directly or indirectly instigated the misstatement of the letter writer in the Atlanta *Herald*, we should very speedily convince Mr. SLOSS of the difference between our friendly indifference, and our justly aroused contempt and indignation.

A Negro Senator.

The Mississippi darkies have, as we hoped they would do, chosen to send a negro fellow citizen to the Washington Senate. We know the shoddy leaders will not like to welcome the African; but what business have the white radicals to regard the black ones with their prejudiced and disfainful looks! Remember that the United States can no longer be described as among the white nations, but that we are now a black and tan concern, in all seriousness, with one wing of the proud Eagle—Bird of Liberty colored to represent the Hottentot blood in our political system; and this being the case why should not a Mississippi woolly-head adorn the Senate Chamber quite as effectually, as the cunning and anixous face of any of the grandsons of the old Plymouth Rock slave merchants! The new negro Senator must take care not to let his colleague PEASE vote him. Let him do his own voting and get his pay for it like a man. Otherwise PEASE, his white associate, will get all the money and the negro Senator come back from Washington poor and the Yankee rich!

Fact and Fiction.

The other day, the heroic BUTLER, whose son-in-law, the noble Brigadier AMES, has a large interest as the owner of an immense number of Mississippi negroes, took occasion in a Congressional harangue to supplement HOAR'S speech as read by "our South Carolina ELLIOTT," with a beautifully romantic account of a particular battle during the war when the "Colored troops fought nobly" and when BUTLER and the sable warriors managed to extinguish an unfold number of "rebel" regiments. But, unfortunately for the brave and eloquent and honest Massachusetts gentleman and soldier, the Editor of the Portsmouth *Express* (Va.) was present in that very fight, and here is his account of it.

We remember the assault to which he refers, for there was but one such assault made. It was in the summer of 1864, upon an earthwork named Fort Gilmer and we write knowingly, for we saw it. The fortification was manned by a company of artillery from Louisiana and two companies of infantry reserves, and upon these three companies Butler's thousand negro troops made their charge. They was plainly visible from the Confederate works a line of white troops behind the negroes, and the supposition was that they were placed there to keep the negroes from running away. Neither did the colored troops fight very nobly. As soon as the Confederate shots began to fall among them they scattered like sheep. Hundreds prostrated themselves on the ground as if they would burrow in, afraid to advance or retreat, while all over the field they could be seen in the absurdity of their fright dodging behind corn-stalks standing from the previous year's crop, in the vain hope that they would shelter them from the fire of the Confederates. About one hundred and fifty reached the trench in front of the earthworks and cowered down close under the edge of the works—They were captured after the rest had retreated. The dead were left on the field where they fell, in front of the Confederate works and in full range and Butler did not ride among them after the fight, nor during the fight. Neither did he go near enough to them to see "their bronze faces turned upward to the morning sun;" for if he had he would have been seen from the Confederate lines. Thus, stripping Butler's rhetoric of its fiction, and substituting facts, we find that his three thousand colored troops were defeated by two companies of Virginia infantry and one of Louisiana artillery, numbering in all not more than one hundred and fifty men; and Butler was not in the field before, during or after the fight.

Carnival Jollity.

The year of disaster and death which has passed over the city of Memphis has not been enough to quench the spirit of carnival jollity. The Mystic Crew of Memphis have issued a cloud of invitations to their Mardi Gras festivities, in the name of King Momus, in which a page of drollery in blue ink is attested by the signatures of Prince Lubrycus, who calls himself also Duke Enterprise, and Count de Noses (probably a branch of the Slawkenberg family,) Don Epizoo, Count Tautsmal, Sir Haddy Colera, and Prince Yellifever. "Death itself," like the gentle Ophelia, "they turn to favor and to prettiness."—"*New York Tribune.*

The Macon *Telegraph* reports the arrival and adventures in its city of a young Atlanta husband in search of his errant wife. She was found at passenger depot, about to start for Eufaula. The husband demanded of her money and papers, but she said none, and took none. She gave up her pistol on demand; said that she left because her husband got drunk and treated her badly. They started back together on the Atlanta train, sadder and perhaps wiser people.

Our Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks for a copy of the able Inaugural Address of Gov. COKE, of Texas, and also for the admirable speech of the Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, on the West Virginia election cases. In Texas everything is now proceeding harmoniously, and the administration of Gov. COKE promises to renew the old spirit and past health of the State. Mr. LAMAR shows that Mississippi is not yet quite dead to civilization.

The Question Strongly Stated.

In another column will be found an able article from the Williamsport (Pa.) *Sun*, exposing the singular and unreasonable conduct of the United States Senate recently in the inconsistent exercise of the power of confirmation. We are no longer surprised at anything anybody of men professing radicalism, or so-called Republicanism, may do. These people have all been crazy for many years, and the man among them who is not *mad* must be held accountable for many wicked acts.

Is He Fish—or Fowl?

The new Senator from Kansas seems to be a sort of political epicene if the following dispatches to the Western Press mean any thing. We give them in the order of their dates:

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.

A special dispatch to the Times from Topeka in regard to the election of ex-Governor Harvey as U. S. Senator, says the Times' correspondent had an interview with Senator Harvey this afternoon in regard to his political views and position. In response to the question as to whether he considered his election a victory for the straight Republicans or for the Reformers, Senator Harvey declared "unquestionably for the latter." He further stated that he was among the first men in the Reform movement over a year ago. He was elected by opposition votes, having received an almost solid vote after they left Hudson. He will go to Washington as a Senator of the Booth order, and it is well understood he will be an equivocally anti-Ingalls.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.

The *Democrat's* Topeka special says the election of ex-Gov. Harvey as United States Senator is a Republican victory, and the Opposition can claim no credit for it. They simply chose the least objectionable man to then. He was Senator Ingalls' second choice, and his election is the first square, honest one Kansas ever made. Senator Harvey will start for Washington in a day or two.

Vanderbilt University.

The following is a list of the officers and professors of the Vanderbilt University:

TRUSTEES.

Rev. A. L. P. Green, D. D., Rev. D. C. Kelly, D. D., Hon. E. H. East, Col. M. T. Reynolds, Rev. W. C. Johnson, Rev. S. W. Johnson, D. D., Hon. Milton Brown, L. C. Garland, Lt. L. D., Hon. L. C. Lanier, L. L. D., Rev. Adam Hunter, D. D., Rev. W. C. Hearn, J. L. De Vampert, Dr. S. E. Cole, Rev. J. M. Steele, Rev. J. A. Dannelly, Jas. M. McFerrin, J. W. Stayton, Rev. M. R. Withers, Rev. S. M. Babcock, Hon. W. W. Floyd, and S. K. Stone.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Bishop H. N. McTyeire, President; Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., Secretary; Rev. A. L. P. Green, Treasurer.

BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT.

Systematic Theology, Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., L. L. D.; Ecclesiastical History, Church Government, Hermeneutics, A. M. Shipp, D. D.; Pastoral Theology.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

School of Latin Language and Literature; of Greek Language and Literature; of Modern Language and Literature; of Oriental Language and Literature; of English Literature; of Mathematics and Astronomy, L. L. D.; Gatchell, L.L. D.; of Chemistry and Natural History, N. T. Lupton, A. M. Ph. D.; Mental and Moral Philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

A Dean and six professors.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

There will also be a medical school connected with the University.

Another Brutal Outrage.

On Tuesday night last a negro man, James Wright, about ten miles north of this city, on the river road, had a tobacco house. Mr. Wright called for a piece of tobacco, and on closing the store for the night and closing the negro, and the two walked out of the door. When Mr. Wright turned to lock the door, the negro struck him a heavy blow on the side of the head, knocking him to the ground, and again striking him one or two blows. The negro then quickly took $65 from Mr. Wright's pockets and made off for the woods. The affair was witnessed by a daughter of Mr. Wright, who was at her residence a short distance off, and she immediately gave the alarm. Purser was given to the negro as quickly as possible, with several dogs, but the trail began to cool, and the negro effected his escape. Mr. Wright was very seriously and painfully hurt—having one of his eyeballs turned in its socket.

A report was current in the city yesterday that two negroes in this foul affair had been arrested, but no reliable information could be obtained. The negroes, if arrested, are implicated in other outrages. Mr. Wright's negroes. Mr. Wright's sons-in-law, and he had struck him down with a club. If the negroes are arrested, the guilty party will be positively identifying him that purpose. It may be, however, that some villain who murdered Mr. Wellborn at this same place, and more recently attempted to murder Mr. H. L. Jordan and Master Eddie Price.—*Eufaula News, Feb. 13th.*

The Kansas Senator.

Ex-Gov. James M. Harvey elected United States Senator to succeed Caldwell is a Virginian by birth, but spent most of his life in Adams, Ill., up to 1857, when he went to Kansas and engaged in farming. He entered the army and served as captain in the 10th Kansas; afterwards was elected to the State Senate, and in 1868 was elected Governor of Kansas by the Republicans, and re-elected in 1870. He is a practical farmer, a steadfast Republican and a friend of genuine reform measures. His personal character is above reproach. No stain of corruption has ever been attached to him and his election is regarded as a triumph of honesty in Kansas politics. The final ballot on which Harvey was elected stood: Harvey, 75; Plumb, 20; Snoddy, Fenton and Price 2 each, and Davis, Valentine and Anthony 1 each.

Proposed Annexation.

A commission from the State of Alabama is again knocking at the door of the Florida Legislature and seeking the cession of West Florida to the former State. The success of the application depends altogether upon the length of Alabama's purse. A Radical Legislature would sell out their hopes of salvation (provided they have any) for a *valuable* consideration. It is hardly to be presumed, however, that Alabama is able, or will be under the rule of the negroes and Goths, to plank up the requisite cash or its equivalent; so, we take it, the present negotiations will fail like all former efforts looking to the same end.—*Atlanta Herald.*

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS OF THE Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Fourth Division, No. 171—W. S. Corbitt and J. G. Holley *vs.* Eliza Carroll.—Appeal from the Chancery Court of Henry county.

PETERS, C. J.

1. When the record shows that there was a demurrer to the bill, which was not disposed of by any judgment or order of the court below, it will, on appeal, be treated in this court as waived. [10 Ala. 213.]

2. A bill filed to compel the settlement of a guardianship, under an appointment made during the late war, on the 22d day of April, 1863, is not without equity if it shows a waste of the ward's estate, which came into the hands of such guardian. [42 Ala. 488.]

3. When the bill shows that the ward's estate is derived from her fathers estate, who died in this State before the year 1861, as a part of her distributive share of said estate of said decedent and the same was payable in money, it will be presumed that the payment thereof was to be made in lawful money and not in Confederate currency.

4. In such a suit, it is proper for the Chancellor to order a reference to the Register, as Master, to take an account with instructions to inquire and report whether the estate of the ward, as received by him, was so received in legal currency or in Confederate currency, and, if in the former, to charge the guardian with legal currency and interest thereon, or, if in Confederate currency, then with its value in legal money and interest thereon.

5. If, in such case, the Register's report charges the guardian with legal currency and interest, and there is no objection made before the Register in stating and taking the account and the same is confirmed, without exception, the report cannot afterwards be assailed on error.

6. A final decree, giving judgment in favor of the Complainant for the amount found due against the guardian in conformity with the report, is not error.

7. The surety on the guardian's bond cannot be allowed to complain of such a decree.

The decree of the learned Chancellor is, therefore, affirmed at the costs of the appellants.

4th Div. No. 64.—Willis C. Wood *vs.* Wm. H. Parnell. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Pike county.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. A complaint, in an action *qui tam*, against the Probate Judge for illegally issuing a marriage license to a minor is not deficient in stating a substantial cause of action because in negatives the consent of the *parents*, and leaves doubtful whether the consent denied referred to the marriage or the issue of license.

2. The Probate Judge is responsible for the illegal issue of a marriage license by a clerk whom he authorizes to issue such licenses generally, although he knew nothing of the particular act, and the clerk had not given bond and taken the oath of office as required by the statute.

3. In such a suit evidence on behalf of the defendant that the father of the minor had ample time to arrest the marriage after he was informed of the issue of the license, and did not attempt to do so, is inadmissible.

The judgment is affirmed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

4th Div. No. 167—Ellen Thornton Admr'x *et al. vs.* John Neal. Appeal from the Chancery Court of Bullock County.

PETERS, C. J.

1. The heirs of a deceased person and the administratrix of his estate are not necessary parties to a bill for the subjection of vendor's lien, when the only interest that the heirs and the administratrix have in the lands affected by the lien has been sold by the administratrix in her character as such administratrix to satisfy all title out of her and the heirs to the purchasers at the administratrix's sale.

2. N. sold lands to T. and took a promissory note to secure the payment of the purchase money: T. then died without making payment of the purchase money: after T's death his administratrix sold the lands in her character as such administratrix and H. & H. and S. became the purchasers, at the sale by such administratrix, with notice of N's lien: *Held*, that on bill by N. to foreclose the lien against H. & H. and S. the administratrix of T. and the heirs of T. are not necessary parties to the bill. [Merritt *vs.* Phœnix. Head notes January term, 1871.]

3 A motion to dismiss a bill for want of proper parties defendant or on demurrer for misnomer, will not be sustained, if it does not show who are the omitted parties. [19 Ala. 121; 17 Ala. 552.]

4. When the bill is submitted on pleadings, proof and decrees *pro confesso* and there are decrees *pro confesso* against all the defendants and the debt sought to be enforced by the foreclosure is secured by a promissory note, which is an exhibit to the bill, and the facts admitted by the decree *pro confesso*, enable the Chancellor to ascertain the balance unpaid on the note by a calculation which the Chancellor can make himself, it is not error for the Chancellor to make such calculation without a reference to the master.

5. In a foreclosure suit to subject lands to a vendor's lien, and the lands have been sold to a sub-purchaser, against whom the bill is filed, the administratrix of the purchaser has no right to complain of a decree to sell the lands to pay the balance of the purchase money still unpaid, if there is no decree against her, but only a decree against the lands to be sold to enforce the vendor's lien.

The judgment of the court below is affirmed and the said appellants R. G. Hall, James R. Hall and Cyrus W. Strother will pay the costs of the appeal in this court and the court below.

4th Div. 143. Whitfield Clark *vs.* Isaac J. Moses. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Barbour county.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. The complaint in assumpsit on a promissory note by a transferee against the maker which alleges that the "said note is now the property of the plaintiff" contains a sufficient averment of the plaintiff's ownership.

2. A promissory note, payable at a bank or other specified place, is stated according to its legal effect, when, being otherwise correctly described, the place of payment is omitted in the complaint, in a suit upon it against the maker. Damage from omission or neglect to present it is matter of defense.

3. A promissory note payable to executors, transferred by them in payment of a liability of the estate of equal amount, may be sued on by the holder. These facts will protect the maker against any suit instituted by an administrator *de bonis non* or other representative of the estate. [Re-

Advertiser and Mail.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1874.

To the Readers of the Advertiser.

Circumstances of a personal character compel me reluctantly, at the beginning of our most important State campaign, to sever my editorial connection with the ADVERTISER. It is unnecessary to state here what those circumstances are. I need only say that, after a little more than six years of wearying and successful labors owing to the confidence and kindness of the Conservative people of Alabama, I am constrained to separate from them in a relation in which I have sought with all my humble ability, and faithful aspirations for their interests, always to defend the credit and honor of the State, and the principles of Free Constitutional Government. My sole reward exists in the hope that my services have not been without some benefit to the Political Party with which I am so sincerely identified, and to the assertion of ideas and principles without which it has been and is my conviction, that true Freedom can not survive among us, nor prosperity again visit our once peaceful and opulent State. My separation from the ADVERTISER will not, of course, affect in the slightest degree my hearty and intimate connection with the Conservative and Democratic party. I shall continue to discharge the duties of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee conferred on me by the unanimous vote of the last State Convention, until I shall be able to return the appointment into the hands of our next Convention. In the meantime, with my earnest thanks to my friends and fellow-citizens throughout the State for the generous support they have always given me in my career as a journalist, I bid all a respectful; and affectionate farewell.

ROBERT TYLER.

Mandamus by the Wholesale.

Within the last few days Auditor SMITH has been busily engaged in defending various suits instituted in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county for mandamus. Of these the first, in point of trial, was instituted by Sheriff STROBACH for the purpose of compelling the Auditor to issue his warrants for feeding various prisoners confined in the county jail for misdemeanors. Sections 3544 and 3955 of the Revised Code provide that:

"No penal act shall take effect against any person in this State, until thirty days after the adjournment of the session of the Legislature at which it was passed."

STROBACH claimed that the act of the Last Legislature, known as "the misdemeanor act," was a penal act and that as such it did not go into effect until the middle of January and therefore claimed his fees for feeding prisoners during the month that intervened between the passage of the act and the time he claimed it went into effect. But the Court held that the act was merely a relief act—not a penal one—and that the Sheriff was not entitled to the pay he demanded. The mandamus was therefore refused.

The second suit, in the order named before, was instituted by Superintendent SPEED to compel the auditor to issue his warrant in compliance with the act of April 19th, 1873 (entitled an act "an act to keep in the several counties of the State a proportionate share of the public school money") for the 90 per cent. of the "one-fifth part of the aggregate annual revenue of the State" authorized by the said act to be retained by the various counties of the State for school purposes. The auditor contended that the act of April 19, 1873 was in conflict with the 14th section of the "Funding act," approved Dec. 19th, 1873, and therefore repealed by the last section of the latter act which repeals "all laws and parts of laws in conflict with" the Funding act. The said 14th section requires the tax collectors of the State to pay over to the State Treasury "the identical money received by them from the taxpayers" and makes it "unlawful for any tax collector or other receiver of any part of the State revenue to use or apply *any portion* of the money paid him in the course of his official duties, *to any other use or purpose* than payment into the Treasury." This, the auditor contended, recalled the authority given by the act of April 1873 "to keep in the several counties of the State a proportionate share of the public school money and on this construction of the law he refused to allow the said counties to retain the 90 per cent. of the one-fifth part of aggregate annual revenue collected in the several counties. The application of Superintendent Speed for mandamus was ably argued in the Circuit Court on yesterday and the day before—the argument involving, as we understand, the constitutionality of the so-called Funding Act of Dec. 19, 1873.

The third and last of the series of suits was instituted by Sheriff HARRIS, of Perry county, to compel payment of fees to the Sheriff in criminal cases tried before inferior courts. If is not known to the ADVERTISER on what grounds he based his claim but the judgment of the court was adverse to the application.

It is known that the first two and believed that the third of these suits will be appealed to the Supreme Court where the several points raised will probably be argued, if not determined during the course of the coming week. In view of certain decisions rendered by that august tribunal "within the memory of man" it would be unwise to venture any prediction as to the ultimate result. The opinion of a newspaper, at any rate, would be fruitless of good, and in common with other parties in interest we must content ourselves to—*wait*.

A Candid Confession.

Occasionally leaders of the Republican party tell the truth in regard to their party without intending to do so. Senator LOGAN, of Illinois, is reported as having declared that "unless the civil service rules are abandoned the Republican party will go down at the next election." It is rather a startling admission to come from an intelligent party leader like LOGAN, that public plunder is the cohesive power of the Republican party, and that retrenchment and reform will ruin it. Such, however, is the meaning of his utterance as reported, if it means anything.

Col. John Forsyth.

The Mobile *Register* of the 6th inst. contains the following gratifying paragraph which effectually disposes of a rumor that recently found its way into the press:

"The name of John Forsyth is at the head of these columns, as it has been through many a year of storm and sunshine. Whatever the faults of the *Register* may have been, it has never sailed under false colors. The rumors of the streets or alleys, that Col. Forsyth has left this paper, to take charge of another, or for any purpose whatever are therefore entirely false. He is temporarily absent, on private business, but that is all. The rest is utterly untrue."

The National Grange.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met in St. Louis on Wednesday. Some of the questions likely to come before the meeting are stated to be, whether the Grange shall erect a building in New York for the headquarters of the Order; whether the charter of the Boston Grange shall be restored, and whether the secre character of the Order shall be maintained. The meetings will be secret, but the general drift of the proceedings will come to light for all that.

The Favors They Have Conferred.

The Springfield (Mass.,) *Republican* of a late date, has the following singular confession:

We have no right to be surprised that the southerners don't love us any better; the wonder is that they don't hate us ten times worse. We outfought them, reduced them from wealth to poverty, quartered the scum of our population on them, enfranchised their ex-slaves, disfranchised their statesmen. We have since undone a part of our work, it is true, and are now willing and anxious to undo more. However the case may stand with the politicians who cling to war memories and passions as their only stock in trade, the people of the North, as a mass, have nothing for the people of the South but a hearty good will—wish them nothing worse than to be well out of the clutches of the carpet-baggers and on the high road to prosperity. It is not strange, however, all things considered, that the southerners should be a little slow in believing in this good will and good feeling:

On the abstract question of "right" the *Republican* is undoubtedly correct, but there is a decided conflict of opinion respecting one or two of the grounds upon which it bases its want of surprise. Soldiers of the Confederacy, who *lived* at the front during the war, are impressed with a belief that foreign mercenaries did the greater part of the fighting. At any rate, they generally managed to capture more foreigners than natives, no matter how large the haul. The honor of "out fighting" the South is, therefore, a little too cosmopolitan to be appropriated exclusively by a Massachusetts "we." On the other points named the *Republican* is singularly faithful, all things considered, to the truth of History. They did reduce the South from opulence to beggary; they did quarter the scum of their population upon us; they did enfranchise our slaves and disfranchise our statesmen. But of all this the South would feel little disposition to complain, if she could see any corresponding disposition on the part of the majority of the people of the North to relent. Unfortunately until within the last few months no such disposition has been observable. The wrongs inflicted by the Radical party were as palpable and as flagrant before the last Presidential election as they have ever been since. The issue presented in that contest was that of "clasping hands across the bloody chasm." The Southern people accepted the issue in good faith and bent forward with hands that took hold upon HORACE GREELEY—renowned through years of fierce and fiery agitation as their leading and most dangerous foe. They avowed their willingness, in like purity of faith and purpose, to accept and abide by all the evil work then accomplished by the Radical party on the sole and only condition that it should be the last of like character. They strained their waiting ears to catch a responsive echo from the Northern masses, and almost abased themselves before the conqueror that discord might cease and peace follow. The world knows the result. The proffered hand of reconciliation was rudely stricken down. Their avowals were treated with scorn; their waiting and watching were all in vain, and the repressive policy, so long and ruthlessly pursued, was endorsed by the most overwhelming majority ever given in the United States. Hence, we conclude that the masses of the Northern people, who entertain so much "good will for the South," and who "wish nothing worse for her people than to escape from the clutches of the carpet-baggers," are either ignorant of their own minds, or extremely careless as to the manner in which that "good will" may be made manifest. Under these circumstances, and impelled by the conclusions of their logic, it is not to be wondered at by the editor of the *Republican*, or any other sensible man, that the Southerners do not love the North any better. Yet, there is no *hatred* of the North here—it is simply a want of cordiality, growing out of the insults and oppressions that the "politicians" have heaped upon the South, and that the Northern "masses" have twice distinctly and exultingly endorsed since the late war. As wise as "the politicians," and those who back them may be, they have yet to learn that mutual good feeling between the sections can never grow out of persecutions on the one side and a chafing sense of enduring wrong on the other.

The British Elections.

As the telegraph has already informed the people the Conservatives of Great Britain have secured a great triumph in the last elections in that Kingdom. The House of Commons of the Parliament consists of six hundred members. Returns have thus far been received from about four hundred and eighty boroughs, two hundred and sixty of which have returned Conservative members against about two hundred and five or ten in 1868 when the last elections were held. BENJAMIN DISRAELI leads the Conservative hosts, while the present premier, Mr. GLADSTONE, heads the Liberals. The question submitted for the decision of the people was, in general terms, whether or not they would endorse the leading measures of Mr. GLADSTONE's administration. Those measures have heretofore been commented on in these columns. It must, therefore, suffice for the present to say that the adverse results of the election compel Mr. GLADSTONE to retire, and that, as another necessary consequence, Mr. DISRAELI will doubtless be called upon within a short time to reorganize the British Cabinet, so as to put the administration in accord with the will of the people, Mr. GLADSTONE led the opposition to the Ministry in 1868 when Mr. DISRAELI, then Prime Minister, put himself upon the country, and was defeated. The whirligig of Time has thus brought about the latter gentleman's revenge, and he goes back to his former post at the helm of State, fortified by experience and warned by the example of his adversary's mistakes. The weakness of Mr. GLADSTONE'S cause, however, was not altogether due to the unpopularity of his administration, although that was, doubtless, its chief ingredient. His followers were not organized as the Conservatives were. There were too many heterogeneous elements among them. They were all Liberals, however, differing only in degree—just as the supporters of our own late State ticket were all Conservatives but differing on matters of State policy and in the various shades of their Conservatism. This particular element aided the defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE, as it aided in our defeat here and as it will aid in the defeat of any and all parties in which it finds a permanent lodgment. It is not definitely known what course of policy, home or foreign, Mr. DISRAELI has resolved upon, but the information will doubtless be forthcoming within the next few days. But it is known, and greatly rejoiced over by those who see to what practical results it leads in this country, that Radicalism in Great Britain has received a stunning, if not a fatal blow. God grant that the partially awakened senses of the American people may enable them to re-enact in this country the glorious deeds of the Conservative voters of the British Isles.

The Funding Act.

The decision of Judge SMITH, of this circuit, that the so-called Funding Act of the last Legislature was unconstitutional will occasion but little surprise and less regret among the tax-paying people of the State. From first to last the *bill*, destined to bear that captivating title, encountered the most determined opposition on the part of a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Nevertheless, many of the purest and best men of the party favored it, partly because they believed that in competent hands it could, as law, be so administered as to prove a benefit to the State and partly because the circumstance surrounding the situation actually promised nothing better. The patriotic impulse was as pure and as strong upon the one side as on the other. The only difference was one of State policy, merely.

It is known to all readers of the ADVERTISER that this paper was one of the many in this State which opposed the passage of the bill, but it is not on that account that we now gratulate the people of Alabama on the blow it has received at the hands of Judge SMITH. It inaugurated a cumbrous, complicated and costly system of virtually irredeemable currency, useless to all save the speculator and the capitalist, oppressive to a certain extent of the laboring classes and of little practical benefit to the Treasury. Because the bill was believed to have this ultimate end in view the ADVERTISER opposed its passage, and now, because the facts have since warranted the conclusions heretofore drawn, it hails with satisfaction any righteous decision of the courts calculated to rid the State of its burdensome operations.

The Mobile Election Case.

In the Chancery Court of Mobile on Monday last Mr. Reid appeared to answer the charge of contempt of that court. Mr. Peter Hamilton read Mr Reid's answer denying that he should be adjudged guilty of contempt and setting forth the fact of his holding the Sheriff's certificate of election, claiming that he was the legally elected Mayor of Mobile, and denying the right of the court while sitting in vacation in Montgomery, to summon him (REID) from Mobile to appear before it. Judge DARGAN, opposing counsel, said as Mr. Reid was in court he did not consider the order prayed for necessary, and as Chancellor Felder assented to this view the proceeding for contempt was dismissed. The case, as originally brought before the Chancery Court, which was by a bill for injunction filed by Moulton & Co., is now undergoing investigation and a decision will probably be rendered at an early day.

A National Police.

Gen. McDowell's testimony before the Military Committee of the House that the soldiers in his department were but a national police force, is characterized by the New York *Sun* as an astonishing admission that the army East of the Mississippi river is an unnecessary institution. The *Sun* adds:

"The Constitution of the United States has to be violated to find employment for this Major-General's command. The independence of State sovereignties has to be infringed to keep the officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of this peace force under pay. The distributive portion of the force thus unconstitutionally and lawlessly allotted to the coercion of Mississippi is but three hundred and thirty-three soldiers, and one third of a soldier, according to Gen. McDowell's arithmetic. Ludicrous as a power, acknowledged to be a police, its existence in Mississippi for the avowed purpose of overawing free political action is a great outrage."

The soldiers now stationed throughout the South would be better employed protecting the Western people from Indian depredations.

Words of Wisdom.

Commenting on late editorials, of the Southern *Argus* and Montgomery ADVERTISER, on the subject of the coming elections and the apparent greed for office manifested in certain quarters of the State, the Hayneville *Examiner* indulges the following remarks in its accustomed forcible and sensible style:

There is but one thing that can prevent the State from being rescued this year from the corrupt and degrading sway of the Mongrels. That is the greed of office seekers. Our contemporales point out clearly the evils this greed may bring upon our State and people, and all they have said is true in every particular.

The State offices of course will be allotted to proper persons by a nominating convention, but the crop of candidates for the local offices in some of the counties is disgusting.

It may be useless to argue against this evil, for only the more sensible (and therefore better) part of the vollunteer candidates would be deterred thereby; but we hope, for the welfare of the State, that some plan may be suggested by which these restless persons may be held in the leash this one year. The Conservatives must take steps to secure the three branches of the State government this year. Many of the county offices will be lost by the greed of aspirants, but the injury in such cases will be local; whereas the loss of the legislature will be a general and perhaps fatal evil. The subject deserves immediate attention.

If all the newspapers in the State will "come to the front" in this manner the greed complained of will be speedily checked. No mere individual could withstand such pressure. No mere individual has the right to jeopardize the welfare of an entire State—to place its peace, its prosperity, its fair fame, in any subordinate relation—to his own private ambition.

Bismarck's Voice for War.

A late letter addressed by Earl RUSSEL to Sir JOHN MURRAY on the relations existing between Rome and Germany contains the following important declaration:

"The very same principles which bound me to ask for equal freedom for the Roman Catholic, Protestant dissenter and Jew, bind me to protest against the conspiracy which aims at confining the German Empire in chains, never, it is hoped to be shaken off. I hasten to declare with all friends of freedom, and I trust with the majority of the English nation that I could no longer call myself a lover of civil and religious liberty, were I not to proclaim my sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in the noble struggle in which he is engaged. We have nothing to do with the details of German laws. They may be just, they may be harsh, we can only leave it to the German people to decide for themselves, as we have decided for ourselves. At all events, we are able to see that the cause of the German Emperor is the cause of liberty, and the cause of the Pope is the cause of slavery."

Advices from Paris state that it is believed in well-informed circles that while BISMARCK would avoid open hostilities, as a mere matter of preference, he would welcome any pretext which would afford him the appearance of right in making war upon and rushing out the Ultramontane party. The late elections to the Prussian Parliament demonstrate BISMARCKS weakness before that body. The Catholics and Liberals gained so largely as to obliterate all the Chancellor's hopes of success. The French Bishops will resist all attempts to silence them, and the Pope seconds their designs with all his influence. As a corollary of all this there has been a considerable decline in French and German securities.

Trade Items.

The Hog Product.

[Chicago Commercial Bulletin, Feb. 3.]

In Illinois, Chicago of course has done the greater portion of the slaughtering of hogs and packing of products. During the early portion of the season the manufacture of meats and mess pork was actively engaged in, the demand being urgent, and packers selling as rapidly as ready for market.—About the middle of the season the inquiry for meats slackened, and packers turned their attention to the manufacture of mess pork exclusively, which accounts for the large increase in manufacture of that article. The stock on land here now are estimated at 130,000, or 135,000 barrels of mess pork, 70,000 tierces of lard, 40,000 tierces of sweet pickled hams, which will leave 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds for all descriptions of dry salted meats and bacon. Should the present inquiry for meats continue, the stocks of meat will not be very large at the end of the season. At Peoria the usual cuts have been manufactured, though we have nothing definite in regard to the movement. The sales of Peoria product on the Chicago market this season compared with previous years are a criterion, it may be safe to calculate on fair stocks in that city, but nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the manufacture and movement. Galena has sold very little product so far. At Mattoon and Canton, the hogs were packed in the main for foreign markets, and will probably not enter into the trade in this section. At Lacon, the manufacture was chiefly of mess pork. At Pekin, an increased business was transacted, and the usual cuts made. Barry and Naples have disposed of a fair portion of their manufacture on the St. Louis market for March delivery. At other points in the State, the manufacture was mainly of meats, with scattering small quantities of pork.

In Indiana the packing is more equally distributed, though Indianapolis does the greater portion. It is the only State of importance which exhibits an increased business. Indianapolis has done a good business, but it is generally understood that the bulk of the product is forwarded East as soon as manufactured, and there is no great accumulation at any time. Terra Haute, Richmond, Franklin, LaFayette and Columbus are points of nearly equal importance, and confine their operations to the manufacture of sweet pickled hams and dry salted meats.—Muncie manufactured mess and extra prime mess pork for the Boston market. Greensburg, Gosport, Madison, Princeton, Evansville, Wabash and Delphi confined their operations mainly to the cutting of dry salted meats. The manufacture at other points was chiefly of meats to be converted into bacon during the summer months.

In Ohio, there are few points which pack over 10,000 hogs. Cincinnati, of course, leads the list. The manufacture there has been principally of hams, shoulders and sides—less attention being paid to mess pork than during former years, owing probably to the fact that Chicago engaged more extensively in the business. Judging by the steadiness of the market there, the shipments may be considered fair, especially as English meats will be a general and perhaps fatal evil. The subject deserves immediate attention.

If all the newspapers in the State will "come to the front" in this manner the greed complained of will be speedily checked. No mere individual could withstand such pressure. No mere individual has the right to jeopardize the welfare of an entire State—to place its peace, its prosperity, its fair fame, in any subordinate relation—to his own private ambition.

Bismarck's Voice for War.

A late letter addressed by Earl RUSSEL to Sir JOHN MURRAY on the relations existing between Rome and Germany contains the following important declaration:

"The very same principles which bound me to ask for equal freedom for the Roman Catholic, Protestant dissenter and Jew, bind me to protest against the conspiracy which aims at confining the German Empire in chains, never, it is hoped to be shaken off. I hasten to declare with all friends of freedom, and I trust with the majority of the English nation that I could no longer call myself a lover of civil and religious liberty, were I not to proclaim my sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in the noble struggle in which he is engaged. We have nothing to do with the details of German laws. They may be just, they may be harsh, we can only leave it to the German people to decide for themselves, as we have decided for ourselves. At all events, we are able to see that the cause of the German Emperor is the cause of liberty, and the cause of the Pope is the cause of slavery."

Advices from Paris state that it is believed in well-informed circles that while BISMARCK would avoid open hostilities, as a mere matter of prefer-

---

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

The Civil Service Reform Committee on Saturday inspected the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and found that a large force of female employees were engaged on the same kind of work yet their pay varied from two to five dollars a day, while some male employees were receiving as high as $3,000 a year for very light services.—It was ascertained that Mr. McCartel, the chief of the Bureau, could employ as many as the pleased, and pay them just what he choose. This nest was a soft place for the friends of politicians and was quite full. On Friday the birds were called up and asked whose influence they could command to remain in the nest and those who could not give some powerful name will soon be at liberty to perch somewhere else. Not much civil service reform about this method of selecting employees, but civil service reform has not reached this Bureau. The committee purpose inaugurating a change in this dove-cote—it needs it.

CAN HE STICK?

The President unintentionally injured his friend, Attorney General Williams, by nominating him for the Chief Justiceship and the question now agitating the Radical mind here is, will he stick to him against the pressure that is brought to bear for his removal from the Attorney Generalship. It is claimed that the Administration must "unload" as Williams is too heavy to carry in view of the recent scandal.—Everybody wants the place for Senator Scott, of Pa., who when out of the way will be succeeded by Wayne McVeigh—Cameron's son-in-law. Personally the President is William's friend but can he stand out against his political friends and endorse the Horses and Laundalet job?

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The Louisiana question is the all-absorbing topic. Senator Carpenter's speech is very highly spoken of as a clear and convincing argument as to the fraud perpetrated by the Kellogg grab party, but it is very doubtful if there will be Democrats enough in the Senate to support the new election proposition to carry it.

SHERMAN AND THE INDIANS.

Before the House Military Committee on Saturday, Gen. Sherman gave a graphic account of Indian atrocities. He has no faith in the humanitarians who believe that murder on the part of Indians is moral insanity, and he would not shed many tears if Santana and Big Tree would raise Gov. Davis' hair the next time they go on a raid—he having commuted their sentence, while the peace missionaries got their pardon. He believes that Gen. Canby was a victim to the broadbrim peace policy, and favors the transfer of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department when the army could either deal blows or dispense tracts as required.

LEGISLATIVE LUNCHES.

Messrs. Godfrey and Goell, restaurant keepers, have brought suit against the late speaker of the House of delegates of the district for lunches that were furnished at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly. The bill is $1,049.65 and was to have been paid out of the contingent fund but the cash was exhausted, hence the suit. sandwiches, spring chickens, deviled crabs, wines, whisky do., brandy and cigars, were the principal items, which go to show that our law local makers are luxurious cusses and are worthy imitators of the National Solons.

REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts for January were $7,702,255—this is one and a quarter millions more than for January of last year. The average receipts for the three months prior to the panic were about $8,700,000. The doling away of the assessors has been a saving of $1,600,000. The receipts for customs for last month will reach $13,000,000.

REDUCTION.

The war department has inaugurated the reduction movement. A large number of clerks were the recipients of "yellow kivers" on the last day of January and more will be this month. Forty eight clerks walked the plank at the Internal Revenue on Saturday.

ECONOMY.

While the fit is on, all that is necessay is to put in force an unrepealed law of 1863 which prescribes that the hours of laboring at the Executive Departments shall be six hours from April to October and eight hours from October to April, and with the increased hours for labor, six being the rule now, quite a reduction could be made even after the drones were smoked out.

IF STOPPED.

If the work is stopped for the present on public buildings, there can be a saving of over six millions of dollars, and that without loss or detriment to the Government. The building tring and the mighty Mullet will object and no doubt beat the appropriations committee.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Thirty-two States and two Territories Represented.

Proceedings of the First Day's Session, so far as made Public.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.

The seventh annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, convened at the Southern Hotel this morning.

Thirty-two States and two Territories are represented by Masters of State Granges, and about thirty ladies are present.

The sessions are held with closed doors, and all that is known of the proceedings is the following brief report, furnished by the Committee on Publication:

After prayer by Rev. R. B. Crash, Chaplain, F. R. Allen, Master of the State Grange of Missouri, delivered a brief address, welcoming the National Grange to St. Louis, in a warm, cordial manner, making some allusions to the growth of the Order in the States.

This was responded to by W. W. Saunders, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who heartily thanked Mr. Allen on behalf of the Order, for his kind words of welcome, and uttered that gentleman that his efforts to make the meeting of the National Grange one of pleasure and profit, were fully appreciated. Committees was then appointed on each of the following subjects:

"Finance, auditing accounts, co-operation and transportations, good of the Order, and business agencies.

The Master of the National Grange, Dudley W. Adams then read a lengthy address, in which he detailed the operations of the Order during the past year, and which was replete with valuable suggestions.

Reports were also made by the Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer and Executive Committee, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The Grange is in session to-night, but it is not likely that any reports of its proceedings will be furnished. The following ate

THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master, Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa; Overseer, Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina; Lecurer, T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota; Steward, A. J. Vaughn, of Mississippi; Assistant Steward, G. W. Thompson, of New Jersey; Chaplain, Rev. R. B. Crash, of Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, of New York, Secretary, C. H. Kelley, of Washington, D. C.; Gate Keeper, O. Dinniwidle, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. D. W. Adams, of Iowa; Pomana, Mrs O. H. Kelley, of Washington, Flora, Mrs. J. C. Abbott, of Iowa; Assistant Stewart, Miss C. A Hall, of Washington; Executive Committee, Wm. Saunders, Washington, D. C.; D. W. Yate, of South Carolina; E. B. Shankland, Iowa.

There are a number of State agents here who are consulting in regard to the interests of the Grange in a material point of view, especially in respect to the cooperation system of buying and selling now in vogue in several States. Their proceedings are all private.

There are upwards of a hundred children now in the Orphan's Home here. They are all in good health and seem to be perfectly content and happy. Rev. A. R. Holderby is active and zealous in the discharge of his duties as Superintendent and seems to be wrapped up in the good work. It is indeed a touching scene to gaze upon those blessed, joyful children and think of what their portion in life might have been, had this Home not been given to them: Those who contribute to this institution can rest assured that it is put to the best of purposes.—*Tuskegee News.*

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Nine hundred communists are still awaiting trial.

Automatic Plantations.

The Carrolton *West Alabamian* a paper which always speaks straight to the point, has the following sound and sensible remarks to the planters of Pickens county. But they will apply to all other counties in the State as well and we therefore reproduce them with pleasure.

We should be glad to see our farmers put their plantations in condition to run themselves. Now at the beginning of another year, let us again urge our friends to plant more grain and less cotton. Make on the plantation your necessary supplies, or most of them, and then the planter becomes independent of the commission merchants, and independent of every other class No man can say that an abundance of corn and grain cannot be made in Pickens, when we remember the condition of things here during the war, when scarcely any cotton was planted. Our corn cribs were full; wheat in abundance, with rye, oats and barley. Hogs were numerous and fat; cattle in the best order; horses and mules in the best condition, and the necessaries of life in abundance.

This shows what the country can do, if the planters would only give more attention to raising supplies. If we knew we had to raise our own provision crops for do without, there would be an abundance raised in our county. True our labor system has changed, but our freedmen can be taught that unless they raise their own provisions they will be put upon short allowance. If the freedmen raised more corn to feed themselves, their families, and their mules, there would be fewer of them to require advances As our planters are now just preparing to put in another crop, we call their attention especially to this matter. We had better feed ourselves and live independently. Large provision crops mean independence, plenty at home, fat horses, mules and cattle. Large cotton crops mean slavish dependence, hard work and no pay, all the year scanty living, debts, and mortgages, and lien notes, and ultimate ruin.

Coming to its Senses.

The New York *Times*, heretofore the most abject of all the flunkeys of Radicalism, seems to be acquiring both information and honesty in a limited degree. It is to be hoped that the good work will not cease until that great "administration organ" has regained its former respectability. Hear how sensibly it talks in its issue of January 31st:

Senator Carpenter, while disclaiming any intention of making a speech, began a very able speech yesterday, on what we regard as one of the greatest questions of the day—namely, the condition of Louisiana. He declared that he never could reflect on the position of affairs in that State "without mingled emotions of shame and sorrow"—and we can not doubt that every intelligent man who has examined the subject fully shares his feelings. Look at it in what way you please, no one can deny that, in such a government as ours, it is a terrible scandal to have a great State kept in the condition in which we see Louisiana at this moment. There are other Southern States which are more or less unfortunate, but perhaps Louisiana is the most to be pitied. Senator Carpenter warns the Republican party that it can not march under this heavy load much longer. For this he will probably be accused of infidelity to his party—for we have apparently arrived at that very dangerous point at which any honest, straightforward and independent criticism is regarded as an of treachery.—There are foolish members of Congress even in our own State, who think that it is the duty of a public man or a public man or a public journal to register the decrees of a clique, and if a word of protest is uttered they threaten to ostracise the man or abolish the journal. We should like to see these idiots begin their work—at present, everybody of any sense can see that the Republican party must deal with the great questions of the day in a frank and liberal spirit, or be destroyed.—Absolute freedom of opinion has hitherto been the salvation of the Republican party. Some of our own precious Congressmen would turn over a new leaf, and go in for unlimited despotism. We know what will be their fate—but we are not prepared to believe that the Republican party will consent to share it.

A Terrible Snake Story.

The Nashville *Banner* must answer to outraged History for the following immensely tough yarn:

There is a young lady within a mile and a quarter of Christiana, who is afflicted as singularly as was the celebrated Miss Godsey, the "Sleeping Beauty." For four years past she has been suffering with violent fainting spells, that come on periodically, and are produced by the strangling cause by some kind of reptile which comes up into her throat. She is choked to such an extent that her muscles become rigid, her extremities cold, the pupils of her eyes dilated and the skin breaks out her hands and face, and she is, in all other particulars, thoroughly convulsed. She is only relieved by the reptile, itself being as it is thought, partially choked, withdrawing itself into the stomach.

The reptile has at previous times been seen by different persons. On one occasion a Methodist preacher was visiting at the home of her parents, when she was seized with one of the usual attacks, and the parietical object even came out of her mouth and was grasped by the minister. Being of a very superstitious turn of mind, she had conceived the idea that its death was her death, and refused to have it removed, although that could at that time have been easily accomplished. The minister avowed that the reptile felt as cold and clammy as any other snake, that it offered no particular resistance when he clutched it whose his hand. When it made its appearance outside the mouth it curled its head rather under the chin, but when let loose went immediately down the young lady's throat again. It frequently comes up into the mouth, and the young lady says that whenever it does so it appears to lick the roof of her mouth with its horrible tongue, and then recedes again.

A neighboring physician has been attending her during the period of her indisposition, and has been treating her for tape-worm, believing that to be the true malady. The symptoms are, however, entirely different from those produced by tape-worm. The girl still continues robust instead of being emaciated, and the appetite, instead of being ravenous, is fickle, at times scarcely taking any food, while at other times she has a very good appetite. The strongest tape-worm remedies were used, but without any effect whatever, and her physician, thinking the case hopeless, gave it up a short time ago, when two others were called in, who are using every means in their power to effect a cure, with what results remain to be seen. The first step to be taken was to disabuse her mind of the superstition that had taken possession of it in regard to her affliction. She has consented at last to allow the reptile to be removed if possible and destroyed, as she is now convinced her life depends upon it. The physicians in attendance are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to effect a removal, and are keeping constant watch for the appearance of the reptile.

Alcohol has already been prepared for its reception, so that, when it shall be displaced, so strange a phenomenon may be preserved.

The reptile, so far as has been ascertained, is about half an inch in diameter, of a dark color with a sort of hairy coating, but no one is capable of judging of its length. It has never been so closely scrutinized by any one as to tell whether it has eyes, but that, we believe, is hardly possible. All that is yet known of it is that it frequently comes up into the mouth, choking the girl and throwing her into terrible convulsions. It is attracting universal attention about Christiana, and all the more so because her life has been seriously threatened by the peculiar movements of the reptile.

Messrs. C. M. Harkins and R. T. Young passed through Columbus (Ga.) on Sunday morning, on their way home to Tallapoosa county, Alabama. These are some of the political prisoners President Grant has had caged at Albany, New York, for nineteen months. They say they were worked hard on scanty fare; otherwise, treated well. They were released January 24th. Most of the public conveyances and hotels passed them homeward free of charge.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Messrs. Shelt, and Willie Stevenson and Ed. Vernon some days ago killed a wild boar, in the mountains, that weighed two hundred pounds, while it was engaged in a desperate encounter with the dogs at the mouth of its lair. The bristles, and indeed the hair all over the animal was some eight inches long, the tusks about the same length while the tail measured 22 inches.

"Dow" Norvill, who has been trying Texas for a year or two, returned to Livingston last week, to remain.

Mr. T. J. Anderson sells a superior article of coal from his mine, delivered in Eutaw, at $7 per ton.

The family of Mr. Dan Gallagher, consisting of wife and two children, have arrived at Tuskaloosa from Texas.

Fitz Burton, who has been traveling in Arkansas for several months, has returned to Tuskaloosa.

Hon. S. J. Cumming, of Wilcox, is announced as a candidate for Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.

The Tuskaloosa *Blade* advocates the nomination of Gen. E. W. Martin, of Conecuh, for Lt. Governor.

The members of the Eutaw colored Baptist Church, have purchased a bell for their church at that place.

Jas. B. Coleman, Esq., has been appointed, by Judge M. J. Saffold, Solicitor for Hale county, vice Major S. G. Spratling resigned.

Hon. C. C. Huckabee, who moved from Newborn, to Marion, a dozen or more years ago, has moved back to Newbern. He is a good citizen, public-spirited and enterprising. Newbern will be the gainer by his return to that place.

Col. R. H. Dawson and R. C. Jones Esqr., recently visited Linden, Marengo county, on professional business, and on their return report that a very large area of land had been sold by the planters of west Wilcox in small grain. One of the gentlemen says that a prominent and leading planter of Clifton Beat told him that more small grain had been planted this year, in west Wilcox, than had been during the whole time since the close of the war. This is indeed cheering news and demonstrates the fact that the planters are waking up to their true interest.

The Wilcox Pacificator flies at its mast-head the name of George S. Houston, of Limestone county, for Governor, and Felix Tait, of Wilcox, for Lieut-Governor, subject to action of the Democratic and Conservative Convention.

considerable plowing has been done in the prairie lands, and planters generally exhibit a more determined spirit than usual.

During the week ending 24th ult., Messrs. David T. Dutton and G. F. McMillan, of Sumter county, caught eight full grown foxes—one of them a red one.

Mr. L. W. Grant, the talented junior editor of the Jacksonville Republican, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature from Calhoun county.

Hon. M. J. Turnley, and Hon. G. C. Ellis, of Jacksonville, are candidates for the Judgeship of the 11th judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Calhoun and Cleburne.

In Tuscaloosa beef is selling at from 4 to 6 cents, and pork at 8 cents.

The Marion *Commonwealth* suggests Gen. Geo. S. Houston for governor and W. B. Modawell for lieutenant governor, at the next state election.

We are glad to learn that the business in Gainesville has revived considerably, during the last few weeks. We have an abiding faith that if our people go to work energetically, practice economy, live soberly, attend church regularly and patronize their county paper liberally, they will recover from present demoralization. Put every dollar and every lick of work "where it will do the most good.—*Livingston Journal.*

The Carrolton *Alabamian* is for Geo. S. Houston for Governor and M. L. Stansel for Lieutenant Governor.

The women of Topeka have been taking a keen interest in the Senatorial fight. They crowd into the Capitol, push, shove, scream,—do anything that will lead the tyrant sex to give way and let them pass. They seize the seats of members of the Legislature with such dexterity that a man takes the floor at the risk of being obliged to keep it through the session. At a recent sitting, the Speaker of the House lost his seat while he was putting a motion. One of the sex which is to make politics polite grabbed his chair and refused to give it up. Nobody who has seen a female crowd storm a theatre-door in the half-hour hour before a matinee, and most decidedly nobody who saw the riotous mob of women in the Senate Judiciary Committee's room, a few days ago, will wonder at the doings in Kansas.

A Terrible Weapon.

A new gun, the invention of James P. Taylor, of Knoxville, Tenn., is being tried at Colt's armory, Hartford Conn. The Springfield Republican says: "It is claimed that it will discharge 800 balls a minute, and has been known to discharge 1,200. There are 24 barrels, sixteen in the outer circle and eight inside. They do not revolve but are all convergent, so that at 500 yards the balls will all strike within a circle of one foot. It is a terrible weapon. Arrangements are in progress for their manufacture at Colt's.

A year ago the credit of Georgia was gone. Gov. Bullock and Henry Clews & Co., had slaughtered it between them. Now the State has just negotiated a loan of $1,200,000, at par. The cost of negotiation was less than 1 per cent. Georgia is now ruled by her own citizens. The States that repudiate are ruled by carpet-baggers, who are kept in power by the grace of Federal power. This system may pay politically, but it does not pay financially.—*Chicago Tribune.*

I. O. O. F.—This grand body met at 12 M. Wednesday, Grand Master Geo. Peacock in the chair. Several reports from committees were adopted and other important business transacted.

Past Grand Master Isaiah Dill, of Huntsville, offered an amendment to the Constitution, making the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge at such place as may be selected from time to time, and of not a Mobile annually, which lies over under the rule.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grand Lodge met at 8 o'clock Thursday night, pursuant to adjournment, and after receiving and adopting several reports from committees, proceeded to install the newly-elected officers for the ensuing term, as follows:

Grand Master—B. L. McInnis, of Mobile.

Deputy Grand Master—C. P. Sparrenger, of Montgomery.

Grand Warden—D. W. McGaughey, of Mobile.

Grand Secretary—Wm. A. Shields, of Mobile.

Grand Treasurer—Stuart W. Cayce, of Mobile.

The newly elected representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, is Isaiah Dill, P. G. M., of Huntsville.

The Unwritten Work of the Order was illustrated by Grand Representatives Wm. A. Shields and John R. Tompkins, which

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, February 10, 1874

Meeting of the State Executive Committee.

The members of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama, are requested to meet in the city of Montgomery, on Thursday, the 26th day of February, 1874, for the transaction of highly important business.

ROB'T TYLER, Chairman,
THOS. H. WATTS,
P. T. SAYRE,
H. C. SEMPLE,
T. B. BETHEA,
Central Committee.

The Grangers.

In order that the Patrons of Husbandry may have an equal showing with other readers of the ADVERTISER, as also because we recognize in the interests which they represent the basis of whatever immediate prosperity may be hoped for for this State, we have resolved to devote the first two columns on the fourth page of each daily issue to their interests. These will contain (1) such news as may pertain to the order; (2) the proceedings of various Granges; (3) crop reports, and (4) original and contributed matter. Communications, short, pithy and to the point, are solicited from friends of the order for "the Granger's column."

The Talladega Nashville and Montgomery Railroad.

The vast importance of a road directly connecting central Alabama with the valley of the Coosa above Wetumpka, seems to be not so much appreciated by the people of Montgomery as it should be. A glance at any map, on which the Savannah & Memphis road is traced, will serve to throw some light on the subject. The trade of the Coosa Valley, although a valuable prize, is not so valuable as it is destined to be in the near future. It is that part of the State in which the greatest growth and prosperity are visible. But if the channel of that trade becomes diverted to Columbus it will cost us a great struggle to win it back and after all that struggle may be in vain. It is therefore best to hold our own if we can; at any rate it would be a dangerous experiment, if not a fatal one, to let it go without an effort, no matter what the hope or prospect of afterwards recovering it may be.

We shall not discuss the matter further to-day. Hereafter, when we have collected all the facts within reach, the subject will be resumed. Our only purpose in calling it up at this time is to introduce the following letter from a gentleman who who has given the question of *cost* some attention and who thus submits his conclusions to the attention and consideration of the public:

Editors Advertiser: The closing paragraph of an article published in your paper of the 30th ult., on the necessity of building the railroad between Montgomery and Talladega in order to retain to Montgomery "the rich trade of the Coosa Valley," in which the writer estimates or rather guesses the cost of "forty-four miles of road in that country," is calculated to create in the mind of the reader an erroneous impression as to the probable true cost of this road. He says, "forty-four miles will cost, say $50,000 per mile, including the bridge across the Tallapoosa, or a grand total of $2,200,000.

Now the distance between Montgomery and Talladega will be brought within 75 miles—practically air-line surveys—on which the road is proposed to be constructed. This *entire line complete*, including bridge over the Tallapoosa, substantial water stations and depot buildings, together with a reasonable equipment of locomotives, cars, &c., may and will be built, and provided for *less* than $25,000 per mile, cash, and for *less than* a grand total of $1,875,000.

The article in question—except this error—is sound, pointed and well put for Montgomery and her business relations with the country to which it refers.

It is unnecessary to discuss the "cost question" just yet. The first thing in order is to show the necessity of the enterprise. If there is no necessity for the road it would be unjustifiable extravagance to invest $10,000 per mile in it; if there is such necessity it will be cheap at $40 or $50,000.

As bearing to some extent upon this subject we copy the following paragraph from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway were in conference with Thomas A. Scott, Esq., president and general manager of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Saturday last.—What does it mean?

The Granges and State Rights.

The farmers of Genesee county, New York, have passed a series of very sound resolutions. One of these reads thus:

We believe that sovereignty belongs only to the State—that the State cannot delegate or surrender that sovereignty to individuals or to corporations, but must forever retain the right to limit, regulate, and control, the immunities and franchises granted by acts of incorporation.

The farmers of the country are just now looking after their own rights. They or any other class of citizens who honestly investigate the subject will not be long in making the discovery that the rights of the citizen are closely akin to the rights of the State, and that the best, if not the only security for the first is the maintenance of the latter. Then the Constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen will soon follow.

An Offer to Compromise.

North Carolina, like the Arabian peddler, offers to exchange the new for the old; but there the similitude ceases. The peddler offered a new lamp for an old one; the old North State offers one new bond for *two* old ones, of like denomination. The new is to be fortified with all imaginable securities and guarantees, including a lien on the dividends paid by the N. C. Railroad, in aid of which the old were issued. It is to bear six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. A special tax is to be levied to provide the ways and means of meeting the accruing interest. Every thing seductive, that could be thought of, is invoked in aid of its prompt negotiation—everything, except those "appropriate devices" which do hedge the "obligations," of Alabama, issued under and by virtue of the "Funding Act" of the last Legislature. The Capitol, crowned with Sambo wielding a hammer (on a flag staff, from which float the stars and stripes,) is wanting, and the omission may prove fatal to all the high hopes of compromise which the passage of the Act authorizing the issue implies. Better pass a supplemental bill authorizing the "the suitable devices" at once; for what loyal money-lender will count down his golden gains or exchange his hoarded bonds for Southern paper on which no picture, emblematic of the changed condition of "the bottom rail," appears?

But, seriously, the effort on the part of North Carolina to relieve herself of an intolerable burden will be regarded with intense interest by the people of this, and other similarly situated Southern States. If it succeeds they will have learned a valuable lesson, by which they can profit if they will. If it fails it will at least show that the shrewd bondholders have a faith in the future of North Carolina which it will benefit that State to have thus publicly proclaimed. In either event she will *lose* nothing by the experiment, while the chances decidedly are that she will gain. But we shall see,

The State Press.

The *North Alabamian and Times* and the Conecuh-Escambia *Star*, are bringing their guns to bear upon "Repudiation." The *Times* very truly says that:

The Democratic party cannot afford to go before the people advocating repudiation of just debts. It is not right, it is not good policy. It is true the people are burdened with heavy taxation, and are not able at present to pay these debts, but the honor of the State is pledged and we should not violate the pledges we have given. *Compromise the debts.* Try every plan before repudiation.

"Compromise if possible," is the word. It is the best and most direct way out of all existing entanglements. The State might and *would*, ultimately, *work* out, but it would be at a terrible and lasting disadvantage. It would paralyze her energies so long and to such an extent that she would probably become a laggard in the paths of progress.

The *Star* says: "We want reform, and that badly, but we must not cause innocent and honest men to suffer by repudiating the State debt."

The Decatur *News* is "cussing and discussing" local measures and politicians, whereof the Court-house question is the exciting issue.

A correspondent of the Marion *Commonwealth* writing from Uniontown gives us the gratifing information that the farmers of that once wealthy and prosperous section have more to encourage them than they have had at any time before since the war. He says:

The negroes are not so numerous—with numbers diminished they can be more easily controlled—can be more tractable. When preponderating numerically over the whites to the extent that has been the case, might with them is right—consequently they are as intractable as the untaught, untrained elephant."

The Greensboro *Beacon*, commenting on this letter, endorses the views expressed in it and contrasts the condition of the blacks in that section with the condition of those in Western North Carolina where the system of money wages and a diversified system of agriculture prevail. It says that:

In that section, there is no difficulty in raising stock, as there is very little stealing going on. Blacks as well as whites raise hogs and cattle. And the condition of the blacks there, if judged of by their dress and general appearance, is decidedly better than in this region.

The *Beacon* confidently believes that the condition of Central Alabama will be improved, pecuniarily as well as politically, by the negro exodus.

The Southern *Star*, published at Ozark in Dale county, is pleased to see several young men who were carried off by the "Texas fever" one year ago once more at their old homes. The number who improve their condition by "breaking up," in Alabama and removing to Texas is very insignificant as compared with the multitudes who find themselves irretrievably ruined thereby. As a rule, no man without means need go to Texas, or any other purely agricultural State, unless he has made up his mind to become a good field hand. He can be that as successfully in this State as in that. If he has means he can do better here than there, because lands are much cheaper and he can afford to wait.

The Birmingham *Independent* discusses the future of Alabama, and urges some very sound and sensible views in support of the general proposition that "the mineral section of the State is destined to become at no distant day the great entrepot of manufactures, especially of iron and of those in which that useful metal enters, whether in whole or in part." The importance of the *Independent's* remarks on this subject is such that we shall give the article entire to-morrow.

The Russell *Recorder* devotes its entire editorial space to a report of the preliminary examination of A. B. Eiland, charged with the murder of Jas. D. Davis, jr., on the 24th ult.

The Huntsville *Independent* thinks that Senator SHERMAN's bill providing for a resumption of specie payments is "decidedly the most feasible of all the measures now before Congress" looking to that end, but "apprehends that our great boast of national material prosperity will not bear the test of close inspection." The editor suggests, however, that the bill would be improved by extending its provisions to the National banks (so as to permit them to issue coin certificates), and further, that some effective measures be employed "to put an end to the existing practice of exporting seven-eighths of all the gold coined in the United States." But in that event how will the interest on the gold bonds, held in Europe, be paid?

The Wilcox *Vindicator* in its last issue in an article, expressing its preference for Hon. C. C. LANGDON for Governor, takes occasion to say:

As long as the Democratic party permits itself to be divided as to the antecedents of a man in *ante bellum* days, just so long will defeat be encountered. If a man is nominated solely on his claims that he was a unionist, he sows dissensions in the ranks of the army of the State against him who were secessionists. And if his claims are urged on the ground that he was a secessionist, then you array one-fifth of the Democracy against him in this State, who were unionists. In fact, our party in this sort of a policy is placed politically between Charybdis and Sylla, and run it on either, you sink the old Democratic ship. For God's sake let us get out of this old rut that has proven the bane and curse of our party in the the past, and to use an old homely phrase, "quit this foolishness."

Let us be perfectly indifferent whether a man in the past was a Whig or a Democrat, a Unionist or a Secessionist, of North, East, West, or South Alabama. Let us do as we did in the good old days of yore, go "for principles, not men." Let us in the coming State Convention make a strong and good platform, pledging our party to great principles and truths, and then nominate a man whose past record and known character will be a guarantee that these principles and pledges will be carried out.

Rather Thin.

The New York *Tribune*, of January 30th, contained a double-leaded editorial announcing that a number of documents, implicating certain high officials in disgraceful practices, had been laid before its editors, which startling announcement was copied in this paper. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*—the best informed of all the correspondent brood at the Capitol—stated in his letter of Sunday, February 1. that:

The greatest anxiety and interest is felt in all circles here over the disclosures threatened by a leading New York paper, said to implicate high officials. It is asserted that the matter alluded to is in connection with the government subsidies to the Pacific mail steamship line, and that one of the officials alluded to is a member of the Cabinet, and another a still higher personage. The testimony taken in the congressional investigation into this subject at the last session, has never been disclosed and is now in the possession of the committee of ways and means.

On the Tuesday following the *Tribune* reached the following "most lame and impotent conclusion."

These documents had previously been submitted to friends in other cities, who had no doubt of their authenticity and had already communicated with us on the subject. Expetts to whom we submitted them as soon as they came to our hands declared *after careful examination and re-examination* that they were unquestionably genuine. They agreed with the general drift of rumors and suspicions which had long been current at the capital; they disclosed perfect familiarity with some facts of recent political history not very well known, and shameful as their story was, it scarcely seemed intrinsically improbable.

* * * * * * *

A thorough and patient investigation, prosecuted in New York and elsewhere, has shown that some of the papers are the work of a bold and remarkably accomplished forger. Others, bearing on the general subject, *we know to be genuine*; but the falsity of a part, for the present at least, discredits the interpretation of the whole. The forgeries were not manufactured for money; although in their novel and ingenious features they resemble recent forgeries by which prominent business men have been mulcted; and we can only regard them as the work of an unscrupulous political faction which has taken into its service one of the most expert and wary rascals outside of the State Prison.

All this may "do to tell the marines," but thinking men will be apt to agree with us that it is rather "thin."—What induced those "experts," who had "examined and re-examined," to change their verdict? If the charges embraced in the tested documents "agreed with the general drift of rumors and suspicions" and showed such "perfect familiarity" with those recent "*facts*" of political history, how did it come to pass that they were so readily and summarily disposed of? "Friends in other cities" it seems, "entertained *no doubt* of the authenticity" of these political bomb-shells; but that "patient and thorough investigation" did the business for even that complete conviction of truth which is best expressed by the phrase "absence of all doubt." These facts, considered in connection with the uneasiness in high Washington circles, referred to by the *Sun's* correspondent, argues rather badly for the *Tribune's* eleventh hour convictions. It may be all right, but it looks suspicious.

The Situation in Mobile.

The Mobile *Register* of the 7th contains the proceedings of an immense mass meeting of citizens which was held on the afternoon of the 6th inst. In speaking of the meeting the *Register* says:

Never, within the memory of man, has there been so imposing a demonstration of popular will, as at the mass meeting of yesterday. Never before was there so large an assemblage, for any purpose, in Mobile, and never one consisting of such material. The business houses and the offices were closed with scarcely an exception—if there was any exception. Men were there who were never seen at a public meeting before. The quality as well as quantity, of the assembly was such as to invest it with a moral weight and significance, that could not fail to impress the most careless observer.

Col. W. D. Dunn, was called to the chair, Col. Price Williams Vice President, and Messrs D. T. Webster, L. E. Brooks and Harry Pillans Secretaries. Col. T. N. Fowler, concerning whom it will be remembered one, Harry Rickert testified by affidavit, read before Chancellor Felder, on the 1st of January, was called for and made a handsome and thrilling speech, in which he denounced as false, the statements and affidavits concerning him which were gotten up by the Moulton party of Mobile.

Major W. T. Walthall, with a few prefatory remarks, submitted a preamble reciting the facts, (heretofore presented to our readers) in connection with the municipal trouble and the following resolutions:

1. We will not recognize the present city government, as being invested with any power to rule over this people.

2. Although it is our opinion that John Reid, jr., and his associates, might lawfully enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, with the approbation of all right-minded citizens, notwithstanding the usurpation of power by the courts, as described in the preamble to these resolutions; yet for the sake of the peace of the community, and to avoid the evil effects upon our trade and commerce which might result from civil commotion, we advise the said John Reid, jr., and his said associates, to abstain from the exercise of force, with a view to possess themselves of their said offices.

3. While we advise the pacific course mentioned in the last resolution, we deem it our duty, as citizens, who have a due regard for their constitutional and legal rights, by all the means in our power, short of the exhibition of force, to vindicate and uphold the right of the said John Reid, jr., and his associates, to administer the city government of Mobile during the ensuing year, and to resist all usurpation of their said rights, come from what quarter it may.

4. The present usurper of the office of Mayor, C. F. Moulton, having no color of right to the said office, and the injunction of the Chancery Court adding nothing whatever to his powers until there shall be a final decision in his favor of the contest of election, as between him and the said John Reid, jr., the said C. F. Moulton has no power or authority to sign, or authenticate, or issue any city license, for any purpose whatever; and we pledge ourselves individually and collectively, not to pay, or receive any such license.

5. J. Lee Hamilton, the usurping incumbent of the City Tax Office, having no power or authority whatever, for the purposes of the mandate mentioned in the last resolution, to demand or receive of any tax-payer of this city, the payment of any tax due the city, we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, not to pay any tax to the said Hamilton; and we are the more inclined to this course, for the reason that the sureties on the official bond of the said Hamilton were disclaimed from any future liability on said bond, upon the election and qualification of his successor, and the city has no security for the proper custody and application of any public moneys that may reach his hands.

6. The usurpers of the city offices, in the absence of other means, wherewith to pay themselves the salaries and fees pertaining to the offices which they have usurped, may resort to an overissue of city money, a limited amount of which has been authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature, and thus saddle the city with a heavy debt, and flood it with a worthless and irredeemable paper currency; to prevent which, we, individually and collectively, pledge ourselves not to take the said paper money.

After some remarks from Col. PRICE WILLIAMS, Col. DUNN and Mr. REID, in favor of the resolutions they were adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice and the meeting adjourned.

A Light for the Sea.

The memory of Commodore MATTHEW F. MAURY and his invaluable contributions to marine knowledge, are to be perpetuated abroad by a memorial light-house, which certain foreign governments propose to erect. MAURY was the light of the sea when living, and why should he not be now that he is dead?

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7.

H. I. Kimball arrived here to-day. He called on the Governor, and has been receiving visitors all day at the hotel.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, FEBBUARY 10, 1874.

Mrs. Livermore is lecturing the ladies against tight-lacing. The *Courier-Journal* approving, as much as hints, that for good honest squeezing, no article is better than a sensible young husband.

At a recent election of officers of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad Mr. A. Shaw was elected Superintendent. The road can well be congratulated on the selection, for Mr. Shaw will creditably fill any railroad position to which he may be called.

Mr. J. M. Levey, of this city, editor of the late *Advance* newspaper, has received the appointment of inspector and gauger of tobaccos, and liquors for this Revenue district. We also learn that he has filed his bond and will soon enter upon the active discharge of his duties.

Sunset Cox hit the nail on the head, when he told the House that the growth of the newspaper had dwarfed the importance of the right of petition; that the people were coming more and more to see in the newspaper the most convenient channel for bringing their wishes and grievances to the notice of the law-makers.

Some time since Mr. Boothe, Clerk of the Supreme Court, sent out a subpœna *duces tecum* to one of the Sheriffs of the State. In due time the subpœna was returned with this endorsement: "Duces Tecum not found in my county." The Sheriff had, doubtless, never heard of any such outlandish individual.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says hundreds of well-to-do English families are preparing to emigrate to Virginia in the spring. Land has already been purchased by Englishmen in Amelia county to the extent of $60,000, and the settlers are well pleased to own their farms instead of renting land at home for $25 an acre.

Some of our readers who have lived fifty years may be glad to know what they have accomplished in that time. According to a French statistician, the average man has, at that age, slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, spent 1,500 in eating, and been sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, and 4,000 pounds of vegetables, fish, etc., and drank 7,000 gallons of liquids.

A private letter from one of our subscribers at Elyton informs us that the ADVERTISER fails to reach him, and that since he subscribed in December last he has not received a single copy of the paper. Now this is a little singular, to say the least. Our books show that the subscriber referred to, should have received the ADVERTISER since the 17th of December. The paper is mailed regularly to his address, and we know that the fault is neither in this office nor in the post office at this place. We, therefore, call upon the postmaster at Elyton to look into this business and exonerate himself.

The Savannah and Memphis Railroad bridge across the Tallapoosa river has been completed, and in a short time the cars will be running to Kellyville, on the borders of Coosa county. From that point to Childersburg, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, the contract for finishing the grading and laying the iron has been let to a responsible company, by whom it will be put through with all possible dispatch. This will necessitate instant action on the part of the business men of this city. If they will do nothing else, they should at least visit that section of country and show to the people there that they appreciate their rich trade and desire to retain it. One-third of the revenue derived by Montgomery from the country trade comes either directly or indirectly from that quarter of the State. She cannot afford to relinquish it, therefore, without a struggle.

A distressing accident occurred about 11 a. m. last Monday about two miles West of Montevallo, near Holt and Varner's coal mines, in Shelby county, by which a worthy and estimable young man, Mr. James McMillen, lost his life. It seems that Mr. Luther F. Holt, of this city, and Mr. McMillen had gone out that morning to hunt birds and other game and that in passing from a small skirt of woodland into a contiguous field it was necessary to cross an old fence. Mr. McMillen was in advance of Holt and got over the fence first. Mr. Holt saw that he was delaying McMillen and made haste to overtake him; but when he mounted the fence the top rail, which was rotten, broke suddenly in two, precipitating Holt, who had his double-barrel gun on his shoulder, to the ground. In the fall the gun exploded, and the entire charge of squirrel shot passing a few inches over Holt's shoulder, entered the left breast of Mr. McMillen just below the clavicle and ranged through towards his spine. When the charge struck him he uttered a peculiar cry which Holt mistook for laughter, and remarking that "laughing was catching" he turned towards his companion to continue his remark when he saw him stagger and fall. The horrible truth flashed across his mind at once, and gathering himself up with all possible haste he sped to the wounded man to find him convulsed with the throes of death. Thinking that perhaps he had merely fainted from excitement and fright, Holt ran to a brook hard by and filled his hat with water to use in recovering him. But on returning to his friend he found that all human aid was vain. The death-rattle was sounding from his throat and his frame was convulsed with those fearful gasps which need no interpreter of their meaning. Hurrying with all possible speed to the branch road (connecting the S. R. & D. R. R. with the mines,) which ran near, Holt had the good fortune to intercept and stop a passing freight engine, the engineer and the fireman of which he sent to the side of the dying man while he continued his search for some means of conveying him tenderly home. Procuring a light wagon and a mattress, he returned to the fatal spot, but his friend was dead. The engineer reported that he breathed his last a moment after he had reached him. Coroner Harris, of Montevallo, was instantly summoned; a jury was empannelled and after an examination of all the facts, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the version of the affair given above.

Mr. McMillen was one of the employees of the Mining Company, about nineteen or twenty years of age, the son of a widow lady of Shelby county, and a man popular with his comrades, and trusted and esteemed by his employers. His death was a severe blow to his poor mother, who, it is said, loved him above all others of her children. It was also a severe blow to Mr. Holt, whose kind and noble heart is as deeply wrung with anguish as it could have been had the unfortunate young man been a near kinsman instead of a mere friend. The sympathies of the community at large will go out to *all* the sufferers, but to none more than to him.

The Columbus (Ga.,) *Enquirer* hears of a farmer who raised 500 bales of cotton last season and lost $10,000 by the operation. No corn was raised on his plantation. Disastrous seasons was another cause.

An illuminated cross is to surmount the spire of St. Michael's Church in Cleveland. It will be the only one in the United States, and is to be lighted up on special occasions. The steeple is 243 feet high, and the lighting is to be done by electricity.

Mr. Arkwright, proprietor of the Savannah Theatre, has presented Miss Katie Putnam and Mr. Edwin Browne each with a handsome lot upon Arkwright's Island, where it is said that the artists contemplate erecting summer-houses.

W. R. Keeling Jr., who killed young Graham in Tuskegee sometime ago, and who was refused bail by Judge Strange, sitting as committing magistrate, was on Thursday last brought before Judge Menifee on *Habeas Corpus*, and bailed in the sum of $8,500.

As Dickens would have said, Elliott, the negro Congressman from South Carolina, "is one of the most remarkable men of this remarkable country." He carpet-bagged from Webster's old District, in Massachusetts, and represents John C. Calhoun's in South Carolina. Wonder if he is made of common Clay?

Six or eight days ago, while out on a hunting excursion, near Linden in Marengo county, Poellnitz Johnston, son of Gen. Geo. D. Johnston late Commandant of Cadets in the State University, accidentally shot his cousin Charles DeYampert, in the hand, arm and nose. The wounds inflicted were not considered very serious. Both parties were quite young men.

The New Orleans *Times* of Sunday last says that "Among the passengers on the steamship State of Alabama, which left this port for Liverpool, on the 25th ult., was the Hon. Jefferson Davis. He was directed by his physician to take a sea voyage. His disease we learn, is dropsy of the heart. We sincerely trust that his voyage may give him new life. Mrs. Davis remains here, and is staying with Mr. Davis' neice, Mrs. Stamps."

Speaking of law as at present violated, the Rev. T. K. Beecher says: "It is extremely difficult to commit the crime of murder in such an honest and accurate way that it shall satisfy the specifications of the statute. Unless the would-be-murderer takes legal counsel before-hand and follows instructions minutely, he will fail nine times in ten, however sincerely he may try. Anybody can kill a man, but he cannot do it in first degree murder style without counsel and care."

On Sunday morning as the jailor of Macon county was paying the regular morhing visit to the prisoners, he was unexpectedly attacked by three negroes confined in one of the cells, seized and thrown down, the keys taken from him, the front door unlocked and the three negroes made their escape. They were immediately pursued and two of them recaptured; the other a notorious criminal, by the name of Tobe Burton made good his escape and has not been recaptured.

One of our largest planters, who recently spent a day or two in Mobile, informs us that Commission Merchants of that city refuse to make advances to planters who will not plant corn enough to meet their wants. He thinks Commission merchants who begin their day's work at 10 a. m., are not the proper parties to lecture people on early rising and energetic habits, and he wants to join a Grange.—*Eutaw Whig.*

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* and *Enquirer* says that Dr. Clendenin, who investigated the circumstances attending the poisoning of a number of persons at Aurora, Indiana, by trichine (heretofore mentioned by telegraph,) reports that their sickness was occasioned by eating the meat of a hog which had been drooping for some time before it was killed, but was still in good order. The meat of this hog was examined, and was found to be full of living trichinæ; even the bones contained them. It was found, too, that cooking the meat had not killed all of them. There were several others sick, for whose recovery there is some hope.

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 of 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

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

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.

Nature's Cathartic.

No medicine is needed to keep the bowels regular, healthy and in tune, if nature's laxative, the liver, flows freely and regularly from its source in the liver and is of the right strength and quality. But the great biliary gland is easily disordered, and the consequences of its inactivity are important. No human ailment is more intimately connected with the whole physical condition than this affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at least twice a day until the desired object is attained. Constipation, with its disagreeable train of ills, or to a lack of the stimulating element in that fluid. In either case mere purgation is useless. The liver must be compelled to yield the supply of bile necessary to remove the waste matter from the system, at least once in twenty-four hours, before a radical cure of costiveness can be accomplished. Hostetter's Bitters produces this effect. Its action upon the stomach and liver is direct and salutary, and through these organs it regulates and invigorates the whole frame. febthw

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 300,000 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 best safeguard when 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. [ag23d&wem

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. feb8 1&wem

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Under a resolution of the Capital City Grange, the different Granges in Montgomery county are requested to send delegates to meet in the city of Montgomery, on the last Tuesday in this month, being the 24th inst., for the purpose of forming a County Council. The delegates will convene at 12 o'clock, m., in Good Templars' Hall, in the First National Bank Building. G. P. KEYES,

febII dtd Sec'y C. C. G.

The Grangers in Council.

In addition to the meagre reports that have reached us by telegraph we find the following in the western papers respecting the proceedings of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry lately in session at St. Louis.

The proceedings were opened on the morning of the 4th, with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grash. Mr. T. R. Allen, of Missouri, then delivered an address of welcome which was responded to by Wm. Saunders, Chairman of the Executive Committee who complimented Mr. Allen on the excellent arrangements made for the accommodation of the Grangers.

An address from Grand Master Adams followed after which the Secretary reported that 8,000 new Granges had been organized during the year. The Treasurer reported $50,000 in the Treasury and Mr. Saunders followed with the report of the Executive Committee which is said to have been full of interesting and important facts and suggestions, notwithstanding all the difficulties which had beset his investigations. He earnestly advocated the continuation of the secret feature of the movement, which he thought would never be abandoned. He also rehearsed the system of gathering crop and census statistics through the Granges which will soon be the most perfect ever devised. The co-operative system was cordially endorsed and it was confidently stated that the members had saved $8,000,000 thereby during the year. The basis of membership was discussed—the words "interested in agriculture" furnishing the text. The conclusion arrived at was that the interests of the order require that persons not directly interested in tilling the soil should sometimes be admitted. The report touched upon the "transportation question" and alleged perfect harmony thereon between the Grangers and the railroad. It also expressed the opinion that it was unwise to wage any warefare upon the railroads. The reading of this, and other reports, occupied the most of the day. But none of the reports will go to press until they have been revised by the Executive Committee.

The following is an extract from that portion of the Grand Master's address which referred to the Boston Grange:

I am gratified to be able to say that generally I have met with the most cordial co-operation of the officers and members, thus lightening a work which would have otherwise been heavier. I feel it my duty, however, to call your attention to one painful exception in the case of the Boston Grange. A Grange was organized last summer in the City of Boston, Mass., by Deputy Abbott, composed of a class commonly known as middlemen in direct violation of his instructions. This is a class of members never contemplated by the Constitution. At the request of numerous members of the National Grange, and many members of the Executive Committee, the member, Mr. Saunders, being sick, the Master of the National Grange recalled the dispensation of the Boston Grange, and directed its return to Deputy Abbott. They refused to obey this demand, and have continued as a Grange, thus proving themselves a revolutionary and dangerous element. The Master of the Massachusetts State Grange has countenanced and sustained their conduct, by directing the installation of their new officers and investing them with the annual word for 1874. Unless such instances of authority is properly rebuked and punished, your executive officers will be powerless in the future, and anarchy will reign in the Order.

The officers of the National Grange are:

Master, Dudley W. Adams, Iowa; Overseer, Thomas Taylor, South Carolina; Lecturer, T. A. Thompson, Minnesota; Steward, A. J. Vaughn, Mississippi; Assistant Steward, G. W. Thompson, New Jersey; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grash, Washington City; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, New York; Secretary, O. H. Kelly, Washington City; Gate-Keeper, O. Dinwiddie, Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. D. W. Adams, Iowa; Pomona, Mrs. O. H. Kelly, Washington City; Flora, Mrs. J. J. Abbott, Iowa; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss C. A. Hall, Washington City; Executive Committee, William Saunders, Washington City; D. W. Aiken, South Carolina; E. B. Shankland, Iowa.

At night the State Agents held a consultation in regard to the material interests of the Grange, especially as affected by the co-operative system of buying and selling now in vogue in the several States.

Of the meeting and what came of it, the St. Louis papers make the following report:

About eighteen months ago, Mr. H. T. Elliott established a commission house in Chicago for the purpose of handling grain and produce for the Patrons of Husbandry, and a little later another company was formed for handling of live stock in the same interest. For the first five or six months business was done by either concern, but after the matter had become sufficiently advertised, and it became known that the business firms were able, and were organized to handle the business of the Patrons, the $5,000 and $2200,000 respectively, the latter were extensively patronized. The latter business firm in each of the following cities: San Francisco, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and Wheeling. The Chicago firm is now a similar business for Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa, Northern Missouri, Wisconsin, and Illinois. It has the best developed system, and will serve its workings therefrom illustrate what is proposed for the whole country. The by-laws have a State Board, and are more than thirty grain-elevators owned by local organizations, and run by a salaried Superintendent. Grain and other produce delivered to these elevators is shipped directly to the market, without passing through the hands of two or three sets of middlemen, and the producer receives the full market value of his stuff, minus the commission of but one set of merchants. Likewise in the purchase of supplies, he is enabled to obtain all the necessaries and some of the luxuries at wholesale prices. A strictly cash business is done, and that contributes largely to the success of the enterprise. The officers of the State Agents will be sure to be selected from those who have acted well their parts.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, some with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy 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 removed, thereby instituting 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 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. HAMILIN, Odell Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce:—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for." feb3

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 D. Henry, New York, sole agent. Sold by all druggists. feb2

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the powers of sale in several mortgages executed by W. W. Donaldson, viz: to George H. Holmes, on 1st August, 1868; to A. St. Clayton and C. T. Barker, on 23d August, 1868, and to R. J. Tyson, administrator, &c., 28th October, 1868, all which mortgages are duly recorded and are now held by the undersigned, we will sell at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, on

MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF MAY, 1874,

the following real estate, to-wit: Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 6, in Square 4 (four) in that part of the city formerly known as East Alabama, but now one-third interest in these lots, which was conveyed to S. D. Hubbard, jr., will be reserved from sale until it is ascertained whether the other mortgaged property and the money arising from it, will pay the balance of debts to which the whole is liable; and if they do not, said one-third will be immediately sold. Also, Lots 1 and 7 in Square eighteen (18), in the city of Montgomery, fronting on or near the public warf; also, Square No. 1, being an irregular square between Whitside's residence, in said city of Montgomery, and Blackstone's residence, in said city, Lots No. 5, and 8, fronting on Commerce street, and No. 6, 7 and 8, fronting on Washington street, in square 3, and Lots 2 and 9 in said Square 3 except 40 feet off of the northern part of said lots 2 and 9. Also, Lots No. 2 in square 4, fronting on Washington street, and No. 8 in Square 5, fronting on Commerce street, and lots 2 and 9 in said Square 2, except 40 feet off of the northern part of said lots 2 and 9. Also, the NE qr of S 7, T 20, R 18, in said county of Montgomery, Ala. Also, an undivided 1-6th interest in the following lands, lying in the counties of Jefferson and Shelby, in said State: SE qr of SW qr, SE qr of NE qr, S 32, T 17, R 2 west—37 50-100 acres; W hf of SW qr, SE qr of SE qr, S 10, T 20, R 3 west—120 1-4-100 acres; NW qr of NW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SE qr of NE qr, S 30, T 20, R 3 west—279 1-4-100 acres; S 32, T 19, R 2 west—64 60-100 acres; NW qr of NW qr, E hf of NW qr, NE qr of SW qr, W hf of SE qr and NE qr of SE qr, S 32, T 20, R 3 west—159 60-100 acres; W hf of NE qr and N hf of SE qr, S 6, T 21, R 3 west—53 1-100 acres; SW qr, NE qr, SE qr of NW qr and N hf of SE qr, S 18, T 18, R 3 west—140 acres; S hf, SW qr of NW qr and SE qr of NE qr, S 5, T 20, R 4 west—363 45-100 acres; and NE qr of NE qr, S 8, T 20, R 3 west—40 1-4-100 acres. Also, 450 shares of Railroad Stock in South & North Alabama Railroad Company and 100 shares of stock in Red Mountain Iron and Coal Company. These lands are very valuable, because of the immense beds of Iron Ore upon them, and the lots are amongst the most desirable in the city of Montgomery, lying near the wharf and railroad depot.

Terms of sale Cash; but an arrangement will be made, if desired, by which purchasers may obtain time on a part of

Advertiser and Mail.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

What Does it Mean?

Two or three days ago, we saw what seemed to be an interminable exposition in Mr. BINGHAM's paper, on the subject of his having been snubbed by the Washington Administration. It appeared to us from the few sentences we casually read, that he had been, as it were, stripped of his political epaulets as "the official organ of the United States," which the ambitious little man claimed to be, in point of party rank, by virtue of a small job of public printing occasionally thrown to him by some department of the Government. The purport of Mr. BINGHAM's lengthy observations appears to be that he had been incontinently, but most unjustly and unqualifiedly, dismissed from his honorable position as "the official organ of the United States," and that Mr. WHITE, of Dallas, had improperly procured his disgrace in the premises, by persuading his radical colleagues (all except the faithful and intelligent RAPIER) that there were two other deserving radical papers in the State to which the printing patronage should be given in preference to the impecunious Treasurer's own organ! Well, Mr. WHITE succeeded in his views as is admitted, and if so how does it happen that the Treasurer's organ still flies the old title and boasts of the old rank? Is not this a pitiable exhibition of bad taste and temper? Is it not, in fact, a stale and impotent refusal to acknowledge its subordination to its Huntsville and Selma superiors? This sort of thing will not do, Mr. BINGHAM!

Chief-Justice Waite a Copper-head.

The papers bring out an interesting circumstance connected with the appointment of Chief-Justice Waite. It seems that he was first nominated by S. L. Barlow, of this city, some six months ago, and that in appointing him President Grant has followed Mr. Barlow's advice. There is nothing wrong in this; and indeed it might be well for Gen. Grant and for the country if he would oftener draw counsel from the same source; but the fact tends to strengthen the belief that in 1864 Mr. Waite voted for McClellan. We dare say such was the case. We suppose that it is indisputable that not long before the election he was in full sympathy with a most estimable class of men then known as Copperheads, who, while they believed in maintaining the integrity of the country, strongly disapproved of many measures which Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Stanton were then putting in force. These measures were freely denounced at the time by such men as Mr. Barlow, Judge Thurman, the present Senator from Ohio, Judge Black of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Seymour, of New York; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, Mr. Waite at that time shared their views, and was perhaps even more extreme in his feelings than some of them. This makes it all the more remarkable that he should have been appointed Chief Justice on the suggestion of Mr. Barlow, and that Mr. Thurman should have been the principal advocate of his confirmation in the Senate.—*New York Sun.*

Our impression is that Mr. WAITE was an original Republican, so-called, and that he voted for LINCOLN against DOUGLAS, in 1860. We further believe that being a good lawyer, he became offended at the lawless doings of SEWARD, THAD. STEVENS, and the Radical leaders during the war, and finally became so disgusted at the violence of the tyrants of the day, that he supported Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency in 1864, with the hope of bringing the long and wearying war to a close. But while this part of his history was known to Judge THURMAN, Mr. BARLOW and other leading Democrats, he is also a personal and political friend of Gov. MORTON. We have no doubt that the Democrats in the Senate are perfectly satisfied he is no Radical fanatic, but on the contrary, ready to sustain Gen. GRANT in his new conservative role. Certainly the chance of the safety of the country—it will be a close scrape should it be saved—is improving, with President GRANT resolving to suppress extreme RaWcalism, and with the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court ready to back the Executive in his patriotic design, with the powerful assistance of the Judiciary.

Gen. Grant, the Republican Party, and the Presidential Succession.

We do not know that the ADVERTISER can do better this morning than to republish for the instruction of our readers the following lengthy extract from the leading editorial of the New York *Herald*, under the above caption. It will be seen to be, in effect, a reflection of our own opinions heretofore expressed on this subject, and foreshadows the disruption of the radical party, and the defeat of its extreme policy of lawlessness and tyranny heretofore practiced in the South. The *Herald* says:

Since the reactionary State elections of last October and November there has been a marked decline in the relations of unity, confidence and harmonious co-operation which previously existed between the administration and the ruling chiefs of the republican party. The general results of those elections disclosed such unexpected reductions in the republican vote, from the outlet of the Hudson to the head springs of the Mississippi, such a prevailing spirit of apathy or discord or mutiny in the Republican camp, such startling indications of a great impending political reaction as to be noted among the remarkable events of the dying year in the late annual Message of the President to Congress.

This warning of the Message has been followed by General Grant with the absolute abandonment of the radical policy of a military regulation of the local affairs of the reconstructed Southern States. According to the example of military intervention in support of Kellogg in Louisiana, Davis of Texas, with a convenient decision from the Supreme Court of his State in his favor as Governor had reason to believe that his application to the President for a detachment of the United States army to maintain him in his office would be answered with the advance of a squadron of cavalry; a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery upon the headquarters of the presuming posse of democratic State officers elect assembled at Austin. But, to the consternation of Davis, General Grant advises him to submit to the will of the people; and, in answer to a second appeal for martial law in his behalf, the unfortunate Davis is flatly told that he has no case and that his request cannot be granted. This is equivalent to a proclamation from the President that he will pursue no further the profitless and disastrous radical policy of armed intervention in the settlement of the contested elections of the Southern States. Having thus crossed the Rubicon, General Grant has no further interest in the maintenance of the Kellogg usurpation in Louisiana. Mr. Morton has dropped the *prima facie* case of Pinchback as claimant for a seat in the Senate, and if Governor Kellogg is not to be tried by a new State election he must, at least, hereafter take care of himself. These Louisiana usurpers are among the monstrosities and dead weights of the Republican party, of which, in the opinion of General Grant, the party cannot be too soon relieved. He has had enough of them, and will no more be troubled by them, be the consequences what they may to the "carpet-baggers" or to the Republican party in the Southern States.

In this important matter General Grant, in his quiet way, has assumed the responsibility of acting upon his own judgment, as in his several nominations for Chief Justice. His emphatic rebuff to Davis, of Texas, was doubtless as much a surprise to the republican magnates of the Senate as was his nomination of Cushing for "the highest judicial office in the government" after his confirmation as Minister to Spain. He does not seek a conflict with the Senate in its official capacity, but he will not recognize the Senate as a party machine. He lost nothing of the popular confidence from the Senatorial bolt against him of 1872, and he, perhaps, fears nothing for any combination that may be organized against him for 1876. Whether he contemplates a third term or the naming of his successor, or a retirement from the field and the position of a neutral in reference to the republican nominating convention of 1876, we do not know. It is apparent, however, that since the State elections of last autumn the opinion has been gaining strength that General Grant will not by the republican candidate for the Presidential succession; that the Republican managers are casting about for a new man; the numerous aspirants for the prize in both houses of Congress have already been discovered; that the President comprehends the situation; that, having fulfilled his engagements with his party, and that, as the party itself is in process of dissolution, he is free to pursue his own course henceforward, and will so pursue it, regardless of party instructions and solely in view of a good record for his administration in the judgment of an intelligent people.

What the Government Loses by Clews & Co.

It so happened that the Navy Department had no balance in CLEWS hands, although he was the disbursing Agent of this Department. But the State Department was less lucky, and was caught with a considerable balance in the hands of the broken Company. The State Department balance amounted to $250,000, all of which large sum it will probably lose.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

ROBESON ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary Robeson appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning for the purpose of making suggestions relative to the different measures before Congress affecting the navy, and principally to give his views with reference to the bill to encourage the establishment of public marine schools for the instruction of young men in nautical science. The committee agreed to report the bill with amendments perfecting its details.

LOOKING UP PAYMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.

The War Department has prepared a statement in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, showing that from April 12, '61, to August 20, '66, during the late war, the disbursements by army paymasters were one thousand and ninety-four and a half million dollars. The whole number of paymasters employed was 541. The number whose accounts are closed 386, and open 155, with cash balances unpaid amounting to $768,206. Many of these balances are in suit. Others are considered worthless, and a few are to be collected by note. Major Isaac N. Cook is set down as owing $151,117, which he lost gambling in Cincinnati during the war.

Outstanding legal tenders, $381,483,627.

CONCERNING ILLICIT TRAFFIC WITH INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the House of Representatives proposed amendments to the Indian intercourse act of 1835, designed to secure Indians in every locality against liquor traffic. It provides heavy penalties against any person including Indians, who shall sell, or change, give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquors or wine to an Indian, under charge of an Indian superintendent or Indian agent, or any Indian not a citizen of the United States, within such jurisdiction.

General Harney, whose name was such a terror to hostile Indians years ago, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and was asked to give his views in reference to Indian matters. He gave it as his opinion, that if the Indians were treated fairly, there would never be any difficulty with them. He had known but two instances in which they had ever violated the treaty stipulations, and in these two instances the Indians were to be executed. The treaties had grown old before they were sought to be enforced by the Government, and the chiefs and head men who had made them were all dead. Troubles with Indians were principally caused by fraudulent agents and by whiskey dealers. He had never known an agent who had not grown rich in office except one. On being asked how a whisky seller could be suppressed, he answered, without hesitation, that they should be hanged or shot by the nearest military officer. He would have the officer take that responsibility. He was decidedly of opinion that the management of Indians would be much more efficiently and honestly conducted by army officers than by civilians, unless army officers had changed very much since he knew them.

Taking the Other Hand.

On a lovely day in the commencement of spring, a young lady who had been anxiously watching for some weeks by the sick bed of her mother, went out to take a little exercise and enjoy the fresh air, for her heart was full of anxiety and sorrow.

After strolling some distance, she came to a ropewalk, and, being familiar with the place, she entered. At the end of the building she saw a little boy turning a large wheel. Thinking this too laborious employment for such a mere child, she said to him as she approached:

"Who sent you to this place?"

"Nobody, ma'am; I came myself."

"Do you get pay for your labor?"

"Indeed I do. I get ninepence a day."

"What do you want with the money?"

"Oh, mother gets it all."

"You give nothing to your father, then?"

"I have no father, ma'am."

"Do you like this work?"

"Oh, well enough, ma'am! but if I did not like it I should still do it, that I might get money for mother."

"How long do you work in the day?"

"From nine till twelve in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon."

"How old are you?"

"Almost nine."

"Do you get tired of this great wheel?"

"Yes, sometimes, ma'am."

"And what do you do then?"

"Why, ma'am, I take the other hand."

The lady gave him a piece of money. "Is this for mother, ma'am?" asked the well pleased urchin.

"No, no; it is for yourself, because you are a good little boy."

"Thank you kindly, ma'am," returned he, smiling; "mother will be so proud and so happy."

The young lady departed, and returned home strengthened in her devotion to duty, and instructed in true, practical philosophy, by the words and example of a mere child.

"The next time duty seems hard to me," said the lady to herself, "I will imitate this little boy, and take the other hand.

MYSTERY ON MYSTERY.

Supposed Abduction of a Young Lady of Good Family From a Bal Masque.

From the Memphis Appeal, 31.

Among the many visitors at the Confederate Relief Association ball at the Exposition last Thursday night was a certain gentleman who was accompanied by his wife and her sister, a beautiful young lady. The latter was dressed in costume, and owing to her many agreeable social qualities, had quite a number of admirers. She was visiting the city, and the masquerade ball proved more interesting to her than to most ladies. Time sped quickly by, and the young lady became so much enthused that she begged her brother-in-law to let her remain longer. As a nice young man promised to take her home at the proper hour, the brother-in-law granted her request, and then left with his wife for home. The parlor lights were left burning, and as the young lady did not return after the lapse of several hours, her sister and brother-in-law became alarmed. Hours passed by, and day dawned, but the young lady had not returned. That was at first but a faint fear or a natural anxiety had now become a painful reality. She was missing, and her brother-in-law since then has searched in vain to find out some trace that might lead to her discovery. The very fact that a young lady should disappear mysteriously from the sight of her friends and relatives in this city is enough to create some excitement and cause no little comment. It is whispered that this young lady, being fatigued by dancing was induced to drink a glass of wine. Whether the wine was too strong for her nerves, or drugged, it is not, perhaps, known. She drank, and was soon in the hands of the tempter, who bore away his prize beyond the reach of her friends and kindred. It is believed she is somewhere in this city, and there are vague rumors that a young man will be arrested to-day for her abduction. The affair is a terrible one, and will shock the entire community. The young ladys parents reside in Shelby County, and, we understand, have not yet heard of their daughter's mysterious disappearance. They young lady is of excellent family, is quite beautiful, and was very much admired.

Guy Fawkes Redivivus.

New Orleans has had another sensation. One Thomas King, of Plaquemines parish, steps to the front as Guy Fawkes the second. On Saturday last he entered the Senate Chamber with a keg of powder under his cloak, and finding all serene, made preparations to send Mechanics' Institute sailing through the air, and its legislative inmates shriftless to the d—l. Depositing the keg under his chair, he watched the debates attentively for a while, and then struck a match. Slowly the flame neared the fearful volcano, a moment more—but King proposed and, in this instance two Senators disposed. Seizing him they averted their terrible retribution, and saved Kellogg's Legislature. It is useless to add "there was no small stir" in the Senate Chamber.

SELECTED DISPATCHES.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 5.

Judge Alfred Conkling is dead aged eighty-five.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.

A serious accident is reported on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, near Howard Illinois. No particulars.

FORESTVILLE, Feb. 5.

Collector Howard of this port has received orders from the Secretary of Treasury, to allow the landing of the Atlantic cable at Rye Beach, without the entering of the ships containing it at the Custom-house, as also to afford the enterprise all the aid at the disposal of the Government here.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 5.

M. Mehrs' grocery is burned. The inmates of the house were Mehr and his wife, six children his father-in-law and a bar-keeper, and of these only the father-in-law and two children escaped from the flames. Mehrs father-in-law was asleep in a room adjoining the smoke and heard cries; he called the bar-keeper who could not be awakened. Mrs. Mehr, he said, had rushed out of the house with two children, which she dropped, and returned twice to come forth again. As soon as possible search was made for the bodies, and all the missing ones were found. Mehr had his youngest child clasped tightly in his arms. The remains of all the victims were charred.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says the scientific medical commission from Philadelphia arrived at Mt. Airy on Saturday last. On Sunday a consultation was had with the wives of the Siamese Twins, which resulted in obtaining their consent to the proposition of the commission, on the condition and with the distinct understanding that the bodies should not be mutilated. The commission repaired to the cellar where the remains of the twins were, and after having opened the outer case removed the coffin to a room adjoining. The bodies were found to be in good order. Chang's features were partially distorted, but those of Eng were natural. The widows then entered the room, took a final farewell of the remains and left them to the doctors. A partial examination was then had, which was followed by a consultation. A partial embalment of the bodies was then performed, when they were once more covered and the coffin securely soldered in a tin box. This box, the commission placed in another box, and by the consent of the widows, removed to Mt. Airy for transportation to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Senate.—Carpenter introduced a bill to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, and said he would ask that it be printed and lie on the table for the present. Early next week he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill, and would then ask that it be referred. It was so ordered.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the protection and prosecution of works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Bill filed by Caleb Cushing against Mrs. Gaines estate says that February 1861 she entered into a contract with him to pay certain sums contingent on his success in prosecuting certain cases, expressed her satisfaction at the result and promised to comply with her contract. Under these judgments she recovered a large amount of property in New Orleans and damages against the parties, and by a compromise she has recovered other large amounts. He charges that by the express terms of the contracts he is entitled to a percent of all the property or damages recovered and she has refused or neglected to pay the same or account to him for his share except $600 paid his Attorney J. S. Whitaker in New Orleans. He further states that he has recovered a deed for 4122 acres and a patent and certificate for sixty-four thousand one hundred and one acres. He therefore prays for the statement of an account and that she may be decreed to pay such sums as may now be due and for any that may be made to discover what property she has recovered.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.

This was the second day's meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club. In the race for the Savannah Cup, Granger, Wanderer and Joe Johnson entered for a two mile dash. Joe balked at first. The half mile race with Granger and Wanderer was well contested, and won by Wanderer by a neck. Time, 3:43½. The second race, mile heats two straight, was won by Ortolan over twelve others and Lady Washington. Exciting race between two first—time 152½ and 151½. Attendance increasing. Sport fine—considerable on first race.

CHICAGO Feb. 6.

In the late accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, by which fifteen persons were injured, three of them seriously; the cars were thrown from the track and smashed to pieces. The passengers escaped by crawling through the windows and the wounded were rescued by the efforts of the unhurt passengers. Three passenger cars, one sleeping coach and one baggage car were burned, and all of the baggage lost. The express car and the caboose car at that end of the train only escaped destruction. It is impossible to give the names of the wounded at present.

RALEIGH, Feb. 6.

A bill passed the N. C. Senate to-day and will undoubtedly pass the House, authorizing the bonds of the State issued to aid in the construction of the North Carolina Railroad to be changed for the new six per cent. bonds at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar for both principal and interest. An ample tax is to be levied to meet the interest semi-annually and the coupons are made receivable for taxes. The dividends of the road are also pledged to the payment of the interest. The same bill directs the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to confer with other creditors of the State with a view of the re-organization of the entire State credit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

In the Senate, Merrimon presented a petition form citizens of Wilmington, N. C., and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, asking an appropriation of $350,000 to complete the improvements at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House.—This being private bill day a number of private bills were reported and acted on.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.

The full particulars of the burning of the Chris Mehrs' house and attending fatality show that four persons were burned to death, and several others were badly burned. Details show sufferings of the victims to have been horrible, there were when the fire broke out, about ten persons in the house.

Mrs. Mehrs seized two of the children and rushed through the flames and a boarder seized another of the children. Mr. Mehrs rushed out and seeing that some of his children were missing, again ran into the house and was not again seen alive. When found he had clasped in his arms three children who had been left behind. Four bodies were burned almost to a cinder. These four were the only persons burned to death. Most of the other persons were more or less burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

This evening two ballet dancers, Miss Hays and Miss Lee, attaches of Mortimer's Varieties Theatre, were badly burned. The former was in the green room before the curtain arose and her dress caught fire from the stove. She ran on the stage and the flames from her dress communicated to that of Miss Lee. Both were badly burned about their bodies, although the injuries it is believed, will not prove fatal.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rioting was general yesterday in Pottery District of Staffordshire. At Hatney there was a desperate fight between two mobs. One man was killed and many persons severely wounded. Among the injured are several special constables and policemen. At Turnstall the authorities closed all the public houses.

The mob seized the ballot box, which was re-captured by the police. Similar scenes were enacted at Longton and Burnsten.

Mayor of Wolverhampton and magistrate of South Staffordshire telegraphed late yesterday afternoon for military aid, asking for immediate dispatch of all available troops in Ireland.

The feeling runs high between Clerical and Nationalists parties, especially in Limerick.

Ashbury and Shutt, Conservatives, have been elected at Brighton, which was represented in the last Parliament by Fawcett and White, advanced Liberals. Fawcett yesterday stood at the bottom of the poll.

The polling in Manchester yesterday resulted in the election of two Conservatives, Jacob Bright and one of Sir Thomas Basely, Liberal. Jacob Bright stood at the bottom of the poll, and the Conservatives gain one seat.

The Liberals gain a seat at Blackburn, and the Conservatives hold their own at Salford.

ROME, Feb. 5.

General Delta Marmora, to-day requested permission to resign his seat in the chamber of Deputies, but the Chamber refused to accept his resignation and decided to grant him two months leave of absence.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 5.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Irwin started for Carbondale with Charles Wyatt, a negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. Ryan. A crowd was collecting at Carbondale with the intention of lynching the prisoner. Irwin left the cars behind Carbondale and took Wyatt to Murphisboro, county seat of Jackson county. To-night a crowd of 400 or 500 men visited the jail at Murphisboro, took forcible possession of the prisoner and hung him. Wyatt confessed his guilt before his death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Bowery and up-town cigar manufacturers at a secret meeting held tonight, resolved to rescind their action of last week in conceding to the demands of workmen in the cigar trade, an increase of one dollar per thousand. It has been discovered that a number of down-town manufacturers have held a secret understanding with their men to work for twenty-five per cent per thousand, by which means they were enabled to undersell uptown manufacturers. This action will undoubtedly lead to a general strike next week.

National Trotting Association adopted a rule to-night that where a horse which could have won was unfairly driven so as to lose, the heat shall be declared void and horse owner expelled from the association.

Amasa Sprague was re-elected President of the Trotting Turf Association last night, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Railroads to make arrangements to have men and horses transported at reduced rates.

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, Dallas, Henry, Lee, Montgomery, Pike and Russell, will commence on Monday, the 23rd day 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.

Clerk Supreme Court of Alabama.

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

Dec. 3-tf D. B. BOOTH.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER FOR 1874.

As many subscriptions to the ADVERTISER terminated with the year 1873, we take occasion to invite new subscriptions for the year 1874, not only those whose time have thus expired, but all other persons not already subscribers to come forward and enroll their names for the advertiser's campaign of 1874. The cash system, which has been adopted for the ADVERTISER, enables us to furnish the Weekly for a more fraction above the cost of white paper, and of the ink used in its publication. We think we are more reading 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 a comparison with any and all others without misgivings as to the verdict that any unprejudiced mind will render. We have made it our study to be useful to the farmer, merchant, editor, mechanic, lawyer and laborer that will read, and we doubt whether more is a man's time worth for twelve months than he has saved more than the price of it, through the instrumentality of more bits of information contained in it.

It is unnecessary to say that the ADVERTISER will be an unyielding advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Its consistent, undeviating record for nearly a half century, wise conservatism in politics, its constant, progressive spirit, and its unswerving adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, are the best guarantee that can be asked or given on this point. It will not oppose any measure which points to ultimate good, but it will oppose all such "progress" as that which, within the last fifteen years, has been inaugurated under the party of progress" so called, the first steps taken by the Country the less it will be called upon to repent in sackcloth and ashes, if not in blood and ashes, hereafter. 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 time which facilitates 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 misrule and 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. No man can 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 fray and ready to do manly service for 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 Amalekites. With the new year a great reduction is made in the price of the Weekly.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION CASH IN ADVANCE.

Daily per year	$10 00
Daily per six months	$5 00
Daily per three months	$2 50
WEEKLY.	
Single copies per year	$2 00
Single copy six months	$1 25
Clubs of ten one year	$17 50
Clubs of fifteen one year	$23 50

ADDRESS: ADVERTISER OFFICE, Montgomery, Alabama.

☞ LAWYER'S NOTICE.

JNO. GINDRAT WINTER, Attorney at Law, Office upstairs in building corner of Market and Court streets, room formerly occupied by W. U. Telegraph Company. Prompt attention to all business ensured. dec6dhm

SAM'L P. RICE. THOS. G. JONES. A. A. WILKY

RICE, JONES & WILEY,

ATTORNEYS at LAW,

NO. 16 PERRY STREET,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

OFFICE HOURS OF SAM'L P. RICE, from 9¾ to 11¾ o'clock, A. M., except during sessions of Court. January 1, 1873. dt

WILLIAM P. CHILTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

OFFICE—Same *formerly occupied* by Whiting, Chilton & Co., No. 21 Market street. nov30-tf

T. J. JUDGE. J. T. HOLTZCLAW

JUDGE & HOLTZCLAW,

CONTINUE TO PRACTICE LAW IN Copartnership, in Montgomery, Ala. Office No. 6 Perry street, where one or the other may at all times be found. December 3, 1873. dtf

J. A. ELMORE. W. A. GUNTER.
V. M. ELMORE. H. GUNTER.

ELMORE & CUNTER,

Attorneys at Law,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Office on Court Square, formerly occupied by Lehman, Durr & Co. nov25dtf

E. J. FITZPATRICK. R. D. RUGBLEY

FITZPATRICK & RUGELEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office on Washington street, near the Court House. dec26dhy

JOHN G. WINTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONTGOMERY. Office over Banking House of Josiah Morris' & Co

'MALLETT HOUSE,"

GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

THIS Hotel, situated in the business portion of the city, is still open for the accommodation of guests. Satisfaction always given. my25tf

ORANGE SEALS

AT

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

☞ SPECIMENS AND PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION. Address: J. R. MONTGOMERY, Montgomery Engraving Establishment, 38 Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn dec6dem

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order granted to me by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will, MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, SIX MULES, as the property of F. C. Pinkston, deceased. A. F. PINKSTON, jan17td Adm'r of F. C. Pinkston.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

—VIA—

ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA, G.A.,

—TO—

CHARLESTON,
COLUMBIA,
CHARLOTTE,
RALEIGH,
WILMINGTON,
WELDON,
RICHMOND,
WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA
AND NEW YORK

{RUNNING A}

DOUBLE DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN,

Connections by this line are most certain and sure at all Seasons. The EATING HOUSES on this line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for meals, and at regular hours. CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

THE QUICKEST TIME AND SURE CONNECTION, MADE BY THIS ROUTE

Passengers can purchase Through Ticket and have their Baggage Checked through from

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, COLUMBUS
AND ATLANTA

—TO—

RICHMOND, BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA,
AND NEW YORK.

FOUR DIFFERENT AND FIRST-CLAS ROUTES VIA AUGUSTA.

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS.

On all night trains, leaving Atlanta by this route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

SPLENDID LINE of STEAMSHIPS,

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

☞ THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS ☜ offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are unrivaled on the coast.

☞ Through Tickets on Sale at Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta, to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

HARDWARE.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

PLANTER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES At WARE & DAVIS' Feb. 22, 1871.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &C.

A Full Stock of

FRENCH CHINA,

Crockery and Glassware

AT LOW PRICES.

WARE & DAVIS.

STOVES.

Stewart, Charter Oak & Cottage Stoves

—FOR—

WOOD AND COAL.

Every Stove guaranteed, and as Low as any in the Market of Fine Quality.

WARE & DAVIS.

COTTON WAREHOUSE,

FARISS, PHILLIPS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS.

BIBB STREET,

Montgomery, Alabama.

OFFER to the public this season improved facilities for the storage of cotton—having made arrangements for a First-Class Fire-Proof Brick Warehouse, conveniently located to the business centre—do not hesitate to guarantee satisfaction.

We give special attention to the SALE OF COTTON, and GUARANTEE the HIGHEST ruling price as to GRADE on DAY of SALE.

Our stock of Bagging, Ties and Plantation Supplies, always complete.

OUR CHARGES.—Same as other first-class Warehouses in this city.

COMMISSIONS FOR SELLING, ONE DOLLAR PER BALE. We make liberal advances on cotton in store, or shipped to our friends in New York or New Orleans. August 19, 1873.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

W. B. VAIL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Fine Wines, Liquors & Fancy Groceries.

FOREIGN CONDIMENTS, TABLE DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, TEAS, ETC., ETC.

Nos. 70 & 72 Dauphin Street, Mobile Alabama. no30dem

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 Martha street, and Lot No. sixteen (16) 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. febdditwtw

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD

FOR REED ORGANS.

Price $2.50.

The immense sale of this favorite method may be ascribed not only to its thorough instructive course, accompanied with the needful scales, exercises and studies, but to its admirable collection of 120 pieces of the best Reed Organ music, adapted with exquisite taste and skill to the purposes of the work.

ORGAN AT HOME.

Its pages, of full Sheet Music size, are compactly filled with the most popular music of the day—Airs, Nocturnes, Marches, Waltzes, Reveries, Selections from Operas, &c., &c., 220 pieces in all, none difficult to play and all bright and pleasing.

Price, Bds $2 50, Cloth $3 00, Full Gilt $4 00.

Carhart's Melodeon Instructor, $1.50
Clarke's $1 Instructor for Reed Organs,
Winner's New School for Cabinet Organs, .75
Clarke's Reed Organ Companion, $2.00

Are all excellent and popular cheap books for Reed Instruments.

All Books sent, postpaid, for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

fedldtf

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

THE BEST ADVICE that can be given to persons suffering from Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaint, Constipation, Colic, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Disorder affecting the Stomach, the Liver, or Kidneys, is to tone the system, 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 changing diet or exposure. PRICE 25 cents a box. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Possesses qualities that no other Dye does. Its effects is instantaneous and 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. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which have a specific effect upon the Pulmonary organs, restoring the healthy portion of them. It delaches from the Bronchial or windpipe the irritating matter which accumulates, and assists them to throw it off, mitigates the pain, relists the progress of the disease, allays inflammation, removes the constriction of the chest.

The Proprietor of the Elegant Preparation are Demulcent, Nutritive, Balsamic, Healing and Soothing. It braces the nervous system, produces refreshing sleep and relieves pain and depression of spirits. It is pleasant to take, cannot disorder, and strengthens the Lungs to resist attacks in the future. It is the most valuable Lung Balsam ever offered to suffering humanity. PRICE OF THE EXPECTORANT Chest.

Price $1.00 a bottle, or six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists. Office 43 Cortlandt street, New York. feb2decod&why

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, I will on the 2d day of December, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, for Cash, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, between the hours of 12 CHE ON DAY OF MARCH, 1874, the following described lands belonging to the estate of W. G. Waller, deceased, to-wit: SW qr of the SW qr, the SE qr of the SW qr and the SW qr of the SE qr in section 29 township 17 range ship fifteen (5), Range eighteen (18), containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, and situate in said county in the State of Alabama. HARRIS GUNTER,
Adm'r of est. of W. G. Waller, dec'd.
Jan29dew

CHOICE FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—I have 2,500 Choice Fruit Trees, from the nursery of my father, Dr. Jno. Wilson, for sale, embracing Choice Varieties of Peaches, Apples, Nectarines and Plums. Leave your orders with R. W. OFFUTT, or apply at my residence on Mildred St.
Jan22dtf R. H. WILSON.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful Residence, with fine improvements and conveniences, eight acres of land, one lot, fine water (both cistern and well), good fruit, healthy locality. Any person needing such a place can be satisfied by applying to J. D. NIXON.

ALSO—

A year old pair of well-broke Kentucky Horses for sale. App. y to J. D. NIXON at THIS OFFICE. Jan27dhm

SANTA ROSA HOUSE,

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

MRS. ACKERMAN, (late of Selma) Proprietress. This Hotel is near the Rail Road Depot, and commands a fine view of the Bay and shipping.

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 4, 1873. dtf

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

J. W. HALE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST.

ALWAYS kept on hand, a large and complete stock of,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PURE LIQUORS,
(for medicinal purposes)
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,
ONION SETS,
GRASS SEED,
PAINTS AND OILS,
VARNISHES,

and everything else usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Manufacturer's for the just celebrated Millefleur, for the handkerchief

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night, by competent and experienced Druggists.

Montgomery, Ala., October 20, 1872. d&wsm

WATER METER

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

IRVINE, WALLACE & CO.,

(Successors to BLOUNT, WEATHERLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

(SIGN OF THE NEGRO AND MORTAR,)