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How Radical Rule Ruins Alabama.

The very first want of this State is good government. The party in power must be driven out before we can ever hope to rebuild the fallen temple of our former greatness. The body cannot be healthy, vigorous and strong so long as there is a canker eating at the source of life. The blood cannot be pure if fed from poisonous springs. The disease that affects us is radical—in every sense. It grows out of evil and corrupt government. It feeds on Radical successes. It grows worse with every triumph of Radical principles. This we have constantly maintained, and the facts developed by time only serve to strengthen the opinion. Here, for instance, is an extract from a letter received a day or two ago by a gentleman of this State from a citizen of New York, who owns "an Alabama plantation." A year ago the lands were assessed to "Owners Unknown." He sent money to pay the taxes. The money was paid to the Tax Collector, who gave his receipt therefor, describing the lands and acknowledging payment of all taxes due thereon. But notwithstanding all that, when the day of sale arrived, the lands of the New Yorker shared the fate of the rest. They were sold on the block and purchased by a private individual, out of whose hands they were finally redeemed at a cost nearly double the original taxes. This made the equivalent of three rates, paid on the same land, for one year's taxes!

When the owner in New York was informed of the sale of his lands notwithstanding the payment of the taxes, he wrote as follows to a friend in this State:

Dear Sir: I have, recently, had several interviews with several wealthy friends in regard to making up a party to purchase lands in the vicinity of ——— or in the Black Cotton Belt of Alabama, and the idea met with *very* favorable consideration and promised good results; but since the receipt of your letter I have made up my mind that I have all the land I want to own already, in a State or county where such frauds are perpetrated by "its Tax Rings." And I cannot advise any my friends to jeopordize their money there in any enterprize until your long suffering country is rid of the thieves and scoundrels who are now in possession of so many of your offices."

The writer knew that the officers of whom he complained were "dyed in the wool" radicals; and if he used rough language it is fair to presume that he did so to express exasperated feelings. But the point to which it is desired to direct the readers' attention is this:

I have all the land I want in a State or country where such frauds are perpetrated; and I cannot advise any of my friends to jeopardize their money there in any enterprise until your country is rid of the thieves and scoundrels who are now in possession of so many of your offices."

Here is the wrong, pointed out so plainly that there is no chance to misapprehend it. It remains for the sufferers of that wrong—the *people*—to apply the remedy. That remedy can only be made effective by being made thorough. To be made thorough there must be entire unity of action and purpose among all the friends of good government. To secure unity of aim and action individual ambitions must, everywhere and in every case, be held in strict subordination to the general weal. It was that rock upon which we split before. Let every Conservative see to it that no "slow moving finger" shall hereafter be pointed to him as the author of a whole State's woes.

A Slight Misapprehension.

The Birmingham *Independent* misapprehends the spirit and intention of the ADVERTISER on the subject of the late elections in Great Britain. There was no "gloating over" Conservative success, *per se*, but only in so far as that success checked the British tendency to Radical Revolutionary principles as exemplified in their full-blown lustre in these unfortunate United States. Of the various matters of internal policy, proposed or rejected by the GLADSTONE administration, not one word was said. But as the British papers showed that the Conservatives opposed the introduction of Radical theories in the British political system while the Liberals favored it, the ADVERTISER congratulated the people of both nationalities on the check that the elections had given that particular scheme. The strangling of that monster will have a purifying effect upon both parties and leave them all the better enabled to deal with the practical questions of the day. Times have changed in Great Britain since the Revolutionary war and parties have changed with them. They have changed since the youth of the editor of the Birmingham *Independent*, as he may have learned by looking as far back in history (nearer home) as the beginning of the year of grace 1861. We happen to know that gentlemen, who came hither from England Liberal in politics, are now rejoicing over the Liberal defeat on the sole and only ground of the Radical-revolutionary tendency before mentioned. It is also known that with respect to matters of home policy and the Government of Ireland there is not *more* than a mere *shade* of difference between Conservative and Liberal in British politics. The Conservatives advocated a more vigorous *foreign* policy and opposed Radicalism, and on these two main issues achieved their success.

A Humbug.

After all, Secretary RICHARDSON is an arrant humbug. He is worse today than BARNUM ever was. His February report claims a reduction of the national debt, during the month of January, of $1,845,000. Now let us see his official figures. On the 1st of January the principal of the public debt was $2,249,245,662. The Secretary paid $12,131,449 during the month. But the *interest* on the principal during that month was $13,509,451. So we find that instead of decreasing the debt he has not even paid the current interest on it by $1,378,000! This unpaid interest is, of course, a part of the debt, and must be added to the principal. This would make the public debt, on the 1st of February, $2,250,623,694, against $2,249,245,662 on the 1st of January. Call you that reduction? If so, a few more "reductions" will *reduce* the country to bankruptcy, if it is not in that state already. To carry it out for a period of ten years will be to swell the public debt to something over $5,000,000,000. Secretary RICHARDSON is a humbug!

Why are the Southern States Embarrassed?

It was said by the ADVERTISER on yesterday that if the Southern States had been left free to manage their own internal affairs, without vicious inter meddling or dictation from without there would have been no occasion for the various propositions to compromise State debts which are now coming up from almost all quarters. In proof of this assertion it is only necessary to point the reader to the State of Kentucky. Of all the States of the South this was the only one so fortunate as to escape all experience of carpet-bag domination. WELLS, and his coadjutors, ruined Virginia; HOLDEN, and his carpet-bag allies, bankrupted North Carolina; ORR, MOSES and a locust swarm overran South Carolina.—The footprints of the BULLOCK are yet plainly visible in the fertile fields and green pastures of the Empire State of the South. The ordeal through which Alabama has partially passed, and in the midst of which she is yet struggling for life, needs not to be recalled. Mississippi stands forth before the world in the pitiable aspect of a State without any credit of any sort. Louisiana is worse off, by fifty per cent., than Alabama. Florida owes almost half as much as the beautiful little State would sell for at auction. Texas, which in 1861, was so entirely free from debt that her people paid next to no taxes, has a long account of several millions outstanding against her. Arkansas can borrow fifty cents, perhaps, in Wall Street by pledging her faith and credit to repay one hundred, with interest. Kentucky alone, of the entire Southern sisterhood, is free from debt, and Kentucky is the only State in which the carpet-bagger has not at some time since the war held complete control of the purse-strings. The Governor of that State not long ago issued his proclamation calling upon all holders of Kentucky bonds to present them for redemption, whether due or not, and the newspapers of that happy commonwealth spoke of it as "a new years' gift, of good omen to the State and her people." What Kentucky is, every other Southern State would have been but for the pernicious intermeddling of men who are now disposed to taunt them with their misfortunes.

Another Proposition of Compromise.

A few days ago the proposition submitted by North Carolina to her bond-holding creditors was commented on in this column. It now appears that the noble old State of Virginia, the Chevalier BAYARD of the Union, is preparing to follow the North Carolinian example. It is said that Gov. KEMPER will soon send in his message recommending the reduction of all classes of the present indebtedness of the State to one, and the issuance of bonds to cancel the same at the rate of one of the new for two of the old. These new bonds are to bear six per cent interest—equivalent to three per cent of the present debt—payable semi-annually. A committee will be proposed to lay all the facts of the case before the creditors of the State and compound the debts upon the principles of adjustment recommended.

But will the creditors accept the proffered compromise? As matters stand they get nothing. Their bonds are undergoing a daily depreciation. They could not sell them to-day for more than fifty cents in the dollar. The compromise offered them assures that amount and a prompt payment of the interest in addition. Taking this view of the case the creditors may agree to the adjustment—in which event half of a great burden will be lifted from the State at once. The other half can be managed without difficulty. Such a compromise might bear heavily upon innocent bondholders, but this is one of those cases in which the responsibility for the prime *cause* of the loss rests at other doors than ours. The losers need not shake their hoary locks at the Southern people. The greater part of the debt of Virginia, as also that of other Southern States, was imposed by men against whose promotion to power they struggled with an energy and a resolution that were characterized by the Radicals in the North as "contumacy" and "an evidence that the rebellious spirit had not been crushed out" But the army and navy of the United States, employed under and by virtue of the sanction of a majority of the Northern people expressed through the instrumentality of the ballot, aided by the disfranchisements visited upon ten per cent of the white voting population, overwhelmed our endeavors and installed in office the vampires who have ruined us. Bonds were voted in unstinted streams, and the monied men of the North unwisely invested their capital in them. The impoverished and *bedevilled* South became bankrupt and the Southern States, bond-holders and all are now involved in the general loss. We have no disposition to retort even well-remembered cruelty, but we *do* think that, in view of all the circumstances of the case, the holders of Southern securities should at least be willing to bear with equanimity their share, whatever that may be, of the disastrous consequences. The fault is none of ours, because if we had been left to manage our own affairs, free from all outside influences or dictation, there would have been no necessity for compromising debts which would have been freely paid, at maturity, to the uttermost farthing. Thus much it has been deemed necessary to say in vindication of the South and in order that her true people may not be visited with the undue obloquy calculated to arise, out of their painful situation.

The Army of Tennessee.

Rev. J. B. McFerrin, a distinguished Divine of Nashville, Tennessee, and one who did great service in the Confederate Army during the late war, publishes the following letter, which will be read with pleasure by the patrons of the ADVERTISER.

I have been solicited, from time to time, by many friends, to write a history of the work of grace in the "Army of Tennessee," with accompanying incidents, during the progress of the late war between the United States and the "Confederate States.' I have gained the consent of my mind, after much hesitation, to comply with the urgent request of those who feel an interest in such a production. To make the work as complete as possible I ask my friends, and especially all the chaplains and missionaries who were in the service, to give such items as they may judge will be interesting to the Christian public. Incidents, anecdotes and facts will be gladly received. Let all communications state in whose command and in what division of the army the writer served. Please write without delay. Address

J. B. MCFERRIN,
Nashville, Tenn.

The State Press.

The Moulton *Advertiser* is gratified to mark the public favor with which the nomination of Hon. Geo. S. Houston for Governor is received by the press and people of the State. On this theme the *Advertiser* indulges the following comment:

"The Old Ship of State," has well nigh been stranded upon the shoals and quicksands of Radical ignorance and stupidity, and in order to rescue her from her perilous condition and bring her safely back to smooth seas and prosperous gales, we must put upon her decks a skillful and experienced commander—one whose ability is equal to the emergency and the demands of the hour. In Hon. Geo. S. Houston, the people will find all the elements that go to make up the man that the desperate state of affairs now call for. Cool, clear headed, eminently qualified and conservative—of large experience, and enjoying the love and confidence of the people—he is emphatically the man for the hour and the occasion.

The *Advertiser* also places in nomination the name of the gallant H. C. SPEAKE of Lawrence, for Representative in Congress from that district.

The Selma *Times* devotes all its available space to news, telegraphic and otherwise.

The Marengo *News-Journal*, referring to the preference expressed by several papers for Col. C. C. LANGDON of Mobile as the Democratic and Conservative candidate for Governor of Alabama, says:

Our personal preference as between Col. L., and Gen. Houston, would be for the former. But it is plain that expediency and availability point to Gen. H., as the right man for the place and the occasion. If Col. Langdon would consent to a sacrifice and accept the second place on the ticket, the Conservative power would be invincible.

With respect to national party politics, the same paper contains the following stirring and hope-inspiring article:

The "dead Democracy" is again stirring its huge limbs to break the cerements of political interment. Like the giant Antæus, it will show, in the Congressional elections of next fall, that it has renewed its vigor through temporary defeat, and that it can bring power enough into the field to sweep the corrupt Radical majority from the halls of Congress* * * The times are pregnant with signs that foretell a Conservative triumph and a glorious issue for the nation out of the mire into which it has been plunged by an unfaithful administration. Energy and judicious nominations will certainly bring success to the Conservatives.

To every word of which every patriotic heart will breath forth a deep, soulfelt amen!

The Clayton *Courier* surrenders its editorial space to an extract from the *Argus* and a communication of a Patron of Husbandry on the Grange movement. These we reserve for "the Granger's Column."

The Mobile *Graphic* "represents no partizan combination but utters the sentiments of its editorial writers who are independent of all politicians and who are determined to do what they can to advance the material prosperity of Mobile. It is their intention to divert attention from politics to business." This is beginning work with the cart in front of the horse. The *Graphic* is like a quack doctor who warrants the cure of some constitutional disease by the application of a plaster to the patient's breeches pocket. Its intentions are doubtless good, but its practice is decidedly faulty.

The Mobile *Register* discusses "home affairs" with its acoustomed zeal and ability. Those two resolutions of the citizens meeting which relate to the refusal of the citizens to receive city money or pay city taxes to J. Lee Hamilton, usurping tax collector, are treated with an eye single to the best interests of all classes of society in that city. The *Register* thinks that:

For the effective execution of the measures already adopted, there should be concert of action and intelligent organization. The Usurpation will, no doubt, endeavor to enforce the collection of taxes and license fees. It will not do to permit one or two individuals—individuals who will probably be selected and pounced upon for the very weakness of their means of resistance to fight the battle, unaided. It is a common cause, and requires community and concert in maintaining it. The plan of defence ought to be adopted and organized at once.

The late meeting of citizens was adjourned subject to the call of its President. To us, it seems important that it should be reassembled, and that very speedily, for the purpose of organizing measures of permanent defence, or else that some other action should be promptly taken for the accomplishment of the same object.

As usual the *Register* is right, The old fable of the bulls in the pasture, who fed in safety so long as they presented *chevaux de frize* of horns to the enemy, but who fell a prey to the spoiler when disasters arose is as true to-day as it was in the days of Æsop.

The Mobile *Register* of Monday evening says:

The Hon. Adam C. Felder, this morning, rendered a decision which, though in keeping with his partisan action from the beginning, capped the climax of judicial tyranny, and enacted a tragic burlesque of that equity which has heretofore been supposed to be entitled to consideration in a Chancery Court.

It will be remembered that on last Friday the Chancellor asked counsel if they desired to make any arguments on Mr. Reid's answer to the alleged contempt, and referred hearing the arguments until Saturday. On Saturday morning he again passed the case over without action.

This morning he called the case, and refusing to hear a word of argument from counsel, arbitrarily inflicted a fine of $50 upon Mr. Reid, and another fine of $50 upon Peter Hamilton, Esq., for advising, as counsel, the course he had pursued. The feeling that this was a disgrace upon the Court is probably incorrect. It would be difficult to say what would disgrace such a Court.

Pile it on, Chancellor; rub it in. The people will stand it—perhaps.

South Carolina Redivivus.

A South Carolina correspondent writes to the Augusta *Chronicle* as follows:

The fiat has gone forth that South Carolina shall not be Africanized. The joyful echo reverberates from the shores of Continental Europe across the green fields of merry Old England, and is wafted with increased volume from the shores of the Emerald Isle across the bleak Atlantic, until it strikes upon the ears of the oppressed and poverty stricken sons of dear old Carolina. There is many a Carolinian heart that would throb with renewed vigor if it only knew it would live to see the day when the solid black thirty thousand majority which grinds us in the dust is annihilated before the steady tramp of European immigration. God speed the day! God help our people!

A Washington letter calls attention to the fact that not a dollar has ever been missing from the department of the Comptroller of the Currency, where ladies exclusively are employed as clerks.

In Washington there are 1,000 enlisted men employed as servants about the houses of officials, notwithstanding more troops are needed to defend the Indian frontier.

A Very Humble Christian.

The honor and dignity, as also the more material interests of the United States, in Bogota S. A. are confided to the keeping of one SCRUGGS, well known in Georgia as a third rate Radical politician and former editor of the Atlanta *Era*. SCRUGGS is one of those Costards—those "unlettered, small-knowing souls"—who discard the wise advice to do, when in Rome, as the Romans do, and who believe that the sun rises and sets for no other purpose than to serve as a candle for the universal Yankee nation. He thinks it derogatory to his dignity to "accept the situation" where thrift may not "follow fawning." The Bogotans have a custom of doffing their hats to a passing religious procession. To refuse this slight tribute of respect is regarded by them as a contempt of their religion. But SCRUGGS was not made of yielding clay. A procession passed; and while all other persons of respectability, whether of character or position, doffed their tiles in mute respect or reverence SCRUGGS alone, like FITZ JAMES in Stirling court, wore sword and plume.

"To him each lady's look was cast,
On him each courtier's eye was bent,"

As were also the eyes of divers small boys, who, not having the fear of the outraged American eagle before those eyes, did then and there, of their malice prepense and aforethought, proceed to pelt the aforesaid SCRUGGS with pebbles, stones, fragments of paving stone and other carnal and dangerous weapons. But still he refused to pay homage to the "scarlet woman." He clapped the beaver more firmly on his classic brow and glared back the daggers he dared not use—something after the manner of those elderly British spinsters who annually win renown for their country in continental cathedrals by the serene sense of superiority with which they test the material of the sacred images with the feruled ends of their blue alpaca parasols. But in spite of his obduracy and in defiance of his frowns, the missiles continued to fly until the titled hero was forced to beat a retreat. And now he doubtless feels that the flag has been outraged and that a man-of-war should be sent to South America and hauled over the Andean barrier to wipe out the disgrace, as the disgrace of the Virginius was wiped out.

If such men as this SCRUGGS are to be sent abroad as the representatives of the honor and interests, and the exponents of the civilization and refinement, of the United States how many years will roll away before the very name of Republican institutions will become a by-word of reproach in all enlightened countries? But so long as there are Southern renegades and adventurers to reward, and Southern majorities to keep them in merited obscurity at home, so long will just such characters be called upon to disgrace and dishonor the American name in trans-atlantic and Southern American countries. From these premises the inference is unavoidable that the success of Republican principles among other nationalities, no less than the fair fame of the American people, demands that the party now in power should be spurned from office by an outraged and justly indignant people.

"Sold Out."

The "Grangers" and their Democratic and other allies in the Iowa Legislature have been sold out on a compromise effected with the Radicals by which the latter secured the Speakership. By the terms of the agreement the anti-monopolists conceded the Radicals the Speakership on the condition that they should be allowed to select the subordinate officers and that the standing Committees should be evenly divided, except in the case of Committees of Investigation of which the anti-monopolists should have a majority of the members. But when yet was Radical faith ever kept when there was any partizan purpose to be subserved? The Radical Speaker was hardly warm in his seat before he violated the written pledge by appointing Radicals to the Chairmanship of all but two of the standing Committees including the deputy of the defaulting RANKIN, who was placed at the head of the committee on Ways and Means, and by packing the most important committees. He also attempted to pack the joint committee raised by the two Houses to investigate the facts and circumstances attending RANKIN's defalcation, but was eventually shamed out of it. The compromise was only entered into to avoid a deadlock in the wheels of government, and hence the anti-monopolists have some excuse for their conduct. But under ordinary circumstances the verdict of the country would have been: Served them right; they had no business to trust any such men!"

Hard to Please.

The Connecticut Democrats are a fastidious set. In their late platform or "declaration of principles," as they term it, they assert that "the procuring of money from a notoriously corrupt ring of Washington politicians for use in Connecticut, in controlling State elections, is so marked an evidence of political corruption that it deserves the severest rebuke," and have, actually, the hardihood to "call upon the people of that State, in the coming election, to enter such a protest against so gross an abuse of official trust as will secure punishment for the present and afford adequate protection for the future!" Well, some people *will* be hard to satisfy.

Texas and Louisiana.

Many of our planting friends, in view of the disasters that have befallen them in the past two or three years, are restless and manifest a disposition to try a new country. But according to Louisiana and Texas Exchanges there is as much complaint in those States as here. Let our friends try good old Alabama once more, and perhaps before the close of this year they will have occasion to rejoice that they do not leave their old homes and friends. The Shreveport *Telegram*, published in the midst of the garden portion of Louisiana, says:

The high rates paid for labor, the uncertainty and irregularity in prices, compel planters to rely, to a great extent, upon their merchants for the means to make a crop. But under the present system of planting all cotton, and buying corn from the West at $1 and $1.50 per bushel, and pork at $20 to $30 per barrel; planters will never be able to get out of their difficulties or reap the full benefit of their labors. Since the war there have been but few planters in the State of Louisiana who have even realized the legal rate of interest on the value of their property; and, in many cases, have found themselves at the end of the year without the means to repair the fences and buildings upon their places. The credit system as applied to the agricultural interests of Louisiana is a bad one, because it has had the effect of engendering extravagance and waste which might have been avoided.

However, under the embarrassed financial condition of the people, failure of the crops several seasons, and demoralized labor, it has been simply inevitable; and the lack of harmony and unanimity of action between planters in localities and sections will entirely preclude all hope of returning to a cash system and enjoying that feeling of serenity and independence which a man in debt or difficulties is unable to realize or hope for. Now is a good time for planters to join together and organize into associations and clubs, by means of which they can regulate the price of labor, and, by co-operation in many ways, save expenses, which individually they cannot avoid incurring; also adopt measures in regard to the proportion of crops to be planted. So long as cotton is raised for the sake of raising it, without taking into consideration the cost of production, our planters never can work themselves out of their difficulties, nor can they advance an inch on the road to prosperity while they continue to buy corn at three and four times above the price at which they can raise a better and healthier article at home.

The State Press.

The Hayneville *Examiner*, commenting on the negro exodus, says:

Our estimate of negro emigrants is not so high as that of some of our cotemporaries. The following figures we give with the belief that they present as near an estimate of the exodus as can be obtained at this time as well as the capacity of the different counties to encounter further drafts on the negro population:

Counties	Emigrants	Population
Barbour	100	17,165
Dallas	1,500	33,152
Greene	400	45,541
Hale	900	16,990
Lowndes	150	20,633
Montgomery	800	31,285
Marengo	1,500	20,058
Perry	1,500	17,835
Sumter	400	18,907
Wilcox	250	21,610
Other cen'l Co's,	500	50,000
Total	8,000	261,174

It is hardly probable, at this late day in the season, that many more will go. If we say 4,000 more will emigrate, the whole number will be only 12,000. And at the rate of 12,000 a year, the process of depletion could go on at the present rate for 10 or 12 years, and then leave us half the negro population. And in that 10 years many things might happen; among which the influx of a wealthy stream of white people may be numbered if it be known that the blacks are leaving.

It will be several years before Alabama will lose even a large fraction of her negro population. There will be ample time for planters to exchange their mules for brood mares, and to convert their broad acres into cattle ranches or peach orchards.

The Limestone *News*, whose Editor, Col. L. R. Davis, is mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination for that District says:

Let us organize, or forever hold our peace. Let the press speak out. While we would prefer the primary election system for Congress and county offices, we are ready to submit to any plan suggested by the State Executive Committee to secure organization. It is a notorious fact that every cardinal principle of our American system of Government has been violated by the Radical party, and the people call for men who dare reassert the personal freedom of man as against corporate power, and the political rights of man against organized despotism. This Radical party, by the means of its Banks and Bonds, and through the instrumentality of an unholy and cruel war, has subsidized to base purposes, the moral, social and political institutions of the country, that cannot be cured by any cowardly or time-serving expediency dodge. In the name of the people we expect to proclaim undying hostility to this party, that with its stealings, has bought pulpits to corrupt the people,—the press to delude them, and political power that it might enact prescriptive and tyrannical laws to oppress and deny justice.

The Huntsville *Democrat* is urging the use of a steam engine on the turnpike leading from Huntsville to Whitesburg. A meeting was recently held in Huntsville and a committee of five was appointed to consult with the Madison Turnpike Company on the subject of running a road engine over the pike. Prominent citizens are interesting themselves in the project.

The following is the main portion of the article of the Birmingham *Independent*, to which reference was made in this column a day or two ago:

If manufacturers of iron could grow wealthy in Pittsburg, where no iron ore existed, how much more profitable is its manufacture likely to become in this region where the cost of obtaining it is so trifling, where its quantity is inexhaustible, the cost of the ore delivered at the furnaces not being more than $2.50 per ton, whereas in Cleveland, Ohio, it is worth $10 per ton afloat, half a dollar per ton for hauling, and the cost of transportation by rail to its destination is to be afterwards added. Coal and limestone, requisite in producing iron, are likewise inexhaustible; the coal-fields of our State being calculated to yield thirty-two billions five hundred million (32,500,000,000) of tons, more than enough to supply the world at the present rate of consumption for two thousand years. It lies near the surface, and is of excellent quality. Experts, at the Pensacola (Fla.) Navy Yard, lately pronounced it equal to the best coal found on either hemisphere.

The Red Mountain, in close proximity to this city, is one solid mass of iron, the greatest in the world; it is 350 feet high and 50 miles in length, the largest, richest, and greatest deposit of iron ore in the known world.

Men, who understand the value of our coal and iron deposits assert that ere many years elapse, Alabama will produce annually more iron than Great Britain does now, and that empire supplies fourteen million (14,000,000) tons of pie iron. The cost of making pig iron in Pennsylvania is on an average $36 per ton, in our State it is about $16 per ton. Where crude iron can be made cheapest, there can be made cheapest, there can finished iron utensils be made cheapest, therefore the future iron manufacturers of this section can undersell the world in goods manufactured from iron.

The Birmingham *Daily News* is the title of a new candidate for the public approbation which appeared in our sister city on the 11th inst. It is edited by Mr. F. BORING TERRELL, formerly of the Tri-Weekly *Herald*, whose salutatory contains the following announcement:

In politics the *Daily News* will be Southern and Conservative; for, although we love the great Democratic party of the past—the party that has sent so many Presidents to the White House, and has numbered in its ranks some of the brightest names in American history—we love the South better still, and we have but little faith in the power of Bourbon Democracy to work any great good to the Southern people.

It is not quite certain that such epithets as "Bourbon Democracy" are calculated to produce that harmony and good feeling in the party on which alone success must depend. Some of the brightest intellects and best men of the opposition to Radicalism belong to the class described, or *intended*, to be described, by the *News* as "Bourbon." It may be wise policy to do this thing, but there is at least some doubt upon the subject; and just at this particular juncture we cannot afford to carry any *extra* risks. If these so-called, "Bourbon Democrats" were even worse than the *News* presupposes, it is undeniable that the ends they propose to accomplish are good. They are foes of Radicalism and willing to co-operate with all who agree with them on that cardinal point. Hence as before stated, we can see no occasion for indulging them with homilies on the "sins of the extremist." The South is engaged, at her very threshold, in a hand to hand conflict with numerous and powerful foes, and so long as her allies and friends stand by her side and deal blows upon the invaders of her peace it would ill become her wisdom to enquire whether they wear blue garments or gray.

The Mobile *Daily Graphic* discusses local matters, including city money, city taxes, etc.

The Mobile *Register* comments at some length on the late British elections. It says:

It is pretty well ascertained that the Conservatives have gained, or will have gained, a decided and significant victory over the so-called "Liberals" in the elections now in progress in Great Britain. This is not surprising. The English are an observant people, and when they see the results of republican institutions in Spain, France, and, above all, in this "Model Republic," they may very reasonably conclude that freedom is better than republicanism.

Time was when the sympathies of the people of this country, North and South, were almost universally with the Whigs or "Liberals" of Great Britain. That time is past, as far at least as the South is concerned. Four out of five of the thinking men of the "reconstructed" States would be Conservatives, if they were English. The successive acts of legislative, executive, and judicial tyranny, which have been exercised under the forms of republicanism, for some years past, have disgusted men with the very name, or with anything that savors of so prodigious a sham as it has proved in our own experience. We can only wonder that nations of intelligent and civilized people, like the French and Spanish, should have attempted, at this late day, to repeat the wretched experiment, or should hope to escape the calamities consequent upon its miserable failure.

These views agree so well with those heretofore expressed by the ADVERTISER that we neither change nor modify one single sentiment by endorsing them *in toto*.

The St. Clair *Ægis* with its usual sound sense and wise Conservatism thus discusses the subject of newspaper nominations.

We are for Major Cooper if, he is the nominee of the Democratic and Conservative Party for Governor otherwise we are for the nominee. We have declared a preference for no one.

This is a practical illustration of subordinating private preference to the general good. Either of the gentlemen thus far mentioned by the State press in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, would fill the chair of the Executive with distinguished honor, and the *Ægis* is therefore perfectly right, in our opinion, in the position it has assumed with respect thereto.

The Selma *Times* argues that no man can be elected Governor of Alabama who does not stand upon a platform of Repudiation of the "illegal, bribe-obtained, fraudulent bonds of the State." The *Times* continues:

The ignoring of this question will never carry the day, and the sooner the distinguished leaders who are supposed to shape the politics of the State and who talk "law and order" and "manufacture platforms" realize the fact, the sooner will enthusiasm seize the toiling tax payer, and good men be elected to office.

Per Contra, we extract the following direct and pointed remarks from the columns of the Conecuh-Escambia *Star*:

A majority of the newspapers in this State are very sensibly opposed to the repudiation of the State debt. The *Atlantonian* says that "the democratic party cannot afford to go before the people advocating repudiation of just debts." Exactly so. We have doubts—grave doubts—as to the success of the democratic party in the next election. *We must keep our forces marshalled, and give no countenance to bolters or middle men.*

The Troy *Messenger* accepts with marked favor the suggestion of a contemporary respecting the nomination of Col. W. H. BARNES for the office of Governor. Speaking of Col. B. the *Messenger* says:

He would be the right man in the right place, if elected to preside over Alabama. His career has been a success in life, the superior qualifications of the children he has reared to honorable positions, and his own sterling qualities of head and heart, combined, commend him to favorable notice.

The Conecuh-Escambia *Star* approves the suggestion of the Tuskaloosa *Blade* that Gen. D. W. MARTIN, of Conecuh, "is a suitable and deserving person for Lieutenant Governor of the State." Gen. MARTIN is the gentleman who was last year robbed of the seat in the State Senate (to which the people of his district had elected him) by the treachery of "Slippery Glass."

The "*Mountain Eagle*" regrets the Liberal defeat in England because the Liberal party in England is the counterpart of the Radical party in the United States, and contributions the Radicals in this State against "divided counsels."

The Talladega *Watchtower and Reporter* contrasts the conduct of the Liberal party in Great Britain with that of "its counterpart" in this country.—It says that the defeated party, did not cry treason, nor alloo fraud, nor ask for the Attorney General's opinion, nor call for bayonets to keep them in power. With due regard for the will of the people and a proper respect for the opinions of mankind, the great Premier, Mr. GLADSTONE, bowed to the expressed will of the people and gracefully retired." The *Watchtower* forgets that "progress" is not so mature in that benighted country as in this enlightened and free (?) Republic.

Let Alabamians Read and be Warned.

A great deal has been said about the relative economy with which Democratic and Republican States in the South are governed. In such questions general statements carry with them but little weight. Figures like those given in the annual message of Governor Smith, of Georgia, show best the difference between honesty and rascality. Three lines are enough:

	Georgia	So. Ca.
Legislative expenses for 1873	$100,000	$291,339
Printing of 1873	20,000	450,000
State tax of 1874	4½ mills	12 mills.

The Great Democratic State of Georgia, with taxable property valued at $350,000,000, will only spend $2,722,856 this year, which includes the sum of $823,460 devoted to the payment of the public debt and interest. Robber-ridden South Carolina, with taxable property not worth much more than $100,000,000, is taxed this year to the amount of three millions of dollars, of which amount $176,956 is promised to be paid out in interest, if the holders of the State bonds will consent to give up fifty per cent. of the principal of their securities. The bonds of Democratic Georgia were readily negotiated last year at par. The bonds of South Carolina, with three years' overdue interest on them, sell at ten cents on the dollar. Again, it is said that a Democratic State will not educate the poor. The State of Georgia appropriates $250,000 to the free schools, and pays the money. This supports the schools for three months. Whatever else is required must be, and is, raised by local taxation. One more comparison between Democratic honesty and ring-rule extravagance and rascality! The Georgia University costs $32,060 a year, and three hundred and eighteen students matriculated in 1873. It received $10,540 from tuition fees, and $10,224 from interest on the Agricultural Land scrip fund. All that the State was required to give was $8,000. The South Carolina University has no students, save a few colored men, the Agricultural Land Scrip has been sold, and not a dollar has accrued therefrom to the State, and $50,000 are demanded for the support of the University for the present year.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

The Women's Whiskey War.

The women of Ohio have inaugurated a singular system of warfare upon the rum shops of that State. They organize prayer meetings,—*in* the bar-rooms if permitted, just outside of them if not—and sing and pray away until they waft them out of existence. In one place they have erected a tabernacle on wheels—something like a peripatetic daguerrean gallery—and haul it around to the bar-room door and sail in. This curious persecution has thus far been very successful. In Franklin and two or three other towns there has been a complete overthrow of all the rum shops. Occasionally they encounter a tough old sinner who shows fight. One of this class sued out an injunction against his persecutors who were commanded to abstain from singing and praying, under the usual penalties. The bar-keepers would not object so seriously to their proceedings if they would only observe seasonable hours. But they do nothing of the kind. They go in at early morn and hang on until late at night and that makes the fun a little monotonous.—In order to show to what an extent the thing is carried we append two or three dispatches, taken at random from the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

FRANKLIN, O., Feb. 3.

The war on the saloons still goes on with even more determination and interest than heretofore. Success has attended the effort to such an extent, that in a few days, we hope to note the closing of the last drinking saloon. On commencing their work for last week, the ladies directed nearly all their efforts against one saloon, kept by Mr. Webber. Nobly and bravely did they stick to their post, from early dawn until late at night, watching and praying in front of the saloon, (he would not allow them inside,) from Monday morning until Saturday evening. Finally he "came to time" and signed the pledge never to engage in the business again in this place.

The committee then presented the pledge to a Mr. Spader, who also signed. After signing the pledge Webber opened his doors and invited the ladies in, and they held a general prayer meeting.

HILLSBORO, O., Feb. 3. 1874.

Last Saturday afternoon, eighty-three ladies took possession of the "tabernacle" which had been hastily prepared for them, during which the store, and continued there until late in the evening, singing and praying.

LONDON, Feb. 3. 1874.

The ladies called on our druggists, and without hesitation they signed the pledge and entered heartily upon the work. The dealers, of whom there are twenty-five or thirty, have not yet yielded, though they are visited daily by from fifty to one hundred ladies. On Wednesday evening an excellent address was delivered by a lady from Springfield.

This may be putting prayer to a proper use, but it seems to be a little too ostentatious to suit Southern views. It reminds one of the individual who stood at the corners of the street and prayed: "I thank Thee that I am not as other men are." The success attending their endeavors argues nothing in their behalf; because it is more than probable that a like success would result from a crowing and cackling match, as persistently adhered to as these prayer meetings have been. Men would be driven to sign anything to be well rid of either. The privileges of the sex are not theirs *jure divino*, but only as the tribute paid by men to their modesty and virtue. If they trample the first under foot and advertise the other in every public place the day is not far distant when the only respect paid them will be such as they can exact by muscular force or wring from the masses by the exhibition of masculine minds and manners.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY

Remarks of Governor Hendricks before the Opposition Caucus at Springfield, on Wednesday.

[Chicago Tribune Telegram.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I feel myself quite taken captive, and unprepared to make an address, for the reason that in Indiana our minds have not been upon political matters. The contest of 1872 was so sharp and determined in that State, that after it was over we relaxed, and since then have not had any election or contest, nor am I prepared to advise. This much one may assert—that the judgment of the people is

AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION IN POWER,

and if all the elements of opposition become combined, the result in the approaching election must be the defeat of the party that has so long, and with such a firm hold, held the power. I believe the elements of opposition may unite to maintain the States in their constitutional powers, and the Federal Government in its rightful authority. Upon that idea the Democrats, the Liberals and the Grangers have a common ground. It is apparent that

THE FARMERS

are dissatisfied, but, so far as I can understand their purposes and feelings, they are more in accord with Democratic opinions and purposes than with the party in power, and I will repeat what I suggested to-day in the Senate, that prominent politicians seek to carry the control and management of railroads into Congress. Under this pretext centralization is sought. Now, it seems to me that the interests of the farmers of Illinois as shippers of their produce can be more safely, protected and regulated at Springfield than at Washington—more safely, for the reason that if you, as their Legislature, fail therein, they can bring you to a more direct and immediate account.—The responsibility from Springfield is more direct than that from Washington, and under the decisions of the courts, the States can provide for the rights and interests of agriculture as connected with the transportation of products, and at the same time not wrong the railroads, and when you give the assurance by your acts to that effect, the farmers will be content to seek such protection rather than a more distant and irresponsible control.

OF THE FUTURE OF POLITICAL MATTERS.

I can not now undertake to speak. *I believe the 3,000,000 Democratic voters will not disband; but, standing upon such just and liberal positions as will invite co-operation of all the elements of opposition, success may attend.*

Misses Effie Clements and Fannie Pritchett, of Hayneville, are acting as a committee for subscriptions to place Shuford's Spring in good condition. The *Examiner* says the Springs will, if kept in good condition, save $10,000 per annum to the people of Hayneville.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, FEBBUARY 13, 1874.

The ladies of Cleveland Ohio, interfere with the free lunch business by holding prayer meetings in bar-rooms.

The Dadeville *News* says: "There have been very few mortgages made up to the present time for supplies, and we hope that our farmers will keep clear of them as much as possible."

We had a very pleasant call on yesterday from Mr. O. S. Burnett editor of that wide awake and able paper the LaFayette *Clipper*. We were pleased to see in his face and form such abundant evidence of the health and prosperity of LaFayette.

The Demopolis *News* tells of a negro plowman, while plowing on the plantation of Miss Carrie Goree, of Hale county, finding an iron chest containing $90,000 in gold and silver bars.—That big a haul ought to stimulate all the negroes to plowing.

Our confrere, L. W. Grant, of the Jacksonville *Republican*, announces himself as a candidate for the Legislature in Calhoun county.

Advertiser and Mail.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

Going for the Indians.

General SHERIDAN and General SHERMAN have been having a telegraphic correspondence, and the result is likely to be a vigorous Indian campaign. Still, it is barely possible, that a gang of army supply contractors may get some fat jobs, and then there may be a more peaceful turn of affairs. Spotted Tail has been a great friend to hundreds of so-called "loyalists," and he always manages to break out about the right time for their purposes.

Uncle Sam's War Fleet.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has been cruising around with the Wabash, is responsible for this: "An idea may be formed of the pitiable state of decay into which our navy has fallen, when it is learned that the Wabash, one of the largest and swiftest ships in the fleet, can only stem six knots per hour, while consuming coal at the frightful rate of forty tons per day. A spanish iron-clad could run her down, run around her, run away from her, out-maneuver her with the greatest ease, so that she would be little better against such an antagonist than an old floating battery. And yet, with the exception of the Tennessee, a new ship just finished, the Wabash is among the swiftest vessels of our fleet."

The Costly Comma.

The Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives has discovered a comma in the tariff bill of August, 1872, which has cost the Government $2,000,000. In that bill, among other things included in the free list, were fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purposes of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the bill, or in the process of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The customs officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit, until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill to remove the comma in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from $2,000,000.

The Cost of Iron.

At the convention of the iron manufacturers held last week in Philadelphia, a tabular statement, prepared by the Secretary, was submitted, showing the average cost of producing pig-iron from 1850 to 1871. The lowest point reached during that period was in 1851 when the cost was as follows: Cost of ore to the ton of pig-iron, $5.44; coal $3.66; limestone, 96c.; labor, $1.61; contingencies, interest, &c., $1.93; total cost of pig-iron per ton of 2,240 pounds, $13,30. The highest point reached was in 1865 when the above items footed up $32.21. In December, 1872, the cost was estimated as follows: Ore, $13.30; coal, $7.15; limestone, $1.97; labor, $3.79; contingencies, $2.75; total, $28.97. We would be glad to have an estimate from some of our Alabama iron manufacturers of the cost of producing pig-iron in this State It is quite sure that Alabama can present a better exhibit on this subject than Pennsylvania has made.

How the Grange Movement may Benefit the South.

In the Grangers, column, on the fourth page of the ADVERTISER, will be found a series of resolutions, adopted by the Union Springs Grange which exemplify the capacity of the Order to benefit the farmers of the South. If the various Granges of this, and other Southern States, will adopt similar resolutions, and *act up to them*, the farmer will be enabled to know with reasonable certainty, several months in advance, what the future has in store for him. He will know whether there will be a full crop of cotton or a short one; whether the price will be high or low; whether there there will be a deficiency of breadstuffs or a surplus, and can govern himself accordingly. It is not necessary that the information, thus sought and obtained, should be made public. Without having given the subject any mature thought, we incline to the opinion that it should be kept as "Granger's property," so as to add yet another inducement to outsiders to join; because the more numerous the membership the more extensive and reliable will the information be.

In order to illustrate our meaning we will suppose that by the first of next August the Grangers have definite information warranting the conclusion that the growing crop will not exceed three millions of bales of cotton, and that at that time the prevailing prices, for cotton of all grades, are lower than the situation would justify them in expecting. In that event, by concurrent action, a given ratio of the crop could be held back. This system would result in transferring the gain now made by the speculator to the producer. The manufacturer would suffer no injury because he carries but a limited supply, and when time has developed all the facts and shown the true condition of the crop he would only have to pay the *producer* the increased price instead of the speculator as now. We take pleasure in calling the special attention of the other granges of the State to these resolutions of the Union Springs Grange, not only for these but for other reasons which we would mention did our space permit.

The Connecticut Democracy have nominated a full State ticket, and issued some stirring resolutions. The first and best of all is this:

We declare our unfaltering devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union of the States thereby established, and we affirm that the people of the several States have the *sole and exclusive right of governing themselves*, as free, sovereign and independent States, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution, and that all powers not therein expressly granted are reserved to the States respectively.

The great doctrine of State Rights still survives, and is the sole hope of true Republican liberty, in America.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* came out with a full sheet and its usual amount of reading matter on Wednesday morning. It says:

The situation last night was about this: The printers proposed to resume their places in the office under the old foreman provided all were taken back. The proprietors were willing and anxious that all should come back except eight men, whose names were furnished, and who under no circumstances, it was stated, would again be permitted to work in this office. The Typographical Union sustained the action of the printers and stigmatizes the *Courier-Journal* as a "rat" office—all of which the *Courier-Journal* can stand without in all probability being injured by it as much as the Typographical Union itself, and which will not materially damage those printers in it, who have pleasant, profitable and promptly-paying situations, in which they will be secured and protected.

The State Press.

The Tuskaloosa *Times* never indulges in long editorials. The editor wisely concludes that grape shot, and plenty of them, are more destructive to the enemy than two hundred pound shell. Yet there is no gun in the State that can throw such shells with greater force or effect than the *Times*. In the issue before us we find an able editorial on the subject of divisions in the Democratic ranks. Among the causes of the defeat which the party sustained in 1872 is mentioned "the multiplicity of candidates for the several offices to be filled." On this point there is no division of sentiment in the Democratic press. It is almost universally conceded that the iniquities of the Court Room Legislature and the consequent proceedings by which Sutler SPENCER acquired, temporarily, it is to be hoped, the seat in the United States Senate which he disgraces, grew out of the private and personal piques and ambitions of democrats in the democratic counties. As a matter of course no democrat had the least idea that *his* particular candidacy would thus injure the State, and, in so far as the mere individual was concerned, it did not. But the aggregation of these individual "bolts" did result in unintentional, but serious injury, and it is for this reason that we so earnestly oppose the revival of any such suicidal practice in the approaching canvass. Granting that "county nominating conventions" are an evil, as now conducted, still they are the lesser of *two* evils; and as between the nominations made by such conventions and the triumph of Radical sophisms (they can hardly be termed *principles*) the people are at least left to choose. That choice may be either directly or indirectly expressed. Every vote given for a "bolter" or independent is the indirect expression of a preference for Radicalism. The *Times* closes its remarks with the assurance, that it "probes the wound inflicted by the bolter's movement only to heal it and prevent the infliction of a similar wound in the approaching canvass" This we presume is the sole and only purpose of all the newspapers which have thus far treated that embarrassing subject.

The Tuskaloosa *Blade* reurges the *necessity* of nominating Gen. E. W. Martin, of Conecuh, for the office of Lieutenant Governor and devotes nearly a column to the re-capitulation of his merits. It might have filled two columns and yet left the half untold. Gen. Martin is a most excellent and worthy gentleman and would make a fine presiding officer of the Senate.

The *Blade* is also using a scalpel on the Grangers for not giving the ladies more prominence in their county Councils.

The Gadsden *Times* surrenders its editorial space to a correspondent who writes a readable two-column letter from Atlanta concerning Atlanta, the Legislature, Eastman business College, etc.

The Northport *Spectator* contains a long and spicy editorial on the subject of "newspaper-puffs," in which the distinguished editor exhibits a *genius* for the humorous equal to that which made IRVING immortal. We extract a few sentences by way of sample:

There is one thing in this matter of puffing really very trying to a true christian—and that is the liability to lie, when writing a puff. This "wear and tear of conscience" has brought many a poor editor to an early grave, and has deprived many an unscrupulous one entirely of winter quarters forever.

Mozart was exceedingly fond of almonds and raisins. He seldom composed, without having quantities of these delicacies at hand. So he whistled and munched and munched and whistled to the infinite delight of mankind.

Now, our future biographer is hereby advised that we, the *Spectator*, have a similar weakness for all sorts of delicacies, and our universal cheerfulness may be traced to the fact that we are generally supplied with something delicious. Hence we write softly, gently, amiably. If Brown gives us a hat, that lasts a whole year and still looks respectable and characteristic—why not praise Brown? If the amiable brothers—Maxwell—send us a saddle of venison for one Christmas dinner and forget to do the same the next Christmas—why exhibit any sourness towards the worthy brothers? If Brady sends us a case of brandy (?) why not grow amiable and mellow at the same time? And if Duffie sends us a box of cigars, (we do not mean a cigar box carried with a mysterious gracefulness, as if the bearer was afraid that something within would jostle and spill) why not appreciate the intuitive sagacity of the man, and declare that the "Merchant's Exchange" has a most amiable proprietor, and always keeps the very best?

No, no! never will we give up the pleasant occupation of praising our friends, as long as they have the good sense to keep us in apples and cider, cigars and brandy, hats and breeches? Never!

The Opelika *Observer* wishes to know "how long the present condition of Louisiana" is to continue, "in a country which boasts of freedom and an observance of Justice." The *Observer* thinks that the people of that State could soon settle all disturbances "if Gen. Grant would only assume a position of masterly neutrality and forbid the invention of Federal bayonets." Doubtless they could—and the probabilities are that they would be glad of the chance. But Louisiana is a free State; and freedom, according to its last interpretation in this country, means the right to do as you are commanded to do, by the negro and his parasites.

A very interesting letter from Texas, and an able defence of Judge MENTEFEE and ROBERT KEELING against certain strictures indulged by a correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.,) *Enquirer* take up the greater part of the space generally devoted by the Tuskegee *News* to editorial matter. We believe, but are not quite sure, that the *News* favors an effort to compromise our State debt. On this subject we shall be pleased to hear all the press of the State speak out.

The issue before us closes the first volume of the LaFayette *Clipper*—but there is no occasion for "turning over a new leaf," because that excellent journal has ever been true as the needle to the pole. Among other interesting matter it contains a review or history of masonry in the United States, from the year 1733 when the first Lodge was organized, until the consumation of the project of Union between the Grand Lodges of Modern and of Ancient York Masons in 1792.

The Birmingham *News* thinks that when there is no active campaign in progress the people tire of politics, and proposes to discuss matters more material in their character. There is no denying the truth of this proposition; but after all the basis of all prosperity in any country, is the healthy condition of political affairs as indicated by wise and just government.

The Greensboro *Beacon* approves the proposition to compromise the State debt. To that complexion all will come at last—bond holders as well as bond payers. The question is merely one of time. The people regard the present State debt as an intolerable burden and they are becoming exceedingly restive under it. Compromise is the word.

The Wilcox *Vindicator* has this to say concerning Gen. E. W. Martin who has been suggested as a proper candidate on the Democratic and Conservative ticket for the office of Lieutenant Governor. "His nomination and election to that office would certainly be a most appropriate and just rebuke to those who perpetrated the outrage of turning him out of the Senate against law and justice; and it would look like retributive justice for the people to make him their presiding officer for two years."

The *Vindicator* thinks that the "Executive Committee of the State Grange have been very dilatory in not having before this made a communication to the subordinate Granges about this matter of purchasing supplies," and "congratulates the working Granges of Wilcox in coming forward and taking the subject under their control."

On the subject of "taxation" the Limestone *News*, of the 13th, says:

The limit of taxation that can be borne by the people has been reached, and the next thing to be settled is, whether the frauds and crimes now so rife in the land shall go on, until the people are deprived of all they possess. To this point have our people been reduced by the party in power, and unless active steps are taken by the people to arrest the downward tendency of things, by hurling the miscreants out of official position, absolute poverty will assuredly ensue. Let wisdom teach you to ward off the sad catastrophe before it be too late. Let timely counsel and active energy prevail among us all until this common enemy, *Radicalism*, is driven from the land.

That last sentence embraces the essence of wise, conservative, winning counsel. On this point we hope to find the entire press of the State a unit.

The *Daily News* argues the importance of erecting a cotton factory at Birmingham. No other enterprise could benefit that growing city more, and none could be of greater benefit to the State. We do not mean to be obtrusive, but it would afford us much pleasure to see factories erected, not only in Birmingham, but in every city in the State.

The Huntsville *Independent* favors the passage of Senator SHERMAN'S bill relating to the currency "because it would tend to throw the balance of trade in our favor and institute from the revenues a gold sinking fund to redeem the coin certificates issued by the Treasury under authority of that bill. We could thereby keep at home the seven-eighths of all the gold coinage of our mints instead of paying with it the heavy costs of excessive imports."

The Birmingham *Independent*, in an able article on the importance and strength of unity, utters the following timely and most excellent words of advice:

Our people must not fritter away their strength on this or that candidate who aspires for office, but hold primary meetings in the respective beats of this county, and select their truest, best and reliable men as delegates to represent them in a county Convention; by this course old Jefferson will lose none of its former prestige as the banner white man's county of the State.

* * * * * *

The candidate who has not patriotism enough to enable him to make personal sacrifices for his people and country, *is a poor selection for this people to make*. We consider them all as friends, but at this particular juncture of affairs, we consider it our duty to speak plainly, and we intend to support none others than the nominees of the Convention, and that we will do regardless of past differences.

There is a certain omen of victory in that ringing, emphatic, admirable declaration.

The Mobile *Register* justly considers it "a melancholy reflection that freedom as understood in America, has fled in despair to another hemisphere; and that, when an American republican—we use the word in its old sense—is challenged for proof of the practicability of republican institutions, he has to point to a strip of sea-coast among the Antipodes!"

Speaking of the Moulton *Advertiser's* nomination of Col. H. C. Speake for Congress the Athens *Post* says:

We enter in this race for Congress, Old Col. Rip Davis, as game a bird as ever wore gaffs. He is not of the "bald eagle" species, but a true bird bred to the fighting from the old Virginia "stock" the original stock of the proud "bird of the bended beak."

We perceive in all this a determination on the part of our North Alabama friends to put forward the best man they can find. With such material to choose from they cannot make a bad choice—let the man be whom he may

That gallant and manly, old journal the Eutaw *Whig and Observer* thus discusses the vast importance of opposing a united front to the enemy in our approaching State elections:

Again we call upon them to ignore self, every thing which would stand in the way of the success of our party, of the triumph of right. Let our candidates be chosen wisely, not accepted because thrust upon our notice. The self-seeking demagogue or one whose claims are supported by friends equally wanting in that modesty which ever characterizes true worth, should be made to stand aside and honors should be worn by those whose lofty intellect and pure characters reflect credit on the State which they represent. Let no Democratic journal consent to advocate the claims of an unworthy man and now, in time, make them afraid to aspire to positions of trust and power. Through the influence of personal friends men are often brought forward and rather than give offense they are accepted when their unfitness is well known and causes embarrassment to those who may in some way be committed to their support. This should not be. Therefore but be independence to expose such impositions, and no fear of offense should cause a journalist to prove recreant to the sacred duty he owes his country. We do hope that every journalist will determine on this course, for then will the end not be doubtful. Men of irreproachable lives, of well defined principle, are alone worthy our support, and no false reasoning should be allowed to influence us in an opposite course.

The Ozark (Dale, county, *Star* endorses the Marion *Commonwealth's* nomination of GEO. S. HOUSTON for Governor and Hon. WM. B. MODAWELL for Lieutenant Governor, and "suggests, by way of amendment, Cols. W. C. OATES and W. M. LOWE, the former of Henry and the latter of Madison, as candidates for Congressmen at large." That would make a glorious team and one hard to beat; but there is "a lion in the path." Alabama will have no right to elect Congressmen at large at the next election, according to the Attorney General's construction of the law, as announced in the House of Representatives during the last session of the Legislature.

The *Star* agrees that "we must compromise our indebtedness on some plan of honorable adjustment with the creditors of the State."

On the subject of unity in the councils of the Democratic and Conservative party the *Star* says, with great force and perfect truthfulness, that "under Radical rule the present demoralization will go on from bad to worse until Alabama will fall into the same wretched condition that South Carolina and Louisiana now are." It also adds that if "under these circumstances, all Democrats and Conservatives do not subordinate their own comparatively unimportant desire to fill some office, to the general cause and the general good there is not a man among them who thus exhibits the selfishness of his character, who does not well deserve to feel the scorn and detestation of all true patriots. Let us have no "wild hunt after office," but let our friends everywhere frown on the efforts of petty demagogues to sow seeds of dissension in the ranks of our party."

The Aims and Purposes of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

To the exclusion of much other matter, prepared for this issue we lay before the readers of the ADVERTISER the following declaration of principles and purposes which was unanimously adopted by the National Grange in its session at St. Louis of the 11th inst:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.

The National Grange to-day, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the committee on resolutions presented by Mr. Wadlow, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely present to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

First.—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mentally resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

Second.—We heartily endorse the motto.

Id Essentials Unity, in Non-Essentials Liberty, in all Things Charity.

Third—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster a mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the backs of the fleece, to introduce systematize our work and calculate intelligently on the probabilities of a discontinuance of the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as the occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood, among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and National prejudices, all unhappy rivalry, all selfish ambition. A faithful adherence to these principles will ensure our mental, moral and social advancement.

Fourth—For our business interests, we desire to bring the producers and consumers, the farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible, hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle men. Not that we are unfriendly to them, but we don't need them. Their charges and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage

No Warfare Against any Other interest

whatever. On the contrary all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact; we hold that

Transportation Companies

of every kind are necessary to our success, and they are intimately connected with our interest, and their action are mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence of our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity. We shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transportating cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers of all productions of our country. We adopt it, as our fixed purpose, to open out the channels of nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, of navigable canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes in our noble Order. There is no communism, no Agrarianism. We are opposed to such support and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent. of profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. The only self-protection and protection of every true interest of our land is by legitimate transactions and legitimate trade and legitimate profits. We shall advance.

The Cause of Education

among ourselves and for our children, by all just means in within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in the courses of study.

Fifth—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State or subordinate, is

Not a Political or Party Organization.

No Grange, if true to its obligation, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate any man for office, whatever the merits in the statesmanship. Yet the principle we teach underlies all true politics, all true statesmanship, and properly carried out, will tend to purify the political atmosphere of our country, or we seek the

Greatest Good for the Greatest Number

but we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Grange member, gives up that right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take an proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party, to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will uphold by their virtues the industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every Grange member; that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality and fair success protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, just burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy the sense of the American public. We cherish the belief that.

Sectionalism of Right Should be Dead and Buried.

with the past. Our work is for the present and the future in our agricultural school and all its purposes.—We shall recognize no North, no South, no East, and no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Sixth—Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil. It may have some interest in conflict with our purposes, but we appeal to all good citizens for their co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

Charity.

Seventh—It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Woman.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper idea of the abilities and the sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we hereby pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor, for all future time, to return, by our united efforts, to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in

The Cotton States

was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It says during the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world two thousand millions of dollars, and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops, save those who struggled for its production annually. The energies of the cotton planter have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, whilst quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy, and producing such results, must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining.

Our exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power, generally salubrious climate avails us nothing, if annually we expend millions for subsistance. It is generally conceded that home-grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is, that the Southern farmers who live within themselves, are more independent and less encumbered with debt, than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their daily consumption.—It then refers to the famine which happened more than once in India, owing to attempts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds that during the past year portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakotah have been invaded by grasshoppers, which destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition, should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. Couple with this the idea of a total failure of the cotton crop, either from the worm, drought, or any other unavoidable cause. Improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them, and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done, and at the same time produce an average cotton crop as the net result of the farmer's annual labors? We believe there is not. Annually four million of bales of cotton are produced upon Southern soil; but what proportion of this vast amount is returned to indicate our prosperity? One-half of it is expended for necessary supplies, whilst the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence, the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced.

Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us. An equally united division to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of the necessity can be calculated with exactness. If 3,500,000 bales are grown, they will be consumed before another can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demands. If 4,500,000 bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control, and depress the market. The alternatives for success are numerous, but we need to rely upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prosperous people on earth."

The memorial is signed by the Masters of the State Granges of South and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and Tennessee, and was not only heartily approved by the Committe on Resolutions, but endorsed by every member of the National Grange.

Resolutions Adopted by the Tuskegee Grange.

1st. That the deplorable condition of the agricultural interests of our immediate Section is a lamentable fact of which we are painfully sensible; and in our opinion a change of policy is absolutely necessary, or ruin is inevitable.

2nd. That one of the chief causes which have produced this sad result, has been the unwise policy, universally practiced, of cultivating "All Cotton," to the exclusion of other crops. A crop which experience has taught us, is attended with more disasters than any other; and is the most uncertain of all in its reward for labor.

3rd. That a system of diversified agriculture and a judicious rotation of crops, will furnish the only remedy that can emancipate us from our perplexities and restore our Country's prosperity. And to this end we agree—earnestly recommend and urge all to cultivate a sufficient quantity of grain for home use, and to raise other prime necessities of life, and to make cotton in a great measure, our surplus crop.

4th. That in these times of financial stringency and depression; and with an uncertain future before us, we regard the exercise of the most rigid economy as essential to the preservation of our credit, and the discharge of our just obligations; and we commend to our wives, daughters and sweethearts the propriety of a hearty co-operation in this movement.

5th. That the question of labor should be regulated by the natural laws of supply and demand; and that any action in regard to it by this Grange would be impracticable, and beyond the province of our legitimate duty.

Resolutions Passed by the Union Springs Grange.

Whereas, It may be a matter of interest to all, and of practical utility to the planters of the country, to be informed as to the proportionate amount of land cultivated in provision crops; by serving as a criterion, from which they may, in other years, be the better prepared to determine the most successful and remunerative system of proportioning the crops, and

Whereas, It may, also, be of practical advantage to the farmer, to be informed, early in the fall, in regard to the approximative amount of cotton, raised in the cotton States; by enabling them to judge, from the amount of cotton soon to be thrown upon the market, with some degree of certainty whether it would be safe to hold for better prices, or sell at once; and also to arrange their financial matters and engagements, according to the amount of money, that they may expect to realize from their cotton crop. Therefore, Resolved—

First, That it shall be the duty of each male member of this grange, as soon as the crop is planted, to ascertain, as accurately as is practicable, each in his immediate neighborhood, the amount of land, planted in cotton, and also the amount planted in provision crops; to estimate the farms of both of Patrons and of those who are not Patrons, and report the same to this grange—comparing names, so that no farm may be duplicated in the account, and none left out.

Second, That it shall be the duty of each male member of this grange, after the cotton has matured, and the season of disasters passed, to ascertain the number of bales that will probably be gathered, and report in the same manner as in the preceding resolution.

Third, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this grange, to record the above statistical facts, when reported in as succinct, and intelligible a manner as possible.

Fourth, That we hereby suggest, that it be made the duty, of secretaries of each county, to consolidate their reports and forward a copy of the same, to the secretaries of their respective State Granges. The first, as an item of record there, and the second, to-wit: the amount of cotton raised, to be reported thence to the Secretary of the National Grange, both for record and dissemmination.

A Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives thess facts about Senator Sumner: "Everybody seems to be for Senator Sumner's re-election, and even Butler is quoted as in favor of it. Apparently the Sumner resolution will be rescinded with scarcely a ripple of opposition—only one Senator out of forty being found, the other day, to make a stand against the first step in that direction, and he felt obliged to announce that he should vote for Mr. Sumner."

The President and Louisiana.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the President, in a recent conversation with Senator McMillen, of Louisiana, expressed himself as follows:

Congress might do one of three things: First—Pass a joint resolution endorsing the Executive's action in his recognition of the Kellogg State government, which would end the controversy and pacify the public mind, as was done in the Dorr case. Second—If they want the constitutionality of the enforcement act tested and the true facts of the Louisiana question given to the country, let them pass an act authorizing the Circuit Judge (Mr. Woods) of this district to review the proceedings of Durell, so that either party could appeal to the Supreme Court, and further directing that Court to give priority to the adjudication of this cause over all others which would finally determine the great question as to the power of the Federal Courts to intervene in State contested elections in the manner prescribed by the enforcement act. Third—The impeachment and conviction of Durell would determine the motives, whether corrupt or otherwise, which actuated his decision in the Kellogg case, as well as fix for the future the jurisdiction and power of the court. As the Executive oath leaves no discretion with him in the execution of the judgments of the court, under the Federal laws, this course would prove valuable to future Presidents if called upon to deal with like difficulties.

It is very evident that the President is ill at ease on account of the course he has heretofore pursued in reference to Louisiana. And well he may be.

Hector and Achilles.

The London *Saturday Review*, which is distinguished among European journals for thorough comprehension of the constitutional questions involved in the war between the States, and for its hearty sympathy with the prostrate South, makes the following comments on Col. CHESNEY'S "Military Biographies:"

"We have already said that impartiality is a marked quality of our essayist; and he gives ample proof of this by his treatment of the great antagonists, Lee and Grant, the Hector and Achilles of the American Iliad. Without a word to reveal that he was prejudiced in favor of the devotion of the North to the Union on the one side, or of the desire of the South for independence on the other, he paints the men and describes the parts they bore in the conflict. He does full justice to the intuitive strategical power displayed by Grant, lately a quartermaster, and now raised suddenly to the command of great armies on the Tennessee, at Vicksburg and at Chattanooga. He does not spare his errors, (not now exposed for the first time) when, transferred to the Potomac, he endeavored to practice against Lee the continuous direct pressure of numbers in which manœuvering was set aside for sheer fighting, and which, maintained by his own indomitable resolution, has succeeded so well elsewhere. The unpardonable folly of the attack at Cold Harbor is justly condemned; but, in requital, the courtesy and magnanimity of Grant, in his paladealings with his vanquished opponent, receive a just eulogium.—And if Lee's successes are described in terms more glowing, and his darker fortunes in terms of deeper feeling, it is not because of the cause, but of the man. The Virginian's character was of that noble kind which retains its full measure of dignity in the shadow of high adversity. Though 'nothing succeeds like success,' yet, in the last meeting of the hostile generals, our admiration and respect are given chiefly to him who surrendered his sword; and viewing the struggle as they appeared in later years, when their fortunes diverged so widely, the President of the great Republic looks small and commonplace compared with the broken-hearted schoolmaster of Lexington.—He can be no well-wisher of America who does not hope that the day may come when she will honor Lee as the greatest of her sons."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Pomona—Flora—Farmers on Change.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.

In the National Grange this morning Mrs. Taylor, of North Carolina, was elected as Pomona, in place of Mrs. Kelley, resigned; and Mrs. Moore, of Florida, as Flora, in place of Mrs. Abbott. O. R. Shankland was unanimously elected a member of the Executive Committee. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Grange in a body visited the Merchants' Exchange, by invitation, and were cordially received by the merchants. Web. M. Samuels, President of the Exchange, welcomed them in a brief speech, and several Grangers made brief remarks of a general character.

In the National Grange to-day, the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws completed their report, but as amendments to the constitution will have to be ratified by two-thirds of the State Granges before they are effective, they are not given to us for publication. The committee, however, made a supplemental report which was adopted, as follows: Past-Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed and who have served out the term for which they were elected; also, another to the effect that vacancies may be filled at any meeting of a Grange; also, that subordinate Granges may be consolidated in the mode and such terms as may be prescribed by State Granges; also, that Masters of the National Grange shall be ex-officio members of the Executive committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the National Grange to immediately notify State Granges of amendments to the constitution at this session and send them to the secretaries of all State Granges for ratification or rejection, and prescribing the manner in which State Granges shall act upon them. If two-thirds of the State Granges ratify the amendments, the Secretary of the National Grange is then to compilate the constitution as amended and it is to be printed under the supervision of the Executive Committee.

Col. Chambers of Alabama offered the following, which was adopted: that it is the sense of the National Grange that the expression of "interests in agricultural pursuits," in article 5 of the constitution means those engaged in agricultural pursuits and having no interest in conflict with our purposes.

The Evening Session.

was devoted to the installation of officers, and consideration of reports of officers of the National Grange.

Editors of the Advertiser:—I would like to have the privilege of answering a few questions which I have often heard asked by the Patrons of Husbandry—such as "Do they pay their officers?"

This is an important question, upon which depends the future success of the Order. Do officers for good of their time is used by the Patrons in transacting business for them, or for the good of the order, are, under the constitution, entitled to compensation. This was never intended that the officers should have pay for merely attending to any duties of the regular meetings in the Grange, where they incur no expense. This time and labor should be mutually used and given by officers and members, and it would be so dangerous to the Order, and so unjust to the farmer, as to make the offices salaried offices. It would beget the most arbitrary and dangerous rings, which would soon be the rottenest pile of corruption that could exist. It would soon add ten-fold to the present intolerable burden of the farmer, instead of relief to him. Men who have no interest in agriculture, except to live on the farmer, would be the men to fill all the salaried offices. Such men would join the Grange with no other object than to live on the farmer by filling the offices and voting themselves large salaries. PATRON.

Get a Full List.

Editors Advertiser: You have been kind enough to devote a liberal part of your columns to the Patrons of Husbandry. It is very desirable that each Grange in this State furnish you with the days of their regular meeting, the names of the masters and secretaries, which information is important, and greatly desired by the members of the Granges in every county of the State.

I hope the various Granges will furnish you this information and that you will give it publicity.

J. M. N.

A Proper Bill.

Congressman HAYS has offered a bill to reimburse Alabama for the destruction, by Federal troops under command of General CROXTON, of the University buildings at Tuskaloosa. The bill is a just one and ought to pass.

MOTHER'S FOOL.

BY FRANK D. RUSSELL.

"'Tis plain to me," said a farmer's wife,
"Those boys will make their mark in life.
They never were made to handle a hoe,
And at once to college they ought to go.
There's Fred, he's little better'n a fool,
But John and Henry must go to school."

"Well, really, wife," said Farmer Brown,
As he set his mug of cider down,
"Fred does more work in a day for me
Than both his brothers do in three.
Book larnin' will never plant one's corn,
Or hoe potatoes, sure's you're born,
Nor mend a rod of broken fence;
For my part, give me common sense."

But his wife was bound the rest to rule,
And John and Henry were sent to school;
While Fred, of course, was left behind,
For his mother said he had no mind.

Five years at school the students spent;
Then into business each one went.
John learned to play the flute and fiddle,
And parted his hair, of course, in the middle;
While his brother looked some higher than he
And hung out a sign, "H. Brown, M. D."

Meanwhile, at home, their brother Fred
Had taken a notion into his head;
But he quietly trimmed his apple trees,
And weeded onions and planted peas;
While somehow, either by hook or crook,
He managed to read full many a book,
Until at last his father said
He was getting 'book larnin'" into his head.
"But for all that," added Farmer Brown,
"He's the smartest boy there is in town."

The war broke out, and Captain Fred
A hundred men to the battle led,
And when the native flag came down,
Went marching home as Colonel Brown.
But he went to work on the farm again,
And planted corn and sowed his grain,
Re-shingled the barn and mended the fence,
Till people declared he had common sense.

Now, common sense was very rare,
And the late House needed a portion there;
So the "family dunce" moved into town,
And the people called him Governor Brown,
And the brothers who went to the city school
Came home to live with "mother's fool."

ALABAMA NEWS.

The water of Shocko Springs near Talladega has been analyzed and Mr. Thompson will make an effort to improve the property. It will be a nice summer place.

Hon. J. F. Cocke, Senator from Perry county, for 13 years, has returned to Marion to live.

The Talladega *Reporter* says the Alabama Furnace shipped week before last, fifty car loads of iron. Equal we understand to about five hundred tons of metal. The furnace is yielding an average of twenty tons per day. The foundations of this furnace were laid one year ago. Its yield we learn is greater than any furnace of its size in the United States. It is also making iron at a smaller cost than any furnace known. This certainly is a fine record for the Talladega ores; and the intelligent skill of Mr. S. S. Glidden, under whose direction the Furnace was constructed.

Mr. Milo Pratt informs the Gadsden Times that he has large lumber contracts and orders on hand.

A negro man while running timber in Persimmon creek, Butler county, was drowned last week.

Rev. Mr. Morrison the pastor elect of the Greenville Presbyterian church has arrived and entered upon his duties.

The *Advocate* says Mr. L. D Gresham, of Butler county, killed, this season, 3 hogs which weighed precisely 257 lbs. each. By the way, Mr. G. informs us that he raised a turnip this season weighing eleven pounds, which is one pound ahead of the Texas man.

Dr. I. T. Tichenor, President Alabama Agricultural College, will deliver an address on the subject of Agriculture, in Tuskegee, on Saturday the 21st day of February.

The young men of Tuskegee have formed a library association.

The Circuit Court for Mac

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, February 17, 1874

All Communications intended to promote personal interests must be paid for.
News Letters solicited.
No attention paid to Anonymous Letters, or letters written on both sides of the paper.

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.

Fiat Justitia!

The New York *Herald* of the 11th inst. contains a trenchant attack upon the Radical majority in Congress, for its failure to wrest Louisiana from the grasp of the usurpers, who now control the destinies of that down-trodden State. It points the Congress to that clause of the Federal Constitution (Section 4, art IV.) which requires the United States to "guaranty to each State of the Union a republican form of Government;" and insists that the Constitutional guarantee shall be given all necessary vitality by appropriate legislation. On this subject the *Herald* says:

No clause in the constitution has been more heard of lately than this one; but it cannot be repeated too often, as there seems such supreme need that persons in authority should be made acquainted with it. In another part of the constitution it is provided that to this, as to "all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States," effective operation shall be given by appropriate acts of Congress. An act of Congress, therefore, must fulminate the latent power; and, in virtue of this provision, Congress has full and adequate power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for protecting any State "against domestic violence." Congress has hitherto, as argued by Senator Carpenter, only provided by law for the protection of States against "insurrection"—that is, against domestic violence of the most extreme and least doubtful kind. By the statute of 1792 and that of 1795, which re-enacts the former, and by the statute of 1807, which merely authorizes the use of the army and navy where the "militia" was called for in the previous acts, the protection provided is from an "insurrection in any State against the government thereof;" but for protection against forms of domestic violence that are not less outrageous in their effect if less extravagant in their demonstration no provision has been made; yet it can not be doubted that these are, under the constitution, equally within the power of Congress.

Less than six years ago the State of Alabama, then a mere military district, or satrapy, was required by a law of Congress to vote for, or against, a proposed constitution; with the written pledge of the national faith that the constitution so proposed should be held and treated as having been defeated if the sum of all the votes cast, for and against it, should not exceed a moiety of all the names appearing on the lists of registration. The election lasted six entire days, and resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the constitution and of all the offices voted for under it. But it so happened that, with two or three exceptions, the only officers voted for were Radicals; and this fact having been made apparent to Congress, that body violated the plighted faith of the United States, repudiated its own obligations, and declared the constitution carried and the officers voted for elected, in defiance of all the facts of the case and in utter and shameless disregard of every principle of fair dealing. Relying upon the national faith, as pledged by solemnly enacted laws, the opponents of Radicalism refused to take part in the election, as they had the unquestioned right to do. But because the trusting faith of the people had thus presented a fair opportunity to bind a whole State in Radical bonds, the Congress of the United States betrayed their child-like trust and laughed at their credulity. It was thus that Congress sowed the first "dragon's teeth" in the Southern States. It is engaged in sowing a fresh crop in Louisiana to-day. But the Louisianians have not been betrayed as the Alabamians were. They had no distinct promise of the Congress to rely upon. On the contrary, they had the precedent in the case of Alabama to warn them that they might expect neither justice nor fair dealing in the event of a contest. PINCHBACK and KELLOGG and their followers had the same precedent; and it was that which emboldened them to resort to revolutionary measures to defeat the popular will. In the case of Alabama the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution was invoked by those who sought to persuade Congress to trample on its own laws and violate the plighted faith of the nation. The plea was wondrously potent then; but in the case of Louisiana it appears to have lost its spell. The wrong ox is now about to be gored, and the men who would *like* to be statesmen if they could *forget* to be partizans, are more prompt to suggest difficulties than there were before ready to trample them under foot. The people of the South are not blind to these facts. They are prompt to perceive the eagerness with which distinctions are drawn between tweedledum and tweedledee, according as the one may favor their interests or the other antagonize them. And the effect of it is to make them despise the meanness and littleness of the spirit in which such distinctions have their origin, and to entertain a most profound contempt for any party which places such men in representative positions. It is not "disloyalty to the Union." The South was *never* disloyal to the Union. The first independent acts of the Confederate States were to form another union and adopt another constitution, so nearly identical with those from which they had but just seceded, that it was a matter of some difficulty to distinguish between the old and the new. This could not have been, had the South been disloyal to either the old constitution or the old Union. But we will not discuss this question here. It was merely adverted to for the purpose of showing, incidentally, that the hostility of the Southern people to Radical administrations grows wholly and exclusively out of the fact that such administrations have never observed the commonest principles of Justice in their dealings with the Southern States. The Government is one thing—the manner of its administration another; and while we of the South have no love for the manner in which Radical politicians have abused the offices and powers of government the brief records of the Confederacy show how much we could do for that Government, (and how much we would do for it,) if it could only be so administered as to command our respect and confidence. The *theory* of Government upon which the separation took place has been abandoned by the South, and she now sees in the Government of the United States the same object of respect and reverence which she once saw in that of the Confederate States. The sole and only ground of complaint which she now urges, or has ever urged, is that the Government of the United States is not administered in its purity and with an eye single to the common good but in the interests of one political party and in utter contempt of every principle of right and Justice. A government thus administered cannot command the respect, far less the devotion of any people and, not to multiply words on the subject, it should not. The veriest criminal that ever shuddered in contemplation of a merited fate has the right to demand that Justice be done him, and the South demands no more. But her demands in this behalf are met with scorn and contempt, and her gallant sons are branded as "rebels" and "traitors," notwithstanding their oaths of renewed allegiance, because they venture to complain! It is the old story of the urchin who called upon his mother to "come to sis! Every time I strike her with the hammer she hollers." "The South is yet rebellious!" exclaim these Radical saints. Every time we trample on her rights she complains!" They proceed upon the broad theory that Southern white men have *no* rights which they are bound to respect, and they legislate accordingly. Such conduct may eventually harmonize the two Sections and restore the era of peace and good will, but it can only be when human nature has lost its characteristic features, and men have forgotten how to resent wrong, insult and oppression. Give us Justice; and even tho' it be administered by a BEN BUTLER or a WENDELL PHILLIPS we shall be satisfied. But injustice we cannot brook, whether it descends upon us from mistaken friends or falls, as a chastisement, from the hands of ruthless and unprincipled foes.

"Where be the Statesmen?"

The New York *World*, in view of the multiplying embarrassments which surround "the financial problem" plaintively inquires: Where be the Statesmen of the Republican party? The question is more easily asked than answered. If there has been a single exhibition of the qualities of a Statesman by any Republican in any Congress since the war we have neither known nor heard of it. We have seen greedy men there, spiteful men there, little men and thieves there—but no great man, or Statesman. It is the fault of the times. When the seas have been lashed by the fury of the tempests the scum naturally seeks and finds the surface. That fact is so well understood, especially by the "scum"—that the anxiety on the part of those in power is not to quiet the agitation but to keep it alive to the last possible moment. Until within the last few months the efforts of the agitators have succeeded. They have kept North and South in perpetual ferment; but in the midst of their plotting and counter-plotting a new storm arose. The financial "crash," which bore down so many "strong firms" in Wall street and paralyzed the industry of the whole country was referred to its legitimate source—the mismanagement of the Treasury Department and the ill-considered legislation of Congress. This "crash" aroused the Northern mind to a realizing sense of the fact that Congressmen were sent to Washington for at least some other purpose than to legislate in the interests of the Hottentots of Louisiana, South Carolina and other Southern States as against the white people thereof. And with that sense came the enquiry, so despairingly uttered by the *World*: Where be the Statesmen of the Republican party? But there is no answering that conundrum. The whole country must give it up. There are no statesmen in that party. The dregs floated during the storm, and those who should have been statesmen are—*scum*. CHARLES SUMNER ventured upon one statesman-like measure but he was rewarded with a vote of censure, and tried the experiment no more forever. CARL SCHURZ made a like endeavor, and he, too, was shown a back seat. GEN. BANKS followed SCHURZ' example and—shared his fate. The truth is the Radical majorities North, did not need statesmen to represent them. They were all afflicted with negrophobia, and no man not similarly afflicted could have been considered a fair exponent of their views. But they are getting better now, and with another first class panic might become entirely convalescent.

The Wisconiin Episcopal Convention.

Dispatches from Milwaukee indicate that there was great interest and some feeling manifested in the recent Convention which assembled on the 10th inst., for the purpose of electing a Bishop for the Diocese. The principal candidates were Dr. DeKover, of Wisconsin, and Dr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia. Dr. DeKover is regarded as the leader of the Ritualists, and Dr. Hoffman and friends *contra*. The clergy of the Diocese, on the first ballot, stood, for DeKover, 33; Hoffman, 32; scattering, 5. On the fourth ballot the clergy nominated Dr. DeKover, but the laymen refused to confirm it by a vote of 31 to 16. The next meeting will be in June, when an election is confidently expected.

Ex-Governor Seymour writes, in a private letter which has found its way to the press; "When you go to Albany visit the Museum of Natural History, Geology, etc., in the State Agricultural Hall; ask the keeper to show you a piece of coral stone, which has to my knowledge been dripping oil for twenty years in that building. It may throw some light on the oil question."

Clarke, the Banner County.

Hon. J. J. Roach, Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, for this District, has just returned after thirty days good work in old Clarke. He informs us that he has organized fourteen Granges in Clarke, during his recent visit to that county, and that there are now nineteen working Granges in that county, with a membership of nearly seven hundred. Is there any county in Alabama of the same size and population that can beat this? Judge Roach will soon visit Dallas. May every success attend him in his noble work.—*Wilcox Vindicator.*

The shooting of that Iowa postmaster by a gentleman for whose amiable and accomplished wife he had refused to lick a postage stamp she wanted to put on a letter should teach all other postmasters in this country that if they desire longer to exercise "the insolence of office," especially in connection with the licking of stamps for ladies whose husbands are "on the shoot," they must get from under a republican form of government to do it.

Speaking of the half-naked statue of Washington, which cost $500,000, in the East Capitol Park, Grace Greenwood wittily says that his outstretched arm points reproachfully toward those glass cases in the Patent Office, where hang his much desired habiliments.

BINGHAM AND I ARE OUT.

GOV. LEWIS' APPEAL TO THE BANKERS.

Come, make up your figures, banker, and give
us cash in hand;
Alabama's almost bankrupt—her wheels are
at a stand,
Her treasury is empty—her credit is far behind,
And Bingham and I are out to try if we can
raise the wind.
We're loyal to the party—Grant shall always
have our votes,
So take our Alabama bonds and give us Federal notes;
We care not for the discount, however great
it be,
As it merely grinds the people of a Southern
State, you see;
Fifty cents for every dollar—forty, twenty, if
you please,
We'll tax it from the people, and their property we'll seize,
Then name your figure for the bonds—we
must be looking about,
For Bingham and I are out of funds—we're
cleaned completely out.
But our resources are boundless, and our mineral wealth untold;
Our bonds will some day, therefore, be worth
their face in gold.
"Why is Alabama ruined, then?" I swear I
cannot tell,
Unless it is that the Democrats are dragging
her to h—l.
I'm not good at explanations, but Bingham
is, you know,
So I brought him along to tell you how our
credit got so low;
He's the greatest financier that the Southern
States can claim,
For his management of money has made him
quite a name;
His forte lies in explaining—he can tell you
how and why—
Prove our bonds a great investment in the
twinkling of an eye.
Then open your hearts and coffers, and shell
the money out,
We're entirely out of funds, we are—even
Bingham, here, is out.
But the banker's heart was hardened, for he
heeded not their tears;
Even Bingham's plaintive story fell on inattentive ears.
He shut his vault door with a slam, that
smote them with despair,
And the noble pair were scarce restrained
from tearing out their hair.
Mournfully they turned away, as ther star of
hope went down,
And shook the dust from off their feet against
that New York town;
And sadly they betook themselves back to
the Sunny South,
With "nary" greenback for their bonds and
their fingers in their mouth. MAX.

[Demopolis News-Journal.

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS

OF THE

Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

4th Div. No. 153. Geo. E. Spencer *vs.* Samuel P. Darby, Ex'r. Appeal from the Probate Court of Pike county.
B. F. SAFFOLD, J.
1. The final settlement of a guardian is not void because it appears to have been made before the ward became of age, and not upon his removal.
Affirmed.

4th Div., No. 149—Henry C. Hart *vs.* Bray & Brothers. Appeal from the City Court of Eufaula.
PETERS, C. J.
1. A charge of the Court which may be misleading, is not a reversible error, unless it appears that the jury have been misled. The correction of such a charge may be made by an explanatory charge asked by the party complaining. [42 Ala., 51; 39 Ala., 240; 36 Ala., 634; 36 Ala., 653; 31 Ala., 519; 16 Ala., 53; 2 Ala., 694; 1 Ala., 423; 44 Ala., 32; 45 Ala., 39.]
2. The charge of the Court may be based on the evidence of a single witness, if it is such as, if true and believed by the jury, determines the merits of the case.
3. In such a case it is not necessary to notice the other testimony in the cause; such a charge does not exclude the other evidence from the consideration of the jury.
4. If a tendency to mislead the jury should be apprehended, it may be guarded against by asking explanatory instructions, so as to confine the charge given to its proper limits. [27 Ala. 687.]
Affirmed.

4th Div. No. 212. Bose Napier *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Criminal Court of Bullock county.
BRICKELL, J.
1. An indictment charging the defendant, with betting at a game of cards, played in a highway, or at a public place, and averring the thing bet and its value, is not demurrable.
2. Under an indictment alleging a betting at a game of cards played in a highway, or at a public place, a conviction cannot be had, on evidence of a betting at a game of cards, played in or at a store-house where spirituous liquors were retailed.
Reversed and remanded.

Monday, Feb. 16.

4th Division, No. 217. Peter Ward *vs* the State of Alabama. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Barbour County.
BRICKELL, J.
1. False grammar or punctuations, will not affect the construction of an indictment.
2. Before the confessions of a prisoner can be received in evidence, they must appear to have been voluntary—that is, made without the appliance of hope or fear by any other person.
3. A bailiff having the prisoner in custody, told him "if he would confess the offence, and tell where the bacon was, he would be turned loose." On the next day during the continuance of the arrest, nothing having occurred, to remove or diminish the hope this statement of the bailiff's may have inspired, the prisoner made a confession: *held*, this confession should not have been received in evidence against him.
Reversed and remanded.

5th Division No. 134. Wyche T. Jackson *vs* the State of Alabama. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Chambers county.
B. F. SAFFOLD, J.
1. The insurance of houses located in Alabama by an agent of a foreign insurance company who has his office in an adjoining State, and there does all acts his business is not an engaging in or carrying on the business, within the meaning of the Revenue Law of 1868
2. While a personal canvassing in this State for applications for insurance by such agent would probably subject him to license, the single act of examiniug one house can not be so considered.
Reversed and remanded.

2d Div. No. 139. William G. Fail, Adm'r. *vs.* W. C. Jones, adm'r. *et als* Appeal from the Circuit Court of Wilcox county.
PETERS, C. J.
1. It is not error to refuse a motion to set aside the service of the summons and complaint when it appears that the same has been acknowledged by the defendant, and the defendant has been represented by his attorneys for several terms, whose names have been entered by themselves on the trial docket of the court.
2. A plea, whether it be a demurrer or plea to the merits, may be disregarded at the trial, if the law on which it depends has been repealed after suit commenced and before trial. [14 Wall, 361.]
3. In such a case, the cause will not be sent back or reversed, even if there is error in the ruling of the court below under the law as then existing, if afterwards this law is repealed, before the hearing in the appellates court. [14 Wall 361.]
4. The measure of damages in an action of Trespass *vi et armis* for the destruction of personal property, is the value of the property at the time of the destruction and interest on this value. [Seedy on damages, p 620 top, 4 ed. 1868. 9 Ala. 144; 10 Ala. 682.]
Reversed and remanded.

4th Div. No. 184. Jerry Pynes and Olfy Sutton, *vs.* The State of Alabama: Appeal from the Circuit Court of Henry county.
B. F. SAFFOLD, J.
1. Entering a house by an open window is not a sufficient breaking to constitute burglary.
2. An indictment for burglary which does not charge that the accused entered the house is defective in substance.
Reversed and remanded.

5th Div. No. 97. Jeffersou Falkner *vs* A. B. Fergnson. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Chambers county.
BRICKELL, J.
1. An executor obtaining letters testamentary during the recent war, from a court of probate in this State, having authority to grant them, who institutes suit for the recovery of the assets of his testator, may continue such suit, by virtue of new letters granted to him during its pendency, and since the organization of the present State Government, by the court of probate having jurisdiction.
Judgment of non-suit set aside, and cause remanded.

4th Div. No. 203. T. J. Perkins, *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the City Court of Eufaula.
BRICKELL, J.
1. An indictment is not demurrable because on its face it purports to have been found by "the grand jury of said court," instead of "the grand jury of said county," the caption disclosing the organization and impanneling of the grand jury to inquire and present for the proper county.
2 A commission merchant within the meaning of the Revenue Law of 1868, is one who receives goods, chattles or merchandise, for sale, exchange, or other disposition, for a compensation to be paid by the owner or derived from the disposition.
3. A charge to the jury, stating if particular facts existed, the defendant could be convicted of "carrying on, or engaging in the business of a commission merchant," is erroneous if such facts do not necessarily constitute the defendant a commission merchant.
4. A charge given on motion of the solicitor, that "if the jury believe the evidence, they must find the defendant guilty," is erroneous, if there is any conflict in the evidence. or if the jury could legally find a verdict for the defendant.
5. It is an unprecedented and unwarrantable interference with the province and deliberation of the jury, for the Judge to call them from their retirement. without solicitation from them, and inquire why they did not find a verdict, and on being informed they had not agreed, to say to them they had nothing to do but to find the defendant guilty and that under the charge of the Court, they were bound to find the defendant guilty, or they would be guilty of moral perjury. Such interference vitiates a verdict of guilty, and judgment of conviction following it.
Reversed and remanded.

Strength of the Order.

Eight thousand Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry were organized last year, according to the secretary of the National Grange. The treasurer reported fifty thousand dollars to be on hand. In the report of the executive committee co-operation is warmly commended, and the members of the order are declared to have saved eight million dollars last year by co-operative stores, agencies and grain elevators. Anything like waging war on the railroads of the country is discountenanced in these reports, as their interests are one with those of the farmer.

Boston Grange Excluded from the Patrons of Husbandry—Closing Proceedings of the National Grange, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.

In the National Grange this morning the committee having in charge the matter concerning the Boston Grange, reported to the following effect:

That the Secretary of the National Grange be instructed to notify all the State Granges within the jurisdiction that the Boston Grange, is no longer connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, and henceforth no fraternal recognition can be extended to it by any Grange, State or subordinate.

And the Master of the Massachusetts State Grange is hereby required to make a formal demand for the surrender of the dispensation and rituals of the Boston Grange, and when received to return to the said grange the money paid for said dispensation and ritual, and notify the Boston Grange of the refusal of the Secretary of the National Grange at Washington.

The report was adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE GRANGE.

The National Grange Committee, to whom was referred the matter relating to the Boston Grange, in their response to the National Grange, to-day, after giving the history of the Boston Grange, used the following language:

"We find the Massachusetts State Grange encouraged and sustained (by a resolution passed at a regular meeting) the Boston Grange in its acts of insubordination and resistance to lawful authority; and therefore have rendered themselves liable to censure by the violation of their obligations to inculcate strict obedience to lawful edicts and proper authority. We find that the action of the Boston Grange in refusing to surrender its dispensation and submit quietly to the rulings of our Head until the meeting of the National Grange, when they could have applied for redress by appeal from the action of the Worthy Master (Adams) has been very demoralizing and injurious to the interests of our order throughout the East, West, and South: and the good of the order imperatively requires that such insubordination and persistent resistance to authority must be checked.

Without calling into question the integrity, moral worth, or friendly feelings which the persons who formed the Boston Grange may have for the principles of success and prosperity of our order, we find that the Grange was not and is not now composed of the material declared by our order to be eligable to membership. We find that they have been derelict in not obeying the requirements of our worthy master when he demanded a surrender of the dispensation under which they were working, that they are still acting in defiance of authority which commanded them to stop, and by such insubordination they have forfeited all right to be considered Patrons of Husbandry in good and regular standing."

A Plea for Free Public Schools.

Editors Advertiser: If one subject more than another should claim our consideration it surely should be that of devising means to educate the youth of our land. In a Republican Government the people are sovereigns; at the ballot box they control the destinies of the Republic, and the vote of the ignorant, unlettered man weighs as much in deciding grave and momentous issues, *upon which hang our very existence as a free people* as does that of the most learned and wisest. It has well been said that the perpetuity of a Republican form of government, in any country, depends upon the virtue and enlightenment of its citizens. Ignorance and superstition go hand in hand; and we opposed the enfranchisement of the negro because we feared that he was not sufficiently enlightened to vote intelligently upon the great issues controlling the future of this common-Wealth. Blight, however, ruled the white and black, (and they are not to be blamed for it) was invested with all the privileges of citizenship. Baffled in our opposition to the elevation of ignorance, we "accepted the situation," and now the great work for us is so to educate this unfortunate people that our worst fears may not be realized in the overthrow of the republic of our fathers and the downfall of constitutional liberty, by the use of this great element of strength, to perpetuate in power bad men, who are corrupt, and who are bankrupting the State in mad, wild schemes of speculation in Railroad subscriptions, State warrants, &c.,

Let us join hearts and hands in devising means to educate all the youths of the land, without reference to color, for soon in their hands will rest the fate of our beloved Alabama. The more enlightened they become—the more they are elevated in mental and moral culture—the brighter and grander will be our destiny as a State. Education will create capital. We know we are poor, our coffers are empty,—but we are rich in latent resources.—Our mountains, hills and valleys are groaning with mineral wealth, that but await educated labor, when they will pour, out of their abundance, more than enough to pay all our debts, when we will become a rich, free, happy and prosperous people. All that is needed, on our part, is a *determined will*. This is the sunshine that will dispel the clouds of gloom that overhang our political and financial horizon. A *determined will* to purge from power all corrupt, unfaithful and dishonest public officials, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. A *determined will*, to pay all our just debts, whether they be foreign or domestic, and restore public confidence in our State warrants, State bonds and State money. Let all good men of both parties, rise above the murky clouds that obscure the Statesman's vision, and all her children will rally to her support and uphold her hand. Convince the people that their means will no longer be used in promoting selfish and party ends, in wild railroad schemes; that their revenues will not be diverted from legitimate channels, and as patriots they will bear an enormous taxation for a time; they will curtail expenses; they will discard superfluities in dress, confident that with an honest administration, relief will come "sure and soon." Do this and they can and will cheerfully contribute annually all the monies set apart by the constitution for educational purposes, to elevate their children in mind and morals.

We have said this much on finances, because our "empty treasury" is a plea for not making provisions for meeting our school debt which now amounts to over $1,000,000. Whose fault is it that this great debt has been permitted to accumulate in favor of the educational department? We do not propose to argue this question in this article for it has already grown too lengthy, but we mention the fact, because we believe it the right of the people to know if their public servants have used their means for other purposes than was intended by the constitution.

We propose in another article to say something more on this subject and in favor of free public schools and taxation to keep them up.

Respectfully.
J. P. OLIVER.

ALABAMA NEWS.

R. C. Jones Esq., of Camden in answer to a call upon him to become a candidate for Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit, signed by nearly all the lawyers of Wilcox county, consents to the use of his name subject to a nomination by a Democratic and Conservative Convention.

The Livingston *Journal* understands that the negroes of that town have had a meeting and nominated a pepper and salt ticket for town officers.

The boilers in the steam mill of Crawford & Hanby, seven miles from Athens, Limestone County, exploded last Wednesday. Although five persons were in the Mill no one was hurt.

Capt. J. M. Russell has been appointed Tax Collector of Limestone county to fill a vacancy.

The Athelstan Club, of Mobile gave the children of members of the Club a handsome tableaux entertainment.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Theo. Lacy, late cashier of the First National Bank of this city, will be received with sincere and heartfelt sorrow by our entire community, of which he has been a citizen for many years. He was a noble, Christian gentleman, and throughout a long life, ever sustained a character of integrity, honesty, and charity for his fellow men. Our community has lost, in his death, one of its best citizens, and the church a zealous, devoted member.—*Huntsville Independent.*

Negroes are still going westward.

Capt. Cochran, Post master at Selma has moved the office to more comfortable rooms and fitted them up in handsome style, at his own expense.

Mr. L. M. Teal has been awarded the contract for roofing the Birmingham jail.

Messrs. Tuscaugh and Brown are erecting a fine two-story brick store in Birmingham.

The examination of the State vs. John Harris, John M. and Dr. M. Wedgeworth for assault with intent to murder one McArdle some two weeks since in Hale county has terminated in the discharge of John M. Wedgeworth and the binding of the other two defendants over to court in one thousand dollars each.

The Greensboro *Beacon* 14th inst., says: "We are glad to learn that the planters of this section are sowing this season considerably more oats than usual. And so far as we have been able to learn, there is a determination among them to give more prominence to the corn and other provision crops.

The Greenville *Advocate* says: "Mr Watkins recently brought to the city a fossil jaw tooth of some huge animal, now unknown. The tooth has been broken, and a part lost, but the remaining portion weighs 13 ounces.—Doubtless it weighed a full pound, when complete. This curiosity was found on Muscle creek, Lowndes county, near the Butler line."

Mr. Merit Street informs us that he killed a couple of Chester pigs the other day which weighed respectively 410 pounds and 510 pounds, both together giving a weight of 920 pounds of pork. The pigs were raised by him at home. Now, who can beat this on the pig question?

The Ozark *Star* says: It is not with feelings of ordinary regret that we announce the death of Robert Tyler, infant son of Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Mary Carmichael, which occurred at their residence, in this place, on Thursday of last week, in a way as unusual as painful. While he was playing, unattended, in the yard, he was attracted to a tub filled with water, against which he climbed up, and while reaching, it is supposed, for a gourd that was floating on the surface of the water, he lost his balance, his head and arms were submerged, and when, a few minutes afterward, he was found, life was extinct. The physicians who were summoned, and who were promptly on hand, made every effort to resuscitate him, but without avail. Tyler was a child of remarkable beauty and sprightliness, and his grief-stricken parents have our sincerest sympathy in their sad affliction.

The Birmingham *News* says: "The German colony at Cullman Station, on the South & North Road, is rapidly increasing in importance. Nearly every eighty acre tract of land within five miles of that depot is now occupied by industrious German families, who are actively employed in cultivating all kinds of country produce. The success of this colony will, no doubt, encourage immigration into other parts of Alabama, and will finally result in great good to the agricultural interests of our State.

West Alabama and East Mississippi Medical Association organized at Butler, Choctaw county. Dr. S. Walton, Senator from Choctaw, is President.

The Eutaw *Whig* says the steamer "Tally was compelled to return to Mobile on account of the failure to turn the draw-bridge on the A. & C. Road at Finch's Ferry. Being heavily freighted for Tuscaloosa and intermediate landings, and through bills of lading given Capt. Stone preferred taking his cargo back to Mobile to unloading it at Finch's. The hindrance cost Capt. Stone about $1,500 and was peculiarly annoying at this time as the "Tally" expected to make another trip by Mardi Gras. The wheels of the bridge are said to be so worn that new ones will be necessary before it will be manageable. New wheels have been ordered from Chattanooga and it is thought the bridge will be repaired this week, causing no further delay of boats.—Mr. Geo. Cleveland, the Agent of the "Tally," dispatched to Mobile to have the cargo insured on the down trip, so that shippers need fear no uneasiness on that score.

Mr. Geo. Walker an aged citizen of Clark county died suddenly on the 8th inst. aged about 70 years.

A man named Rainey went into Grove Hill, Clarke county, last Saturday and gave himself up to the sheriff making the confession that he had robbed the mails at Sun Flower P. O. Weslington county.

Health's Shield and Protection.

Health is universally admitted to be the most desirable of earthly blessings, yet it is regarded as recklessly as if it were of no value at all. Thousands who are compelled by their occupations and pursuits to breathe unwholesome air, to expose themselves to violent alternations of heat and cold, and to brave other evils inimical to health and life, utterly neglect to fortify themselves against the dangers which surround them by a proper course of tonic treatment. For many years it has been a public fact, undenied even by the martinets of the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best antidote to malaria and the finest acclimating medicine in existence. In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable invigorant and alterative has been found a potent safeguard even to feeble constitutions and fragile frames, while as a cure for indigestion, biliousness and all kindred complaints it is confessedly without a rival. feb12tdw

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, as 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 buraing, 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. jag23d&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. feb8d&wem

Advertiser and Mail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, February 17, 1874

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME CARD,

Giving arrivals and departures of all trains corrected and reported by Messrs. Hough & Benson, General Ticket Agents, office under Exchange Hotel, where any information, as to rates, distances and connections can be obtained. Calls for the Omnibus and Baggage Wagon in any part of the city, left at their office or the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Passengers stopping at hotels are notified that Omnibusses will leave one half hour before the time specified below.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
11:15 P. M. South & North	5:20 A. M.
*10:40 A. M. S. & N. Birmingham Accommodation	*3:15 P. M.
10:40 P. M. Western (Opelika Division)	9:25 A. M.
*11:51 A. M. Western Opelika Accommodation	*3:45 P. M.
8:46 A. M. Western (Selma Division)	10:40 P. M.
*3:08 P. M. Western (Selma Accommodation)	*3:20 A. M.
8:56 A. M. Mobile & Montgomery	11:15 P. M.
9:19 A. M. Montgomery & Eufaula	3:55 P. M.
Montgomery & Eufaula Freight and	
†11:00 P. M. Accommodation	†4:00 A. M.

*Does not Run on Sundays.
†Runs only Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains of the Tuskegee narrow-gauge Railroad meet all passenger trains of the Western Railroad at Chehaw.

The 3:45 P. M. and 11:51 A. M., Opelika Accommodation makes close connections at Opelika with Columbus branch to and from Columbus.

The 8:55 P. M., and 9 19 A. M., Eufaula train makes connection at Union Springs with the Mobile & Girard Rail Road to and from Troy.

Alabama Central Rail Road Mail Trains

Leave Selma	10 15 A. M.
Arrive at Meridian	8 00 P. M.
Leave Meridian	3 30 A. M.
Arrive at Selma	8 25 A. M.
Alabama & Chattanooga R. R. Going South	
Leave Chattanooga	6 15 P. M.
Leave Birmingham	3 15 A. M.
Arrive at Meridian	3 30 P. M.

[Persons reaching Birmingham by this train make close connection with S. & N. Ala. accommodation train for Montgomery.]

Leave Meridian	2 45 A. M.
Leave Birmingham	6 35 P. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga	4 35 A. M.

[Passengers by this train make close connection with S. & N. Ala. Mail Train for Montgomery.]

The N. Y. *Herald* says that Mademoiselle Pauline Nininger, of Minnesota, has finished her studies at Milan, and will soon appear in opera. She is a daughter of Mr. Nininger, late of Lowndes, and is well known in Montgomery.

As some wild rumors were circulating on the streets yesterday in which the names of several prominent citizens of Selma were mentioned, and some as having been killed, we took the trouble to telegraph to that city and learned that the whole affair was a ridiculous canard.

The white man who carried off certain laborers, under contract, in this county, was arrested at Birmingham, together with four negroes, charged with the offence of arson. The white man got out by *habeas corpus* at Birmingham, and went on his way rejoicing. The negroes were brought back to this city, and are now in jail to await trial.

An Iowa liquor dealer, who had had liquor seized under the operations of the excise law in that State, has carried the case up to the United States Supreme Court, and as the case involves in general terms the constitutionality of all liquor laws similar to that in Iowa, the decision of the court will be regarded with considerable interest. The claim of the dealer is that under the recent amendments to the United States Constitution, he cannot, as a citizen of the United States, be deprived of his right of property in liquor by the action of the State Legislature, and whether or not his position is a legal one is the question which the court has to decide.

What constitutes a car-load? As a general rule, 20,000 pounds, or 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hard wood, 7 of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 12,000 of flooring, 40,000 shingles, ½ less of hard lumber, ¼ less of green lumber, 1-10 less of joists, scantling and all other large timber, 343 bushels of wheat, 360 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 300 of flax seed, 360 of apples, 480 of Irish potatoes, 360 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 bushels of bran. The foregoing table may not be exactly correct, for the reason that railroads do not exactly agree in their rules and estimates; but it approximates so closely to the general average that shippers will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference.

A correspondent of the Tuskalonsa *Blade* is having his own fun at the expense of the Duke of Birmingham, the *Independent*, and other notables of the "Magic City." He tells of the advent of a charming young lady who claimed to represent one of the New York dailies; of the generous rivalry which prompted the inhabitants of Birmingham to do the agreeable to the distinguished fair; of her bein handsomely and gratuitously entertained by the landlord, etc., etc., and then, as a sad denouement, describes her desertion of her ardent admirers, and forgery of some of their names during a subsequent sojourn in Montgomery. On inquiry it was found that the New York dailies knew no such person. This female individual hung around the Legislature considerably last winter, and duped quite a number of persons by pretended sales of books.

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

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

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

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

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.

It is reported that the band between Chang and Eng has been operated on and that a report will be made to the College of Surgeons. It is almost impossible to get a clue to the proceedings, everything being conducted with the greatest secrecy.

TROY, Feb. 16.

Ice in front of this city broke up suddenly Sunday morning.

Seven men who were at work on one of the piers of the bridge took refuge on two barges, and shoved to the pier. The ice piled against the barges and cut the hawsers which held them to the pier, and it was forced by ice and the current down the river to a point near Albany, but the men succeeded in reaching shore. Water rose ten feet in as many minutes; it is receding, and all danger of a freshet is supposed to be over.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

Nothing has been ascertained so far in regard to the bank robbery and robbers at Quincy, though several pers

Advertiser and Mail.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1874.

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,
feb11 dtd Sec'y C. C. G.

When we find at the meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry thirty-two States and two Territories represented, we are compelled to draw the conclusion that the Grangers have secured at least a foothold in every part of the United States. We know that the increase of the order has been exceedingly rapid in the West and South. These two regions have at least found common ground to stand upon. They are both agriculture's countries dissatisfied with agriculture's reward. At the East we see fewer signs of healthful, vigorous life. The Grange is obviously a child of virgin soil—a growth from a peculiar seed. What will be the end of it. Will it come to something, or gradually fall into internal disorder and vanish? Can the politicians use it, or will it be the power to do just and lawful execution on Morton, Carpenter, Washburne and their friends, and send into the National councils men like Booth, of California. The signs of the times are not pleasant for the farmer. Hayseed in the hair will not save them; a bath and a wisp of straw will only garland them for sacrifice—if the Granges still increase in number and in power. Therefore the proceedings at the National Grange at St. Louis published yesterday, become a matter of more than passing importance.

OAKLAND GRANGE.—In pursuance to the call of the Capital City Grange, the following named gentlemen have been appointed by Oakwood Grange as delegates to represent their Grange in the county council proposed to meet in this city on the 24th inst. H. H. Meade, D. George Jones, Dr. L. W. Battle, George Smith, George Peel and Jesse G. Jones.

Speech of Grand Master Adams.

The address of D. W. ADAMS, Grand Master of the National Grange, at St. Louis, discussed a variety of topics some of which have elicited quite a discussion. The following extract will meet with a general commendation:

"I am gratified that our members are substantially a unit in the opinion that the order should not, in any sense, become a political party. But, at the same time, there are questions most fundamentally affecting our material interests, which can only be reached through legislation. It seems imperative that such questions be discussed in the Grange. Shall it be discussed in the Grange. Shall it be voted that such questions are political in the meaning of the constitution? The questions of transportation, taxation, finance, corruption in public places, were such as come home to our consciences and pockets of our members, and they wish to know whether they will be denied the privilege of canvassing them on the ground of politics."

The Onion.

Col. Peabody, of Columbus, Georgia, is one of the most experienced of practical horticulturists, and believes in this, the most wholesome of vegetables. He says:

I have raised good onions from seed put in the last part of March. The onion is a great feeder, and to bulb well must have rich soil to grow in. The best special fertilizers that I have ever found for the onion is a compost of ten parts of August. Yield—thirty-two and one-seventh bushels Adams' early corn, and nine hundred and twenty pounds seed cotton. By mistake a few corn rows were also planted *with* cotton; seeing this accident, I ordered both left to grow, and watched the result with a great deal of interest all through the season, and at no time could I see that either was affected by the proximity of the other. The cotton and corn grew out of the same hill in close contact, yet there was no apparent difference of yield per stalk, in either plant.

This proved conclusively that this early corn will produce a full crop planted in the row with the cotton and ripen sufficiently early (say in this latitude, by the 10th of June,) to be entirely out of the way of and not hinder the cotton from making the utmost the land is capable of producing. By this system of planting it is clear that every cotton field can be made to produce in addition to its ordinary crop of of cotton, a full crop of corn, and each hand that now cultivates six acres planted in corn, and six acres in cotton, may plant the twelve in cotton and add a full planting of extra early corn (Adams', Sandford's, or Cooley's,) and thereby produce as much of both as if he had planted and cultivated twenty-four acres separately, half in each. By this system of planting extra early corn in the row with the cotton, the planter can make his entire supply of corn on the land planted in cotton, the cotton yielding at the same time every boll the land is capable of producing, and the same cultivation being sufficient for both crops. I. DONIVAN.

Two Acres Yielding for Four.

Agricultural Editor of the Mobile Register:

In 1872 I planted seven-eights of an acre of land in cotton and corn in alternate rows. It produced thirty-three and one-fourth bushels Cooly's early corn, and nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds seed cotton. Poor pine land manured with one ton cotton seed meal and a sprinkling of ashes.—In 1873 I planted the same piece again in cotton and corn in alternate rows—cotton rows five and a half feet apart, corn rows between—making distance from one corn row to cotton row two feet and nine inches; manured with one ton cotton seed meal and a small lot of ashes. The worms attacked the cotton on the 17th of August. Yield—thirty-two and one-seventh bushels Adams' early corn, and one hundred and twenty pounds seed cotton. By mistake a few corn rows were also planted *with* cotton; seeing this accident, I ordered both left to grow, and watched the result with a great deal of interest all through the season, and at no time could I see that either was affected by the proximity of the other. The cotton and corn grew out of the same hill in close contact, yet there was no apparent difference of yield per stalk, in either plant.

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"True as Preaching."

Now is the time to prepare land for crops, and here is what Col. Peabody says thereanent:

Give the farm the same deep culture as the garden, and you shall have your reward in increased production. But to plough deep you must have the proper plow. This little turn-shovel most in vogue among us is but a scarifier; going just deep enough for the rains to wash all the soil it stirs away. Get the improved plows—Brinley's, Avery's, Excelsior, and some others—those that will go from twelve to eighteen inches deep, and put two to four mules on and try to reach your "farm below." Some of my readers may not know four mules, or two, or five, clap together, then, to do the deep ploughing, for remember that when the land is once ploughed thoroughly the crop planted on it is half made. Brother farmers, let our motto be—less land in culture and better tillage.

Important Business Transacted.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.

The repoet of Committee on ritual was postponed to next session.

A resolution to have the bulletin of the Grange printed and sent to the officers of all State and Subordinate Granges was referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution to petition Congress on the currency question was referred to the Committee on Commercial Relations. Resolutions to remove the headquarters of the National Grauge to St. Louis were referred to a special committee of five, to report at the next session of the National Grange. The following is the committee: Parsons of Minnesota; Warden, of Florida; Hamilton, of California; Colton of Vermont, and Allen, of Missouri. A report of the condition of the Order in Colorado was submitted. It was ordered that itemized report of the Secretary and Treasurer be incorporated in the proceedings.

The evening session was devoted entirely to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Amendments to the By-laws and Constitution which resulted in the adoption of a mass of verbal amendments and alterations to the by-laws, which cannot be intelligently telegraphed.

Amendments to the Constitution will be considered to-morrow. One of these provides that there may be established District Granges, in the fifth degree, not to exceed one in each county to be composed of Masters and past masters of subordinate Granges and their wives who are matrons, and such fourth degree members as may be elected thereto, after having been duly examined as to their proficiency in the work. These shall have charge of educational and business interests of the Order in their respective districts, and shall encourage, strengthen and aid subordinate Granges represented there in. Dispensation for such Granges shall issue from the State Grange, and such regulations as the State Grange may adopt.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.

At the morning session, the claims of Messrs. Lewis, of Louisiana, and Terry, of Dakotah, were allowed; also, the claims of various parties, presented by Secretary Kelley. Wm. M. Ireland was added to the Committee on Ritual.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Good of the Order, presented a partial report, regarding the statistical crop reports. Adopted.

Mr. Taylor presented a report of the Committee on Commercial Relations, which endorses the resolution of Mr. Aiken, asking Congress to restrict the time and royalty allowed patentees, and recommend that seven years be fixed for patentees to enjoy the sale and benefit of their patents, and that they be allowed 25 per cent. upon the cost of production.

A resolution accompanied the report appointing a Master and Executive Committee of National Grangers.

A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject of the patent laws, and ask that body to restrict the protection to patentees to the maximum limit of five years, with a promise of renewal, upon a 25 per cent. profit above the cost of production.

The special committee to whom was referred a day or two ago the matter of establishing a Territorial Government over the Indian Territory reported, asking to be excused from considering the subject as they had no knowledge of the bill said to be pending before Congress for that purpose.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, presented a memorial to the patrons of the Southern States which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following committee on the Centennial celebration was appointed: Mr. Saunders, of the District of Columbia; Mr. Chambers, of Alabama; Mr. Hudson, of Kansas; Mr. Wright, of California; Mr. Chase, of New Hampshire; Mr. Brown, of Michigan, and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky.

The report of the Committe on Constitutional Amendments was then taken up, pending the discussion of which, the Grange adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Meeting of Calhoun County Council.

The Calhoun County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, met in White Plains on the 3d inst., at half past 11 o'clock and adjourned about the hour of four.

The meeting, though short, was entirely harmonious, and its deliberations we hope will redound to the good of the whole county. Certainly this will this be the case if the order throughout the county embrace and carry out the principles of the excellent resolutions adopted, and which we publish below:

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 3, 1874.
Calhoun County, Ala.

At a regular session of the Calhoun County Council of Granges the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to our brethren, the Patrons of Husbandry, of the respective Granges of said county that every laudable effort be made by them to pay off their just debts, at the earliest period.

Resolved, That we plant less acreage in cotton, more grain, grasses and fruits and that we grow more hogs, horses, cattle and sheep.

Resolved, That we use every effort to become a self-sustaining people, and hasten the day when we may be out oose from the slavery of debt, and act in contemplation of exchanging our surplus products for a durable currency which shall be pure as gold.

Resolved, That we forget not our obligations to educate and train up our young people to habits of morality and industry; and that we neglect not the duties which devolve upon us as members of the Granges to which we are attached.

Resolved, That we make no war upon any institution which has for its object the prosperity of the country.

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS

OF THE

Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

[Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

4th. Div. No. 161. G. L. Comer *et al. vs.* B. H. Jackson. Appeal from the city Court of Eufaula.
PETERS, C. J.

1. When the date of the Sheriff's return on a summons and complaint shows that the same was served on a *Sunday*, it is not error to permit the return to be amended so as to show the true date and that the defendant was properly served with a copy of the summons and complaint.

2. The service of process in a civil suit made on Sunday is not *void* but only *irregular*. It may be set aside. The act of parliament of 20 Car. 2. Ch. 7, which makes such service void is not in force in this State. [19 Ala. 236; 28. Ala. 416.]

3. A defendant who signs a promissory notes "J. W. D." may be sued by that name, as his name of adoption, though his full name may be *John W. Drewry.*

4. It is not error for the jury to make up and agree upon their verdict without retiring from the Court, and under the control of the Court they may change their finding until the verdict is entered of record. [10 Bac. Abr. 315, 316; 2 J. J. Marsh, 42; 2 Har. & Gill. 31.]

The judgment of the Court below is affirmed.

4. Div. No. 172. James W. Balkum, *vs.* James A. Youge, administrator, &c. Appeal from Henry, Chancery Court.
SAFFOLD, J.

1. When an execution at law has been enjoined, and the injunction, though dissolved, is still operative, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, the issue of another execution in violation of it is a contempt, punishishable by the Chancery Court, and not by the Supreme Court.

2. But if the aggrieved party seeks redress by supplemental bill, it will be entertained.

Decree reversed.

MONDAY, February 9, 1874.

6th Div. No. 124. P. E. Cockrell *vs.* F. P. Snedecor, administrator. Appeal from Greene Chancery Court.
SAFFOLD, J.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied.—Summons for severance granted to appellant, P. E. Cockrell.

6th Div. No. 135. Bettie J. High *vs.* V. Gayle Snedecor, administrator, *et als.* Appeal from the Hale Chancery Court.
SAFFOLD, J.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied.—Summons for severance granted to appellant, Isora Glover.

4th Div. No. 162. Pitt M. Callaway *vs.* Marian Kirkland. Appeal from Henry Circuit court.
SAFFOLD, J.

1. Section 2690 of the Revised Code does not authorize the Probate Court of either county to sell land of a decedent lying in one body in two or more counties. The Court having jurisdiction of the administration of the estate, must make the order in all cases, and appoint the place of sale in the county where the lands lie. But if the land to be sold lies in one body in two or more counties, the sale may be made in either, the court directing which.

Reversed and remanded.

6 Div. No. 119. John Spaniard Cates *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from Tuskaloosa Circuit Court.
SAFFOLD, J.

1. In charging the jury in a trial for murder, it is no invasion of the province of the Jury to assume that there were two fights when the evidence leaves no doubt of the fact.

2. When two persons fight willingly neither of them can claim acquittal on the ground of self defense.

3. No person can claim any degree of immunity for killing another, on the ground of ill health, or less vigor than the other, without reference to the intention with which he engaged in the combat. Affirmed.

3d Div. No. 83. A. G. McGehee, *vs.* James E. Slater. Appeal from Lowndes Circuit Court.
PETERS, C. J.

1. Slater sued McGehee on a note, or bill, made by McGehee, and payable to Slater in his own name. The consideration of the instrument sued on was the "compromise" of a debt which McGehee owed to the estate of Sheppard of which estate Slater and his wife were the legal representatives. The wife was removed and her removal carried with it the removal of her husband, who was merely administrator in right of the wife. This was after the commencement of the suit. McGehee then pleaded these facts in bar of the action, and that the claim sued on was assets of Sheppard's estate, and the plaintiff demurred. Held, That the demurrer was well sustained. Such a plea was not a sufficient defence to the action. [27 Ala. 208, 215, and cases therein cited.]

2. In such a case, the removal does not defeat the plaintiff's right to recover, and the succeeding representative of Sheppard's estate may, if he choose, elect to claim the amount recovered of McGehee, as assets of said estate, or hold Slater responsible for a conversion of the assets of said estate. [27 Ala., 208, 215.]

3. An administrator who, on the compromise of a debt against one owing the estate he represents, closes the compromise by taking a note payable to himself individually, and not as administrator, cannot, at the same time, receive a claim from the maker of the note thus given in compromise on a third person to collect and apply a part of the proceeds as a payment on the note given in compromise, so as to bind the estate for the damages that may have accrued from a failure to collect the note on said third person. Such a claim for damages is not a good offset or payment to the compromise note when sued on.

4. In such case the defendant is not entitled to *re coupe* or set-off such damages, unless he shows that the same have actually accrued and the amount thereof, even when he is sued by the payee in his own right.

Judgment affirmed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

4th Div. No. 177, R. C. Pierce & Co. *vs.* Wilkins and Bros. Shorter and Brother, garnishees. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Eufaula.
B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. In a suit on a bill of exchange commenced by attachment against a partnership, not merely in the firm name, but having the several names of the partners set out, money, the separate property of one of them, is subject to the attachment in the hands of a garnishee.

2. But a chose in action is not. Reversed and remanded.

3d Div. No. 100, John A. Amerson, by his next friend *vs.* Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Conecuh County.
PETERS, C. J.

1. Where the defendant demurs to the plaintiff's complaint, and the demurrer is sustained and the plaintiff amends, the ruling of the Court, and in consequence of this ruling takes a non-suit without pleading over such non-suit must be regarded as a voluntary and not a necessary non-suit, such as entitles the plaintiff to an appeal to this Court under section 2759 of the Revised Code. (Reaffirming Pauling *vs.* Marshal 47th Ala. 270, and Darden *vs.* James. Head Notes, January 1872, p. 22.) Affirmed.

4th Division, No. 185—James Lemons *et als.*, *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Dale county.
PETERS, C. J.

1. An indictment for retailing under the fourth clause of section 112 of the Revenue Law of December 31, 1868, may be sustained on evidence that the defendants sold whiskey or other spirituous liquors within the time alleged in the indictment, in quantities less than a quart, without a license. [Acts 1868, p. 329, Sec. 105, *ib.* 331 Sec. 112, cl. 4.]

2. The fine in such a case is double the price of his license. [Rev. Code, Sec. 3652, p. 578.]

3. On such an indictment for a violation of the Revenue Law, the defendants may also be found guilty of any offence which is necessarily included in the one charged. [Rev. Code, Sec. 4199.]

4. This would justify a conviction under section 3618 of the Revised Code, for retailing without license, and such a conviction will be sustained if the fine is not more than $600. [Rev. Code, Sec. 3618.]

5. Where the proof showed that both of two defendants joined in the acts forbidden which constitute the offence, a joint judgment for the fine imposed is not error.

Affirmed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

4th Div. No. 214. Edward Ray *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Crimipal Court of Bullock county.
PETERS, C. J.

1. The count of an indictment for betting at a game with cards under section 3622 of the Revised Code, is sufficient if it charges the defendant did playing took place near a storehouse or place where spirituous liquors were retailed or sold at the time of the playing.

2. If the playing forbidden by section 3620, is done within ten feet from the door of the house or place where the spirituous liquors are retailed or sold, and in full view of the door, this in contemplation of law is *at* the house or place where the liquor is sold.

3. If the conviction is for any offence which is necessarily included in that charged in the indictment, it will be sustained if supported by the evidence. [Rev. Code sec. 4195.]

Affirmed.

3d Div. No. 230. J. J. Kane, *vs.* Zack Gammel. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county.
PETERS, C. J.

1. It is error to dismiss a suit for want of prosecution in the Circuit Court, when it has been brought to that court by appeal, without five days notice in writing to the opposite party. [Rev. Code, sec. 2778, 14 Ala. 586.]

2. In such a case, the judgment of dismissal will be reversed, and the cause remanded to the Circuit Court below, with instructions to the court below to give the opposite party proper notice of the certiorari.

Reversed and remanded.

3d. Div. No. 170. Laura M. Mervine *vs.* George White. Appeal from the City Court of Montgomery county.
B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. A mortgage of personality is as well at common law as under the word "mortgage" as of any other words of conveyance or transfer.

2. The legal title to personal property and the right to its immediate possession are sufficient to support the action of detinue.

Reversed and remanded.

3d Div. No. 201, Moore, Waldman & Co., *vs.* John P. Streety & Co. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county.
B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

The judgment is affirmed on the authority of Jones, adm'x. *vs.* Webster *et ux.* (January Term, 1872.) Head notes, p. 1.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

3d Div., No. 172—S. J. Murphy *vs.* Joseph R. Abrams *et als.* Appeal from the Chancery Court of Butler county.
B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. Real estate purchased with the joint funds of a partnership, and conveyed to the firm, and held by them for partnership purposes, is, in equity, partnership property, governed and regulated by the principles and rules of law applicable to partnerships, so far as is necessary to protect the equitable rights of the respective partners.

2. Where two partners so purchased and held real estate, and, afterwards, on the death of one of them, the firm being insolvent, the survivor conveyed it, with all other assets of the firm, to one of the creditors in consideration of his paying the other creditors fifty per cent. of their claims, and of the survivor's release from further liability to any of them: *Held*—That equity will sustain the transaction against the heirs at law and the administrator of the deceased partner, and vest the legal title to the real estate in the purchaser, on satisfactory proof that the property was disposed of to the best advantage, and the debts contracted to be paid were *bona fide* and valuable consideration.

Reversed and remanded.

4th Div. No 202, J. G. Guice, *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the City Court of Eufaula.
PETERS, C. J.

1. An indictment which alleges that "the Grand Jury of said County charge" &c., instead of the Grand Jury of the County which has been preferred in the City Court of Eufaula is not bad for this reason—such a defect of form is correct by section 4142 of the Revised Code. [Rev. Code, Sec, 4142.]

2. The indictment is not bad because it fails to allege a *sense* of the appearance charged, but on the trial it must be proved. [Rev. Code, Sec. 4114. Noles *vs.* The State 24 Ala., 672.]

3. The Court need not ask the members of the jury whether any of them or each of them are subject to any of the causes of peremptory challenge. If the defendant wishes, this, he may make the challenge as for cause, and if it exists, the juror should be rejected. [Rev. Code, sec 4180, 4181 *et seq.*]

4. If the presiding Judge is not otherwise incompetent, he may be sworn and examined in a criminal case for either party. If he permits this it is not error.

5. In a criminal prosecution it is error if the record fails to show that the Jury were properly sworn and that they rendered their verdict on oath. [Johnson *vs.* The State, 47 Ala. 9 Rev. Code, sec 4092.]

Reversed and remanded.

Coleman's Rural World.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

Having seen in your valuable paper—which for the past ten years I have filed for reference—many methods for destroying rats, I ventute to give one that I am sure cannot be excelled by any of them, and which is not so dangerous to have about the house or barn: Take ten cent's worth of calomel and mix it in one pint of cornmeal, and scatter it where the rats and mice will be sure to get it, and I will guarantee it to kill at least three hundred rats, or a proportionate amount of mice.

St. Clair county, Ills. N.

Resolutions of Midway Grange No. 73.

MIDWAY, ALA., Jan. 23, 1873.

Resolved, That the Patrons of Husbandry of this section are due, and the thanks of Midway Grange, No. 73, are hereby tendered to L. N. Adams, foreman, and sixteen others comprising the Grand Jury of Eufaula City Court at its recent term for noticing in their general presentments the charge of the presiding Judge of said court, Hon. E. M. Kiels, against our order denouncing the clothing of a band of Ku-Klux;" and vindicating us therefrom in their general presentment.

JAS. M. FEAGIN, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

FOR 1874.

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

It is unnecessary to say that the ADVERTISER will continue to uphold the cause of a wise conservatism in politics. Its consistent, undeviating record for nearly a half century, is the best guarantee that can be asked or given on this point. It will not oppose any progressive system which points to ultimate good; but in all such "progress" as that which, within the last fifteen years, has been inaugurated by "the party of progress" so called, the fewer steps taken by the Country the less it will be called upon to repent in sackcloth and ashes, if not in blood and ashes, 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 rate which threatens the speedy subversion of the liberties of the people.

The most important State campaign that has taken place since the war, will be inaugurated within the next three or four months. In that campaign it is incumbent upon the people to do their whole duty to redeem the State from the 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 weekly paper published at that point must necessarily be able to furnish more and fuller information of State affairs than any other paper.

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One note similar to the one above, due at nine months, for $2,610.

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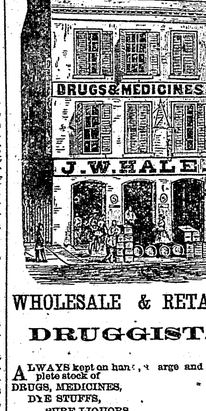

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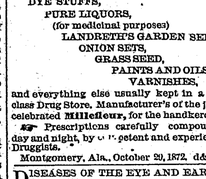

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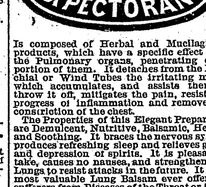

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State of Alabama.—In the Chancery Court for the Second District of the Southern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, composed of the County of Montgomery.

IN pursuance of a decree of reference, &c., rendered by said Court January 16, 1874, in the cause of Timothy H. Porter, Philo C. Calhoun and Josiah Morris, trustees, complainants, against The Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company and others, defendants, directing among other things, that the undersigned, the Register, call in by publication made by him for three weeks in a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, and in one published in the city of New York, all the holders of the unpaid coupons due on the 1st of November, 1872, on the bonds secured by the trust deed to the complainants; the holders of the coupons due and unpaid on the same bonds on the 1st of May, 1873; the holders of the bonds secured by the said trust deed, which are outstanding and unpaid, and also the holders of the bonds issued by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company under Act of the Legislature to Robert H. Lowry, P. C. Calhoun and T. H. Porter, trustees; and the trustee, or executors of the period mentioned in said notice or publication, after requiring proof by presentation of said bonds and coupons respectively, he report to said Court a statement showing the amount due to each class of holders, and each holder of each class respectively, and in what currency: I, the Register of said Court, do hereby give notice to and require all said holders to present their bonds and coupons respectively to me as my office in the city of Montgomery, county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, within three months from the date hereof, and before the expiration of said period.

Montgomery, January 27th, 1874.

JOHNW. HUGHES,
Register.

HENRY C. SEMPLE,
Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants,
Montgomery, Ala,

TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY,
Of Counsel,
No. 50 Wall St., New York

Jan27d14dwem

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed to the Montgomery Mutual Building and Loan Association by Mose Lawler, since deceased, and which is recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Montgomery county, in Book of Mortgages No. 2, page 106, I will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the upper Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, on

MONDAY, 23D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,

the following property, conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: Commencing on the northwest corner of square No. 7 of John Goldthwaite's plat, thence south along the western side of said square one hundred feet, thence East one hundred and fifty feet, thence North one hundred feet, and thence West along the line of South Alabama street one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

JOHN W. SHEPHERD,
Solicitor for Montg'y Mutual B. & L. Ass'n.
Jan18dtr-wtd

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed to the Montgomery Mutual Building and Loan Association, by Moses Meyer and wife, and which is recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Montgomery county in Book of Mortgages No. 11