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THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

The Social Equality Bill.

The following is the text of the bill to enforce Social Equality in the Southern States which passed the United States Senate last Saturday morning by a strict party vote—every Republican, except Carpenter, voting for it.

Section 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be entitled to a full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns and public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusements, and also of common schools and public institutions, of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by the general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and also institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the Government, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section, by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in the said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person so aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemesnor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year; provided that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty. If the offense is a refusal of a burial the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And, provided further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes, and when they have so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal laws of the States.

Sec. 3. That District and Circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever defendant may be found, without regard to either party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States, or Territorial court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat the civil action accruing to any person by reason of this act or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of a seat on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the causes aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than $1,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in the strict court.

This bill gives the negro the right to force himself into the ladies, cabin on the steamer, the sleeping coach on the railway, the dress circle of the theater, the parlor and dining hall of the hotel, the public school set apart for the education of the whites, the dormitory of the agricultural college, and in short into every public place which is supported in whole or in part by general taxation. A fine of $1,000 and costs is imposed as the penalty of refusal on the part of any one to allow Sambo to come in and air his accomplishments in either of the places named above, or of inciting another to make denial of the rights conferred and guaranteed by the first section of the bill, in addition to which the mortified and injured Sambo may go before the courts and recover $500 and costs by way emollient to his inflamed honor and offended dignity. Of all cases arising under the act, the U. S. Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction, but the defendant may in all cases appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States are specially instructed and required to "nose around," hunt up, and prosecute all cases arising under the criminal side of this law (it is a double-barrelled affair) and generally to act the part of spies and Inquisitors of the Empire. Any officer, or other person charged with the duty of selecting or summoning jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any negro for jury duty on account of race, color, &c., shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding $1,000.

This is the social equality bill of the Senate as it stands revealed before us in all the hideous deformity of its naked merits. Language is powerless to portray the infinite cruelty and vile injustice of the measure. It is the most tyrannical and arbitrary abuse of power known to the history of the whole world. The Roman and Syracusan tyrants did indeed destroy the body; but they made no effort to destroy the mind and morals of the country along with it. This bill proposes to chain the free mind and poison the morals of the South and to leave the body alive that it may transit to future times a leprous distilment of corrupted blood.

In order to illustrate one of the many iniquities of this diabolical bill we will suppose that it has passed and that Mr. A. of Randolph county desires to open a school. His patrons desire that he shall receive no negroes and request him to exclude them. He opens his school and the next day a negro applies for admission. He refuses to admit him. Within the next two months he is required to appear in Montgomery—one hundred miles from home— to answer an indictment for violating the Social Equality bill. And not only he, but all his patrons, twenty, thirty, or it may be fifty in number, will find themselves in the same predicament. He appears, defends himself before a jury selected with special reference to his conviction, and pays $1500 to get out. Each of his patrons does likewise. But this is only the beginning of the end. Sambo sues teacher and patrons for $500 each, and this, together with attorneys' fees, costs them $1000 each before they have done with it. On their way to Montgomery they take a sleeping coach. One or more of the party may be sick. He wants a private section. A negro—fat, sleek, greasy and odoriferous—applies for admission to the coach. The sick man has the only section not filled. He asks the conductor not to put that negro in with him. For this he is again indicted. For this he is again sued. For this he pays an additional $2500 before he can escape the clutches of this hell-spawned law.

But it is the poor man of the South who will be most seriously affected by the Social Equality bill. It says to him, in effect: "You are no better than a negro. Your children are notso good as the negro children. The teacher may kick your boys or girls out of the school, because they are "poor whites," but he cannot close the door against a black without becoming liable to heavy penalties." It is no indictable offense to turn away a poor ragged, shivering, houseless, homeless white boy—but when the shoe pinches the grinning descendant of the Congo cannibal the United States Courts take exclusive jurisdiction of the matter, fold the ebony idol under their mantle, and subject the rebellious teacher to the burden of a heavy fine or the disgrace of a dungeon. It is enough to rouse even the stones to indignation and mutiny. The more we think of it the more outrageous—the more grossly insulting—it appears, and we do not hesitate to declare that from the moment that bill becomes a law, there will be a great gulf fixed between North and South which will widen and deepen with every succeeding year. We are willing to submit quietly to every scoundrelism, provided it touches not our honor as men who cling to, and rejoice in the purity of the Caucasian blood. But we should be less than men if we submitted to mental, moral and social degradation without the most determined and indignant remonstrance.

A Persecuted Lady.

We do earnestly hope that the newspapers of this country will now suffer the name of Miss NELLIE GRANT to have some rest. For the last eight or ten months she has been made the constant theme of remark, and occasionally the innocent subject of some brutal criticism which no gentleman would pen or publish of a lady so modest, amiable and accomplished as she. From all we can hear of Miss NELLIE she is a noble-hearted, lovely little woman, whose name and fame should be sacred to every American. But there are those in the editorial profession, as well as in all others, who know nothing of courtesy or gentle blood, and these roll her name through their miasmatic columns as though they did her high honor. To the honor of the South be it said no disrespect has been shown the bonnie little lady here. Every manly southern heart goes out in sympathy to her and showers benedictions on her head. We *all* wish her well; we all hope that her highest dreams of happiness will be realized. This is the expression of "Southern Chivalry" sneeringly so called; but who would not rather be a chivelrous gentleman after this sort than one of those questionable characters, whose bravest achievment is to make public sport of a modest little woman's name?

By the way we see it stated that Miss GRANT has become the wife of a Confederate sympathizer. We are told that the bridegroom is an "extremely clever fellow, who plants himself squarely on Republican institutions and Southern heroism. He is intensely enthusiastic over everything Southern, and don't hesitate to say he was for the C. S. A. during the late unpleasantness." Good boy.

New Foe to Cotton.

The cotton plant has a new enemy. Its appearance and ravages are thus described in the Natchez *Democrat-Courier* of the 21st inst.

We are informed by a gentleman residing three miles from the city that a new enemy to the cotton plant has made its appearance on his place, being a small black snail. These may be seen in countless numbers all over the fields, and as soon as the first two leaves of the cotton make their appearance above ground, these pests "go for them" and eat them, totally destroying the stand. About half of the crop was up and has thus been destroyed, making it necessary to replant. These snails work some on the young corn also, but will not damage it much.

Cut Worms.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

Your valuable preventive—one and one-half pounds of copperas to one bushel of corn—I tried as follows, with great ease, cheapness and certainty, and most marked and astonishing results to all my hands: I pulverized two pounds copperas at night, and the next morning put in soak, and I put one and one-half bushels of corn in soak in a separate vessel at night. After soaking twelve hours I poured off the water from the corn into a tub; I then added as much water as will cover the corn, and add to it the copperas water, and thoroughly mix and pour over the corn, and let it remain in copperas water twelve hours; I then poured off the coperas water from the corn and rolled the seed corn in J. J. T—'s Excelsior or plaster, and if early for planting I open deep furrows, say four or five inches, and cover lightly with corn coverer; but if late I cover deeper. I tried this experiment on a sod field of three years standing, plowed with a three-horse plow; seven inches deep on the average; the ground was nicely pulverized. Planted on the 1st of May, three and one-half by three and one-half each way. Two days planting (ten acres.) I dampened the corn and rolled it in the plaster. The third day I had the corn prepared with copperas and ready to plant.

I planted the corn across a forty-four acre field, by the side of the second day's planting, and there were between two and four days planting; all treated alike, except the application of copperas on the two bushels seed corn. To the surprise and satisfaction of myself and hands, it came up regular, green and vigorous, and grew rapidly. I soon found it necessary to replant. I found on examination not a hill cut nor a worm to be found where the copperas was used, and the entire field, except the two bushels of seed thus treated, was cut from two to three hills out of five, and I often found from one to fifteen cut worms in a hill. I was so worried I could not determine which plan was best; replant, plow and plant over, or check off between the rows. I have heard of such being done, but never tried it. I have ordered 150 pounds, and I am urging all of my friends to give it a trial. One bushel of corn will plant five acres, and one and one-half pounds of copperas will prepare the bushel of corn. Copperas can be bought in quantities to suit farmers at six or seven cents per pound. It would cost 1.2 cents per acre. It is cheap, simple and certain with me and others who tried it last year, and I regard this a valuable preventative.

"Intolerance."

Naturally, there is nothing intolerant in Southern character. The people of the South are generous, manly, catholic in spirit. But in response to aggression they are prompt and decided—prone to return blow for blow, hatred with hatred, scorn with scorn and intolerance with intolerance.

The most intolerant Jacobins on the face of the earth are found in the lead of the Republican party. Orthodoxy is their doxy—heterodoxy every other man's doxy. They are the saints—all others are heretics. When they point out a "whale" in the clouds it is arrant blasphemy for another man to suggest that it looks more like "a weasel." If they say, at noonday, that the sun's in eclipse nothing less than imprisonment of the man who sees the sun will satisfy their holy wrath. And when they swear that the negro is the equal of the white man those whose olfactories tell them a different story must be yoked with the "man and brother" and *bent* to an equality which God in His providence never meant should exist. This is "intolerance" of the meanest sort, because it seeks to bend or break conflicting opinions by the force of law. It erects a Procrustean bed, to the dimensions of which the opinions of all men must be made to conform. If they are too short the enginery of the law is invoked to tear joint from joint in the stretching process. If they are too long the patent compress of Congressional legislation is employed to reduce their longitude. Against these inquisitorial tortures we of the South have but two forces to oppose (1) the powers of passive endurance and (2) the dreaded force of public opinion. But when it is proposed that these forces shall be allied for our own protection straitway a howl goes up from those to be affected by them that we are "intolerant," "proscriptive," "unjust."

From time immemorial the Southern people have held the negro to be a creature of an inferior order of being. The Radical party-leaders, for selfish and mercenary purposes, have seen proper to assert a contrary theory, and, with a spirit of intolerance never before exhibited since the days of ALVA, attempted to compel the acceptance of that theory by the Southern people, regardless of the suffering and degradation that must ensue and utterly careless whether ruin or regeneration follows in the wake of the mad experiment. Against this diabolical wickedness but few of those who follow the fortunes of that party in the South have thought proper to protest; but when we propose that Southern white Radicals shall alone abide the first fruits of their own theories—that they shall be the first to move in and test the depth of the waters with which their trusted leaders threaten to flood our fair land—that Southern white society shall wall itself up in one great barrier against the oncoming flood, we are told that our course is intolerant and proscriptive! This, to say the least, is both cool and impudent! We have done all that men may to *avoid* the necessity which compels us to resort to such measures of self-protection. We have counselled and besought the mad leaders of the Republican cohorts to spare us the humiliation which rendered this course necessary in our own defence. But our prayers and supplications fell on unheeding ears. The negro must be propitiated in order to retain his wavering allegiance. White society must be sacrificed to preserve Radical ascendancy in national politics. Hell must be re-organized in the Southern States to propitiate the Manes of the dead Past and perpetuate the reign of the Furies. Against the consummation of this scheme we propose to invoke all the moral agencies which Tyranny has yet left at our control and this is called "intolerance" and "proscription!!"

But gentlemen tell us that, individually, they are opposed to the Civil Rights bill. If this be true let them leave the foul party which would fasten its odious features on us. Let them spurn the men who would degrade themselves and their children. If they refuse to do this they have no one to blame for the consequences but themselves. Poor Tray was once severely beaten for having been found in bad company and a worse fate has since befallen many a better dog for no better cause. We have nothing personal against any of these men—no more than we have against the gangrenous limb which the health of the body requires us to cut off and bury out of sight. We may, and *do*, regret to part with one as sincerely as we regret to lose the other; but if this Civil Rights Bill becomes a law the separation will become a matter of prime necessity for the ultimate salvation of Southern society. These gentlemen, to whom "intolerance" is so distasteful when their ox is being gored by it, can kill this Civil Rights Bill at one blow. Let them meet and petition Congress to let it drop and let Congress know that *they do not desire its passage*. If they do not approve it let their opposition take the shape of adverse action, and it will not be passed. If they fail to do that, their mere words will be weighed as empty wind—full of sound and fury, perhaps, but signifying nothing. It is not of our own volition that we make these suggestions but because as one of the conservators of the good of society we can discover no other means of escape from the infliction proposed by the party in power. And even now we only propose that the intolerance exhibited by the Radical party shall be met by those passive agencies of resistance which we think best calculated to impress their Southern party leaders with the error of their ways and bring about that healthful reaction which their best interests, as well as our own, will, in certain specified contingencies, render necessary for the preservation of the tone and purity of Southern society. In this thing Civilization and Religion have each an interest, because it is impossible to adulterate the morals of a whole people without degrading the type of one or circumscribing the influence of the other.

The present prospect for a cotton crop looks very gloomy. In the first place the acreage will be reduced at least one-fourth, and secondly, the stand from early planting is so bad in many instances that it was necessary to replant, which could only be done with corn as it is not possible to get cotton seed to plant the second time.—*Eufaula News.*

Carpet-baggers are making a rush for New Mexico which is to come in as a new State. Somebody has made a lot of living animals in that region and sworn to it as sufficient to float one member of Congress, which of course brings two Senators. Where are the Hipple-Mitchells and Pattersons—New Mexico clamors for them.

The Lovely South-land.

In the last issue of "Our Fireside Friend," published at Chicago we find a letter from Mr. H. C. King, one of its traveling correspondents, from which we copy the subjoined eloquent and manly tribute to the South. Mr. King has been spending a few days in our city (at the Exchange,) but will leave to-morrow or next day for Columbus Ga., to the citizens of which city we most heartily commend him. The letter from which our copy bears date.

"NEW ORLEANS, May 1st 1874.

"You wish me to tell you "how I like the south?" Do I like the 'Eden' of America? No, I love it, with a love strong, and so deep, that if the power I would pluck from her lacerated body every thorn of whatever kind, I would heal every wound, however deep, and make her, if not the paradise of the world, certainly the paradise of North America, which nature designed her to be. I would unite her with the north, the east, and with the west, in the closest fraternal bonds, for then the happiness and prosperity of the whole land would be promoted. The South is a land especially blessed by the hand of God. When her advantages shall become known and appreciated by the people of this and other nations, when her beauty and her inherent riches are understood, and wise rulers and beneficent laws shall pave the way; when the waste places shall be built up; when the idle fires of manufactories shall be heard all along the banks of our magnificent streams, when this time shall come, then will the South become what the Creator in His great wisdom designed it should be, the very 'Garden of Eden' of America. Now do you wonder that I love the South? I would that I possessed the pen of a 'Milton' that I might tell of its beauty and grandeur in fitting language.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

RETRIBUTION.

Baltimore and the South.

The failure of Philadelphia to secure a Federal appropriation for the Centennial has a moral which it is our imperative duty, as Southern journalists, to point with emphasis. We do so in no malicious asperity or unkindness, but simply as a duty to historical truth.

So far as relates to the "Centennial," our columns attest thorough and complete sympathy. We have always thought, and still that Congress will ultimately be cajoled or worried into doing something. Thus far it has refused, but perhaps it will do so yet.

Be that as it may, it is with the actual, adverse decision we propose to deal, and with the motives and influences which brought it about. Philadelphia has suffered at the hands of those it had a right to think would be its friends, and of Southern men, through her own folly and fanaticism, have been liberated from her. Bitter opposition comes from New England, and we read that the South, almost to a man, withheld its sympathy in the ground that, until there was amnesty and perfect reconciliation, it is mockery to talk of nation al harmony and sympathy in the face of the christian world. So cogent is this argument against the Ten, we note—almost with a smile—that Senator Cameron, who, like Mr. Gilpin, when he saw the customer come in, "was a frugal mind," has introduced promptly an amnesty bill.

In view of the past, recent and remote, we are bound to say that the attitude the South, not resentfully, but justly, takes towards what was once known as the City of "Brotherly Love," is most natural. Let us look at it for a moment: In old *ante bellum* times, if there was any community devoted, in fact, obsequious, to the South, it was Philadelphia. We of Baltimore were far less demonstrative. It was so socially and politically. Her great medical schools were filled from the South. Her Faculty were recruited thence—Chapman, Mitchell, Gibson, Mutter, Horner, Dunglison, Rogers and Dickson, were all from the South.—Boarding schools were filled by Southern girls. A well known row of brick houses—the Summer home of John Randolph of Roanoke, and Manigaults, and Draytons, was called "South Carolina." Into the lap of Philadelphia, Southern wealth was liberally poured. Politically, it was the same thing. Democracy, by its local magistracy first, and afterwards the Federal authority was the Fugitive Slave law more rigorously enforced. That now eminent Radical, Mr. B. H. Brewster, Geary's first Attorney General, and George Alberti, were busy on hand with writs and handcuffs, and Mr. Ingraham's process ready. Under a thundering charge from Judge Grier, "the law must be vindicated for high treason, and the Cumberland and abolitionists mulcted in damages. When a hall was built for free discussion, and sporadic negroes sate on a platform by a lady, it was mobbed, and merchants and traders applauding, burned it to the ground.

In 1856, when John Brown's raid occurred, pro-slavery Philadelphia was perfect. The heart of hearts, and prospective "Lemmon" case, was in strangers, in spirit, danced joyously round the Charlestown gibbet. It was the centre of the popularity of Henry Clay, author, of the second fugitive slave law, and never a bowlow were Mr. Webster more honored than after his 5th of March speech in its favor. Such, for more than half a century, was Philadelphia, and to Philadelphia, as of yore, the South, of this whole country, had a right to look, if not for sympathy, certainly for gentle judgment. It was hoped that "neither heat, nor rost, nor thunder," would wholly do away with the friendship which once had been." Alas! it was a snare and a delusion.

No city of the North, not even Boston, rushed into the war with more fervority than did Philadelphia. Nowhere, except in Baltimore, was there so much social intolerance and persecution. Nowhere was society more completely dislocated. Eminent and perfectly patriotic citizens were proscribed and insulted. Senator Bayard, the elder, was mobbed, the two Mr. Ingersols beaten and causelessly imprisoned, one of them narrowly escaping lynching. It was the last carnival of fanaticism. And over all (and this made it so much the worse) the spirit of lucre, fostered in the ultra-protection hot-bed, predominated. It was the great centre of contracts and all sorts of jobbery. From his lair the old lion of protection sent his growls, or vicariously preached through the throat of blatant Kelley, or piped gently through the milder organs of his colleague. There lived and reigned, and there still live and reign, those eminent manufacturers of chloroform and quinine, who not content with prohibitory duties, had medicines made contraband of war so as to enhance prices by smuggling. Many a poor Confederate soldier died in agony because Powers and Weightman and Rosengarten were loyal. Now all this, and more had we time to tell it, is simple truth, to which we challenge contradiction. With this memory, so sad, so fresh; with nothing done in the way of amnesty to wash it away, is it to be wondered at that Philadelphia's victim, wounded, crippled, plundered, harrassed, poor, almost in rags, should totter to its feet and sternly ask why we should be called upon to vote for a gratuity of three millions of dollars to Philadelphia? We repeat, much as we regret the result, it does seem to us just now the most natural thing in the world.

Lessons for Farmers.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says Mr. Lee Jordan, by his own admission, though the largest planter in Georgia, and raising each year since the war two or three thousand bales of cotton, has not saved a dollar by the operation. Every cent realized was needed to pay hands, buy provisions, and run the plantation; and he might have added, more besides. The writer gives the encouraging fact that Mr. Jordan has gone back to the old plan—raising enough provisions to do, and after that, all the cotton he can.

Tennessee Democracy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee met this morning at the office of Col. John C. Burch, Chairman, with closed doors. The exact date of the Convention is not yet fixed but it will be on the 12th or 19th of August. One of the committee states that the great object will be to harmonize all elements against the Republican party. Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

And this should be the "great object" of the Democracy everywhere.—No other object is worth a penfull of ink or a breath of the patriotic citizen All the rest is "leather and prunella."

The Pennsylvania and Virginia Episcopalians on Ritualism.

The Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention passed the follwing resolution on Friday:

Resolved, That this convention earnestly deprecates and opposes the introduction into our communion of a practice so foreign to our habits, and deems it the duty of its deputies to the general convention, to maintain in all legitimate ways the Spiritual doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On the same day the Episcopal Convention of Virginia, in session at Charlottesville, "unanimously passed resolutions severely condemning ritualism and instructing the delegates to the general convention, to ask that body to ascertain if the present form in the prayer-book for instituting ministers is there legally, and if it is not there legally to abolish it."

Among the freshest of the political *on dits* wafted from Washington, is one to the effect that the Democratic leaders are intriguing to make President GRANT the candidate for a third term. GEORGIA TOOMBS and VIRGINIA MOSBY are said to be conspicuous in their advocacy of the novel programme.

A still later *canard* is that the bondholders have made up a fund of one hundred million dollars to make GRANT Emperor, and that the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, New York *Herald*, Washington *Chronicle*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Charleston *Chronicle* and Beaufort *Republican* have been purchased to advocate the Imperial movement.

"Senator Gordon a few nights ago gave a dinner at his residence in Georgetown. A number of Southerners were present, including Representative Lamar and ex-Senator Toombs. The latter took occasion to animadvert rather severely on Lamars eulogy on Sumner, and expressed his disgust, as a Southerner, that a Southern Democratic Representative should have eulogized a Massachusetts Senator. Lamar bore the taunts as long as was reasonable. He finally called Toombs a poltroon and coward. Toombs replied that he would see him again on the subject. Toombs left the city on the earliest train Sunday morning."

The above paragraph is going around The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says there is not one word of truth in it, and that Gen. TOOMBS and Col. LAMAR are on the friendliest terms. We have no doubt that as Mr. WATTERSON was at the dinner party in question the *Journal* speaks by the card.

From Columbia, S. C., Phœnix.

The Moses Imbroglio.

The scenes presented in our city yesterday, will long be remembered by our citizens. Early in the day, the Sheriff of Orangeburg repaired to the Governor's residence with a warrant for his arrest, on charges preferred by the Grand Jury of that county, for breach of trust with fraudulent intentions, and for grand larceny. The Governor refused to accept the service of the writ, and procured a guard of militia for his protection, consisting of three companies, and distributed them around his residence and at the executive office. The appearance of these troops, in the discharge of such a duty as this, naturally excited a lively interest, and they marched and countermarched through our streets in their glittering uniforms, as if they enjoyed the pageant.

In the afternoon, it was ascertained that the Governor had been advised by his counsel to surrender himself and give bail for his appearance.—This, it is understood, he did. The companies were then dismissed. The matter now goes before the courts, where, it is understood, the legal services of Messrs. Chamberlain and Elliot will be rendered in the Governor's behalf.

What have we come to? Fraudulent pay certificates, County Treasurers defalcations, the losing of Acts of the Legislature, bankruptcy, and now an indictment by the Grand Jury on infamous charges—all matters in which the Governor of the State is implicated! These things show South Carolina in a most odious light. They are the fit accompaniments of the process which is now going on all over the State of selling the people's property for taxes they cannot and should not pay. Infamy and outrage cannot go any further. Will the Government at Washington look at our condition? Can it see by the light of these mortifying and odious illustrations? Will it persist in pretending to think that nothing serious is the matter here? It is full time this infamy and oppression were put an end to, and our own people must nerve themselves to the task of doing it and that speedily.

Copper.

Great Excitement in Randolph Co.

On last Monday there passed through this place on their way to the terminus of the Railroad, four two-horse wagons, loaded with copper ore, taken from a mine in the upper part of Randolph county, Alabama, which is said to give every evidence of being inexhaustible and also very rich. From the best information we can get upon the subject these mines are in the upper part of Randolph county or where it joins Cleburne, in the vicinity of what is known as Gold Ridge, which place is about twenty miles from this point, and about five or six from the line of this county.

The present works are upon the land of a gentleman by the name of Dick Woods, who before commencing operations, took specimens of the ore to Baltimore and had it assayed. There it was pronounced very rich—not surpassed by Cornwall, England. Mr. Woods upon his return home, being without means to work the mines properly, managed we learn to get capital advanced to him in Atlanta upon the prospective promise of the mines. We have not been able to learn the force he has at work, but the parties driving the teams through here on last Monday state that Mr. W. wants to get about twenty more wagons, and with that number, that he could hardly move the ore from the mines as fast as it was gotten out, and they also stated that a hand could get out a ton per day, so we infer from this, that he has a pretty respectable force at work.

The ore is said to be worth one hundred dollars per ton and to be very accessible as it lies very near the surface.

The direction of Gold Ridge from this place is due west, and it is quite probable that this mine is connected with the copper mines of this county. Carrollton Station is the nearest Railroad point to Gold Ridge and it is the intention of Mr. Woods to haul his ore to that place for shipment.—*Carrollton (Ala.) Times.*

Died in Jonesboro, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Ellen Tarrant, the beloved wife of Capt. Samuel A. Tarrant, an old and honored citizen of this county.

The sad news was received at this office as we were going to press.—*Birmingham Independent.*

The Civil Rights Iniquity.

We give in another column a full text of the Civil Rights Bill as passed by the United States Senate. It is as wicked and pernicious as partisan rancor, political greed, and malicious persecution, can make it. It gives to the negro the equal enjoyment of all inns, public conveyances, places of amusement, common schools and public institutions of learning and benevolence sustained in whole or in part by general taxation. The enforcement of the law is lodged with the United States Courts.

This extract from the Atlanta *Constitution* expresses the universal sentiment of the newspaper press of the South. The Social Equality monstrosity is indeed "as wicked and pernicious as partisan rancor, political greed and malicious persecution can make it." Such being the case the chief sufferer on account of its passage will be the negro. He will thus be brought face to face with his fate and the fate of all races which meet on equal ground to do battle with Anglo-Saxon Civilization. The Indian, of a type far superior to the "feathered Chief of Congo" encountered that fate and is nearly extinct. The negro will follow in his wake. He will not long continue to plague the politics of this country.

But SAMBO and DINAH are already taking on airs in view of the passage of the Social Equality Bill. On Monday morning last several negroes went to Prof. DEWS, Superintendent of the Columbus, (Ga.) Public Schools and demanded admission *to the female department*. Mark that! Of course they were denied the coveted boon—but if this bill had been a *law* the Professor would have been subject to fine or imprisonment for his refusal. The negro applicants were a few days ahead of time—but it may be that within the next six weeks they can apply with better success.

Now, who is responsible for this unhappy condition of affairs? We will answer in brief—the white Radicals who now prate of "intolerance," "proscription," race issues," &c. They have incited the negroes to make these unnecessary and insulting demands, and now they abuse the Democratic party for seeking to erect a barrier at some point beyond which the engulfing tide of mongrelization shall not be permitted to come. If they desire to eat, drink, sleep and otherwise affiliate with SAMBO and DINAH, by all means let them do so. We shall not object. It is fair to presume that they know better how to value themselves than we can. *Per contra*, we know better how to value ourselves than they ever will or can know. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* Our tastes do not jump with theirs nor theirs with ours. Hence we say let them alone.—Let them make their bed where they will, and then let them lie in it, until like Falstaff's hiding place, it "frets and stinks in its own grease" beyond the point of even their cultivated endurance. In this thing we do not speak for the Montgomery ADVERTISER alone but for all white men—men who are white from skin to marrow.—We believe this is well nigh the universal sentiment among all such. We all feel that these fellows have labored to degrade the white race to the African level and cannot do otherwise than resent it if we would. The corner-stone of their finished work is this Social Equality bill which we now propose to hang about their necks as the choice garland of their own weaving. It is theirs by the right of invention. We have no desire to infringe their letters patent. But in the social "hands-all-round" which this thing is designed to inaugurate it would be well for our people to remember that these fellows are the connecting link. They hold DINAH with one hand and reach out with the other to grasp ours. If we accept it the circle will be complete and "the beginning of the end" brought plainly in view. We have seen the fruits of the intermixture of whites and blacks in public schools north of the Potomac. They do not commend themselves to either the touch or taste of Southern society. We have seen black men marrying white women and *vice versa*. That sort of thing would never do here. Shall we prepare at once to resist it, or shall we sit by with folded hands until it is too late to make an effort? This is the question which each man must now decide for himself. It is a social problem, and on its proper solution depends the welfare and happiness of ten millions of white men and women.

The Coming Cotton Crop.

In view of the disastrous floods and overflows of the spring, the question is becoming an interesting one as to the probable cotton crop of the present year. It is estimated that in the three States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, the amount of cotton land despoiled will aggregate fully half a million acres, of which nearly half lie in the State of Louisiana. It is conceded that this portion of Louisiana, in point of productiveness; they are, unquestionably, among the finest cotton lands in the world; and the yield of cotton they have been accustomed to give the Southern journals at from three to four hundred thousand bales. The season is now so far advanced and the subsidence of the waters so slow, that they cannot possibly be replanted this year, and the cotton, as well as the immense sugar estates now, or recently, covered by the waste of waters, are practically beyond the reach of cultivation before another planting season arrives.

In view of the present outlook, therefore, speculation is rife as to the future prices of cotton, and many are holding to the theory that because of such a calamitous occurrence in the richest section South, that cotton will assuredly command high prices. There is one view to take of the present situation which leads to the inference that the supposed deficiency in the crop will to a considerable extent be made up.—The rising of the waters and the overflow and great destruction of the crops came upon the South at an early period in the season, and with the devastation generally known everywhere, it is altogether probable that a large additional area of cotton seed is already planted, both on the highlands and lowlands, which the floods have not reached. Texas most assuredly will very largely increase the area of her cotton crop, and in Tennessee, the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia, and on the uplands in those States where the greatest damage by the flood has been sustained, every exertion has been made to double up the crop. In this view of the situation the deficiency seems likely to be made up to a larger extent than many suppose, although the quality may be less desirable. This calamity is a serious blow to those sections of the South where cotton and sugar are the chief, in fact the only, staples upon which the planters have to rely, but the country overflowed is composed in great part of land so rich and productive that the losses sustained this year can be nearly made up during a single season of uninterrupted prosperity.—*Nashville Union & American.*

Mr. R. H. Park, proprietor of the City Hotel at Troy, Ala., died Monday night at half-past twelve of paralysis. He was once foreman of Troy Hook and Ladder Company, and Alderman of Troy, and was about 36 years of age.

A Voice from the Country.

Messrs. Editors:—On Saturday the 16th inst., a meeting was held at Pike Road, by the office-seekers of both wings of the Radical party. On authority of several citizens, who were present, I can state that scenes were enacted of a most unseemly and disgusting character. The composition of the assembly was decidedly plebaid and heterogeneous. The old stagers, the chronic sit-fasts, the official horse-leeches, or their adjutants, who with the pertinacity of "the old man of the sea," on the shoulders of Sinbad, have mounted the negro and ridden him into office with whip and spur for years, the new converts, political Pariahs, hungry for the salaries and perquisites of office, the black tools of both the above, blatant, ignorant and impudent, were all present, as were also sundry "blubber-lipped, saucer-eyed wards," expectant, as usual, of a lazy Elysium without labor, and a great sandy drinks of "hurrah-juice," which they hope to the expense of the new converts to the tune of about sixty-five dollars. Interspersed were a few negroes of, respectability, who were consistent in their speeches if erroneous in their principles. The exhibition of the evening consisted of loud ranting, violent and untruthful declamation, cat-gut and hickory fiddle, tangle-foot and pistols, dancing with dark, dirty demi-reps etc. etc.

The above is about the outline of the day's and night's proceedings as given by intelligent citizens who were eye witnesses; the more minute details would only give it a higher coloring. As to the chronic office holders and seekers, their sole aim is yet to delude the negro. Some of the old curses of the past are supplemented by new falsehoods. Instead of the ancient promise of "Forty acres and a mule" (for the forty acres, have "dissolved like the baseless fabric of a vision") and the gift mule has never yet brayed sonorously and sweetly in the more assinine ear of the negro) prejudices are appealed to, antipathies aroused etc—Even the Greenbacks were belied. The negroes were told that they were purely political organizations, devised to destroy their privileges, and to take away their right of voting. Such unblushing falsehoods would be unworthy of notice were it not for the purpose of making manifest the credulity of the negro. Lost to shame and all sense of honor, these men will continue to play their role until the negro is aroused to a sense of their worthlessness. Like ticks on a lean cow, they will continue to cleave to the body politic, and suck and swell to bursting, so long as there remains a drop of life-blood. A composition of sulphur would be a good and sure remedy to cure the cow, if it did not kill the parasite.

As to the new converts, would to God they would take as their political motto to "*Vestigia Retrorsum.*" The thirty pieces of silver did not requite Judas—the salary of a small county office, if gained, is too dear for the price to be paid. All bargains with the devil have to be settled in full. He is more exacting than Shylock, without ever a Portia to interfere. The mere touch of pitch will defile; but after touching, a rolling in the article is sure to follow. Very recently the annual eulogies of our dead comrades were eloquently said; their dirges sadly, sweetly sung by sorrowing mothers and sisters. Let the dead comrade, as well as the living friend, persuade you to retread the old path of honor, by the side of which the dead centuries have planted the brightest, sweetest flowers.

As for the negroes, the questions are asked: Are you not tired of being befooled? Is there a single political principle that touches your rights involved in these meetings? Is it not purely a scramble for the salaries and perquisites of office? Is not your own race intelligent enough, that Ireland must contribute office-holders? That America must be levied on? Can Africa furnish *nothing* in that line which will serve as good a purpose with more economy to the people?

These meetings are disorganizing and destructive to the labor. Is it not a serious thing, in the present condition of the county, to lessen the effectiveness of labor by these public excitements and distractions? Can the employer, when his credit is strained beyond a safe tension, when his wife's and daughters' last silver quarters are exhumed with a tear and sigh to buy bread to feed you and your families with, in the desperate effort to ward off the starvation, be expected to pay or feed hands who are running about to meetings to the neglect of labor? I beg you to consider what serious harm you may do yourselves and your helpless women and children if this thing is continued. As for the stories that are told of the Grange to engender hate and opposition, they are false. It is no political organization. It was conceived by the Republicans of the North and West, and adopted by the planters of the South, to secure a greater success in business and enhance, if possible, your good. Even if it were so, can the white man be blamed by you? Have you not by and in the "Loyal League" and your national Guard, officered and oathed, thrown the gage to them? Have you not carried on a class war for years under the leadership of office holders of your own selection, in most instances foreign to the country and in all cases to the interests of the whites? Can they, without arrant cowardice, refuse to accept the challenge and return the blows you have been foolishly and blindly giving? Recollect that when the blind Sampson pulled down the temple he was himself crushed to atoms with it and so will you be if you persist in your folly. Would that this caution and remonstrance could open your eyes as to what you are doing or may do, to impair the prospects of this year's crops. If this excitement and wild madness, begun so early in the season, is to increase I warn you that your bellies will be as full of wind next winter as your ears are now, and your backs will be as bare of rags as some of your would be leaders are of honor. W. O. T.

THE SENATE AS IT IS.

How Business is Transacted in that August Body.

Washington Special to Chicago Tribune.

People at a distance

Advertiser and Mail.

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1874.

Yoke the White Child With the Negro.

If any man is entitled to know what the so-called Civil Rights Bill was intended to accomplish, Senator BOUTWELL, the colleague of SUMNER, is that man. He is the leading Radical in the United States Senate—the living embodiment of the fundamental maxims and principles of his party. Hear him explain what the Radical Senate meant to do by passing this Social Equality bill.

A SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SUPPORTED BY GENERAL TAXATION IS SECURITY—FIRST, FOR THE PREVALENCE AND CONTINUANCE OF THOSE IDEAS OF EQUALITY WHICH LEAD EVERY HUMAN BEING TO RECOGNIZE EVERY OTHER HUMAN BEING AS AN EQUAL IN ALL NATURAL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS; AND THE ONLY WAY BY WHICH THOSE IDEAS CAN BE MADE UNIVERSAL IS TO BRING TOGETHER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DURING THE FORMING PERIOD OF LIFE, THE CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES, AND EDUCATE THEM TOGETHER.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS AN EPITOME OF LIFE, AND IN IT CHILDREN ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY UNDERSTAND THOSE RELATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF LIFE WHICH, IF NOT ACQUIRED IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH, ARE NOT LIKELY AFTERWARD TO BE GAINED. TO SAY THAT EQUAL FACILITIES SHALL BE GIVEN IN DIFFERENT SCHOOLS, IS TO ROB YOUR SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THAT QUALITY BY WHICH OUR PEOPLE, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR COLOR, SHALL BE ASSIMILATED IN IDEAS, PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, SO THAT WHEN THEY ARRIVE AT THE PERIOD OF MANHOOD THEY SHALL ACT TOGETHER UPON PUBLIC QUESTIONS WITH IDEAS FORMED UNDER THE SAME INFLUENCES AND DIRECTED TO THE SAME GENERAL RESULTS; AND THEREFORE, I SAY, IF IT WERE POSSIBLE, AS IN THE LARGE CITIES IT IS POSSIBLE, TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR BLACK CHILDREN AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN, IT IS IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE INEXPEDIENT TO ESTABLISH OR TOLERATE SUCH SCHOOLS.

THE THEORY OF HUMAN EQUALITY CANNOT BE TAUGHT IN FAMILIES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DIFFERENT CONDITIONS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS AND THE FAMILIES COMPOSING HUMAN SOCIETY; BUT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, WHERE CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES AND CONDITIONS ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER, THIS DOCTRINE OF HUMAN EQUALITY CAN BE TAUGHT, AND IT IS THE CHIEF MEANS OF SECURING THE PERPETUITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS. AND, INASMUCH AS WE HAVE IN THIS COUNTRY FOUR MILLION COLORED PEOPLE, I ASSUME THAT THEY AND THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY WITH WHOM THEY ARE TO BE ASSOCIATED IN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, SHALL BE ASSIMILATED AND MADE ONE IN THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEA OF HUMAN EQUALITY. THEREFORE, WHERE IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH DISTINCT SCHOOLS, I AM AGAINST IT AS A MATTER OF PUBLIC POLICY.

Analyzing these remarks, we have this argument:

(1) That all men are created equal *in all respects*, and that there is error in any other doctrine.

(2) That this theory cannot be taught in families or in separate schools.

(3) That for this reason separate schools for the two races are both inexpedient and *intolerable!* [Mark that word "intolerable."]

(4) That in the public schools, where children of *all classes and conditions* are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught and white children and black children ☞ assimilated and *made one* ☜ in the fundamental idea of human equality.

(5) That the only way by which this idea can be made universal is to bring together in the public schools ☞ during the *forming period* of life ☜ the children of all classes and *educate them together.*

If human language can be made more explicit, in the declaration of any purpose of the human heart, we do not know how it is to be done.

In the light of this "formulation" let us read GREENE SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS' remarks during the first session of the last Legislature on this same subject of Civil Rights—a bill to confer them on the blacks being then under consideration in the House. Said the sable LEWIS:

> The people will have to be *educated* up to this (i. e., human equality) because we (the negroes) *intend to go further than this bill goes* in asserting and exercising the rights it proposes to grant; and we intend to do it in *defiance of the immaculate white people of* NORTH ALABAMA. We are done begging and pleading for our rights.—Hereafter we intend to *demand* them and press them on every occasion; and the day is not far distant when you will find on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State a man as black as I am [i. e., as black as the ace of spades. EDS ADV.] *and North Alabama may help herself if she can.*

On the subject of appending a Civil Rights amendment to the Pensacola Railroad Bill, WALKER, (col.) of Dallas, said:

> If *you* don't give us our rights we intend to have a Legislature that *will* give them to us; and if we can't get them otherwise we will take them as the Americans wrung their rights from England in the Revolutionary War.

This is exceedingly explicit and to the point. There is no chance to mistake WALKER'S meaning. He is ready to take the sword to force whites and blacks to ride in the same coaches, eat at the same table, and be educated in the same school. "The whites must be *"educated"* up to that point" (*vide*, LEWIS' remarks) or driven up to it by the sword. (*vide* WALKER'S.)

When GREENE LEWIS delivered the harangue from which we have quoted above, Mr. CLARK, of Perry, complimented him on his "able argument," and said he thought GREENE "about equal to any man who had opposed the bill." He also excoriated those North Alabama Republicans who had grown sick and faint at the sight of the dish that LEWIS and his friends were feasting on with such relish and accused them of a want of that moral courage necessary to make them "act up to ☞ the *principles* of their party." ☜ The "principles" referred to were those proclaimed by Senator BOUTWELL. "Human equality in all things, equal civil and social rights, and the unification (in, and by means of, the public schools) of the negro and the white man.

"But we will abolish the public school system" says one. Let us see about that.

On the 24th inst Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate of the United States proposing the following as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be entitled: Article XVI.

> If any State shall fail to maintain a common school system under which all persons between the ages of five and eighteen years, not incapacitated for the same, shall receive, free of charge, such elementary education as CONGRESS may prescribe, the *Congress shall have the power to establish therein such a system and cause the* SAME TO BE MAINTAINED AT THE EXPENSE OF SUCH STATE.

GREENE LEWIS said, in substance, that the people would have to be "educated up" to the social equality point. Mr. BOUTWELL tells us the same thing, and that perfect equality is the fundamental idea of Civil Rights, so called. Mr. CLARKE informs us that this idea is one of "the principles of the Republican party" and Mr. STEWART proposes to shut off the people from all local defences by compelling the States to maintain each a public school system.

This, then, is the programme, and the people may now go to work for the election in November with a full and perfect assurance of the fate in store for them if they fail. And we earnestly caution them (1) to remember that the next Legislature of Alabama may be called upon to act on the constitutional amendment proposed by Mr. STEWART and (2) to discountenance all independent cliques and candidates—all opposition to conventions and all other devices calculated, if not designed, to operate to the advantage of the enemy. But of this, more hereafter.

Social Equality.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 27th says of the so-called Civil Rights bill that "as it passed the Senate it had features bad enough. But we understand that an effort is to be made so to amend it as to give to the colored people an equal footing with white folks, not only in omnibuses and steamboats, but also in barber-shops and bath-rooms and water-closets. While the House is making these amendments, why does it not also give them the equal rights in churches, prayer-meetings, lyceums, colleges, and the Temperance Crusade? The bill is running itself into an absurdity, if, indeed, it was not an absurdity *ab initio.* * * * * It is best for both the white and colored people that it should be defeated. It is time that the Southern whites should find a few friends in Congress. The negro has been secured his political and legal rights. His social status he should be allowed to achieve for himself."

A Nut for the Germans and Irish.

In all our travels through the North, and in all our intercourse with Northern Radicals, we have yet to meet the first one who does not base his arguments in favor of negro equality on the broad statement that "the negro is as good as the Dutch and Irish and as much entitled to political and civil rights as they." We have heard it time and again, but always with disgust, because of its untruth and of the insult it conveyed to a large proportion of the best citizens of the United States. Recently the question of social rights came before the United States Senate for consideration, and in the debate the Radical Senator PRATT, of Indiana, spoke as follows:

> It has seemed to me a most surprising thing that the people who declaim against what they call negro equality are never heard to start any objection to admission to fullest rights of citizenship of the foreigner, though he be ignorant to the last degree, a pauper or a criminal, unacquainted with our laws and not capable of even speaking our language. More than the third of a million of immigrants from every country of Europe annually land upon our shores and are heartily welcomed to the privileges of citizenship, *with whom the negro population of this country will bear favorable comparison in ALL the elements that go to make useful citizens.*

How do our thrifty German and hospitable Irish fellow-citizens like this Radical argument?

Cheering News—Our Party United.

Our evening cotemporary the *Ledger* prints the following extract from a private letter written by Col. W. P. Chilton, from Tallapoosa county, where he has been attending court:

> I am rejoiced to find among the people where I have met a sentiment that favors discarding minor issues for the sake of harmony in the Convention which is to assemble in July.
>
> I had heard much of local divisions in the Eastern counties and in other portions of the State. I had heard also of independent movements which would materially interfere with the success of the general ticket when nominated. But I am glad to state to you, that so far as my observation extends; together with the information I have been able to gather, I feel warranted in saying, that the party was never more united in point of genuine sentiment and the principles which constitute its true foundation than it is in East Alabama. The leader of the independent movement in this county in 1872, declares strongly for a Convention and strict party organization.
>
> You may rest assured that our party will be united in the approaching campaign, and I will predict an increased majority of three hundred in Talladega and other counties in East Alabama in proportion."

Alabama Crop Prospects.

Corn in the Southern part of Hale county looks well.

The oat crop in Dale county is seriously injured by rust.

There is some complaint of rust in wheat in the vicinity of Union Springs.

The wheat crop of Jefferson promises fairly.

The stand of cotton in Tallapoosa is very poor.

The wheat prospect in Walker county is good.

There is no rust yet in wheat in Clay county.

In Lowndes county corn looks well, cotton is small and feeble, but improving. The oat crop is unpromising.

Corn and wheat around Auburn look well. The fruit crop is shortened by the late frosts.

The crops, so far as we have been able to learn, are not in as bad condition as some seem to think. We have conversed with a number of planters, within the last week, a majority of whom told us that if they could get good rains, fair crops, generally, would be made; though the cotton fields that have been replanted are needing rain. The corn crop is reported tolerably fair. The oat and wheat crops are more or less injured by rust. Sweet potatoes are reported tolerable. The above report applies only to the country immediately around Marion.—*Marion Commonwealth.*

The crops have generally in this section recovered from the bad effects of the rainy season, and are now looking promising.—*Birmingham News.*

Reports from different parts of the county, vary as to the condition of the crops. In some places stands of corn and cotton are bad, and the latter presents a yellow, sickly appearance; while in others, stands are very good, and crops are beginning to revive and come out under the influence of the prevailing clear and warm weather. Rain is much needed on many plantations.

Planters are very busy harvesting the oat crop, which comes in very opportunely to assist the meagre supply of corn. Wheat of which a much larger area than usual has been planted, comes next in order, and will also be the means of saving many a dollar.—*Russell Recorder.*

Farmers and gardeners are complaining of the damaging effects of the protracted drought. The last few days have been excessively warm. The blade rust has made its appearance in the wheat fields and the late wheat crop will be damaged by it. Much of the early wheat is now ready for the reaper and the yield will be much better than the most sanguine hoped for a month ago.

The drought and rust together will prove disastrous to the oat crop. This is to be regretted as our farmers had sowed more extensively than usual, determined to have a supply of food for their stock.—*Talladega Reporter.*

From information obtained in conversation with planters we are enabled to give the following data in regard to the condition of the growing crop.—Corn is unusually small for the season but has a thrifty appearance, and with favorable condition may make a good yield. There is a much larger acreage devoted to that cereal than last year, cotton that was planted early, which comprises the bulk of the crop, is small and sickly in appearance. That which has come up since the rains looks well. A considerable area of land, however, has been planted since the rains which has become so dry and hard that the seed cannot germinate and is will require a rain to bring them up. Rust proof oats are fine, those not rust proof are affected with that disease and will probably prove a failure. Wheat and rye are also being badly damaged by the rust. Altogether the prospect at this writing is not charming.—*Tuskegee News.*

"Harper's Weekly" On Major Thomas G. Jones' Memorial Address.

Singular as it may appear the following remarks on the late Memorial Address of Maj. THOS. G. JONES are from *Harper's Weekly*—surely wonders will never cease—the New York *Times* yesterday, *Harper's Weekly* to-day:

> The observance of Deccration-day will this year be peculiarly marked by tender mention of the soldiers in gray. There has never been any tone of asperity or hostility in the memorial addresses, but affection and reverence were naturally given to those whose cause was also ours. The inclusion of the dead of the lost cause in the pious services of the day will be one of those powerful bonds that draw the whole country together for its healing. It was the forecast of this sentiment which led Mr. Sumner to move the erasure of the names of domestic battles from the flags of the regular army; and he did so, it will be remembered, in the second year of the war. This fact will not be forgotten in the earnest addresses which this beautiful day always calls forth. But none of the orators will express this feeling of friendly union in respect for the memory of the dead of the war more eloquently than a soldier of the other side, Major Thomas G. Jones, who said on the late Confederate Decoration-day in Montgomery, Alabama:
>
> "And while we ponder thus the mind carries us Northward, where the tombs—not of the slain—but of those who fell upon the sea and more numerous than the stars in the heavens. In them lie men of the same race as ourselves—speak the same language and worshiped the same God. Fond mothers bent over them in death, and tender and agonizing prayers watched their pathway. They followed a flag that was as dear to them as was to us the star-crossed banner that has long since taken its flight to greet the martyrs souls! and as the heart worthily speaks for the dead or living must say that no feeling of hate to the Northern dead, or those who mourn them, pervades this Memorial Day! One touch of pity makes the whole world kin. From scene like this, where the warring sections mourn their dead, let the statesman draw inspiration to guide the living."

Baker County.

CLANTON, BAKER CO., ALA., May 26, 1874.

Editors Advertiser:—Your numerous readers and your humble subscriber are much annoyed by the frequent failure of your paper "to come to time."—At least twice a week it is behind time and does not come at all. Will you would get after some one about it.

I see somebody writing about the "Big Flood" from every section except this, hence my "put in." You probably know that we (Clanton) have been laboring under disabilities—as Congress says—but after the usual patient waiting we are made good and loyal. The Big Flood put "Goose" pond on the rampage, and she brought down all the Beaver dams, and fallen logs and piled them against the Rail Road Trestle, until the water backed down "Baker's Cut" and washed her out to a dead level, and it is now just as easy to stop the train here, as "falling off a log." The fact is the trains can hardly help stopping. We are expecting two or three switches built here now, and everyfellow wears a cheerful face and whistles.

"I never shall forget the day,
When Goose pond washed our disabilities away."

I am no politician but I think you had better get a "sharp stick" and "assume an attitude," as to your folks up here. Thirteen candidates for Probate Judge and no Convention is the go.

I see from your paper that the "so called" Political Grand Jury has been using "sharp sticks;" I tell you sir, sharp sticks are good instruments to kill snakes with.

Yours truly,
FREE AND EQUAL.

From the Boston Post, May 6th.

The Seasons of 1858 and 1859.

In view of the conditions so unfavorable to cotton planting this year, the excessive and long continued cold rains, washing and saturating the ground and delaying the preparatory work, and the inundations of all the bottom lands along the southern rivers, especially the Mississippi and its tributaries, it is well to recall the experience of similar seasons in past years.

In all the leading features of the past winter and spring the experience of the two seasons of 1858 and 1859 has been remarkably repeated. Both were wet seasons, attended by overflows and late planting. Yet the production of cotton in 1858 exceeded that in 1857 by nearly 800,000 bales. The spring of 1859 was still worse in every respect, yet the production of that year made a further increase of about 850,000 bales, that being the largest crop ever produced—nearly 5,000,000 bales. In the present dismal aspect of the cotton planting there will be something more than the preparatory work, and the inundations of all the bottom lands along the southern rivers, especially the Mississippi and its tributaries, it is well to recall the experience of similar seasons in past years.

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NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Mississippi is seven inches above the late high-water mark and ten inches above this time last year. Great damage reported. More land under water than at the worst last year."

NEW YORK, May 10.—Except in Texas little harm was done by the frost of the 53rd ult., partly in consequence of the cotton being out of the ground, except in warm and well protected places. In Texas a great deal of cotton was killed. The inundations, however, are again the worst feature."

"GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 30.—On the night of the 22nd and 23rd inst. severe frost prevailed throughout the State, inflicting great damage on the crops. On the bottom and black lands cotton and corn (which latter was nearly waist high) have been generally killed, but on the dry sandy lands the injury has not been so great. In some places replanting will be necessary, and there is some talk of scarcity of seed, but I presume enough will be obtained.—The weather has since been warm and cloudy."

NEW YORK, May 17.

The accounts we are receiving of the weather for the new crop are less unfavorable; but with regard to the inundation in the valley of the Mississippi, though there has been a slight fall at Cairo and at New Orleans, the accounts come worse and worse. We take the following from the New Orleans Crescent, dated below Vicksburg, May 3: "The crevasses just below New Carthage inundate the plantation of Joshua James. This plantation contains about 1200 acres under cultivation; made a full crop last season; this season will make nothing. The adjoining plantation, 600 acres cultivated; made full crop last year; this season will make nothing. Next come three plantations, about 3,000 acres under cultivation; made 2,000 bales of cotton last year; now entirely under water. The four plantations next in order described, together 4700 acres, made half a crop the previous season; not an acre could be worked.] About fifteen miles above Grand Gulf Mississippi a plantation 1,000 acres cultivated, made a full crop last year; will not make a bale this year. Adjoining this is the large plantation of Jefferson Davis, 2,500 acres all under water; made 1,500 bales last year. The next place, 700 acres, is all under water; was dry last year. Issiquena county, Mississippi, is almost entirely inundated." The reporter says: "I have given the above to allow the reader to form some idea of the extent of the damage done along the line of a day's travel.'"

"NEW YORK, May 21.—From many sources the accounts of the weather are favorable and the crop is progressing satisfactorily. The lower Mississippi has fallen somewhat, but the latest accounts from the upper rivers report a further rise, and there is no hope of the water running off in time to plant."

"NEW YORK, May 28.—We are now receiving very favorable accounts of the weather for all quarters, and but the information we get in regard to the inundation confirms all that has been said as to the damage done. The general crop is now doing well, though the lateness of its start cannot be fully recovered without an extraordinary favorable season hereafter."

"NEW YORK, June 14.—From some quarters the reports of the growing crop are much more satisfactory than of late, while from others lateness and irregularity of the stand are still complained of."

NEW YORK, June 22.—The weather is now all that could be desired for the growing crop, and if present appearances may be trusted it should go far to make amends for the backwardness of the spring. We hear no complaints from any quarter, it being conceded even that a partial crop will be made upon the overflowed lands, from a considerable portion of which the water receded in the early days of this month in time to plant with prospects of half a crop in case of a late fall."

"NEW YORK, July 6.—The reports continue favorable, and as is usual at this period of the year, the prospects are considered highly promising."

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The Mississippi nine feet four inches below high-water mark. Twenty-one bales new cotton received here from Texas on 27th inst."

[From the private correspondence of a Savannah merchant of many years' experience and observation, 1859.]

"April 5.—We are now satisfied that most of the bottom land is overflowed (by the high state of the southern rivers,) and that it must be late before they will be ready for planting. We have had a very wet winter; the planting will be late and backward, but you know as we do that frequently late planting does quite as well as early."

APRIL 15.—The weather is dry and pleasant, and we have no complaint from the planting districts."

APRIL 29.—Weather cold and unfavorable for the cotton that is up."

"MAY 24.—The writer has been absent about a week visiting portions of the interior. The cotton crop is very backward, but few planters having chopped out their crops, and in most instances the plant has only two leaves.',

JUNE 17.—The writer this week went through a portion of this state (Georgia) and Alabama a second time. The cotton plant is small, but he has never seen a better stand."

[From a private correspondent at Columbus, Ga., 1859.]

APRIL 24.—You are already aware that owing to the continued heavy rains in Georgia and Florida planting in these States has been retarded from two to three weeks. This, however, is looked upon as no great obstacle to a good crop, if the weather hereafter shall be good. Repeated conversations with reliable planters assure me that when good seasons ensue cotton planted from the 15th of April to the 1st of May gets up quicker, is more healthy, and makes a better stand than if planted earlier, the ground then being warmer."

JUNE 2.—Perhaps never, certainly not in a number of years, was the prospect for a full crop better or more encouraging than it is to-day."

Religious Fraternity.

It is an interesting fact that projects should be simultaneously on the carpet for a resumption of fraternal relations between the northern and southern branches of various religious bodies which were separated by the late civil war or by events which preceded it. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South which has just adjourned at Louisville, Ky, was addressed by commissioners appointed in 1872 at Brooklyn, New York, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North,) who were charged with the duty of conveying to the Southern General Conference the christian salutations of the Northern General Conference. These commissioners were cordially received and hospitably entertained, and they made eloquent speeches which elicited general applause. It was no part of their mission to propose an organic reunion, but only fraternal relations, and the message of good will met a warm response. It seems to have been supposed by many that a project of uniting the Church as one body was in view, but no such purpose was entertained on either side. The committee was appointed by the southern conference to answer the address of their northern brethren. This committee made a report which calmly and courteously discussed the questions that in 1844 made dissolution between the two Churches inevitable and drew a distinction between fraternity and union. Some of the members of the southern conference opposed the report, among them Rev. Dr. Register of the Baltimore Conference, and Rev. Leroy M. Lee, of the Virginia, not deeming it necessary to discuss the points of difference, although they agreed with its historical statements. They appeared to be animated by the sentiment that brethren in substantial unity and identity, with so much in common cannot be kept apart in spiritual concord and fraternity. At the same time organic unity, which was not proposed by any one, had no advocates. On the whole, fraternal sentiments such as become those professing a religion of toleration charity, were expressed on both sides.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at St. Louis, has had under consideration measures looking to a federation of all Presbyterian bodies, embracing the Churches of that denomination in Europe as well as in this country. A committee appointed at the last General Assembly to meet a committee from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, reported that, after a conference of the two committees, the conclusion was arrived at that close union was desirable but should take place by general consent of the Church. A telegram received from the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, now in session at Columbus, Mississippi, acknowledging the salutation of the Northern Assembly and extending greetings was ordered to be placed on the minutes. At the late meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission in Washington Rev. Dr. Fuller, of this city, on Monday night offered resolutions expressive of a desire of sectional reconciliation, and that between this body and the Southern Baptist Convention there may be annually an interchange of Christian salutations by fraternal correspondence. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, amidst the acclamations of the large assemblage. An amount of money was raised on the spot for the Southern Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C. more than was asked for. The restoration of friendly relations between these religious bodies, which were separated by the controversies connected with the war, would be happy augury to the peace and reconciliation of the country. Viewed from a religious stand-point it would seem obvious that fraternity should be cultivated between all bodies of Christians, as well as toleration for differences and defects incident to imperfect human nature.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Anniversary of Your Wedding Day.

God help that married pair who cannot lift up their hearts in gratitude to the Giver of all mercies at the annual return of their wedding day, for the crowning blessing of continued existence. To those whose union was but the consummation of the tenderest affection, based upon the solid foundation of esteem and respect, every year but cements and strengthens the tie that binds them together. They seemed themselves in early youth from the mighty throng about them, and in their plighted troth and at the same altar, vowed eternal constancy and fidelity to each other. And fortunate indeed is the union providence has so ordained that the marriage relation is of all others most conducive to the mutual happiness of the sexes.

When true affection is the controlling impulse in the union, then indeed does life possess new charms, and difficulties and impediments deemed hitherto insurmountable, at once disappear, or are encountered with renewed hope and energy.

The miserable selfishness of isolation gives place to the tenderest social affections, and the man feels he has some object, worthy of his noblest efforts—the woman, that she is at length in her true sphere, the centre of the home circle, and cynosure of the eyes of her husband. And these mutual feelings grow and increase with advancing years; for there is no postulate better established than this, that the married couple who really love each other gradually become assimilated in character and tastes; in other words become dove-tailed and literally identical in sympathy and individuality. Usually, the wife, as the weaker vessel, merges her existence in that of the husband of her choice. But occasionally the reverse is true and she is the controlling spirit and savior of the household.

As time rolls on, if faithful to marriage vow, this identity in being, interest, and sympathy intensifies, and instances are, on record where even the personal resemblance becomes strikingly similar.

What more beautiful illustration of the wisdom and beneficent effects of the divine institution of marriage.

Gladly then should each faithful couple welcome the annual return of their wedding day, as the most auspicious event in their mutual history. And then should they renew also their vows to love, cherish, protect, and comfort each other through good and evil report, for better or worse, in sickness and health until death severs the union between them.

The writer knows of no sadder object on earth than the spectacle of a man or woman united in the holy bonds of wedlock yet living solitary and alone.

Be the circumstances what they may, a blight and mildew are cast upon the existence of both which a lifetime cannot erase.

We give fair notice to all couples seeking divorce, save upon the one scriptural ground of infidelity to the marriage vow, to *strike* the writer from the jury, if they hope to succeed.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Admiral Buchanan.

A Gallant Act.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette:

The death of this gallant officer recalls a noble deed of which I was a witness, and which I think should not be forgotten.

I was one of his fellow passengers on a terribly cold and dark night in December, 1861, on the steamer Ohio, from Newcastle to Philadelphia, where we ran into a small wood vessel lying in the stream without a light. She became fastened to the bow of the steamer by her spars and rigging, which no doubt kept her afloat. Her captain reached the steamer and said his sister was in the cabin and was killed. Of course there was great confusion and horror at the thought, and the captain of the steamer became so unnerved as to be unfit to govern, when Lieut. Buchanan took command, and at the imminent peril of his own life saved hers. He stood on the vessel in the cold, and on the slippery planks with an axe cut a hole in the deck, when the poor woman was found up to her neck in water, and in a few minutes more would, no doubt, have been drowned. The cold was so intense that I could not remain on deck for five minutes at a time. After it was all over Lieut. Buchanan did not seem to think he had done anything worthy of special praise, and bore his honors with the modesty which ever denotes the true brave. H.

United States District Courts.

A Congressional Project for their Abolition.

Washington special to the New York World

The project of abolishing the United States District Court has received the sanction of the House Judiciary Committee. At the meeting of that committee yesterday the general features of a bill recently introduced by General Butler for this purpose were agreed upon, and a sub-committee was appointed to perfect a bill to be reported to the House. Butler's bill proposes to merge all the District Courts in the Circuit Courts, and provides for the appointment on the 1st of next September of twenty-two new Circuit Judges. The bill is entitled "A bill to reorganize the Circuit Courts of the United States." It merges all the District Courts in the Circuit Courts after the 1st of January, 1875. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are to continue to hold Circuit Courts as at the present; the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is abolished, and a new Circuit Court provided in its place. The bill is not likely to be disposed of at the present session of Congress.

Immigration.

The following figures, taken from the Bureau of Statistics for the past twelve months ending with December last, prove the great importance of turning the tide of immigration to our State. There has within this time arrived in the United States 422,554 immigrants, of which 256,409 were males, and 49,649 were skilled in some trade or occupation.

Now, suppose that one-tenth of these would make Alabama their home, what an impetus would be given to all of our industries! We would not then be so wofully deficient in skilled labor as we now are, for in this number almost every trade and occupation is represented. It matters but little whether these men would bring capital with them or not, for they would at least bring skill and enterprise, and these things are needed as much in the State as anything else.

One great thing in getting immigration to Alabama is, to establish direct communication with Europe. Only let a line of steamers be started between Mobile or Pensacola and some port in Europe, and most of the work would be done. Then, instead of having to pass through New York, where every inducement is brought to bear to make them go West, they would land directly in our State, or the neighboring State of Florida, and after once seeing our lands and minerals, our forests, our climate, and experiencing the delights of our climate, they would never afterwards be tempted to leave the South.

There is no comparison between the South and West as a home for the immigrant; for allowing all other things to be equal, the climate of the South, which is as mild and balmy as that of Spain or Italy, is more than enough to decide it in favor of our land of sunshine and flowers.

To establish a line of steamers such as we have mentioned, would be no great undertaking if entered into fully by the citizens of our cities and interior. We remember to have seen, some time ago, an accurate estimate of the cost of the steamers, and a proof that they would pay for themselves in at most ten years. With such a combination and union as the Grangers now have in Alabama, this would be a small tax on each member, and would not only prove a good investment of their money, but would be an inestimable benefit to our State.

Almost 50,000 skillful laborers are coming to the United States every year, and shall Alabama, by the apathy of her citizens, get none of these? We hope that no effort will be spared to get as many of them as possible.—*Birmingham News.*

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Civil Rights Bill which passed the Senate on Saturday morning, is now with the Speaker's table in the House. The Judiciary Committee of the latter body agreed to recommend the passage of the Senate bill instead of the one framed by the House Committee, in order to insure its passage at this session of a Civil Rights bill. An effort is to be made to amend the bill so as to include barber shops and bath houses in the public concerns in which equal rights shall be accorded to all races. Such a feature would make the bill somewhat distasteful to its warmest advocates, even among the colored people, but the justice and expediency of providing for equal civil rights in the barber shops and bath houses are apparent, and as essentially necessary as in the case of hotels, restaurants, barrooms, railroads, and theatres. The action of the House in refusing to take up the bill by a vote of 153 yeas to 82 nays, two-thirds in favor of being required, demonstrates that when the bill does come up it will meet with a fate which is amended as above indicated. There are a great many who will only be too glad to seize an excuse of this kind to vote against the whole measure. There is very little enthusiasm for the bill in any quarter except among the colored people themselves.

The game of the House Radicals friendly to the civil rights bill is to go some time this week to the Speaker's table, and when the bill comes, give the Judiciary Committee the right to report it at any time.

A majority vote will do this, if the Speaker shall decide the motion to be in order, which it is supposed he will do. At the Home Missionary Society of the Baptists just held in this city, Dr. Jeter, of Richmond, expressed the opinion that the passage of the bill would retain the educational interests of the South. Dr. Sears, who has charge of the educational fund for the South founded by Mr. Peabody, expressed similar views, and asked if it was expedient to destroy an excellent free school system in the States.

Precautions Against Drought.

As drought is one of the greatest obstacles with which the Southern farmer has to contend, too much thought can hardly be given to the subject, with a view to counteracting its disastrous effects. We cannot, by any means now known, prevent the dry and heated terms to which our climate is subject, and we again call the attention of our readers to the importance of securing, so far as possible, such conditions of the soil as will in the highest possible degree fit it for the absorption and retention of moisture. Careful experiments should be made with a view to determine what are the best means to enable our crops to resist long continued dryness. Salt, as a top dressing on dry sandy land, is one of the means within our reach to mitigate the aridity. J. J. Mechi, speaking of the value of salt as a top dressing for such land, says:

> "About five o'clock one fine summer's morning, I noticed that where the salt had been sown the previous day, every grain of salt had attracted to itself the dew, and formed on the surface of the ground a wet spot about the size of a sixpence, the ground being generally very dry."—*Rural Carolinian for June.*

From the New York Times, 26th.

The Republican Party and the South.

Mr. Eaton, the newly-elected Senator of Connecticut, recently delivered ad address to his fellow citizens, in which he referred in a general way to his political opinions. These opinions are already tolerably well known to everybody who has followed the course of politics with any attention, and it does not seem very probable that Mr. Eaton will make any change in them. He declared that he is now, "and always has been, and always would be, a State Rights Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school." He said, also, "First, first, first the State of Connecticut, and then the Federal Union," which, of course, is essentially the position formerly taken by men like Gen. Lee." "I shall try," added Mr. Eaton, "to take away the Federal bayonets from our brothers in the South, so that every State in this land shall have the same right of local government, and the same exercise of it, as our own State."

The "regulation" way of answering all this is to stick a label on Mr. Eaton's back certifying that he is a Bourbon and a copperhead, and to call attention to the fact that he was by no means "sound" on national issues during the war. But even after all this had been done, there would still remain a question in the background which will have to be met fairly in the face some day or other. The extreme length to which State Rights theories were pushed in 1860 and 1861, brought about a reaction, and that reaction has led many people to think that State Rights belong to the dead and gone class of questions, and that any man who talks about State Rights is politically dead and buried when he is called a "Bourbon." It is unnecessary to say to any intelligent reader that this view is a miserably shallow one, and that in reality the right of States to govern themselves is as dear to the people as ever it was. And it ought to be dear to them, for when they abandon it they will have utterly forsaken the system of government established by the Federal Constitution. They may set up something else in its place, which may be called by any name that may please the persons then living; but it will not be the government designed by the founders of the Constitution.—It may be a civil polity based upon parliamentary rule, or it may be a monarchy or a despotism; but it will no longer be a constitutional republic such as we have seen here for nearly a hundred years. We say, then, that when Mr. Eaton talks of the necessity of maintaining State Rights, and of giving the citizens of South Carolina the same freedom which the citizens of Connecticut enjoy, it is not enough to allege that he is a "copperhead," and to fling at him the missiles which darkened the air between 1861 and 1865. If the citizens of the South are living in a state of oppression, Mr. Eaton is right in calling attention to their situation; if they are suffering from injustice, the nation at large will never tolerate its continuance, and, therefore, the sooner the injustice is redressed the better.

All such questions as these should be dealt with frankly. It is very bad policy on the part of the Republican Party to try to stuff them away in corners, and cover them up with the "battle-flag" or with any other of the war paraphernalia. The people will not consent to see either a Poland or an Ireland created on this soil. It is not impossible to redress mistakes when they are discovered; but to persist in those mistakes after discovery, and to pretend that religion and morality require us to persist in them—this is a course which we certainly shall not take the responsibility of recommending to the Republican or to any other party. The Southern States are not living under a fair or free government—so Mr. Eaton and many others allege. Well, is the assertion true? Look at South Carolina. The facts in reference to that State seem to be about as well established as any historical facts can be, and they amount to this—the negroes assisted by rascally whites, have held sway of grand style in the State for several years past, have swallowed up among them pretty nearly all the private property in the State, have ruined what may be called the native citizens even more thoroughly than the war had done, have plundered and harried like so many highwaymen, and have reduced the State to a condition which must shock every man who sees it or reads about it. The very Governor of the State is a thief. The Legislature is a gang of thieves. Is this a "republican government" such as the Constitution expressly guarantees to all the States?

We venture to say that it is not—that, on the contrary, it is a government of which the Republic has every reason to be ashamed. No doubt the system introduced as a "war measure" into the South after the war—chiefly upon the advice of Senator Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens—was experimental; but can we wonder that people everywhere begin to ask how long the experiment is to last. There should at least be some signs of improvement visible as time goes on. Nine years have passed sluce the close of the war, and is South Carolina better governed than she was then? She clearly is not well governed as she was under a purely military rule. The same must be said, *mutatis mutandis*, of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas. Now, it is folly to suppose that the Republican Party, as an organization will continue much longer to look on with perfect satisfaction at this great failure. The leaders of the present moment may not pay any attention to the subject; but if they do not, other leaders will arise who will see that justice is done. Last week we all witnessed the United States Senate engaged for about twenty-four hours at a stretch, in passing a bill, for the benefit of the negro, merely out of a sentimental sort of deference to the wishes of a deceased Senator. Respect for the dead is incumbent on us all—but legislation ought to be based on a careful and wise regard for the welfare of the living, not upon "mandates," real or fictitious, of the dead. The negro has had a very fair amount of protection. It is important before going any further to find out what use has been made of the freedom given to him; in what way he has exercised the vast political powers with which he has been endowed; what sort of a government he has helped to set up in States where he is most powerful; whether, in short he at this moment stands in need of protection from the white man, or the white man stands in need of protection from him. If Mr. Eaton intends to raise these questions, depend upon it he will obtain an audience, and he can not be suppressed by howls and groans and we, for our part, shall not join in any clamor for suppression. We should like to see the questions taken up by Republicans. Mr. Carpenter made a great beginning in reference to Louisiana. Such a work would be far more conducive to the prosperity of the party, and to the cause of good government now and hereafter, than the headlong passage of sentimental bills in

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, June 2, 1874.

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Judge Rice's Speech.

Judge RICE is the victim of a hallucination. He thinks that "conciliation" of the negro is *the* panacea for the times. We quote from his published speech as follows:

I stand here to-night, as I have for years past, under the broad white banners of liberty, harmony and reconciliation, upon whose ample protecting folds are written, in characters of living light, "Peace on earth and good will to man." I stand here as the unflinching advocate of equal civil and political rights to *all* men, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, and the uncompromising opponent of intolerance, proscription, ostracism, whether called by such name, or by whatever other name this unsightly spirit of evil may be called; and which like an ill-omened bird of night, renders the place of its abode fearful with its dismal croakings. This position I assumd and maintained; as far as I could, years ago, when the glorious old Dominion—the mother of States—so triumphantly adopted it; and how much better it would have been, had her *sons*—if the other States may be so denominated—followed her very laudable example! Before, and during the recent Greeley campaign, I labored, under an honest conviction, for the attainment of this desirable end. To that honest conviction I still adhere.

* * * * * * * *

You have too many and mighty interests to remain long divided. Reason, therefore, like men around one common standard, and battle for the great and inestimable rights which have been guaranteed to you, to-wit: Equal civil and political rights, by which I mean rights before the law and at the ballot-box.

As to *social rights* I take this occasion to say what I have repeatedly said: *That social rights are beyond the legitimate pale of governmental legislation. Society must regulate those rights for itself.*

Civil rights are another and a different thing. The great clause of the magna charter on this general subject—is in these memorable words: "Let no freeman be imprisoned, disseized or outlawed, or in any manner injured or proceeded against, otherwise than by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the land." And the full enjoyment of this inestimable right is guaranteed to every individual in this country by the Federal Constitution and the celebrated act of *habeas corpus*. By civil rights I mean that every man, white and colored alike, shall have "a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district," and shall not be deprived either "of his life, liberty or property, but by due process of law."

* * * * * * * *

In conclusion, I will state that I take no morose or desponding view of the future. In no country has the enmity of even white races been more distinctly marked than in England; and in no country has that enmity been more completely effaced. The Saxons and Normans, for more than a century and a half openly hostile, at length mingled into a perfect political and national harmony. The two races, so long at war, ultimately discovered that they had common interests and common enemies.

The Saxon and the Norman drew near in friendship, and gave as a pledge of their enduring reconciliation the Great Charter, won by their united efforts, and framed for their common good. We live under the same sky and till the same soil. Our interests are identical and I hope and pray that the auspicious day is not far distant, when all unjust prejudices will give way, and as friends and country-men, obeying the same constitution and laws, we shall yield each to the other his due under the infallible guidance and ordinances of God, that peace and plenty will again smile upon us all, and that our fair Southern land may once again blossom as the rose.

The pivotal idea in all this is that the white man should "conciliate" the black. "The broad white banners of liberty, harmony and reconciliation" mean this or nothing. It was under these that in 1869 Judge RICE enlisted as a Republican. The inference is that all other white men, who desire "reconciliation," &c., should "go and do likewise." But white men are guided by well-defined political principles, of which the negro knows nothing and which, as a race, he cannot now be brought to comprehend. Should all these be surrendered as the *price* of that "conciliation"? Short of such surrender we have done all that honorable men should on the line of conciliation. In 1872 we offered the negroes their life-long friend and apostle—HORACE GREELEY. Mr. SUMNER, the most thoroughly Africanized white man in America, advised them to accept the olive branch. Judge RICE followed SUMNER'S example. But it was all in vain. They trampled the pearls under their feet and rent those who had cast them in their pathway. And we now insist that, without a craven, cringing spirit, white men can make no further advances. There was never any good reason why we should have made that. There was never any reason, good or bad, why the white man should have bent to conciliate the negro. It is the white man who has been robbed. It is the white man who has been oppressed. It is the white man who has been insulted. These are facts which we do not need Judge RICE or Mr. SUMNER to construe for us. They appeal to each and every individual, with an earnestness that will take no denial. And it is the negro who has been made, and who has rejoiced in having been made, the instrument of the wrong and robbery. Does this entitle him to be "conciliated?" If so, then may one man meet another, at disadvantage, rob him of his means, smite him to the earth, grind him in the dust and demand to be "conciliated" as the price of his forbearance! This is a strange doctrine, to say the least!

"Ay; but the negro was *once a slave*." Yes, he was; and so, also, are thousands of his kinsmen in Africa to day. But, in exchange for his probation of slavery, he enjoys blessings and benefits which are worth more than the whole world would have been worth to him in his native jungles, never, since the creation of man, has any race been so fortunate as to secure so much of the light of civilization and revealed religion at so slight a cost. Turn back and read that sentence again; it contains a great and important truth; one which cannot be too thoroughly studied or understood. We owe no "conciliation" to the negro therefore, on the score of his former slavery. But he has no *other* claim than this, and this, as we have shown, is no claim but an obligation which he can never sufficiently repay. By metonymy, and for the sake of illustration, we will put HARRIS ELLSWORTH forward for his whole race, meaning him no disrespect whatever. We cannot know how many of his kinsmen in Africa have been broiled and eaten since his father or grandfather was brought thence; but we know that but for his slavery HALES would himself have been subject to the *risk* of that fate. What did that father or grandfather know of God or of the Savior in his native land? Nothing. He went naked, drank branch-water, ate toads, lizzards, snakes or monkeys, (when there were no fat men in the larder) and worshipped a rudely carved stone. Compare a creature of that sort with HALES ELLSWORTH, as we see him in our midst, and say, if you dare, that slavery has not been a great blessing to him. But the question is: What right does this *fact* confer on HALES to demand or expect that we shall *stoop* to conciliate him when he, with equal grace and *more* propriety, can *rise* to conciliate us? We have not robbed HALES, nor aided nor abetted anybody else to rob him. Neither have we oppressed him. Individually, he has not robbed us; but his race has aided and abetted others who have robbed, insulted and oppressed us. The "conciliation" should, therefore, come from *him*—not from us—as a matter of right.

Now how does Judge RICE propose to effect the "reconciliation" of which he speaks? If we look to his *actions* for answer we shall see that he expects us to join in and make common cause with the oppressor. But that would be to establish a very bad precedent; because it would amount to the offer of a premium for corruption, oppression, robbery and all national sins. A better plan would be to "let the wicked man forsake his ways and the ungodly man his thoughts" and turn to a virtuous and honest life. Yet Judge RICE'S actions are his only answer to this important question. He tells us truly that the negro has all his political rights, and from the Judge's definition of "Civil Rights" it is clear that he has all of his Civil Rights also. With none of these rights does any Democrat or Conservative *dream* or *think* of interfering. Why, then, base any "reconciliation" argument or programme on a "concession" of rights already fully held and enjoyed? Judge RICE maintains that he stands to-day where he has stood ever since 1860. This, for the sake of argument, we will admit. He stands now just where he stood during the campaign of 1879. But what does that prove? Simply and purely that when the white people in 1872, advanced to Judge RICE'S position in their effort to conciliate the negroes the latter fled from him—left him in the midst of his quondam foes and scorned the offer of friendship! From that day to this there has been no change of policy on the part of the Democratic and Conservative party. There has been no Convention of the party held since then and therefore no *chance* to effect a change. But Judge RICE is to-day fighting in the forefront of the black cohorts against his allies of 1872; and this without a change on *their* part or on *his!* Strange, is it not? Aye, but not more strange than true, if we admit, as a settled fact, Judge RICE'S claim of immutability.

In the opening of his speech he says that "the indication of a settled policy of political intolerance by two of the Democratic newspapers of this city impelled him to yield to the solicitations to speak at the meeting in question and bid defiance to all aiders or abettors of such intolerance," etc. Very well. Judge RICE was either in harmony with the Democracy in 1872 or he was not. If he *was* (the party having made no change of policy since) he has now abandoned his former political principles in order that he may "bid defiance to the intolerance" of those who thought just as he did, before his abandonment, and who could see no good in men who fled from and abandoned their *own* party principles (Judge RICE being the exponent), rather than associate on terms of political friendship and fellowship with the white men of the country. The latter stand now where they stood in 1872. The gulf that separates them from the negro, and his white leaders, is none of their work. But there it is, nevertheless; and looking across it, at the grinning and chattering throng on the other side, we say: "We offered you our hand and you spurned it! We came to your terms and you backed out and demanded others! We tendered our friendship and co-operation, and these you derided and spit upon. You have made your own bed; *lie in it!*" But Judge RICE calls this "intolerance"; and in order that he may still further "conciliate" he seizes the spear and helmet of the Knight of La Mancha and gallops off to the camp of the enemy! As long as "conciliation" promised peace, and respite from robbery and oppression, we were willing to condescend to the negro and his allies. But since experience has demonstrated to even the most "milky" of the whole Conservative family that no "conciliation" will avail which does not perpetuate the power of the oppressors to ply their vocation, we cannot gallop after Judge RICE. That would be carrying the "broad white banners" a trifle too far.

If Judge RICE was *not* in harmony with the Democratic party in 1872, the fact was not generally known. We are quite sure that he was considered a Democrat, in good standing, until last Tuesday evening. It was, therefore, impossible that any "intolerance" should have been manifested of him or his principles by either of the "two Democratic newspapers." For our part we were thinking of him in connection with a nomination by the Democracy for one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. He had been named in that connection by several of our exchanges. A few sentences back we compared Judge RICE with the far-famed knight of La Mancha—a comparison which holds good with but one side of the Judge's brain. He illustrates Dr. BROWN-SEQUARD'S theory of the double brain. This celebrated physician contends that every man has two brains, either of which may be affected without affecting the other, except sympathetically. Judge RICE has one crazy brain and one sound one. The crazy brain is that in which he keeps his politics; he carries his law in the other. The former leads him into all sorts of Quixotic exploits from all of which like CERVANTES' hero, he comes off second best. DON QUIXOTE left home to seek adventures in behalf of "the weak side," and we apprehend that Judge RICE has done the same thing. The old retort about "the windmill" can avail nothing here, because even *that* "floored" the redoubtable exponent of Spanish chivalry.

The conclusion of Judge RICE'S speech is "twisted to a phrase of some obscurity." We can hardly believe him ignorant of the fact that the Normans and Saxons were not "*two* races" but one. There are but five races of men—all told. Of these the Caucasian embraced *all* European peoples, ancient or modern, (except the Finns) and the inhabitants of the Northern coast of Africa. But the question is: What analogy can there be between the history of the Norman and the Saxon wars and enmities and any which the white and black races may hereafter make for themselves in the South? And what has the "great charter" to do with Radical politics or Social Equality? The Norman and Saxon "gave" no such "pledge." They wrung that pledge with the strong hand, from JOHN, at Runymede, who gave it them in common. After that, Norman and Saxon mingled in social life and intermarried each with the other. We do not believe Judge RICE contemplates any parallel to that bit of history in the future of this country. Nevertheless his language is open to that construction. In one place he says that "the blessed Gospel of Christianity first revealed the *truth* of the universal brotherhood of man," and in another that he "hopes the day is not far distant when all unjust *prejudices* will give way and, as friends and countrymen, we shall yield, each to the other, his due under the infallible guidance and ordinances of God." If we bring these two leading ideas in juxtaposition and construe them in the light of that history which the Judge has brought forward to parallel the possibilities of our own immediate future, we may certainly contemplate social amalgamation as one of the fruits of the subsidence of "prejudices" and the interchange of mutual dues between those who constitute one "universal brotherhood." This may or may not be a *fair* construction, but it is a reasonable one, and one which we have heard applied by outside, unprejudiced parties. It, therefore, requires some mention, if for no other purpose than that of affording Judge RICE an opportunity to put himself right on the record.

In conclusion, and with direct reference to that "universal brotherhood" business, we call Judge RICE'S attention to the fourth chapter of Genesis, and ask him who aided CAIN in building—not a house or a village, but a *city* in the land of Nod, and also who it was that CAIN feared would kill him, when the record makes no mention of any other living man but that one (ADAM) from whose presence he was about to be banished. A careful study of this chapter will convince the Judge that the revelation of the "universal brotherhood of man" is not quite so clear as he seems to think.

Political Notes.

The election in Oregon occurred yesterday. The principal candidates were:

Governor—Thomas F. Campbell, Independent; LaFayette P. Grover, Democrat; J. C. Tolman, Republican.

Congress—Timothy W. Davenport, Independent; George A. LaDow, Democrat; Richard Williams, Republican.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, reviewing the situation in Oregon, says the race for Governor is between CAMPBELL and GROVER, and, for Congress between DAVENPORT and WILLIAMS.

"Do not Deserve Decent Treatment."

The New York *Times* (GRANT'S own) copies approvingly the following editorial of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, the leading Republican organ of Western New York:

It was not the object of Congressional legislation to give the Southern Republican party a perpetual lease of power. But yet such a misapprehension seems to have arisen in some quarters in reference to the reconstruction policy. * * * * *

Now, there has been too much of this nonsense. The way to check it effectually is for Congress flatly and unequivocally to let the Southern Republicans understand that they must settle their private grievances as they best can. They must learn furthermore that, unless they show themselves worthy of public confidence, they must ere long be remanded to positions in obscurity or disgrace. In the Southern States the conduct of the Republican leaders is anything but honorable. *Unscrupulous*, VENAL and *litigious*, they seem to have no idea of government beyond an illegal acquisition or retention of power and *systematic plunder of the people*. The Southern Republican party must get rid of such men. * * *

Among the unintelligent colored voters, many of the men in power keep their influence by representing that they are backed up at Washington.—This misrepresentation can easily be made clear to the comprehension of even the dullest freedman. The Southern "delegations" that are hanging around Washington must be made to feel that their game is up, that they must henceforth take care of themselves. There is no reason why the Republican Party of the South should not command the respect and secure the co-operation of the best men of both races. It will do so as soon as it *rids itself of a set of pestilent rascals who do not deserve decent treatment in any honest community.*

Now this is a little more "intolerant" than anything that we have seen in either of the Democratic newspapers of Montgomery. "The pestilent rascals do not deserve decent treatment in *any* honest community." If Judge RICE would preserve his consistency he must lower his visor, couch his lance and ride a tilt with these two Radical newspapers. At any rate he must "bid them defiance" because of their "intolerance," and stand prepared to receive the shock of their onset.

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS

OF THE

Supreme Court of Alabama

JUNE TERM, 1874.

Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

MONDAY, June 1.

1st Div. No. 126. Celestine Eslava *vs.* Albert Elmore. Appeal from the Chancery Court of Mobile county. BRICKELL, J.

1. A borrower seeking from a Court of Equity, relief against a usurious contract, must in his bill offer to pay the sum borrowed with legal interest, or the defendant may demur, and the bill will be dismissed.

2. A decree in equity must be founded on the pleadings. The court cannot, on a bill filed by a mortgagor, to be relieved against usury, not offering to pay what is justly due, decree an account of the mortgage debt, a foreclosure and sale, the defendant not having by cross bill prayed such relief.

Reversed and dismissed.

1st Div. No. 143. James Kelly *et als vs.* Joseph H. Moore. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Mobile county. BRICKELL, J.

1. Since the code, only substantial defects in a complaint, are not available on error, after a judgment by default.

2. Under the statute (Rev. Code, Sec. 2660), all actions for tort, commenced by summons, served twenty days previously, are triable at first term.

Affirmed.

1st Div. No. 56—John W. Taylor *et als., vs.* Richard H. Clark, Adm'r, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Choctaw county. BRICKELL, J.

Under a plea denying plaintiff's ownership of a promisory note used on, evidence of payment, or of set-off against the payee, is not admissible.

Affirmed.

1st. Div., No. 57—A. J. & F. A. Leslie *vs.* D. P. Bestor, Adm'r, *et als.* Appeal from the Chancery Court of Mobile county. PETERS, C. J.

1. When the Chancellor's decision is founded on the evidence, and the preponderance of the proof is in its favor, this Court will not reverse, but leave the decision to stand. [Porter *vs.* Jenkins, 45 Ala., p. 125; Marshall *vs.* Howell, 46 Ala., p. 318.]

2. A general assignment is such an one as includes *all* the available and valuable property of the grantor at the time the assignment is made; if it does not, it is not obnoxious to the statute and subject to be held as a conveyance for the benefit of all the grantor's creditors generally.—Rev. Code § 1867.

3. If the grantor retains considerable property subject to the payment of his debts not embraced in the conveyance, it will not be deemed a general assignment.—36 Ala. 642; 38 Ala. 577; Lathrop, Luddington & Co. *vs.* Rosenstock & Co., Head Notes June Term 1870, p. 27.

4. Where there is doubt as to the value of the property omitted from the assignment, and it is sought to have it declared a general assignment, the onus is on the party alleging the worthlessness of the property omitted to show it. [22 Ala., 238; 7 Ala., 875.]

5. B. being largely indebted, made an arrangement with F. to furnish him with funds to pay a portion of his debts and take a mortgage on a portion of his property to secure the payment of the money thus advanced. In this mortgage B. included all his property not encumbered. The debt secured was not above $80,000 and the property conveyed was not more than sufficient to secure its payment; but besides the property thus conveyed B. has other property in the city of Mobile and elsewhere valued at $43,000, which was incumbered; B. was a man of fair credit, very great energy and good business tact: He was insolvent at the making of the mortgage yet still engaged in business and his insolvency was not declared: He thought he was able to work out and pay all his debts; In six or eight months after the execution of the mortgage he became utterly insolvent and all his city property was sold under the liens or incumbrances upon it which existed at the making of the mortgage; F. the mortgagee thought him solvent. *Held*; that the mortgage to F. was not a general assignment under our statute when it was executed, and if not so then, it could not become so by subsequent facts.

Affirmed.

Mr. J. C. Worthman, of Mobile, an ex-confed of the right stamp, has invented and patented a new brake for passenger and freight trains which will stop a train of cars going at any rate of speed in one hundred feet. Mr. Worthman, who is now in the city, submitted his new invention to a test yesterday on the M. & M. Railroad with results satisfactory to the Railroad men who witnessed it. The inventino may be briefly described as follows:

A endless screw on the car axle operates a contiguous cog-wheel around the shaft of which winds a chain which applies the break. The revolving axle runs the screw-threads through the cogs. This carries the cog wheel (and its shaft) around with a gradual but almost resistless force. As the shaft turns it winds up the chain—in the same manner that the old hand brake winds it. But the difference is this: that whereas in the old hand brake the force exerted by one man or two was all that could be applied to stop the whole momentum of the train is the force brought into requisition. Therefore the more rapidly the train may be running just that much more rapidly and resistlessly will the brake be applied. But after the maximum pressure has been obtained an occentric on the axle unships the cog and prevents any cutting away of the periphery of the wheels. The brake may be applied by any passenger who can pull two ounces on a cord. We are pleased to see our Alabama mechanics entering the field of invention and successfully contesting the palm with the famous "Yankee Nacion."

A meeting was held in this city last evening by the colored wing of the Radical party, to protest against the action of those white members of the party who, last Thursday evening, met in secret conclave at the *Republican* office. The presiding officer was a medium sized man, light colored, apparently about thirty-eight years of age, and with rather a thin face. Several speeches were made, but the gist and purport of the whole may be gathered from the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We learn that a "race issue" has been inaugurated in the city of Montgomery by a meeting of white men calling themselves Republicans, who refused to allow colored men in their said meeting, as we learn by an article in the *State Journal*, of the 29th, reciting the names of those present at the said "informal meeting," therefore—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that such action on the part of the white Republicans of this city merits the condemnation of every honest, right thinking colored man in Montgomery county, because without the colored men of said county there would be no Republican party in it, and because such action is unprecedented in the history of said party in the Southern States.

Resolved, That we believe that any colored man who will countenance the action of such meeting, is unworthy of the rights of a freeman, and that any white man claiming to be a Republican, who would put his arm on a man on the shoulder when desirous of using him and shut the door in his face when secret councils are to be held with a view to the barter of his rights, is utterly devoid of any sympathy with or interest in the welfare of the colored people of this county, and only desires to use them as tools to further foul schemes and treacherous purposes to plunder wherever he may.

Resolved, That we will hereafter regard any colored man as being unworthy the privileges conferred upon him by Congress who persists in supporting such men in preference to those of his own race and color competent to discharge the duties of the offices to which they aspire, because nothing can accrue to him from such support but abuse, poverty, and the ill-will of the property-holders of the county.

Resolved, That we believe secret organizations, formed for political purposes, to be a disgrace and a nuisance in a county so peaceable as this and hereby ask all good citizens to frown upon such, lest the community should suffer by their continuance.

Resolved, That we believe it to be expedient to call a convention of the representative colored men of the county and do hereby call a convention to meet in the city of Montgomery on the 11th day of June, for the purpose of considering grave questions appertaining to the interests of the colored people of the county.

After the adoption of these resolutions the meeting adjourned. We reserve comment for another day.

Grain vs. Cotton.

Eds. Advertiser:—That refreshing shower of rain on Saturday afternoon brought forth a desire on our part to see something of the country and crops. So five o'clock next morning found us on the old Mobile road, travelling through the rich prairie lands of that section. We found the grain crop doing well, especially corn, oats, and wheat, and glad to see more corn and oats planted than any year since the war. The cotton is a bad stand generally, and looking small. The crops have been well cultivated, and but little grass to be seen on any of the plantations. Rain is much wanted, and should it come this will be a good crop year. About 14 miles from town we stopped at the plantation of that clever gentleman Capt. Geo. B. Holmes.—Here no rain had fallen on Saturday although the crops were much in want of it. Accepting an invitation to take a look at his crop we started forth,—the first thing which attracted our attention was the lot containing some 30 head of the finest mules in the State, as fat and sleek as if they had not performed a days' work this year, but the thorough cultivation of the land showed that they had been kept busy.—Next came sheep, hogs, poultry, and everything that should be raised at home. His corn is looking well, and if the rain comes he will make enough for himself and plenty to supply many others, thereby keeping many dollars at home that otherwise would be sent out of the State. His stand of cotton is very good, although looking small, but that which delighted us most was to see the 100 acre field in grain, viz: wheat, oats and barley. He has just finished cutting wheat but as the birds got a large share of it, the crops will not average more than 10 bushels per acre. In this field we noticed several acres of voluntary oats which had been planted last year and cut down, and the land planted in peas. This year a beautiful growth of oats had come up on the same ground. Mr. Holmes is farming the right way to build up this rich and beautiful country, and we advise others to try his plan. SIXTEEN.

Montgomery, June 1st, 1874.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, June 2, 1874

The Eureka Iron Works have, during the past week, averaged eighteen tons of iron per day.

Give to a pig when it grunts, and to a child when it cries, and you will have a fine pig and a spoiled child.

An unusually large number of freight trains are passing every day over the South and North Railroad.

We learn from Abner Griffith, City Sexton, that that there were ten interments in the Cemetery, during the last week—three whites and seven blacks.

In our columns this morning will be found the advertisement of the Straub Mill works. Messrs. Spear & Co., of Mobile, are the agents for the works in this State.

Capt. Peter Aunspaugh, well known in Montgomery and all along the Alabama river, recently died at his home in Mobile. He was a good man and citizen.

It is thought that the Bostonians who have purchased the A. & C. R. R. will be put in possession in a few days. We understand that the trade is not so advantageous to the State as that made by Gov. Lindsay, but the people are ready to welcome any solution of the problem, which eliminates this white Elephant, and gets the "unknown quantity," of debt incurred in keeping him, off their hands.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Prattville Precinct on Saturday, May 30th, the following delegates were elected to the County Convention to be held at Autaugaville on the 5th day of June 1874: S. P. Smith, M. E. Pratt, G. L. Smith, A. K. McWilliams, H. J. Livingston, T. W. Smith, J. A. Smith, T. W. Sadler, W. L. Ellis, Mac. A. Smith, Z. Abney, T. C. Smith, H. F. DeBardelaben, E. M. Davis, James Burns, P. A. Hearn, J. A. Reynolds, Jas. A. Nummey, A. Y. Smith, M. L. Rogers, B. W. Rogers, W. H. Northington, Thos. Fallon, W. F. Smith, A. W. Ross, Dan'l Rawlinson, Peter Armstrong, N. M. Morris, Allen Smith and W. L. Rogers.

Apply good verbena water to the skin, and you may rest and sleep in the midst of musquitoes with impunity Mind, it will not drive them away, but they will not bite as long as a faintest trace of the perfume remains. Below you will find a receipt for a superior article. Any druggist can put it up and the expense is trifling: Essence oil of verbena, (Limonis Trifoli) one drach; cologne spirits, (not cologne water) ninety-five per cent., one pint; mix and agitate for twenty-four hours, then add distilled water, four ounces, and filter. Bathe the face, neck and hands well, and mosquitoes will not trouble you.

The June Term of the Supreme Court convened at noon yesterday, Chief Justice Peters and associate Justice Brickell present. Several important decisions were rendered which are elsewhere published in this issue.

The following attorneys were present viz: Messrs. Wm. G. Jones. E. S. Dargan, Peter Hamilton, D. S. Anderson, Geo. N. Stewart, A. McKinstry, Wm. Boyles, J. Little Smith and Thos. H. Price of Mobile, and Jno. White Esq., of Selma. Our young friend Jno. W. Bush, of Uniontown Perry county, was admitted to practice before the Court. We wish him success.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says: The cotton ass has made his appearance in the sanctum of a Southwest, Georgia newspaper with the "first cotton bloom of the season." Of course the stalk is more than two feet high, has any number of forms upon it, and is a fair sample of the crop of a whole plantation. These wonderful blooms and crops do the planter infinitely more mischief than either the boll-worm or caterpillar, drouth or deluge. Because Smith has a sheltered cow lot which has not been affected by the rains and frost he rushes off with an "early bloom" to the printing office, and soon the world is informed that the cotton crop of Georgia is growing luxuriantly and is covered with blooms and forms. The bears parade the information everywhere, and one foolish planter in each county is able to depress the market and injure all his neighbors.

The pastor of Little Zion Church must be careful how he resigns his pulpit to strangers. A Selma preacher told the pastor's congregation last Sunday evening that several years ago there lived near Memphis a wicked man who told his wife early one Sunday morning that he could "go out and catch a mess of fish before God woke up." He went, and was fastened to the first rock on which he sat down. All efforts on the part of his friends to remove him proved unavailing. Whenever they promised to be successful the river would suddenly rise above him and run them off. He could speak to no one but his wife, and he asked her to have a shelter built over him. A small cabin was therefore constructed above and around him, in which he still lives, and where he may now be seen on payment of twenty-five cents admission fee—no half price for children or servants. This new expounder of the Gospel said that he had himself paid the necessary quarter and witnessed the terrible fate of the blasphemous Sabbath-breaker. We must not be understood as attempting to discredit the preacher's story—but didn't that fellow have a tough old time during the late freshet? He might be made Worthy Chief Templar of the world if he has managed to survive all that water.

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

Be of good cheer, there is life and health for you yet. So those that have taken Simmons' Liver Regulator attest.

Important to the Sensitive.

Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subjected to violent purgation or any other treatment calculated to prostrate them. Leeching, cupping, starving, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very best invigorant they can take is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emaciated, the desponding, is like firing broadsides into a sinking ship. Thousands of dyspeptics are killed every year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stamina which, if reinforced by that powerful vegetable tonic, would soon prove a overmatch for the disease. It is true that the bowels require to be relieved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be toned and the system strengthened, and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish these objects gently and surely.

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. may30ddawcm

Official Railroad Time Table.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected by Messrs. HOUGH & BENSON, General Ticket Agents. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

SOUTH & NORTH ALA. RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Montgomery	8:30 A. M
Calera	11:10 A. M
Birmingham	12:35 P. M
Decatur, via N. & D. R. R.	5:00 P. M
Arrive at Louisville	8:45 A. M
Accommodation to Birmingham.	
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P. M
Calera	7:50 P. M
Arrive at Birmingham	10:40 P. M

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Louisville, via L & N R R	12:05 A. M
Nashville, via N & D R R	8:40 A. M
Decatur	3:03 P. M
Birmingham	8:00 P. M
Calera	9:45 P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	12:4 A. M
Accommodation from Birmingham.	
Leaves Birmingham	2:30 A. M
Calera	5:15 A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	9:30 A. M

M. STANTON, Supt.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA.

GOING EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Montgomery	9:25 A. M
Opelika	12:46 P. M
Arrive at Columbus	2:30 P. M
West Point	1:05 P. M
Atlanta, via A & W P R.	5:42 P. M

GOING FROM EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta	9:40 P. M.
West Point	3:15 A. M.
Columbus	1:00 A. M.
Opelika	3:24 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	6 45 A. M.

GOING WEST.

Leaves Montgomery	8:35 A. M.
Arrive at Selma	12:12 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Selma	2:45 P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	6:14 P. M.

CHAS. P. SALL, Supt.
S. D. HUBBARD, Jr., Gen. Ticket Agent.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery	6:50 A. M.
Arrives at Mobile	4:30 P. M.
New Orleans, N O & M R	11:00 P. M.

COMING NORTH.

Leaves New Orleans, N O & M R R	9:00 P. M.
Mobile	1:35 P. M.
Arrives at Montgomery	9:00 A. M.

G. JORDAN, Supt.
GEO. C. BALL, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAILROAD

GOING EAST.

Leaves Montgomery	4.00 P. M.
Arrives at Union Springs	6:52 P. M.
Eufaula	10:50 P. M.

COMING WEST.

Leaves Eufaula	11:50 P. M.
Arrives at Union Springs	3:42 A. M.
Montgomery	6:25 A. M.

J. DUNHAM, Supt.
S. E. HOLT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.

Leave Selma	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Meridian	12:60 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Meridian	2:50 A. M.
Arrive at Selma	11:25 A. M.

JOHN M. BRIDGES, Supt.

ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA R. R.

GOING SOUTH.*

Leave Chattanooga, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	6:20 A. M.
Arrive at Birmingham	7:30 P. M.
Leave Birmingham, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Meridian	5:30 P. M.

GOING NORTH.†

Leave Meridian Monday, Wednesday and Friday	2:40 A. M.
Arrive at Birmingham	4:00 P. M.
Leave Birmingham Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	4:10 A. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga	5:30 P. M.

L. J. FLEMING, Supt.

*Persons reaching Birmingham by this train make close connection with S. & N. Ala. Mail Train for Montgomery.

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

Joy to the World! Woman is Free

Among the many modern discoveries looking to the happiness and amelioration of the human race, none is entitled to higher consideration than the renovated remedy, Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator, Woman's Best Friend. By it women is emancipated from numberless ills peculiar to her sex. Before its magic power all irregularities of the womb vanish. It cures whites. It cures suppression of the menses. It removes uterine obstructions. It cures constipation and it strengthens the system. It braces the nerves and purifies the blood. It never fails, as thousands of women will testify. This valuable medicine is prepared and sold by L. H. Bradfield, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga. Price $1 50 per bottle. All respectable drug men keep it.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., 1868.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD.—Sir: Please forward immediately one dozen of your Bradfield's Female Regulator. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,

HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

We the undersigned, druggists, take pleasure in commending BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, believing it to be a good and reliable medicine for the diseases for which he recommends it.

W. A. LANSDELL, Atlanta, Ga.
PEMBERTON, WLIS & TAYLOR & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Ga.
W. C. LAWHE, Atlanta, Ga.
W. ROOT & SON, Marietta, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA—TROUP COUNTY:

This is to certify that I have examined the recipe of Dr. J. Bradfield, of this county, and as a medical man pronounce it to be a compound of valuable medicines, adapted to the treatment of all the diseases of females for which he recommends it.

W. P. BEASLEY, M. D.

This December 21, 1873.

For sale by J. W. HALE, [Wholesale and Retail Druggist. mar28d1taw&why] Montgomery, Ala.

STRAUB MILL WORKS

Portable Mills, stiffsqside under-runner, cock head upper-runners, for **Farm or Merchant Work. Superior Mill Stones of all sizes. Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth**, Horse Powers, Corn-Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulley, Hangers, and all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. **Straub Mill Company, P. O. Box 1420, Cincinnati, O.**

SPEAR & CO., Agents, Mobile, Ala.

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SHOWER OF PEARLS. Vocal Duets.
ORGAN AT HOME. Reed Organ Music. Instrumental.
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TRUSTEES' SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction for

Advertiser and Mail.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874.

This is for Your Eye.

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

What Senator Eaton is.

On the evening of the 21st inst., the citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, almost without distinction of party, tendered their newly elected Senator, Hon. W. W. EATON, the compliment of a serenade, in response to which, among other good things, he said:

Go to the Senate with the fixed determination to honor the State of Connecticut in as much as in me lies; to honor the State which has honored me,—the town of Hartford, which in the past she so honored me. First, first, first, the State of Connecticut and then the Federal Union. I shall try, with other honest Senators, to take away the Federal bayonets from our brothers in the South, that every State in this land shall have the same right of local self-government, and the same exercise of it, as our own State; that Arkansas, and South Carolina, and Louisiana, may elect their representatives as you elected yours. I am now as I always have been and always shall be a States Rights Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. That's my creed! (Great applause.) I express again my profound thanks for all that you have done for me.

This is the ring of the true metal.—If we had a Congress of such men not many years would pass before the whole country would be free, united and happy. Already, however, the Jacobin press and politicians have raised the cry that the election of such men "endangers the fruits of the war!" Well, let them be endangered—nay, more, *destroyed*, if South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas are specimens of their development. Let them be cast out and trodden under the feet of men if SANBORN contracts, Salary grabs, fraud and peculation are of the "fruits." Let them be wiped out forever if their only title to perpetuity is that they blossomed in blood to ripen in crime. We have had enough of all such fruitage. The national stomach has had a surfeit of it already. A little honesty can do us no harm; while it may restore the waning respect of the people for a body of men who, in the name of the Constitution, have violated that instrument in all its parts and, with the false cry of "the Union" on their unhallowed lips, have rendered the bond between the States an irksome fetter which galls one-half the States without conferring the semblance of a boon on the other. The only legitimate fruit of the war was the Union of the States and, that secured, the rest was the result of mere afterthought, suggested by the pressure of party necessity. The Union, to be perfect, should be held together by mutual respect, confidence, and forbearance. Every measure, therefore, calculated to breed distrust on the one side or hatred on the other is a blow at the Union—but measures of this sort, since the cessation of *armed* hostilities, have fallen thick and fast upon the South from the hands of the Radical party. It is they, therefore, and *not* the Democrats of Mr. EATON's stamp, who are "endangering the proper and legitimate fruits of the war." Do these dotards think us fools that they strive to create the impression that the negroes' right of suffrage was, in any wise, contemplated by the soldiers who fought for the Union? Are they silly enough to expect that the country will believe them when they assert that northern white men poured out their blood to make negroes *their* laborers and *our* rulers? Are they idiotic enough to fancy that thinking men will take their word for the statement that the South was subjugated for the purpose of enthroning ignorance and corruption in all her high places? If yea, then it is high time that the soldier element of the northern States were speaking out and undeceiving them on that point. The soldiers of the North are doubtless aware of the end they had in view. They do not need the bomb-proofs, who never smelled powder, but who came creeping out of their safe retreats at the close of the fight, to tell them what "the legitimate fruits of the war" were. Neither do they take their political faith by word of command from their late field and general officers as men take their clothes of a tailor. Therefore we say let *them* speak out and say what it was that they fought for. That will satisfy the South, because the South is not afraid to trust her cause in the hands of brave and generous men, though they were once her foes. But it galls her to see such men thrust aside by the jackals who followed the lion at a safe distance until the prey was pulled down, and then robbed him of the fruits of his valor. If the soldiers had been left free to settle the differences between the two sections all harsh recollections of the war would have been effaced long ago.—But the soldiers were regarded and treated as mere machines, who could rightfully aspire to no higher privilege than that of toiling and bleeding to conquer a realm which less deserving men assumed the right to tyrannize over and insult, under the flimsy pretence of securing "the fruits of the war!" In this view of the case we have a right to complain of the inhuman treatment we have received and to protest against all further measures looking to our political and social degradation. Mr. EATON is not the man to sanction measures of revenge, concocted by the cowardly jackals of the Congress. He is not the man to keep a seton in the wounds inflicted by battle. On the contrary he will endeavor to heal all wounds as speedily as possible that the country may once more resume her march in the paths of true Progress. Those who prate of "the fruits of the war" are the men who have been robbing the National treasury and growing rich on the spoil. They have just that sort of rascally shrewdness which prompts the black-leg to excite and frenzy the victim he intends to swindle. They rely upon the blindness caused by rage or excitement to hide their own dark deeds. Hence they strive to excite the Northern masses, knowing that they shall thus be enabled to call attention away from themselves. It is the old cry of "stop thief" shouted by the man at whose heels run the officers of Justice. It only remains to be seen whether the Northern masses can longer be deceived by so stale a device. We hope not.

Wholesale Confiscation in Charleston.

The fearful condition to which the property holders in South Carolina have been reduced by the extravagance, corruption, incompetence and ignorance of their rulers, is well set forth in the accompanying article from the Charleston *News and Courier*. That journal says:

"It is a startling fact that during the present week more than two thousand pieces of real estate in the city of Charleston have been forfeited to the *State* for the non-payment of State and county taxes. The owners of the property were unable to pay the taxes, and the property was offered for sale without finding bidders who were willing to profit by the misfortunes of their neighbors, and accept tax titles which will most likely prove to be worthless. It is believed that the State has no power to sell real estate for taxes except on the particular days prescribed by law, and that, therefore, any sale of real estate for the taxes of any year preceding the present year is absolutely void. The property forfeited to the State, or sold, can be redeemed within ninety days; but very few of the persons who are unable to pay now will be any better off three months hence, and the fact, which we repeat, that more than two thousand pieces of real estate, in Charleston alone, have been seized by the State for delinquent taxes, shows the terrible pass to which Radical misrule, fraud and extravagance have brought the people of this State.

It will be observed that the confiscation of the real estate in the city of Charleston is not due to the mal. administration of the city affairs but to the thieving of State officials under color of law.

The Civil Rights Bill.

From the columns of the State Press we take the following comments on the Social Rights abomination:

From the Talladega Watchtower.

This favorite Radical idea of social equality in Schools, Churches, Hotels, &c., will have an opportunity to display its beautiful workings. Will white men who act with this party send their children to the mixed schools and have their fair-hafred Caucasian offspring mixed in the classes with the sweet-scented African? Will they invite the man and brother to seats in their pews at Church with their wives and daughters? Will they occupy the same rooms with them at Hotels?

No, they have no idea of doing such things, although acting with and sustaining the party which enacts such disgraceful and unnatural laws. This is only another feature of the oppressive measures used to provoke the Southern people to resistance, that they may be held in political bondage for a longer period.

From the Birmingham Independent.

It is the most diabolical measure yet concocted by those fomenters of hatred and ill-will. Its whole object is to annoy and insult the white people of the South. Its effect will be to destroy our public school system, being in effect ten times worse on the negroes than on the poorer class of white people.

From the Opelika Observer.

It will have the effect of making the issue an issue of races, and when that issue is made, and circumstances are rapidly bringing it about, the intelligence, spirit and patriotism of the people will beyond a doubt place the destiny of the State under the control of a race which is now and always will be superior.

This vile and hatefully conceived measure may have the happy effect of breaking down in some way our system of public schools which costs the people of Alabama hundreds of thousands of dollars, and abolishing as many officers as there are counties in the State, whose salaries rightly appropriated would do more real good for the educational interests than the large amounts annually wrung from a heavily burdened people. Should the passage of this bill effect this result, the people of Alabama can congratulate themselves that one good blessing has resulted from the madness of folly of our political masters and oppressors.

From the Selma Daily Echo.

The passage of this bill is a damnable effort to subordinate intelligence and refinement, to brutal ignorance and depravity. Whether the people of the Southern country will tolerate an attempted enforcement of its provisions, should it become a law, may be an interesting experiment to the Christian statesman, the Puritan philanthropists, and the Young Men's Christian Associations of the North and East; but here it needs no prophetic vision to foresee the result. We know that it will surely be but to add one further illustration of the powerlessness of iniquitous legislation to enforce its accursed enactments.

* * * * * * * *

That it should be the avowed aim of national legislation to bring about a compulsory affiliation, in all the affairs and relations of life, between the two races whose tasts, instincts and education constitute an unconquerable repugnance and antipathy between them, is a monstrous folly and wickedness, and so far from accomplishing its purpose, is better calculated than anything else could be to intensify the very prejudices at which it is aimed.

From the Birmingham Iron Age.

This infamous measure of a party not satisfied with the present terrible condition in the Southern States, passed the Senate on the 23d. It is now before the House, with a probability of its passage there, unless the Democratic members succeed in staying it off to the end of the session.—Should it pass the House, it is believed that Grant will use his veto on it as a trump card. It is a momentous question, and the whole nation is anxiously awaiting the result. Should the bill pass and become a law, another "little hell" will be inaugurated in this country.

We have mislaid the Tuskegee *News* which contained an excellent article in the same general vein. The *News* agrees that the passage of the bill will destroy the public school system of the State, and put a final end to the education of the negro at the expense of the whites in Alabama.

The most delightful of all the entertainments was that furnished at Sublette Hall Tuesday evening, May 19th. On this occasion the charming and cultivated Mrs. Goodwyn, a granddaughter of Ex-President Tyler, and daughter of Col. Robert Tyler, the able Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, delighted us with infinite pleasure. This lady as an elocutionist, is equal to any we have ever listened to and we have heard some of the most famous of America and Europe. We should be pleased to have her visit North Alabama, and Huntsville especially, where she will be sure to meet a warm reception from a cultivated and appreciative audience.—*Courtland Reporter.*

A druggist has but four weights in his store, but by combining these he can weigh any number of pounds from one to forty. What were the weights?

The Commissioners' Court of Montgomery county met yesterday, but without transacting any important business adjourned over until noon to day, to hear a report from Mr. E. R. Mitchell, who has been investigating books, papers, etc., forment the Grand Jury. After that they will adjourn *sine die*.

Bear it in mind that the Fair of the Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society in aid of the Synagogue, commences next Tuesday and continues three days. The price of admission is only twenty-five cents which virtually opens the door to the most limited purses. We therefore hope that all will attend. We owe much to these benevolent and patriotic ladies and should make it a point to repay our obligations in part by a liberal patronage of their fair.

The work of putting down the large pipes, which conduct the water from the river to the two engines of 60 Horse power each, is fast reaching completion, under the direction of Engineer Flannery. The subterrene canal, through which these pipes are laid is 185 feet in length. And the rise from the inlet at the river (which is 5 feet below low water mark) to the engines is only 10 feet. Everything at the river works will be completed within the next two weeks and ready for action

It must rest with the readers of the newspapers throughout this State to let those who take no paper know in what esteem the Radical Congress holds them and their children. This is a public duty which we charge each of our readers to see carefully done. Let the poor man know that in the deliberately expressed opinion of Congress his children are no better than those of the African. Show them a copy of the Social Equality bill and bid them go to work to hurl from power the party which thus deliberately insults their poverty, their race and their unsullied blood.

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

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

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

The case of the State vs John Lewis, charged with the murder of Hardy Jackson, came up for preliminary hearing yesterday before Justice Fuller. The facts brought out by the examination of the witnesses are in substance as follows: Three years ago John Lewis had a quarrel with the deceased and shot him. After Jackson got well he met Lewis and beat him him with a stick, After that Lewis squatted upon some land belonging to Mr. J. D. Fay of Autauga county and proceeded to cultivate it without paying rent. But when the last freshet came it carried off the old fellow's cabin and he moved elsewhere. After the waters had receeded Mr. Fay rented the land which Lewis had abandoned to Hardy Jackson and Hardy was proceeding to plant it down in corn, when on last Monday Lewis appeared on the scene and demanded possession. Hardy refused to give it. He said that Mr. Fay had instructed him to plant corn on that ground, and he was only carrying out his instructions. Lewis then took some seed corn and commenced planting it on that which Hardy had already put in the ground. But growing tired of this fun, he retired after awhile, to return and repeat the experiment next day. On Tuesday he commenced as before, with a demand for the possession of the land, and, when that was refused, planted some more corn on top of Hardy's planting and again retired. The next morning Hardy Jackson's wife saw Lewis slipping along in the attitude of one who is approaching a bird to get a shot. She said that she thought he was hunting and that he had found some game on which he was endeavoring to steal unperceived. A few moments later she heard the report of his musket, but still thought nothing of it and returned to her cabin where she was soon confronted by Lewis who said: "I have killed your husband." "No! John—you are joking," she answered. "No I'm not joking" was the cruel reply, "I've killed him deader than hell!" and, so saying, passed quietly on his way Alarmed by the words, and not quieted by the manner of Lewis, she hastened to the field where her husband had been at work and found him dead. He had fallen backwards in the furrow he had been opening. His legs were doubled under him. One arm, around which his plow lines were still fastened, had been pulled to its full stretch by the mule, and his head and neck were filled full of buck shot—fourteen of which had taken effect upon him.

This is the substance of all the testimony in the case—In consideration of which Justice Fuller committed Lewis to jail without bail. Messrs. B. C. Tarver and J. G. Winter, represented the defence.

Curiosities of Grafting.

There are many curious facts about vegetable life. We can, for example, graft the apricot on the plum, and the peach on the apricot, and the almond on the peach, and thus we may produce a tree with plum roots and almond leaves. The wood, however, of the stem will consist of four distinct varieties, though formed of one continuous layer. Below the almond wood and bark we shall have perfect peach wood and bark, then perfect apricot wood and bark, and at the bottom perfect plum wood and bark. In this curious instance we see the intimate correspondence between the bark and the leaf, for if we should remove the almond branches we might cause the several sorts of wood to develop buds and leafy twigs each of its own kind. Each section of the compound stem has its seat of life in the cambium layer and the cambium of each reproduces cells of its own species, out of a common nutrient fluid.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Watering Plants in Summer.

Plants growing in the open ground and fully exposed to the sun, are frequently ruined by the very means taken to save them—by watering in hot, dry weather. Generally, merely the surface of the ground is wet, and the moisture soon evaporates, leaving the soil dry and hard—almost impervious to air as well as to the dews. But this is not the only, nor the greatest evil which results from the ordinary slight waterings which plants get. The temporary, superficial moisture causes the roots to seek the surface, where, in the intervals between the waterings, the heat and drought destroy them, and the plants become stunted or die outright, The remedy lies in a more thorough irrigation and in a different mode of applying the water. In the case of young trees and large herbaceous plants, the best way is to carefully scrape away the soil around them to the depth of an inch or two, forming a shallow basin into which sufficient water should be poured to moisten well the ground as deeply and as widely as the roots extend. When the water has soaked in, the dry earth should be returned, which will prevent a speedy evaporation. Among small plants, which can not be treated in this way, make holes with an iron rod or a sharpened stake several inches in depth and fill them with water which will thus reach the deepest roots.—*Rural South Carolinian for June.*

Progress with Prudence, Practice with Science.

We advocate progressive farming.—Improvement is the order of the day in all trades and professions, and the Agriculturist must keep abreast with the forward movement or he will fall hopelessly under foot. But with progress, should always come prudence. Hasten slowly—study carefully the path before you, lest you make false steps or go astray. All old ways are not bad, nor are all new ways good.—Look with a good deal of cautious scrutiny at any system of cultivation in which the experience of centuries passes for nothing. If a theorizer tell you—you who have been planting cotton all your life—that you know nothing about cotton culture, but that your mode is wrong from beginning to end, it is not worth while to listen to him; but not less foolish is the talk of those who think, because they have been planters all their lives, as their fathers were before them, that there is nothing more to be learned and no improvement to be made. So, Science is good; analyses of soils are useful; geology, vegetable physiology, entomology and meteorology have their bearing upon the planters' art, but neither of these, nor all of these alone will make a man a good farmer. Practice must be combined with Science. Farming must be learned in the field. Books and papers help us in our lessons.—*Rural Carolinian for June.*

Our Ores.

In the afternoon of the same day we were conveyed by special train to Ironton, where we saw the richest of iron ore piled up in such abundance as to stagger the belief of any man who has not seen it for himself. Not buried hundreds of feet under the earth, but lying on the surface in a mass, fifty feet thick, one mile broad, and eighty miles long. On the other side of the mountain, within a few hundred yards of the ore, is limestone for fluxing purposes, and in close proximity is sandstone for building furnaces. Not far away are the Calhawba and Warrior coal fields, many of the pits opening within a few feet of the railroad. It would seem that some mighty Vulcan, in ages past, contemplated establishing, in this region, an iron manufactory, and after collecting all the material for conducting the business in a style worthy of a god, had, for some unknown cause, abandoned the idea. —*Union Springs Herald & Times.*

The Report Incorrect.

Superintendent G. M. Dews writes that we were misinformed in reference to the application of colored children to be admitted into the white schools, and that no such application had been made to him either directly or indirectly. We are glad to hear this. As we stated, we do not believe such an application would be countenanced by respectable colored people. We heard the reports from various sources late Tuesday night, one informant telling us that a gentleman had just given him the statement that he knew the fact. It was too late to find authorities, and we think our readers should be informed of such things, notwithstanding the disapproval of President Coleman.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Planting Sweet Potato Slips, or "Draws."

It is well to take advantage of a rainy day for planting if you can, but plant whether it rain or not. We have planted in the midst of severest drought with the loss of very few plants. "Grout" the plants by plunging the roots into a batter composed of equal parts of fresh cow-dung, wood ashes and vegetable mould, mixed with water to the proper consistency to adhere to them. This will effectually insures perfect "stand," and hasten the growth of the vines. A good crop of potatoes will "help out" wonderfully, and there is no reasonable excuse for not having an abundance of them.—*Rural Carolinian for June.*

New Marriage Form.

The Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church (Bishop Cummins) now in session in New York, has made several alterations in the prayer book, among the rest alterations in the form of the marriage service. The handing of the ring to the minister has been omitted, as also the passage, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." In the prayer the reference to the married life of Isaac and Rebecca has also been stricken out on account of inopportune allusions to polygamy. The old form, where the minister pronounces the married couple "man and wife," has been changed to "husband and wife." The Rev. Mr. Tucker moved that the words "plighted troth" should be changed, as the phrase was not generally understood, but the motion was lost after a slight debate. The marriage service was then adopted as amended.—*Macon* (Ga) *Telegraph.*

In the case of Johns, Jr., vs. Slack et al., now being tried before the United States District Court, the following dialogue took place:

Attorney—"Please state your name, age, residence and occupation."

Witness—"My name is John Reynolds; I reside in Point Pleasant, Mason county, West Virginia; my occupation for the last two weeks has been that of a lawyer, but previous to that time I was a millwright."

Attorney—"What were you engaged in last winter?"

Witness (turning to the court)—"Am I compelled to answer that question?"

Court—"Yes, you are compelled to answer it."

Witness—"Well then, gentlemen, I am sorry to state, I was a member of the Legislature."

THE COLD AND THE CROPS.—We learn, from various sources, says the Augusta *Chronicle* of May, 23 that cotton in Middle Georgia has been seriously injured by the cold nights which we have been experiencing ever since the spring commenced. It is well know that cool nights and heavy dews prove almost as fatal to the young cotton as frost, and under these malign influences the tender plant is rapidly drooping and dying. Unless there is an early change in the weather, the crop will be very considerably cut off from this cause as well as from a backward season and disastrous rains.

Several car-loads of coal passed over the M. & E Railroad last week, en route, we suppose, for Columbus. This is the first coal, in any considerable quantity, we have seen in this section of country. If our people would introduce its use here as fuel, they would in a few years be surprised at the great saving caused thereby, both in money and labor. Coal is cheaper, of far less trouble, and is more safe and reliable, than the miserable article of green swamp wood for which our people pay out annually large sums of money.—*Union Springs Herald & Times.*

A conductor tells us that the employees of the Western Railroad, of Alabama, are endeavoring to raise a fund to send ten of the loudest smelling corn field negroes to Cambridge University, Mass., in case the Civil Rights bill is passed. They want to give the Northern students a full taste of the equality doctrine.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Congress and Conference.

From the Opelika Daily Times.

Saturday last the question of Social Equality was presented and decided in two of the most important deliberative bodies of the Union.

The moral complexions of the two were as diverse as the color of the Anglo-Saxon and African, and the result attained by each, not less different than their moral complexions.

One of these bodies, assembled in the City of Washington, with power, claimed to have been derived from the people, of enacting laws for their government. The other met in the city of Louisville and spoke by authority from a Divine Master.

The one embraced the asserted representatives of the people. The other was composed of the actual ambassadors of God.

Before the one, were placed the alluring temptations of worldly gain and temporal power. Upon the lips and in the hearts of the other, rested the fervent prayer "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

The one disgraced our American civilization and themselves, by the enactment of a statute which will fill the darkest, or possibly the reddest page in American History. The other, true to its grand mission of elevating mankind, spurned an offer involving the social equalities of negroes and white men.

The one, the Senate of the United States, conscious that the corruptions and frauds of its own body and of the Grant Administration, would meet deserved condemnation at the hands of white people, attempted to forestall their just verdict by pandering to the prejudices of negroes. The other, the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, conscious of the spotless purity of its sacred character and purposes, resolved further to maintain it, by refusing to consolidate with Northern Methodists on the basis of miscegenation.

To the one, the white people of the United States will administer a withering rebuke. To the other, a grateful country extends its profoundest thanks.

Supreme Court of Alabama.

Order of Business for June Term, 1874

It is ordered by the Court that the following shall be the order of business for the ensuing June Term of the Supreme Court of Alabama, commencing on the first Monday in June, 1874

The first division, composed of the counties of Baldwin, Clark, Mobile and Washington, shall commence on Monday, the first day of June, and continue one week.

The second division, composed of the counties of Bibb, Dallas, Monroe, Perry and Wilcox, shall commence on Monday the 8th day of June, 1874, and continue one week.

The third division, composed of the counties of Autauga, Butler, Conecuh, Escambia, Lowndes and Montgomery, shall commence on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, and continue one week.

The fourth division, composed of the counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Pike, shall commence on Monday, the 22d day of June, 1874, and continue one week.

The fifth division, composed of the counties of Baker, Chambers, Elmore, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Russell and Tallapoosa shall commence on Monday, the 29th day of June, 1874, and continue one week.

The Sixth Division, composed of the counties of Choctaw, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Marion, Pickens, Sanford, Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Walker, shall commence on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1874, and continue one week.

The Seventh Division, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, DeKalb, Etowah, Jefferson, Shelby and Talladega, shall commence on Monday, the 13th day of July, 1874, and continue one week.

The Eighth Division, composed of the counties of Blount, Colbert, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, St. Clair and Winston, shall commence on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1874, and continue one week.

A true copy from the minutes.

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

They claim to have brought the process of killing the cotton caterpillar in Texas to such perfection that it requires very little time or expense. We find in the Galveston *News* an advertisement by the inventor of a "cotton worm destroyer" in which he claims that he makes a compound which is not only "dead sure" to kill the worms, but acts as a fertilizer to the plant; and he sells a machine for distributing it over the cotton plants in the form of a spray reaching every part. He says that one of his packages costing a dollar will be enough for five hundred gallons of water, that this quantity will sprinkle twenty to twenty-five acres, and that the machine will sprinkle fifty acres a day.

Well, gentlemen, what next? Jefferson Davis "is out of a job." Let him carpetbag to Connecticut.—*Meriden Republican.*

Mr. Davis has the reputation at least of being an honest man. Though once a secessionist, he is not a *thief*. We apprehend, then, that the property of our citizens, even including their hen-roosts, would not be in the slightest danger from him, were he to "carpet-bag to Connecticut."—which is vastly more than can with truth be said of Southern carpet-baggers hailing *from* Connecticut.—*Norwich (Ct.) Advertiser.*

The Livingston *Journal* publishes this paragraph. A gentleman recently from Warsaw, reports planters in that vicinity busily at work. He says those who were not overflowed are in rather worse condition than those who were. The latter are replanting as the water recedes, and are getting "stands," while the former have poor stands, and the cotton is slow in recovering from the effects of the excessive rains. Similar reports are received from other sections of the country.

An old darkey came in town last week with a sack, a two gallon jug, and an old army canteen. He came to see "de gubnor" as he said, having learned that it was here for purpose of issuing rations. He told some gentlemen that "de hoss" furnished him and his family with provisions but he would take his share of the government rations in whiskey. The canteen was sent by Aunt Dinah for a quart as she couldn't leave her home in peace long enough to come herself.—*Demopolis News-Journal.*

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The services at the Methodist Church, are adding considerably to their membership. Forty persons have connected themselves with the Church since the meeting has been going on. Rev. E. M. Bounds, is doing noble work in the cause, and we are glad to see that his labors, have not been in vain.—*Eufaula News.*

The Decatur *News* pays a very high compliment to Col. B. M. Woolsey, President of the Selma Board of Trade, and recommends that he be nominated on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant Governor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, 1874, Letters of Administration on the estate of Jackie Dimmons, deceased, were issued to me, the undersigned, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

ma18wsw. DAVID FLEMING, Administrator.

CATOOSA SPRINGS, GEORGIA,

WILL be opened for the reception of visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1874. BOARD—$30.00 per month. Children and Servants half-price.

COME, and get an OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME. W. C. HEWITT.

may12deod&w

YUNG'S RESTAURANT.

D. FLEMING, Proprietor,

THIS well known house, on Court Street, has lately undergone several needed improvements, and is fully prepared to cater to the tastes of the public in every particular. We keep constantly on hand Fresh Meats of all kinds, FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, and every other conceivable article in the Restaurant line. We keep only polite and attentive Servants, and our friends may be assured of kind treatment and good fare. jan13

WATER N. F. Burnham's New Turbine WHEEL

Has been tested at YORK, PA., by D. M. ETTINGER, C. E. and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by JAS. EMERSON, H. E. or Pamphlet and Test Report sd. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa. aug23W1y

CLOTHING CLUBS.

HOW TO GET A FINE SUIT OF CLOTHING FOR NOTHING!

We keep constantly on hand the largest, finest and most desirable stock of Ready Made Clothing in the country, including Suits and single garments of every description for Gentlemens' Wear, and for Boys of all ages over three years.

We have also an immense and elegant stock of Piece Goods for Custom Orders, and a corps of artistic Cutters, unequalled in any Tailoring House of either Europe or America.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of

The American Yoke Shirt,

Which is unequalled for ease, elegance and durability. They are sold either Ready-made or to order.

We keep the most elegant and complete lines of

ROBES DE CHAMBRE And SMOKING JACKETS

in the United States.

Our numerous patrons in all parts of the Country do business with us by means of the System of Measurement, introduced by us twenty years ago, and since used with very great success.

We do business on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

For Cash, to everybody, and fill orders by Mail at the same prices as charged over the counters of our Stores.

The national reputation of our House for the superiority of our Goods and honest treatment of our customers is a guarantee that any orders sent to us will be faithfully filled.

Notice this Offer!

Any Gentleman who will send for our Samples and Prices, and will secure Cash orders for us to the amount of $500, shall receive a Custom Made Suit of Black Broad Cloth, the same as we sell for Cash at $60.

Or for either of the following sums the corresponding Premium.

$400,	a Business Suit at	$40.
350,	" " " "	35.
300,	" " " "	30.
250,	" " " "	25.
200,	" " " "	20.
150,	half dozen Shirts, at	15.
100,	a Pair of English Custom Made Pants at	10.

Or any other Goods that may be selected, of equal value.

Cards of Samples and Books of Instruction sent upon request to bona fide applicants.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET,
BROADWAY AND WARREN STREET,
Box 2256, P. O., New York.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE 1854

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$60,000 00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

167TH REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE!!

TO BE DRAWN MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1874.

Two Grand Capitals of

$5,000 each in Greenbacks

TWO PRIZES $1,000
FIVE PRIZES $ 500
TEN PRIZES $ 100 } Each in GREENBACKS.

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-tone Rosewood Pianos, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Levir Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, etc., etc.
Number of Gifts 6,500! Tickets limited to 60,000!

Agents Wanted to sell tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-Five $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the District Scheme, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE. L. D. SINE, Box 86
101 W. FIFTH ST. CINCINNATI, O.
ap27t10june1

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills.

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

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Possesses qualities that no other Dye does. Its effects are instantaneous and perfect. Detected by the closest observer. It is harmless and easily applied and is in general use among the fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. PRICE $1.00 a Box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND QUEENS DELIGHT.

SCROFULA, ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, SYPHILIS, RHEUMATISM, BLOTCHES, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, RHEUMATISM, PAIN AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, STERILITY, LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, WORM DISEASES, DROPSY, WHITE SWELLINGS, SYPHILIS, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINT, MERCURIAL TAINT AND PILES all proceed from impure blood.

DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA

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

KEEP THE BLOOD HEALTHY

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of January, 1874, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Henry T. Eaton, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, State of Alabama.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

jan2Wom JOHN McVEY, Executor.

$5,000,000 00 ENDOWMENT SCHEME!

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY!

JULY 31, 1874.

In announcing the fifth and last of the series of Gift Concerts given for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, the Trustees and Manager refer with pride and pleasure to the four which have been already given: the first December 16, 1871, the second December 2 1872, the third July 8, 1873, and the fourth March 31, 1874.

Under their charter, granted by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, March 16, 1871, the Trustees are authorized to give ONE MORE, and ONLY ONE MORE, Gift Concert. With the money arising from this Fifth and LAST Concert, the Library, Museum and other departments are to be enlarged and endowed with a fixed and annual income. Such an endowment fund is desired as will secure, beyond adventure, not only the maintenance of this magnificent establishment, but its constant growth.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

for the purposes mentioned, and which is positively and unequivocally announced as THE LAST, WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT, will come off in the Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Kentucky,

Friday, July 31, 1874.

At this final Concert everything will be upon a scale corresponding with its increased importance. The music will be rendered by an orchestra consisting of one hundred performers, selected for their fame in different lands, and the unprecedented sum of

$2,500,000 00

divided into twenty thousand gifts, will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	200 each	100,000
19,500 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

Tickets are now ready for sale, and orders accompanied by cash will be promptly filled.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.

Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
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Entirely new and unprecedented, and such as will interest every one. You miss it if you don't send for samples and full particulars, which are sent free!

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OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND is now in its Fifth Volume, thoroughly established as the leading family and story Weekly in the Union, has the largest circulation, and the best approved plan of publishing and distributing a literature suit