The Montgomery Weekly Advertiser.

New Series--Vol. 9. MONTGOMERY, ALA., WEDNESDAY MAY 6, 1874. No. 15.

Advertiser and Mail.

PUBLISHED BY
W. W. SCREWS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily, per annum	$10 00
Weekly, per annum	2 00
Weekly, (Clubs of Ten)	$17 50
Weekly, (Clubs of Fifteen)	22 50

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

The Report of the Grand Jury.

The Report of the Grand Jury is before our readers and speaks for itself A repetition of its various allegations made under oath, will add nothing to their weight. They carry with them their own best commentary. But what a tale do they unfold! Jobbery fraud, corruption, misapplication of funds, and malfeasance are told of in nearly every paragraph. Yet the county Solicitor, who is the officer commissioned by law to prosecute offenses against the county, seeks (through the newspaper of which he is chief editor) to heap ridicule and contempt on the services rendered the county by the Grand Jury. We accept this action on his part as a semi-official intimation that if not in sympathy with the transgressors he will at least lend the influence of his official position to secure their acquittal. We know not how else to construe it. He calls the Jury "a Democratic Grand Jury," notwithstanding the well known fact that, of the sixteen men who signed, seven are avowed Radicals while more than half of them supported the Radical ticket, as we understand, in our last city election. Let us be thankful, however, for the implied confession, that the unearthing of fraud and corruption is a specific symptom of Democracy in those who do the unearthing. A finer tribute to the honesty and integrity of the Democratic party was never paid, and if the people are wise they will profit by it. If none other than Democrats can bring to light such things as are shown in and by this report the people ought to see very clearly that it is to their interest to put none other than Democrats in office.

A careful review of the Report shows that during the last five years and six months not less than $100,000 of the people's money has been squandered on county officials and their pets and favorites. This is equivalent to all the taxes collected in any average year of the five, or twenty-eight per cent of the whole amount of collections for the general fund in the five years aforesaid. Compared wish this the exploits of TWEED, still more those of COLEMAN and MAYO, sink into blank insignificance. TWEED, COLEMAN and MAYO rested content with less than ten per cent of the whole sum. They were mere bunglers in the art. They should have come to Montgomery and learned the art of capturing 28 per cent.

It is in vain to charge all this extravagance upon the Commissioners Court. That Court is censurable for dereliction of duty in passing the claims of the jobbers; but if there had been no jobbers there would have been no extravagant claims. There is no difference in a moral point of view, between the man who preferred the claim and the men who allowed it. They are all in the same boat and must sink or swim together.

A short time since the skies of Alabama were resonant of the wrathful thunders launched at Messrs. COLEMAN and MAYO, of Virginia, by that Jupiter Tonans (?) of Radicalism—the Alabama *State Journal*. *Where be those thunders now?* Echo answers: Where? We have "leaned forward and concentrated attention and added hands to ears (in the vain endeavor to *lengthen* them to the *Journal* standard) to catch the faintest sound" of disapproval. But all in vain. We hear nothing but this, which we quote from that paper of yesterday.

> No party can be driven from power in disgrace unless their official acts have been disgraceful while in power. In this respect the Republicans are invulnerable! * * Their official acts are not of a disgraceful character. * * The people have found no cause of offense in their official acts!!

This, then, is what the *State Journal*, which has never *attempted* to "investigate" except to find excuses, has to say. Now let us compare its *ex parte* and prejudiced dict with the statement made by sixteen men, duly *sworn* to investigate and *true* presentment make, &c. Referring to the extravagance, fraud and corruption laid bare in the body of their report, these sixteen men (of both political parties), say that "comment is *mute with amazement* in the presence of such ENORMITIES!" And in conclusion they pray to be discharged, "with the hope that the action of the Grand Jury may *check*, if not *crush* the SPIRIT OF PLUNDER that has preyed, with pitiless perverance, upon the poverty of the people!"

In view of this terrible arraignment, how utterly weak and contemptible do all such assertions, as those contained in the first quotation above, appear!

It may be that *all* who have been indicted by the Grand Jury will escape, either through a failure of proof or some flaw in the indictment; but unless the defendant stands a fair trial, and establishes his innocence, it will avail him little in a moral point of view. The people will scan all such proceedings closely, and if they find any defendant sheltering himself behind legal technicalities, they will be apt to infer that he is at least *conscious of no better defence*, to say nothing of actual guilt. It matters nothing to us, therefore, how these trials terminate. The political complexion of the county justifies no hope that a fresher and hungrier swarm of flies will not replace those who must, by this time, be well nigh sated and ready to fall off with sheer fullness. And if the delinquents are to go "unwhipt of justice," it will add but one other to the already long list of cogent reasons why the party which permits or even winks at such deeds, should be buried beneath the monument of infamy which its own hands have reared.

The True Spirit.

In answer to various calls to become a candidate for the House of Representatives from Jefferson county, Hon. R. S. Greene says that he is willing to be a candidate if he is the choice of a county convention, and says:

> Believing, *knowing* as I do, that the success of the Democratic party with the great and vital principles of which it is the exponent, can only be achieved through the most thorough and compact organization, and that such organization can be effected solely through the instrumentality of a nominating convention—I heartily approve such a convention and shall most cheerfully and enthusiastically abide by the action and support the nominees of the same.

A Thorough-Bred in a China Shop.

"It is a true saying and worthy of all acceptation" that when "things are at the worst they can but mend." Things seem to be at their worst with the Southern half of the United States, in almost every point of view; and this gives us hope for the future. As long as Radicalism flourished and, like the rest of the wicked, "spread itself like a green bay tree," all hope was in vain. But now, that the political Apollyon has received its death-thrust, a better era opens before us and the glinting of the white robes of Peace can be seen in the distance. All Peace was impossible while Radicalism reigned. All true hearts must, therefore, rejoice that the dog is dead.

No one can read the evidences we have already adduced in these columns without arriving at the conclusion that there is no longer an organized Radical party in the United States. We saw "the cloud" arising out of the sea, and pointed it out. The big drops are now falling, thick and fast, in all directions. And we shall have yet more rain; for the end is not yet.—This veto, by GRANT, of the so-called inflation bill will disrupt the Radical party in the West more thoroughly than his appointment of SIMMONS disrupted it in the East.—A prominent Indiana Republican, speaking of the veto the evening after it was read in the Senate, said: "It is just as I predicted in 1868, when we went outside the ranks of the party and took a d—d BRECKINRIDGE Democrat to place at the head of our ticket. Now that he has no further use for the party he *proposes to cut its d—d throat?*" In this opinion there are many men who concur, but the true blue loyal still insist that there is not the slightest ground for it.

The Radical party bought GRANT and all his opinions in 1868 and paid the extravagant price of the Presidency for the lump. He served the party faithfully, and well during his first term, doing all the dirty work required at his hands without hesitation or murmur. And that he *recognized* the fact of bargain and sale was shown by the declaration—never--to--be--forgotten—that he "should have no policy to oppose to the will of the people" (*videlicet* the Radical majority.) Rendered in plain English that declaration was to this effect: I am your property—body and soul; bought with a price and paid for. Do what you will; I will abide the terms of the trade. Your people shall be my people; your opinions my opinions and your gods my gods." To this agreement he faithfully adhered. But mark the sequel! When it drew near the time to elect his successor, the conditions had changed and left the servant above his many-headed lord. It was then that GRANT, with his popular strength, *bought the Radical party?* He is, therefore, under no greater obligation to that party than to the other, and may now vetoes measures or approve them at will, without a forfeiture of even that honor which is traditionally said to prevail among men not renowned for the acuteness of their perceptions, or the scrupulosity of their observance of rights *meum* and *tuum*. Not many months ago the President or some of his friends, as we believe, hired that well known political PETER FUNK, the New York *Herald*, to flaunt the red rag of a third term before the world, as an indication to all parties that the thorough-bred nag ULYSSES, was once more, *sub hasta*. But the bidders were so few and the outlook so gloomy that the red-cloth was taken down and the auction indefinitely postponed. The consequence is that the animal is just now loose in the Radical china shop, with no care for the future save to provide abundant forage and green pastures against the time for his release upon the commons. How the "china" is progressing meanwhile may be partly inferred from the Chicago *Tribune's* long and intensely interesting account of the great smash which followed the veto caprice—which said account we print this morning to the exclusion of much other, but less interesting matter.

Encouraging Reports of the Wheat Crop.

Very full returns received by the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicate an unusually abundant wheat crop throughout the country. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections. No previous season has been more generally so since the inauguration of crop reports. In the South very few exceptions to the general vigor and even luxuriance of the growth have appeared. In the Gulf coast region the winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practiced to the advantage of the crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden changes of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Niagara, Livingstone and Genessee, four counties which produce one-third of the Winter wheat of New York, the average expectations are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on low ground is reported. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable return, many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio Valley report either average or superior condition. Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising reports. Reports from the North-west are more favorable than usual. The prospect in California is promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause—wet weather—have come from several counties. The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports a promise of 40,000,000 of bushels in the State.

A Straw from the West.

Complete returns from 52 out of 76 counties in Illinois, which have adopted township organization, show the election of 237 Republican Supervisors, 435 Opposition, and 62 Independent or doubtful. Grant's majority in 1872 was 56,478. And thus it goes. Well may the Norwich *Advertiser* say:

> The funniest thing in the world is the threat of some excited gentlemen at Washington that because things are not going to please them they will "break up the Republican party." We expect to hear next that some warm-blooded gentleman down South has got mad and threatened to "break up the Southern Confederacy."

The *Advertiser* seems to think that the Republican party is as much a thing of the past as the Southern Confederacy, and the facts justify its conclusions. Of the former elements of that party we may safely say with Virgil *rari nantes in vasto gurgite*. A few may be seen swimming in the vast whirlpool which carried the old hulk down—but that is all. Its timbers were never solidly fastened. They were only held together by the glue of a senseless animosity against the South and when that dissolved they necessarily fell apart; now let them rot and we shall have peace.

A GENERAL HOWL.

The Animals Dreadfully Stirred! Death and Destruction to the Fair-ty.

[From the Chicago Tribune's Specials.]

[NOTE.—The Chicago *Tribune* is intensely hostile to inflation, and therefore approves the veto.—EDS. ADVR.]

A SURPRISE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The announcement of the veto of the currency bill created the utmost surprise in all Washington. Very few people can or do assume that they had well-founded reason for believing that the President would fail to approve the bill. It is true, if the word of honorable Senators may be accepted as worthy of credit, that the President has changed his mind a great many times on this question since the reception of the bill at the White House.

The inflationists denounce him angrily for the vacillation that has led to this course. While the anti-inflationists allude to it with a smile of self-congratulation. When the log ceased to roll, they found themselves on top. There can be no doubt of the fact that the President has, in one way or another, involved himself both ways on this question. The hotels and places of public resort are crowded with excited people, discussing the topic of the hour. From the West and Northwest there is a general howl. The Republican Representatives from those sections have no limit to their denunciation of the President. He is again discovered to have been "a Breckinridge, anyhow." The knife is out, the tomahawk is flourished, and the threat made that such an inflation majority will be returned to the next Congress as will suffice to pass an inflation measure over a second veto, and will indicate clearly that Grant's hope for a third term is utterly destroyed. These gentlemen tell us of a new party to be organized *within forty-eight hours, the foundation for which will be opposition to Grant and New England supremacy.* Many of the more prominent Republican Congressmen openly and loudly threaten that they will no longer support the President, nor pay any regard to his wishes.

Insinuations of a very ugly nature are freely made by the inflationists in their blind wrath, as to the *influences* to which the President has yielded. There are blatant assertions that he has allied himself with the capitalists and Wall-street bankers as against the people and laboring men. Vague and terrible threats and prophecies are magnilopuently uttered as to the uprising of the great West and Northwest against New England and the wealthy East. We are told that the sectional struggle between the East and the West, long anticipated, has finally opened in earnest.

The more sober look for a division in the republican party, but they also anticipate trouble of a similar nature in the Democratic ranks. Grant's aspirations for a third term are frequently alluded to. A prominent Republican inflationist of the East said tonight that Grant might succeed in getting a nomination from a small and insignificant party made up of New England Republicans and the hard-money Democrats, but he might never more hope for anything from the great body of the Republican party.

Gen. Joe Hawley, who is wildly jubilant over the veto, and who declares that Grant, by sacrificing present fame, has achieved the greatest victory of his life, upon being asked how this affected his "chances for a third term," remarked, *promptly and decisively*, "Grant never had any chances for a third term." When asked how this would affect the Republican party, he affirmed that he "didn't know, but that *the Republican party was much in the same condition as Grant.*"

Logan, Ferry, of Michigan, and Morton, who have been confident that the President would approve the bill, are overwhelmed with dismay.

Logan permits his indignation to find vent in language more forcible than polite. Ferry is dazed condition. When the possibility of a veto was suggested to him he observed that he could not understand "how the President could take a course that would operate solely in the interest of the money-changers of Wall street."

Senator Carpenter is not joined by many in thinking that a measure providing for the issue of more currency will yet be passed this session. The inflating men are of the opposite opinion, holding that as Grant has thus squarely committed himself he will not be apt to approve any such measure, and that it is not possible to get a two-thirds vote in favor of inflation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the veto sensation is the predicted influence it will exert upon the next Presidency. After the first shock of surprise, the chief topic among the gossiping politicians was the succession. There seemed to be a tacit understanding that Grant had taken the most important step in his political career. The gossip has been personal rather than partisan. The retainers of the Administration, with the instinct of office strong upon them, have thought it their duty to say that they were confident Gen. Grant would adhere to the financial principles he has laid down in his message; that he kept faith with the Philadelphia platform, and fulfilled the pledges of the Republican party. All this, however, is prompted by the spirit of loyalty which the military character of the present Administration has instilled in all its subordinates. Underneath this superficial expression is an undertone of uncertainty. The loyalists are nervous. More than one of them have said to their friends in confidence that the veto has written "finis" to the third-term romance. Some of them have not hesitated to say that it insures the nomination of John A. Logan. Others contend that it is Morton's golden opportunity. The inflationists believe that the issue was sectional. They say that it was the West and South against New England and the East. Logan's friends claim that he not only led the van, but stood in the breach. He stood up in the Senate, and took the hard knocks with the imperturability of an old cruiser. He was not very expert in warding off the blows, nor very efficient in returning them; but he took them all bluntly and bravely. Therefore, Logan is the man to be rewarded.

MORTON FURNISHED THE BRAINS.

Morton's friends insist that he furnished the brains, while Logan had only the physical power of resistance. It was Morton who encountered Schurz, and backed up the measure with what show of argument was produced in favor of the bill. It was Morton that convinced the small majority, and the Senate that it would be to their advantage to vote for it. It was Morton that engineered it and oiled the machinery, while Logan only struck hard blows on the anvil; therefore it is Morton's benefit, and it must make him President.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The carpet-baggers and the negroes of the South, and the Grangers and the working people of the West, are the men who are to vote either Logan or Morton into the chair Grant now occupies. Grant has deserted the party, say the crestfallen, who arrogate that title to themselves, and his veto has brought the leading champions of inflation to the foreground.

THE DEATH-KNELL OF THE PARTY.

If this impression is to grow and spread, one thing is certain: it will add to the dissolution already rife in the party. It may put a quietus to the third term folly, but it does not follow that it will elect either Morton or Logan.

THURLOW WEED'S OPINION.

Mr. Weed says that the political effect of the President's action will be to gain him supporters in the Northern and States, and to lose him many in the Western and Southern States. I the taxes are to be increased, he thinks they should be laid where they will be least felt by the masses.

THE INFLAMONISTS OPINIONS.

Russell Sage is probably the most active inflationist in New York. He thinks the effect of the Currency bill would have been salutary, and would keep the reserve in various localities where it is most needed; thinks also that no great harm would result from the bill. The veto, in his opinion, looks towards free banking, and also towards a tax upon certain branches of business, which latter suggestion Congress won't heed. The House was strong for retrenchment, and he believes that, before it would consent to levy more taxes on industries, it would draw on the $44,000,000 reserve.

Senator Carpenter was called upon this evening. The Senator was not in an affable mood, but nevertheless submitted to the interviewing process with a commendable degree of suavity. The conversation was inaugurated somewhat abruptly, thus:

Correspondent—What are your impressions of Grant's veto message?

Mr. Carpenter—It is a very droll document, and not at all satisfactory to the friends of the bill. I fear it will result in disaster. It throws the whole question back upon Congress, and demoralizes everybody and everything. As I remarked before, the entire message is droll in the extreme. He argues that the $44,000,000 should be held as a reserve to be issued or withdrawn at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. I hold that if the Secretary of the Treasury has a legal right to put out the reserve, Congress also has and should exercise it. The President's argument is lame. The resumptionists are more exercised about the veto than we are. They dare not adjourn without affording the country some sort of relief, and it is my impression that, before we get through with this question, they will accord us more than we would have gained by the present bill becoming a law. Of all men, the resumptionists of the East are the least liable to split with us. If they should, however, adjourn without passing a measure of some sort increasing the currency, and thus throw the question upon the country for settlement, the result will be a sectional fight.

Correspondent—The West and South arrayed against the East?

Mr. Carpenter—That is the idea.

Correspondent—*Then there is apprehension of a burst up of the Republican party?*

Mr. Carpenter—YES, SIR.

The Hon. John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois, was found in the act of paying his bill at Willard's Hotel, prior to taking the train for Chicago.

In response to inquiries, he said he was disappointed in the President, and fearful of the effect of the veto upon the people of the West.

JUDGE WILSON, OF INDIANA,

who is becoming famous as investigator, was met in the lobby of the Ebbitt House.

Correspondent—Judge, how often have you been interviewed this evening about the veto message?

Judge Wilson—"Not once. The fact is, I am not in a mood to stand an interview on that subject to-night. I dare not talk about the message, for fear I might say things or it is author that would not be pleasant to him," and the Judge made a move for his room.

MORTON'S OPINIONS.

A great change is apparent in Senator Morton's appearance. He looks haggard, as he had spent sleepless nights. In conversation to-day he was calm and pacific, the very opposite of his lieutenants, Logan and Ferry. Mr. Morton steadfastly refused to make any disrespectful allusions to the President, quite the contrary, when it was suggested to him that Grant's action was dictated from Wall street, Mr. Morton repudiated the assertion, and assured the person he was addressing—who, by the way, is a prominent Wisconsin Congressman—that he (Morton) was satisfied that the President was actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives when he wrote the veto. The President, he said, had been led astray by certain members of his Cabinet and Treasury officials, and would, in time, see and acknowledge his mistake, but at a period too late to retrace his steps.

LOGAN PUTS ON HIS WAR-PAINT.

Logan, on the other hand, has been foaming and fretting like a mad bull. The President's message has had the same effect upon his nerves that is produced by flaunting a red flag in the face of the masculine bovine, to which he is likened whenever the veto is mentioned in his presence. He makes a wild dash at its author, and restraint upon his tongue appears to be simply impossible. It is very much to be feared that his piety will not survive this great strain upon its staying qualities. It already shows signs of distress. Judging from his conversation, it is feared that an impartial observer would be liable to set him down among the hardened sinners.

He was in extremely sarcastic vein to-day. Said he:

"Grant is now assured of his third term, and I have no doubt he will be continued in office for the next thirty or forty years if he desires. He has secured the support of eighteen hundred National Banks of this country, and, as the population of the nation is but a little over 40,000,000, what can such a handful of people expect to do against the combined money interests?"

LOGAN'S SARCASM.

The brilliant Senator, warming with his subject, continued:

"Yes, it is a bad old message. It is a most wonderful message; more damned nonsense was probably never condensed into the same space. Why, this man Grant don't know even how to do a sum in simple addition. He adds up 44 and 44 and calls it 100."

WHAT THEY WILL DO ABOUT IT.

In another point in his remarks, in reply to a question regarding the probable policy the inflationists would adopt in the emergency, Mr. Logan said he would not speak for his associates, but that personally he was for war. It had been his fate to oppose every Administration since he had been a member of Congress, and he was ready for a fresh fight with the present one. The above is a fair sample of the great Senator's conversation to-day.

Senator Schurz, when the proper time arrives, will be found among the sincere defenders of the tone of the message, and frankly commends it as the great act of Grant's political life.

CARPENTER READY FOR VIOLENT MEASURES.

Senator Carpenter, usually placid and serene, was not in a pleasant mood to-day. Having given up all hope of being reseated in the Senate at the end of his present term, he is in a humor for mischief, and may be counted on to follow Logan, should the latter make a break from the Grant party.

VARIOUS SENATORIAL OPINIONS.

Senator Bogy, of Missouri, though a supporter of the bill, is not greatly grieved over its destruction. He consoles himself with the reflection that, in killing the measure, Grant, likewise, demolished the Republican party.—Senator Thurman commends the message in the warmest terms, and will take great delight in defending Grant against the assaults of Morton, Logan, Ferry and others, if an attempt is made to pass the bill over the veto.

The Ohio delegation do not, in the majority of cases, feel bad; a few who, like Foster, voted for the bill to settle the question, and in despair of doing better, are not by any means sorrowful Banning, who voted against the bill, of course is pleased with the veto; while Saylor, who voted for it, is not displeased with the prospect of the division the veto will make in the Republican party.

The Indiana Congressmen having all, save Holman, attached themselves to the inflation balloon, are, at the collapse thereof, very much cast down, indignant, and despondent.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

In conversation with Gen. Garfield to-day, the President said that he would approve a banking bill containing Foster's provision, that as fast as National bank currency is issued, greenbacks, to the amount of 50 per cent of the newly issued bank notes, be retired, till the volume of greenback circulation is reduced to $300,000,000.

The Mobile & Montgomery Railroad owns about 287,788 acres of land: In Escambia county, 112,570; Conecuh, 110,367; Butler, 41,153; Covington, 17,764; Crenshaw, 5,340.

"Conspicuously Inexact" Once More!

We greatly fear that the great and good ULYSSES has been at some of his tricks again. He begins his veto message by hinting to the Congress that the Inflation bill is practically a measure of contraction, and then proceeds to disapprove it because it is *not* a measure of contraction but of inflation. He then says that there is $4,000,000 of National Bank circulation ready to be issued by the comptroller of the currency, but which has not yet been called for. But he forgets (?) to add that it is $4,000,000 apportioned to Florida and California which no other States can touch, while Florida is unable and California unwilling to touch it. Western members are satisfied that Comptroller KNOX is endeavoring to prevent the $25,000,000, (which is ordered by section 6 of the act of 1870 to be *withdrawn* from the banks in those States which have received more than their distributive share) from being resigned to those States which have less than their share, and have therefore determined, if possible, to suspend the rules and put through a bill at once requiring that distribution to be made. A special telegram from Washington to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the conduct of the Comptroller and the message of the President are everywhere denounced, as more than twenty members have letters refusing applications for additional banks, on the ground that the amounts authorized are all assigned.

It turns out that there are one hundred and twenty-eight applications for additional currency on file at the department, but these have been refused by reason of bogus applications from those who do not really desire this circulation, and merely wrote to head off bona fide applicants. Controller Knox's whole course in this matter is most bitterly arraigned by prominent Congressmen; and it is asserted that his letter to Gen. Garfield was written in the interest of the money ring and published on the day of the House vote in order to defeat the Senate bill.

The Turn of the Tide in New York.

The New York *Tribune* has returns from the elections for Supervisors throughout that State which have all been held within the past month. In 1872 the Radicals had a majority of 298 in fifty-eight counties. In 1873 the Democrats and Liberal Republicans reduced the Republican majority to 84. This year the Democrats have a plurality of 46 over the Republicans and a majority of 3 over all. The combined opposition, however, has a majority of 89 over the Republicans. This is a gain for the Democrats and Liberals of 183 since last year, and a gain of 387 since 1872.

So it appears that the Democratic party is dying in New York State at the same alarming rate as is witnessed everywhere else—notably in New Hampshire and Connecticut. If this thing goes on the elections next fall will make an end of it. We will be a lively mourner at that sort of a deathbed.

Col. J. R. Powell.

This distinguished citizen of Alabama has, in reply to letters from various portions of the State, calling upon him to become a candidate for Governor, written an able letter to the Birmingham *Independent*, in which he declines, under any circumstances, to be considered a candidate for that position. We make the following extracts from his letter:

> I believe that our prosperity and future greatness as a State depends greatly upon the result of our ensuing State election. We must either stand proudly by the side of Georgia, Tennessee and Texas with a safe and intelligent white man's Government, or sink in apparent despair with South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas.
>
> To establish a white man's Government in Alabama, which is only another name for an intelligent one, and the only character of Government on earth which history records as a success, should not only be the watchword of every Caucasian, but of every negro, native or otherwise, who has the intelligence to accumulate property to protect, and the virtue and ambition to educate children under favorable auspices. Then should the white men of the State come to the polls as a unit, and aided by the intelligent and virtuous voters of the inferior race establish, as Georgia, Tennessee and Texas have done, an intelligent and good Government, which will attract instead of drive from us, capital and skilled labor to develop our great Agricultural, Mechanical and Mineral resources.
>
> When our Convention meets in July we should harmonize on candidates who not only have all the qualifications for office, but more reference than heretofore should be had to their locality and ability to bring out the white vote to the polls.
>
> My judgment is that with George S. Houston or some other strong North Alabamian at the head of the Ticket, and the State nominations liberally and judiciously given to proper localities, we will bring out the entire white vote of the State which has not been done for years.
>
> However it may be elsewhere, if a white man here ranks himself with the vicious and depraved he is expected to make his bed with them. It should be thus everywhere, and good results would follow in the concentration of the white and intelligent black voters to establish and sustain good Government.
>
> He pays a glowing tribute to the unbounded resources, mineral and agricultural, of our great State and predicts with proper Government an influx of capital and immigration unparalled in our history. In conclusion Col. P., says.
>
> But what does it matter if Alabama has the natural resources to supply the world with cheap iron, and all the Southwestern States and West India Islands with coal at prices defying competition, if the capital, needed to develop, shuns our State as it does South Carolina and Louisiana? For all practical purposes then, except for small and limited operations, if the sober second thought of the people does not prevail to give us intelligent and reliable law makers, our unexampled treasures so lavishly diffused through our mountains, and the fertile cane-brakeand prairie lands of our once luxuriant cotton belt might as well be in the moon.
>
> If the white men will act as a unit in putting forward our richly endowed State to that degree of political and consequent material prosperity attained by the Empire State of the South on her borders, I'll venture that one half of the negroes of this State, as in Georgia, will go along with them, and share the honors of the happy result.
>
> But this cannot be expected of all. You will always find men in localities, where vice and ignorance prevail, who will barter their country for a mess of pottage. These we can spare. And they should have little influence with the negro when their motives are exposed.
>
> History having recorded that no negro government on earth has ever been otherwise than disastrous, why should not the intelligence and virtue of the State, or whatever race or previous condition, assert their manhood and determine they will be free from ignorance, vice and peculation, and make our State a home desirable to all?

Ben Butler's Opinion of Sumner's Successor.

In a letter published during the Gubernatorial canvass in Massachusetts, last year, Ben Butler expressed his opinion of the new Massachusetts Senator as follows:

> If I had gone to Congress a pail maker of very moderate means, and had served for years as chairman of the Committee on Claims—the only place in Congress, so far as I have ever heard, where a man can make a business of selling himself successfuly and profitably, because it remains with the chairman of such committee to say what claims shall be considered, and any claimant will give ten, fifteen or twenty-five per cent. of his claim, if it is a good one, to have it given priority on the list for consideration—and had come out of Congress reputed to be worth half a million, with my equal partner in the pail business had not come to any such fortune; if I had given evidence of such wealth by building a house reputed to have cost $80,000, and had become a manager of a National Bank upon my gaining, and always voted in favor of the National Bank interests while in Congress, would there not have been very considerably more ground to accuse me of having used my public position for my own emolument?
>
> Brother WASHBURN is, we fear, tarred with the same stick that has given old cock-eye such a black coat. How very, very sad!

"DOUBLE THE TAXES."

"Confiscate the Lands."

From the Hayneville Examiner.

We feel an intense pride in the noble old Montgomery ADVERTISER's present course. While many other Conservative journals of the State are frittering away time on petty issues, and quarreling over impracticable questions, the ADVERTISER is calmly arraigning the mongrel monster for its crimes. It is placing Green Lewis, Sutler Spencer, and other vile purses of the empire "on the rule," on the stand, and proving by their utterances the devilish malignity concealed behind the plausible front the Radical party is putting forward in this State.

The ADVERTISER proves by the written letters of a dozen members of the late legislature that the negro member from Perry, Lewis, in a speech in the House of Representatives, declared, that he wished the taxes could be so increased in Alabama that the owners would be forced to sell their lands at a cheap rate to the negroes! It brings forward the incendiary letter of the sutler Senator, Spencer, where he declared his hostility to what he called the "land monopoly" of the planters of the State, and which Lewis, bolder than the carpet-bagger, threatens to destroy by taxation.

Taken in connection with these avowals as pure Radical doctrine, for Lewis speaks the exact sentiments of the 70,000 ignorant negroes who rush to the ballot boxes of this state year after year to vote down the white taxpayers and rob of the tax payers and property owners; and Spencer is a clear type of the Northern scum who have floated into political life in the South upon the black billow of negro suffrage. The only difference between Lewis and many other negroes, who do not speak so boldly as he does, is that he is more candid and reckless. The only difference between Spencer and the Felders, McKinstrys, and Peters, is that the sutler has secured his share of the spoils for the next 6 years, while the latter hope to delude a few tax payers and white men in the belief that they are more moderate in their views.—But actions are louder than words; and if Greene Lewis is placed on the Radical state ticket for any office this year we shall see that Felder and McKinstry and Peters will vote for him as readily as if he was the author of the ten commandments instead of the communist views he has put forth; and that is the true test. Hence it is seen that Greene Lewis and Adam C. Felder are in the same boat so far as the practical part of this matter goes.

Indeed the present Mongrel Governor, Mr Lewis, preceded his negro namesake in insisting that the taxes be doubled, advising this monstrous exaction in a special message to the legislature soon after he went into office! Not one of his party took issue with the Governor on the subject, and the heavy taxation the people now complain of would have been much higher for the resistance of Conservatives in the legislature successfully made to this pet scheme of the Radicals. In this matter the Radical Governor, without having the honesty of the Radical negro, showed that he was anxious to inflict such a rate of taxation as would bring about the same result the Radical negro seeks. Greene Lewis and Governor Lewis both wish to drive their lands and homes, *and the whole mongrel crew*—Felder, McKinstry, Parsons, Saffold, and the rest—*stand behind these bold leaders to take advantage of the misery and, it appears, they will actually result from their wicked scheme!*

The people of Alabama do not know how near they are to the most odious and unbearable forms and practices of government. It will stop to think that these oily renegades, like Felder; these plausible carpet-baggers, like Buckley; and these respectful negroes, like Haralson and Turner, are waging deadly warfare upon the rights and property of this afflicted people! "The poison of asps is under the lips" of these Radicals! And we pray heaven that our people may not be lulled into a sense of security while these incendiaries remain among us.

Cotton Manufacturing in the South.

The Graniteville Manufacturing Company is located twelve miles from Augusta, Georgia. The annual meeting of stockholders was held last Thursday We copy the following on the subject from the *Chronicle and Sentinel*:

> If anything were needed to show the large profits of cotton manufacturing in the South, the report of Mr. Hickman, the President, would be most conclusive. The financial panic, which paralyzed the manufacturing industries of the North, stopping the mills in that section and throwing thousands of operatives out of employment did not materially impair the operations of our Southern mills. Not Southern mills succumbed to the panic. There was neither suffering from this cause among employees nor any perceptible loss to the stockholders by reason of a reduction in the payment of the usual dividends. The net earnings of the Graniteville factory for the past year have been a little over 22 per cent. of the capital stock, which was $700,000. In accordance with the recommendation of the President, a large number of shares of the stock owned by the company were cancelled in order to reduce the capital stock to $600,000, thus enhancing the value of the remaining shares. As an evidence of the appreciation of this stock, it has increased inside of a few years from below par to $173 per share, at which figures twenty-one shares were sold at the stockholders meeting at Graniteville on Thursday. There are no industries that will conduce more surely and speedily to the enrichment of our people than cotton factories. Every dollar of surplus money in the city of Augusta should be invested in factories on the line of the canal. The success of the Augusta, Graniteville and Langley mills establishes beyond peradventure that with proper management cotton factories are the most profitable and permanent investments in the South.

It is stated by those who should know, that the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company will proceed very shortly to the erection of mill No. 3. The structure is to be of brick, and of equal size with No.'s 1 and 2. This is gratifying intelligence. The employment furnished will be a blessing to many a poor family this inactive summer, while its operation will add to the importance of the leading mill company in Georgia.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

State Press.

From the Ozark Star.

We think a wise discretion would indicate, that in the make-up of our ticket, men from every portion of the State should be selected, and those men only who can at least wield a telling influence in their own section. Such a man we present to the convention in the person of Judge F. M. Wood of Eufaula, as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge Wood is now about forty years of age, and eminently learned in the law. Clear-headed, terse, and forcible, he would make a Supreme Court Judge of whom the people and the bar of Alabama might well be proud.

His popularity among lawyers and people in Southeast Alabama, is unsurpassed by that of any man within our knowledge.

A forcible and elegant speaker, he could wield a power in the canvass much to be desired. We trust therefore that the convention will consult the wishes of the people of this section of the State in placing Judge Wood upon our ticket as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

From the Decatur News.

John Bright somewhere speaks of those who came over with William the Conqueror, and never did anything else. And there are hundreds belonging to the Democratic party and never do anything else. They never bestir themselves to effort for the defeat of their foes, but when a victory is gained come up to the conquest with shouts, and mingle with the victors. Men belonging to the party should bear in mind that there are strong odds to oppose, this fall, and if they expect to gain their own way of things, they must do more than some of the Conqueror's followers, who simply attended him from the coast of Normandy.

[From the Opelika Times.]

The Mobile *Register* does not favor the adoption of the "suggestion" of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, as regards having our delegates to the State Convention, make nominations for Circuit Judges and members of Congress.

We have not thought the suggestion would meet with general approval though we favor it so far as the nomination of Chancellors is concerned. It will be found impracticable to hold Conventions simply for the purpose of nominating Chancellors, and we hope the suggestion of the Committee will be acted upon in this respect.

We are satisfied the people throughout the whole State, would prefer having their Judges and Congressmen nominated by a Convention, held in their midst.

If this be the general sentiment, it occurs to us the suggestion of the Committee should be withdrawn.

From the Jacksonville Republican.

The Talladega *Mountain Home*, edited by a son of Lewis E. Parsons, is at a loss to know why the democratic press of the State do not take a more lively interest in the fight now going on for the possession of Busteed's old shoes by Mr. Lewis E. Parsons. To satisfy its anxious curiosity, we will answer. It is because the democratic newspapers have no choice as between Busteed and Parsons—both being very objectionable.

Correspondent Cherokee Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR: I ask a place for a few words in your popular journal, favoring the renomination of John W. A. Sanford for Attorney General. We will not indulge in a labored eulogy upon his merits and his claims upon the party that meets in convention at Montgomery on the 29th of July next. Nor is it necessary. His name and his character are familiar in this section and in his great forensic efforts before the country, in 1872 especially, he made an impression not to be forgotten. In force of logic, philosophical reflection and scholarly finish they were unsurpassed.

Besides his literary culture, Col. Sanford is a learned and able lawyer—being educated at Harvard. We all remember his eccentric honesty in refusing $800 given him by the Legislature of 1870 for the reason that he had no constitutional right to receive it. Singular argument for these singular times. The fact that he has held the office before is an easy argument we submit why he should be nominated. You will remember, Mr. Editor, that this was true of Hon Augustus Baldwin, who held this position for many years previous to his death. Ingratitude to tried and true men is said to be the bane of Republican governments. The law officer of the State is required to reside at the capital, nor is it probable that any other name will be brought before the Convention from Montgomery for a State office. From what I can learn, Northeast Alabama is disposed to honor this gentleman again with her vote. His professional accomplishments, great integrity and the faith which he has so sternly kept with the country and his fame challenge the high considerable of the people of Alabama. "ETOWAH."

Correspondent of the Henry County Register.

Others are suggesting full tickets for State officers for the next term, and I have concluded to suggest only a part of the team. Here it is:

Congressman at Large, John T. Morgan, of Dallas, and James L. Pugh, of Barbour.

Supreme Court Judges, Samuel F. Rice for Chief Justice; George Stone and T. J. Judge for Associate Justices.

When it comes to discussions on the stump the Democratic party might feel serene with Morgan and Pugh to represent it; and with the Judges suggested parties litigant might rest assured that if hurt they would be hurt by the law in its purity, and not by corruption or ignorance. Nor is it an objection that two of these gentlemen live at Montgomery, and one not far off—Col. Judge living at Greenville. Their business and work would be there, and if elected, their homes being where their work was, we might look for the great amount of business now on the docket to be disposed of at an early day, and that properly, too. Let us have them. D. E. F.

Let us go along and adopt a platform of principles—say nothing of white men or black men—get out our ticket composed of our strongest, most available men, and we will succeed; otherwise we can have no hope of success. That we believe that competency and intelligence should fill the various offices within the gift of the voters of Alabama, is precisely why we take the position we do; and when we elect competent men they are sure to be white men, and they will wield the sceptre of the State with a mild but firm hand, meting out justice alike to all.

Correspondence T

Advertiser and Mail.

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1874.

That Grand Jury Report.

The State *Journal* complains that the ADVERTISER misrepresents its utterances. The ADVERTISER quoted just what the *Journal* said. Its language was general. There were no exceptions mentioned or intimated. "The Republicans are invulnerable." "Their official acts are not of a disgraceful character." This was the style and substance of its language and we shall, of course, hold it to the record. To permit it now to come in and except the officials of Montgomery will be to open the door for a similar exception in favor of Dallas to-morrow and some other county the next day until its whole party has been excepted. We have no objection to make against a general declaration on the part of the *State Journal* that the whole party is corrupt, because we would be pleased to see that paper right for even one brief moment; but we must insist that after a general declaration of the purity of the party it shall not be allowed to come in and except the whole affair out, by piecemeal.

The *State Journal* complains (it is worse than a rheumatic old woman in that respect) that the ADVERTISER "well knew that when the language which is quoted above was written no publication in full of the report of the Grand Jury had been made, even in the newspapers which are to be paid for that service as a political campaign document." As "the newspapers" must mean more than one we take occasion to say that the insinuation contained in the complaint is wholly unwarranted by the *facts*. But the gravamen of the complaint is that no "publication in full," &c., had been made previous to the time the *Journal* asserted in general terms the "invulnerability" of Radical officials. Here we are given to understand that if the "publication in full" had thus been made the *Journal's* general assertion might have been subjected to some modification. Why so, if none but the *State* officials were intended to be vindicated? A few sentences further on we find a boast that the *Journal* had been "the first to give an *accurate synopsis* of the *entire* report of the Grand Jury." This not only destroys the force and effect of the "intimation" just commented on, but it shows that "the *entire* report" of the Grand Jury had undergone a review by the editor of the *Journal before* the general statement of the purity of Radical officials was made by his paper. The ADVERTISER, therefore, "well knew that when the extract which is quoted above was written" the Editor of the *Journal* was either exactly informed of the contents of the entire report of the Grand Jury or that his paper had falsely pretended to give an "accurate synopsis" of the *entire* document. This complaint, therefore, amounts to worse than none at all.

The *Journal* takes credit to itself, and boastingly challenges us "to show a single instance wherein the *Journal* has ever sought to screen, much less justify, Republican officials ☞*found guilty*☜ of corruption *and* malfeasance in office." In other words we are asked to point out a single instance in which the *Journal* has screened or justified a *convict*. Without saying whether or not we could point out such an instance, (because we have no time just now to examine its files) it must suffice to answer that it was not for screening actual convicts that we arraigned the *Journal*, but for failing or refusing to denounce the corruptions exposed by our Grand Jury after having pawed such vast piles of dirt and bellowed so vociferously over the corruption exposed by a Grand Jury in Richmond, Virginia—eight hundred miles away. We were only anxious that our benevolent deputy shepherd, STIGGINS, should cease sending his "flannel veskits and moral pocket handkerchiefs to the young niggers" of Virginia and provide a few for the "Bricklane Branch of the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Association" of Alabama. We may remark, *en passant*, that our "deputy shepherd" did not wait for the conviction of MAYO and COLEMAN. They were Democrats, and he went for them on general principles. Of this, however, we do not complain, because a public officer should so conduct his business, and so regulate his private conduct as to leave no ground for even a suspicion of his integrity. If he fails to do this, and especially if he so far fails as to render himself liable to the official condemnation of a Grand Jury, he becomes a legitimate subject of newspaper criticism, and must take no favors from those whose interests he has at least trifled with, if not sacrificed.

It is no doubt painful to the *Journal* to see the interest manifested by the citizens of Montgomery in a matter involving both their rights and their interests, because it promises to block the nice little game by which it was hoped to break the force of the action of the Grand Jury, and prevent injury to the party. The members of that jury require no vindication at our hands. Their character speaks trumpet-tongued in their justification, and it will require greater moral agencies than any the *State Journal* can command to cast either discredit or odium on their presentments. When they ceased to be Grand Jurors they did not cease to be citizens. As Grand Jurors, however, they had an interior view of the corruption and venality of our county officials which outsiders, even with the report before them, can do no more than barely outline, and that made them anxious, as citizens, to see that justice should be done their fellow citizens and themselves by the courts. This anxiety was naturally increased when they found the organ of the County Solicitor indirectly attacking them and giving assailing their motives for making the report. It would be a singular doctrine to go forth, even in the "moral pocket-handkerchief," that a man must necessarily fold his hands and quietly endure a kick in the pit of his own household because, forsooth, it was he who happened first to open the window and discover the plunderers at the door.

The "moral pocket handkerchief" further complains that the report of the Grand Jury is being made use of as a Democratic Campaign document! Wonderful, indeed, that the Democrats should condescend to use a truthful statement of the manner in which Radicals conduct public business, where they hold full power, as an argument against entrusting men of like principles and morals with power elsewhere! But there is some excuse for such reprehensible conduct in the reflection that they have no "moral pocket-handkerchief" through which to send forth statements having no foundation except in the exuberance of an untrained and unbridled imagination.

The ADVERTISER did *not* intimate that ALL the accused *would* escape.—The *possibility* of that consummation "either through a failure of the proof or some flaw in the indictment" was suggested—nothing more. He must be something more stupid than the ordinary run of simpletons who could "understand" anything else, and he must be something more dishonest than the general average of knaves who would attempt to make out of it an intimation that the ADVERTISER was cognizant of facts going to show that there would be a failure of the proof.

This little extract sounds something like business:

But the accused are forewarned, that if they shall "shelter themselves behind legal technicalities," they shall not escape. These "legal technicalities" may avail all others; but let one of these grand jury accused officials dare take shelter behind the defenses common to *all other criminals*, and they shall still be held to be morally, if not actually guilty!

"All OTHER criminals" touches the point! A criminal is one *guilty* of a crime. "All other criminals" implies more than we had expected. Let us be thankful.

If we have not been greatly misinformed SCHUYLER COLFAX was never convicted of any crime. But his immunity "availed him little in a moral point of view," as witness the following which we clip from GRANT'S own favored organ—the *National Republican*—of last Monday.

Schuyler Colfax has written a letter on resumption. Presumption is the word that should be used to characterize it. Faithful and discreet friends of the Republican party will carefully avoid giving it any publicity, as Schuyler's attempt to resume place as a leader will not add to the good name of the organization. Let him be satisfied with a back seat. He may feel lonely just now, but let him be patient. The people are getting tired of frauds, and the party is purging itself of them with such rapidity that he will soon have plenty of company. Already he may find congenial spirits among the ranks of unemployed "Christian statesmen."

When the "purging" process has been finished and all the "frauds" have been gotten rid of the *State Journal* and its co-laborers in this county will be in "outer darkness" and there will be neither weeping nor wailing nor gnashing of teeth!" On the contrary we shall hear from one end of the State to the other, a loud ,emphatic, heart-felt: "So mote it be—amen!"

An Act of Justice!

In compliance with the polite request of our friend HERR, editor of the Livingston *Journal*, we publish elsewhere his editorial of March 27th in which exception is taken to so much of the late address of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of the State as was thought by the *Journal* to *lay down a platform* for the party. It is clear that this muddle is the result of a misunderstanding, which we hope to see soon reconciled.

A Terrible Arraignment of Radicalism.

The Address of the Democratic Executive Committee of Barbour County.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Barbour county have issued an abl and stirring address to the people of Barbour which would do well as a Companion piece of the address issued some time since by the State Executive Committee. It applies as well to the political condition of the whole State as to that of Barbour county and because it arrays in serried phalanx and with masterly skill the whole battallion of facts and arguments on which our party will chiefly rely in the pending campaign we republish all that part of it which has other than a local bearing.

After a hurried review of the encouraging signs of the times the Committee say:

In the approaching campaign we will, in meeting the Radical party of Alabama, indeed engage an enemy that has brought our country to the verge of ruin. Were we to attempt an enumeration of all the injury, moral and material, which it has inflicted, no address in reasonable bounds would contain it.

The general prosperity is maimed and withered and shrunk up by its influence; but the people have endured that influence and its blighting curse so long, that they have to some extent grown callous and inactive.—They are less moved by the spectacle of their own misfortunas and oppression, than is the stranger from the North or the West who happens to come among them, and is thus enabled to witness and realize it.

One great danger, fellow citizens, which we should manfully put to flight at once, is the apathetic and disheartened spirit of our people. There has been reason this despondency in the past, we must admit; but at present we see much to justify the indulgence of hope and confidence that a better day is dawning for us, and it behooves us to be up and doing, that we may early accept its blessings.—Recent events have opened the eyes and awakened the apprehensions of thousands in other sections of the Union, who have heretofore been our political opponents, who have disregarded our complaints and discredited the charges which we made against our plunderers and oppressors. They have in the last twelve months seen the ruin brought by radicalism upon the South, recoil disastrously upon its authors. The great and more generous West, in the marked depreciation of her lands and property, also keenly feels the poverty of the South and indicates her growing hostility to the Radical misrule that has produced it. Thousands of the rich there have tumbled down from wealth to poverty, and hundreds of thousands of the laboring poor deprived of their employment are turned out to destitution.

It is strange that under such misrule the prostration of every material interest of the South was not accomplished sooner. The reckless, rapacious and dishonest governments which they set up here, piled debts upon the people, and extorted money from them, in a style that has no parallel in modern history. In Arkansas, for instance, in round numbers, Radicalism, in the five successive years running up to 1871, raised the State debt from $4,000,000 to $19,000,000; in Florida, from one quarter of a million to fifteen millions; in Virginia, from thirty-four to forty-seven millions; in Louisiana, from five to 41 millions; in Tennessee, from ten to forty-five millions; in North Carolina, from nine to thirty-four millions; in Texas, from nothing to seventeen millions; in Georgia, from three to fifty millions. And in Alabama, the State debts and liabilities, which amounted on the first of July, 1868, when the State passed into Radical hands, to $7,904,396.22 two years of Radical rule swelled to an indebtedness, actual and contingent, including railroad bonds, of $28,389,673 78! It would be incredible that such gigantic imposts could have ever been inflicted upon a people whose condition called so loudly for forbearance and economy, did not the reports of the various State treasurers indisputably attest and imperishably record the infamous prodigality of this Radical reign of terror and of robbery.

The above statement is brought up only to 1871. What has been added to it since we have not the data at hand to furnish. Nor do these frightful figures include the local burthens—the county taxes. In 1860, the county, city and town taxes in Alabama were $231,064; in 1871, they were $1,520,908. Yet in 1860 the assessed value of property in Alabama was $433,198,762; in 1870 only $156,770,387! Five-eighths of our property had been swept away, and yet on the remaining three-eighths these gentle rulers demanded nearly five times as much taxes, as in honest times we had to pay on the whole five and three-eighths put together!

To meet even the interest on these stupendous liabilities (the principal of which falls due, of course, and must be discharged at some time,) involves a necessity for the imposition of taxes that amount to confiscation. The poor man pays to the tax collector yearly more than would suffice to clothe and educate his children. We rent our own homes yearly and pay it about all to Radical tax collectors. And what is the people's remuneration for all this money which they pay, and all this "development" that Radical magic was to have accomplished? Only poverty and hard times. Their land has gone down to a degree that renders it unsaleable, and people feel that it is absolutely a sort of misfortune to be the owners of much real estate. The market value of that species of property, which is the admitted basis of all real prosperity, best reveals the true condition of our overburdened country.—But thrifty tax collectors, elected by the votes of folks who pay no taxes, and therefore are not concerned about their rate, hurry friskily and cheerfully around, threatening to sell the mechanic's tools, the student's library, or the poor man's bed, to feed the government that beggars them; and the most lucrative advertisements that printers get, are those that annually cover one whole side of their paper in the shape of some prosperous tax collector's notice that he is about to sell the people's homes, because, with all the scuffle they have made throughout the year, they are still unable to scrape up quite enough to satisfy the greed of Radical extortion.

Meanwhile, despondency has spread over the country; investments are not attempted; industry is unrewarded by the comforts which, in better days, it was always able to accommulate; the interests of education are neglected; good schools are few and far between; children, white and black, are denied the opportunities which they had a right to look for; poverty has crept into almost every home, and want sits down at many a once cheerful fireside.

It will not do, fellow-citizens, to say that this undeniable state of things is not attributable to the political influences that oppress us. The rule has been invariable that as soon as Radicalism takes hold of a State, its officials fatten and its other citizens grow poor; its debts are "developed" and rapidly swell into magnificent proportions; its rate of taxation begins to aduance, and the property it assesses correspondingly to depreciate and decline. On the contrary, in every case in which the State governments have been rescued from the clutch of Radicalism, they begin to reduce their liabilities and cast off their burdens. Tennessee has done so by many millions—Georgia by five millions; Virginia by one million six hundred thousand. "Each State, as she falls into Democratic hands, stops plunder and curtails expenses." The condition of the people at once commences to improve, property rises in value, the rate of taxation falls, industry takes new life, and labor finds some just remuneration.

But its financial mismanagement of the South can scarcely be called the greatest sin of the party we oppose. It has basely misgoverned our country by setting up over it its ignorance instead of its enlightenment, its villainy instead of its virtue, and its parasitism instead of its substance. It has elevated ignorance to places which only learning honestly could fill. It has, instead of intelligent and careless care of the public interests by lifting up and setting on the bench, to be a law judge, in an important court a tolerably ignorant man who has not only never been a lawyer, but who has never, at any time in the fifty-five or sixty years of his obscure life, even studied law. And, with a like contempt for our children's welfare and the public reputation, and a like exhibition of morality and taste, this party has, by its vote, signified its desire to grace the office of Superintendent of Education of Barbour county with a felon, fresh from the Alabama penitentiary, and, to-day exhibits its fondness for the representative form of government by selecting a convicted thief to represent it in the Legislature at Montgomery.

We ask our colored fellow citizens what advantage have they gained, what advancement have they made, from the long, faithful and most united support which they have given to the Radical party of this State?—Where is their pecuniary prosperity? —After nine years of labor and probation, are they not as poor, as destitute, as dependent, as they were in 1866?—Where are their educational facilities where is the property they hoped for,—where the better prospect in advance? Looking back and looking forward as wise men should, would it not be well for them to consider the propriety of turning a new leaf in politics and trying their fortunes, for a season at least, with men whom they have been taught indeed to regard as enemies, but whom their business transactions of every day and the kind relations of actual life prove to be their good neighbors, their countrymen, their friends?

This admirable and strictly truthful address closes with an appeal to the people of Barbour towards the State Convention at Montgomery men calculated to be useful in securing in the Convention that harmonious and patriotic unity of action which alone can secure us victory—men prudent and prudent men, who will not hesitate to sacrifice local partialities and personal preferences for the sake of the whole party and the *deliverance of the State!* It bears the signature and approval of such men as J. M. Burdett, who is the Chairman of the Committee, and Messrs. H. D. Clayton, Alpheus Baker, M. B. Welborn, H. M. Tompkins, John D. Roquemore, A. H. Merrill, S. H. Dent, J. M. McKleroy, John C. McRae, J. M. Barr, W. J. Bray, J. A. Reynolds, Benj. Morris, J. M. Macon, W. J. Grubbs, G. A. Roberts, Benj. E. Mitchell and S. B. Toney. Yet, some penny-a-line Radical editor will tell us that these men are not to be trusted—that they can't be believed. Ask him whom he would believe, and he would probably point you to that County Superintendent, that legislator or that Judge, mentioned in the address, for of such his whole party is made up.

"Grant's Own" vs. Spencer.

Once or twice during the last six months we have had occasion to note singular inconsistences on the part of the New York *Times*. It has been the general course of that paper to "ask no questions" when a party dose was commended to its lips, but its stomach has become somewhat more discriminating of late. From its issue of the 27th—last Monday—we extract the following hearing upon the celebrated SYKES-SPENCER contest in the United States Senate:

We confess that we do not clearly see the necessary of accepting Mr. Spencer's election as valid. It is quite possible that part of the men who voted for him were entitled to act as members of the Legislature, and that the remainder would have been so entitled had their certificates not been given to some one else, and it may be cannot resist the conclusion that the want of certificates for these men, the unusual place of meeting of the Spencer body, the want of presiding officers, and the general attempt to back out from scrutiny to the forms of law, are quite as serious objections to the legality of Spencer's election as those which are offered to the election of his rival, Sykes. We do not see, indeed, that there has been any legal election of Senator from Alabama, and we do not see why the Senate cannot act on that state of facts. If Mr. Spencer were sent home it would go a great way toward establishing a belief which cannot be too soon established, that a seat in the United States Senate is not the lawful prey of any adventurer who may be able to "capture" a dubious majority in a disorganized and divided Legislature.

Two Important Religious Conventions.

On Friday last the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sou th, which meets once in every four years, assembled at Louisville, Kentucky. It is largely attended, and Alabama is represented by the following clerical and lay delegates:

Clerical Members—T. O. Summers, Sr., W. M. Piersy, W. M. S. Andrews, J. Hamilton, W. A. Shapard, A. Wiseman, J. W. Whitten, J. M. Boland, J. D. Anthony and W. R. Kirk.

Lay Members—R. H. Powell, A. A. Coleman, J. G. Motley, T. J. S. Kimbrough, H. A. Stollenwerck, N. T. Lupton, W. B. Wood, R. A. Hardaway, J. H. Johnson, M. K. Taylor.

On the 7th inst., the Southern Baptist Convention will assemble at Jefferson, Texas. We have not been able to procure the list of delegates from Alabama. Quite a number from this city leave for Jefferson to-morrow morning.

Bulwer says that povery is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants.—His income is ten thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and who does not run in debt, is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a moment's peace, because they live beyond their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people than among those who are called rich.

The best thing the ever green Mrs. Malaprop has said lately is that "she doesn't want to vote because she couldn't bear the shock of the electrical franchise."

State Press.

From the Greensboro Beacon.

In publishing the following, we take occasion to remark that the gentleman named in it, is personally known to us. He possesses fine abilities, and enjoys, we judge, a large share of public confidence. Should he receive the nomination for Congress he would receive our hearty support.

The citizens of this Congressional district, feeling an interest in the approaching election, are inquiring upon whom shall the duty of bearing the standard for Congressional honors be imposed. The older politicians, thoroughly imbued with peculiar ideas, which have long since been exploded, can hardly hope for success, where the contest is as close as it will be in this district. For the reason, that many men are unable to set aside all prejudice, and work earnestly in behalf of a man, to whom there has been a lifelong opposition, in party ranks, even admitting that our old party questions are ignored, and the *ante bellum* parties endeavor to unite. The issues of the present day are *new*, and demand new men, and until we recognize the important truth that all things have changed with our late revolution, and that other principles of political economy must be adopted to meet the condition of things, we cann t restore the sinking fortunes of our country. Such being the case, there is one in our district, who, though young in years, is ripe in experience, who has won his career, while brief, has been brilliant, and has rendered him an acknowledged leader in our State Senate. Indefatigable as a worker; of fine legal attainments, possessing the ability to will conduct the campaign with ability, and, knowing our necessities and our grievous afflictions, understands the remedy to be applied for relief. Such a man is Maj. M. L. Martin, of Tuskaloosa, and the people will be fortunate if he will accept the nomination. X.

From the Russell Recorder.

As the Convention approaches, and it is time for action as well as thinking and it is time for action as well as thinking and it is understood that Col. McDonald's name will be prominently before the Convention, we unhesitatingly endorse all that is said of him in this connection, adding that a man could poll a larger vote in Russell, where on account of his admitted qualifications and personal popularity, his name would exert a powerful influence in redeeming the District. We can't afford to make a second time, and it behooves the Convention to select a standard-bearer whose moderate and conservative course, unexceptionable character for honor and integrity, will commend him to the favorable consideration of the Conservative and the moderate men of both parties. While this may apply to others, we could not say less of Col. McDonald. Russell has been honored since 1865 with no nomination, which would exert a powerful influence in increasing the aggregate vote in the District and we firmly believe will result in a Conservative victory.

From the LaFayette Clipper.

We think that the valiant knights of the quill would do well to sound a truce among themselves, and as gallant and skilful leaders of the party turn their batteries on the common foe—the enemy. We think it bad generalship to force the Democratic party into a defensive position on repudiation or any other question. It would be much better policy to carry the war into Africa, and assault the pregnable places of Radicalism, which are so numerous that it can be assailed on every side, and many of its forces can be captured and made to fight under our colors. There are many who think prudence the better part of valor beside Falstaff; and there is as much truth as poetry in his reasoning. Democracy has no foal stamina to its escutcheon, and can defy all assaults; then let us not burden the with any issue, question or measure, that will require all the logic and rhetoric of our standard bearers to defend. Our party record is untarnished and our principles are as defensive, positive and attractive. Then let us cast aside every weight that would hinder us, and carry only such material as is necessary for the war.

From the Greenville Advocate.

We have always had kindly feelings towards the black man, and it is no prejudice to his color which leads us to ignore him politically, but the determination he has shown to oppose every man who is his superior master to cover up the ravages of the war by honest government, and his eagerness to join hands with his enemies, convinces us, that in him, as a class, there is no friend. Let but a Southern renegade or a native white man commence and immediately the negro is his supporter and thus by the black man's vote is placed in power, men who know no God but avarice, and are actuated by principles as illiberal as they are shameless. Is then the negro astonished that on his vote honest people no longer rely, or rather, has he not been laughing in his sleeve at the appeals and concessions of the whites to gain his vote? The trouble lies not in the loss of the negro vote but the influence which office seekers bring to bear in splitting the white vote. Such unpatriotic moves should not be tolerated in the next campaign, if we love our country, our race, and our posterity.

From the Tuskegee News.

COL. S. S. SCOTT OF RUSSELL.—While the press of the State is casting about for a suitable name for the place on the Democratic State Ticket for the next canvass, we would suggest the eminent fitness of Col. S. S. Scott of Russell, whose name heads this article for a place on the ticket. As the prominence of the party for the position of Congressman at Large, he would command a support such as few men in the State could reckon upon. With talents of a high order great readiness in debate and oratorical gifts which make him at once a fluent, pleasant and brilliant speaker, he combines many other elements of strength.

Prior to the late war Col. Scott was a resident of Hartford, and for the time a representative in the State Legislature from Madison county. He is well known in North Alabama, and would be warmly supported in that section. Since the war he has resided in Russell county. Not "dabbling in politics," but devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, he has made hosts of friends in East Alabama.

Let Russell county, for Congress at Large, and we guarantee that his talents, energy and extensive acquaintance in the various sections of the State, will contribute materially to the strength of the ticket.

From the Birmingham Independent.

We desire in a friendly spirit to inform the sapient editor of the *State Journal*, that the white men of Jefferson county had no intention of pleasing his highness, when they promulgated the resolution, as stated in their resolutions. Their object was to place the heartfelt feelings of the intelligent masses of this county before the people of the State, as a guide for our delegates in the fight against ignorance and vice, in our State affairs, and to prevent our county from falling into the hands of thieves and scoundrels, as our neighboring county Montgomery has done.

With regard to the oaths taken by us to observe the laws of the United States and Alabama, and the respective Constitutions of the same, we believe, that the people of this county are as loyal, patriotic, honest, and as conscientiously determined to fulfil the compact, as this would be instructor and dictator. We intend to deprive no man of his rights, no matter what his color, race, or previous condition, but moves as we do, that the intelligence and statesmanship, together with the virtue and wealth of the State is confined to the white men, we want them to occupy the positions requiring intelligence, virtue and statesmanship. We have never taken any oath to give Sambo a fat office, because of the thickness of his cranium, the emanations of his body in sunshine, or the color of his epidermis, and God helping us, we never shall. We have no intention of placing white men, who are incompetent in office. Our motto is *intelligence, capability, honesty and availability*, and we have determined to fight on this line throughout the coming summer and autumn, regardless of what the S. J. thinks.

From the Birmingham Iron Age.

"To let" meets one in every town of any considerable size, North, South, East and West. Are the people moving away? If so, where do they go? To the woods? The fact is, the Radicals have ruined the country, and if they are to remain in power another term, we will see "Let" in huge letters in front of the capitol at Washington. The whole country will be to let as a desert.

From the Tuskaloosa Times.

The communication which appeared in the Tuskaloosa *Times*, and in the Tuskaloosa *Blade*, on the 22nd and 23d instants, respectively, inviting the undersigned to become a candidate for Probate Judge, seem to require a reply equally public.

I am free to say, that I would like to have the office; but my desire for it is not so strong as to cause me, at this time, to enter the list of candidates already before the people; as such a step would result only in breaking up and dividing the party to which I am attached—for the success of which I have heretofore so ardently labored. The unity and harmony of the Democratic and Conservative party in the ensuing canvass for State and county officers, should overshadow all mere individual desires for promotion to official positions. Seeing and thoroughly appreciating the vital necessity of harmony among our friends, in order to rid the State and the counties of the Radical vampires that have so long infested them, I would do nothing myself which tends to destroy or impair such harmony. My candidacy, at this time, with four Democratic and Conservative candidates already publicly announced, would probably have this effect.

As a County Convention has been called by the County Executive Committee of the party, to meet in the city of Tuskaloosa, on the 13th of June next, for the purpose of party organization, I think it quite probable that that Convention, when assembled, will, among other things, suggest the most suitable candidate for the office of Judge of Probate. If I should receive such endorsement, I would at once accept the position of candidate, and devote what ability I may possess towards attaining the success at the election in November.

NEWBERN H. BROWNE.

From the North Port Spectator.

The State Convention should confine its labors to the selection of State officers alone; otherwise its action would be victorial and not what we so pronounced. There is plenty of material in the State offices to keep an honest Convention busy in the legitimate line of promoting harmonious concert of action in the party, and there about a dozen State officers to select. The suggestion below would bring in two dozen more—so that the Convention would consist of thirty-six squabbling juntas. Judgeships would be knocked off for seats in Congress, and Chancellorships would be bartered off for Judgeships. This would be a fine illustration of the old saw—"a wheel within a wheel"—and would find its parallel only in Governor Killingworth's model for a perpetual motion, to-wit: "500 wheels, with as many cogs to fit." Let the Districts and Circuits manage their own affairs.

From the Mobile Register.

More than ninety thousand dollars of the savings of the colored people of Mobile are now deposited at Washington. There they will remain, doubtless, to the end of time. We venture to say that the cred[illegible] depositors will never see the first cent returning to Mobile.

Will our colored people never learn the lesson which the white adventurers so often teach them, with the money they have trusted to the Washington sharpers and now held nominally by the bankrupt concern, but actually loaned to thieving politicians, they might have organized a National Bank at Mobile. The money kept at home would have circulated throughout the community, and relieved the wants of many a suffering laborer. But no, the enfranchised race argued to place your savings in the hand of those who claimed to be your best and only friends, so soon as they grasped the money, secured an amendment to their charter permitting them to invest your money in worthless railroad bonds and other securities of no value. They robbed you without mercy and without shame!

Perhaps after awhile the colored man will be really solicitous of acquiring and of saving money will understand that his only protection is in reposing confidence in the white people among whom he lives.

Mere Mention.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Petersburg (Va.) *News* met Hon. A. H. STEPHENS on the cars, en route for his home in Georgia, when Mr. S. said: "I am going home to die. I have been a great sufferer, but this is the first time that any vital organ has been attacked. Until this my general health was better than for thirty years, but this has been terrible, and I must soon yield unless I am relieved. I hope I may recover, but I scarcely expect it. I am now 63 years of age, and my constitution will not stand such a severe test."

A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal*, from Lexington, Ky., announces that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE was taken seriously ill, on Friday night last, with hemorrhage of the lungs. He lay in a critical condition during the night and much of the next day, but in the afternoon he was reported better. His illness will be sad news to the many friends and admirers of the noble Kentuckian.

DONN PIATT, in the *Capital*, thus vindicates General GRANT: "We meet the President almost daily as we pass the Executive Mansion, going to and from our office, and while his countenance is not that of a tetchedJonadab or Dashaway in good standing, there is nothing in his manner to indicate the frightful excess with which he is charged. He looks to us like a *bon vivant* who puts his brandy outside of a bottle or so at dinner, and retires at night in a happy state of elevation that is as far from sobriety as it is from drunkenness."

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: "To-day was the sixteenth day of the HOWARD investigation. H. C. HARMON and EDGAR C. BEMAN, clerks in the Second Auditor's office, were examined. The former testified that there had come to the Second Auditor's office between 20,000 and 30,000 complaints, from white soldiers, of bounties and arrears not paid, from the year 1866 to the present time, and about 3,000 complaints from colored soldiers, and it illustration of the mistakes that were made in the payment of the dues, a case was given where the voucher receipting for the money was signed by a mark, and the letter of complaint from the soldier, to whom the money rightfully belonged, subsequently written, was signed by himself with his full name."

THE memorial of the Columbia S. C. Board of Trade winds up with this sentence: The memorialists claim to be indifferent to politics, but beg for an honest State Government." Upon which the Augusta *Constitutionalist* truthfully remarks: "Men who are 'indifferent to politics' generally get robbed by bad men who make politics a trade. Lukewarmness is worse than infidelity, and these merchants will so discover if they do not wake up and go to work for a white man's Government."

The Growing Crop.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Illinois, gives it as his impression that the corn crop of 1874 will be less than that of either 1871, 1872, or 1873. The corn region proper he regard as the grazing region for cattle, hay, grass, hogs and bad roads, the tendency being to more and more pasture every year—to less corn to be consumed off the farm and less wheat and other small grain.

The writer of the above statement makes Illinois not only the grand centre of the corn producing region of this country, but his standpoint of observation for all the rest. He errs in supposing that the Illinois grazing region is always the best corn raising country, and that other portions of the West, reaching far down into Texas, are not equal to Illinois in their corn producing capabilities.

The centre of the bold prediction in this country is rapidly tending in a southwestwardly direction, and the probabilities are that ere the close of the next decade the harvest of both corn and wheat will be five times as great as it is at present. It is, however, by no means improbable that the exportation of corn from Illinois may decrease This will not be because of her diminishing corn crop, but because Illinois corn will be used for fattening Texas cattle and home-raised hogs, in order to meet the demand for these special products in Northern cities.

It is yet too early in the season to speak reliably of the general corn crop of the country, though little doubt exists that it will be considerably in advance of that of last year. As to wheat, the probabilities are that we will raise very much more than we did last year, and as the foreign demand is likely to be less, it stands the producers in lieu to pray that chinch bugs and rust shall become a practical reality before their wheat harvest is in a condition to be moved.

As to the cotton crop, it will certainly be materially curtailed by the overflow of the rich bottom lands of the lower Mississippi Valley. These lands produce more per acre than those of any other portion of the cotton belt, consequently the diminution of the whole Order may be advanced; but no plan of work shall be adopted by State or Subordinate Granges without submitting it to, and receiving the sanction of the National Grange.

ARTICLE IX. CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

Section 1. All charters and dispensations issue directly from the National Grange.

Sec. 2. Nine men and four women, having received the four subordinate degrees, may petition for dispensation to organize a Subordinate Grange.

Sec 3. Applications for dispensation shall be made to the Secretary of the National Grange, and be signed by the persons applying for the same, and be accompanied by a fee of fifteen dollars.

Sec. 4. Charter members are those persons only whose names are upon the application, and whose fees were paid at the time of organization. The number shall not be less than nine men and four women, nor more than twenty men and ten women.

Sec. 5. Fifteen Subordinate Granges working in a State can apply for authority to organize a State Grange.

6. When State Granges are organized, dispensations will be replaced by charters, issued without further fee.

Sec. 7. All charters must pass through the State Granges for record, and receive the seal and official signatures of the same.

Sec. 8. No Grange shall confer more than one degree (either first, second, third or fourth, at the same meeting.

Sec. 9. After a State Grange is organized, all applications for charters must pass through the same and be approved by the master and secretary.

ARTICLE X. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers of the National, State and Subordinate Granges, shall be prescribed by the law of the same.

ARTICLE XI. TREASURERS.

Sec. 1. The treasurers of the National, State and Subordinate Granges shall give bonds, to be approved by the officers of their respective granges.

Sec. 2. In all granges bills must be approved by the master, and countersigned by the secretary, before the treasurer can pay the same.

ARTICLE XII. RESTRICTION.

Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied.

ARTICLE XIII. AMENDMENTS.

This constitution can be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the National Grange at any meeting, and when such alteration or amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the State Granges, and the same reported to the secretary of the National Grange, it shall be of full force.

The American Register, of Paris, informs us that dancing is going out of fashion in Europe, and says: "If men and women could flirt as conveniently and pleasantly without its protection, it would be given up altogether in civilized countries.

Wasted Wealth.

The amount of money sent from Alabama to the West for provisions is much larger than is generally supposed. We notice that a few days ago there was received in Montgomery and paid at the time of organization, 1 car corn, 232 casks of bacon, 1029 pieces of meat, and 441 barrels of flour, amounting to more than $10,000 worth of provisions in one day. This is only an average shipment during the last few years, and Mobile, Selma and all other towns in the State are getting supplies in like proportions. This has been the case every year since the war, and thus millions of money have been sent from this State alone for provisions. Has there been any necessity for this? Have our lands suddenly become too sterile to produce corn and wheat, or is it impossible any longer to raise hogs and cattle? Not a foot of soil has never refused to yield a generous harvest wherever it has been properly cultivated, and with a little attention all the meat could be raised necessary for home consumption, but now, we do, that the intelligence and statesmanship, together with the virtue and wealth of the State is confined to the white men, we want them to occupy the positions requiring intelligence, virtue and statesmanship. We have never taken any oath to give Sambo a fat office, because of the thickness of his cranium, the emanations of his body in sunshine, or the color of his epidermis, and God helping us, we never shall. We have no intention of placing white men, who are incompetent in office. Our motto is *intelligence, capability, honesty and availability*, and we have determined to fight on this line throughout the coming summer and autumn, regardless of what the S. J. thinks.

Who is the Thief?

From the Shreveport Times.

While the people of lower Louisiana are threatened with total ruin by inundation, and are heaping curses loud and deep on the Louisiana Levee Company, that delectable institution, the creation of fraud for purposes of rascality, is seeking to evade the responsibility by alleging that the levee tax has been diverted to improper purposes by Kellogg, and now that pink of scoundrels publishes a letter denying the soft impeachment, and alleging that since 1873 the company have received over $1,000,000. Now, where has this money gone? The people have paid it and have nothing to show in return. Has Kellogg plundered this fund, or has the Levee Company made way with it? Who is the liar and thief?

Constitution of the National Grange.

ARTICLE I. OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of a grange, either National, State or Subordinate, shall consist of and rank as follows: Master, overseer, lecturer, steward, assistant steward, chaplain, treasurer, gate-keeper, ceres, pomona, flora and lady assistant steward. It is their duty to see that the laws of the Order are carried out.

Sec. 2. How chosen.—In the subordinate granges they shall be chosen annually; in the State Granges once in two years, and in the National Grange one in three years. All elections to be by ballot. Vacancies by death or resignations to be filled at a special meeting thereof—officers so chosen to serve until the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. The Master of the National Grange may appoint members of the Order as deputies to organize granges where no State Grange exists.

Sec. 4. There shall be an Executive Committee of the National Grange, consisting of three members, whose terms of office shall be three years, one of whom shall be elected each year.

Sec. 5. The officers of the respective granges shall be addressed as worthy.

ARTICLE II. MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. Subordinate Granges shall meet once in each month, and may hold intermediate meetings as may be deemed necessary for the good of the order. All business meetings are confined to the fourth degree.

Sec. 2. State Granges shall meet annually at such time and place as the Grange shall from year to year determine.

Sec. 3. The National Grange shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in February, at such places as the Grange may from year to year determine. Should the National Grange adjourn without selecting a place of meeting, the Executive Committee shall appoint the place and notify the Secretary of the National Grange and the Masters of State Granges, at least thirty days before the day appointed.

ARTICLE III. FEES.

The National Grange, at its annual session, shall frame, amend or repeal such laws as the good of the Order may require. All laws of State and Subordinate Granges must conform to this Constitution and the laws adopted by the National Grange.

ARTICLE IV. RITUAL.

The ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all Subordinate Granges, and any desired alteration in the same must be submitted to and receive the sanction of the National Grange.

ARTICLE V.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of the age of sixteen years (female), and eighteen years (male), duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is eligible to membership. If rejected, the money will be refunded. Application must be certified by members, balloted for at a subsequent meeting. It shall require three negatives to reject an application for membership.

ARTICLE VI.—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership for men in a Subordinate Grange shall be five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, excepting charter members, who shall pay, men, three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE VII.—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the number of persons initiated or passed to higher degrees.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly, and pay to the Treasurer of the State Grange the sum of one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman initiated during the quarter; also, a quarterly due of six cents for each member.

Sec. 4. The secretary of each State Grange shall report quarterly to the secretary of the National Grange the membership in his State, and the degrees conferred during the quarter.

Sec. 5. The treasurer of each State Grange shall deposit to the credit of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry with some banking or mercantile house

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, May 5, 1874.

All Communications intended to promote personal interests must be paid for.

News Letters solicited.

No attention paid to Anonymous Letters, or letters written on both sides of the paper.

The DAILY ADVERTISER, the oldest daily paper in Middle Alabama and with one exception in the State, is published every morning except Monday, at TEN DOLLARS a year; FIVE DOLLARS six months; TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city.

The WEEKLY ADVERTISER (Wednesdays), a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; ten copies SEVENTEEN DOLLARS AND A HALF; fifteen copies TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order or Express, or by sending the money in a Registered Letter.

Contracts for Advertising Space made upon liberal terms. Address

THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.

A Libellous Article.

We are, and have ever been, open advocates for the most unrestrained "freedom of the press," but that "freedom" which obtrudes its polluted presence in the Grand Jury room and arraigns on bare and base suspicion, the actions and motives of sworn officials degenerates into a dangerous *license*, which it behooves every citizen, who values the good of society or the reputation of himself and his friends, to reprobate in terms of severest censure. If the Grand inquest of the county is to be pilloried before men for daring to discharge a duty required by every obligation of law and every instinct of personal honor—if those who are commissioned to investigate and bring to light offences against the laws are to have their characters blackened by printed and published charges of wilful perjury because they have presumed to charge this or that individual with the commission of a crime—if those to whom the laws confide "the exclusive right of judging and determining the weight and force of the testimony" adduced before them are to have that right usurped and their judgments reversed by political penny-a-liners and puppets, it is high time that the Jury system were altogether abolished and the impeachment and trial of offenders committed to the discretion of the mob.

These reflections were the first which forced themselves upon our mind while reading the shameless editorial in Sunday's issue of the *State Journal*, headed "Partizan Grand Jury Report." If anything, more thoroughly uncalled-for, false or disreputable ever disgraced the journalistic annals of the age he have yet to see or hear of it. We shall not undertake to say whether any particular individual indicted by the Grand Jury was guilty or not. It is none of our business to enquire into individual guilt or innocence. That is the province of the Courts. But we do say that the report of the Grand Jury reveals a state of facts wholly incompatible with even the remotest supposition of that universal innocence, on the part of the accused officials, from which alone an attack so disgraceful as this could derive the least color of excuse. That state of facts is, to a great extent, shown by documentary evidence, which not even those who are presented will find it possible to controvert. With the lights before them which these documents shed, the Grand Jury had but little opportunity to err upon the side of *Justice*—howsoever much they may have scorned the solicitations of Mercy.—They saw before them written proofs—virtual confessions—that the county Treasury had been plundered. Yet because they paid no respect to the persons of Radical office-holders, but ventured to discharge the duty which the law and their oaths required, they are falsely and maliciously assailed with imputations and direct charges, which if suffered to pass unchallenged and without the sternest and most indignant rebuke, will ultimately work the total subversion of the whole jury system in this State. If nothing else will protect our juries public sentiment must interpose its shield between them and the blow, and speak its thunders of condemnation against all the champions of fraud, corruption and crime—whether they wriggle in the congenial filth of the gutter or bask in the sunshine of a prosperity born of gross and revolutionary outrage. Here are sixteen men, of whom at least one-half are members of the Republican party, directly charged with the prostitution of their positions as grand jurors to the base purposes of partizanship and both inferentially and directly accused of the guilt of deep and damning perjury—and by whom? We forbear to repeat the unrefuted assertions of the correspondent of the Huntsville *Advocate* because we cannot condescend to fling filth, but we *will* say that this bitter, malignant, partisan assault on the Grand Jury is made by one whose notorious irresponsibility robs his utterances of all power to arouse resentment or inflict a sting. We dismiss him to the execration of men, as one who openly and unblushingly espoused the cause of Vice while public Virtue was on trial for its life.

We have already stated that the Grand Jury, so roundly accused of perjury, was made up of men of both parties. According to the best information we have been able to gather there were nine Republicans, seven Democrats and two Independents on the panel. Most of these gentlemen are known to us personally, and we take pleasure in saying to our readers that they are gentlemen who stand as high, morally and socially, as any men in Alabama. Elsewhere we print the villainous libel which the *State Journal* has uttered against these men, that our readers may see for themselves its atrocious character and know, by actual demonstration, that the teachings and tendencies of Radicalism are to lawlessness and *crime*.

A Model Radical Official.

In the ADVERTISER of the 3d inst., we published a report of the extraordinary conduct of Solicitor KNOX in the matter of the motion for a new trial, submitted by the counsel, for Tax Collector ROBINSON, who had just been convicted of the crime of perjury by a jury of twelve good and lawful men. The Solicitor is an officer whose sworn duty it is to *prosecute* offenders—not to afford facilities for their escape. He has no business to allow either personal or party feeling to bias his official conduct. The accused and his counsel were present on the occasion to speak for themselves, and the Court was in session to hold the scales of Justice even-handed between both parties. The Solicitor, as we are informed, virtually abandoned his share in the prosecution during the progress of the trial, and resigned the functions of his office to the charge of his associate counsel. It is fair to presume that he did so in deference to the feelings of personal and political friendship which he cherished for the defendant. For this, we do not censure him, because, under the circumstances, he thereby interposed no obstacle to the course of Justice. But when, after all this, he appeared on the scene of action at the moment of conviction, and proposed, in open court, to sacrifice the interests of the State by consenting to a new trial in advance of any grounds shown by the defense and accompanied the consent with a vindictive assault on the jury which had returned the verdict, he prostituted his official station, insulted the counsel, court and jury, and outraged every instinct of public as well as official propriety. If Mr. ROBINSON has not had justice done him, by all means let him have a new trial; but deliver us from a State official who entertains no higher appreciation of the requirements of his duty and no greater respect for the rights he is sworn to vindicate than Mr. KNOX exhibited to the thoroughly disgusted spectators of his "fantastic tricks" last Saturday evening. It is to be regretted that Judge CUNNINGHAM, who occupied the bench during Mr. KNOX's exhibition of childish irritation, did not punish him for contempt of court, but we suppose that, like every other gentleman present, he was so utterly astounded by the exceeding impudence of the attack that he *forgot* what what was due the dignity of his Court.

The New York Editors.

The Brockport (N. Y.) *Republic* of the 30th ult., contains the following important announcement:

The proposed editorial excursion from this State to Alabama, which we noticed two weeks ago, promises to be a much more formidable affair than was anticipated. About sixty persons have signified their intention of participating. About one fourth of the party will be ladies. It will probably start on the 12th of the May.

The excursion will reach Birmingham on the 19th.

Partisan Grand Jury "Reports."

The Grand Jury is one of the muniments of civil liberty. It is a body of citizens, supposed to be selected from the great mass of community, to ascertain, under the direction of law officers and by all the means at their command, all violations of law, and then to make true presentments of such law infractions and law infractors as they may have been able to discover. Their operations are necessarily secret. In fact the oath of each member binds him to secrecy. Here it is, as we find it in the Code, sections 4082 and 4083.

You, as foreman of the grand jury of Montgomery county, do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be) "that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all indictable offenses given you in charge, as well as those brought to your knowledge, committed or triable within the county; the State's counsel, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no person from envy, hatred or malice, nor leave any one unpresented from fear, affection, reward, or the hope thereof; but you shall present all things truly, as they come to your knowledge, to the best of your understanding; so help you God.

The same oath which your foreman has taken, on his part, you and each of you, on your respective parts, shall well and truly observe and keep; so help you God."

How has this oath been observed? Has not the grand jury, which pretends to have been delving into county matters for eleven weeks last past, notoriously disregarded that portion of the above oath which relates to secrecy? Have they kept "secret" all their proceedings? On the contrary, is it not notorious that they never kept anything "secret" except their one-side ex-parte investigations into the acts of those county officials whose characters they wished to blacken, and whose election next fall the whole thing was designed to frustrate? And were not the investigations as to these kept so "secret" that only enough was allowed to be developed before them to enable them to make up an indictment, when if they had examined into *all* the facts, they would have discovered that no such indictments as they presented ought to have been made, or can ever be sustained? Did the grand jury keep "secret" their work when they made a long and violently bitter partisan report, in which they seek to blacken every one inimical to them in official position, and especially in those cases wherein they fail to make "presentments" at all? It is their sworn duty to make "true presentments," not partisan "reports!" It never could have been the design of the makers of law and the upholders of government to allow any sixteen men that were ever called into the service of justice, to prostitute their official positions for the purpose of blackening private or official character! Indeed the oath which each grand juror took binds him to make no "presentments" from malice, fear, favor, or the hope of reward! The idea which the oath above cited conveys is, that each grand juror shall act fairly and impartially in regard of all matters brought before them and "true presentments" make. We ask any fair-minded citizen to read the above oath, and the bitter and thoroughly partisan character of the grand jury's "report," and say if it is not one of the most flagrant desecrations of the grand jury system that the alleged demoralization of these latter days afford? Did any fair-minded citizen ever conceive it possible that a presenting grand jury could be lawfully converted into an infamous inquisition, wherein, without a hearing from the parties accused, the members thereof could proceed to maliciously traduce, libel and villify, and then screen behind pretended official duty, and claim that they were acting under the instruction and in aid of courts? If such atrocious acts can be perpetrated by the grand jury with impunity, then the courts, instead of protecting the personal and private rights of the people, will have become a powerful engine in their destruction. Then the courts will have been organized for the single purpose to oppress, and become aiders and abettors in those outrages; and the tribunal, they will be used to destroy the private rights they were organized to protect and maintain! We contend that the grand jury has violated both the letter and spirit of its oath, and made itself liable to an infamy, because, by a so-called "report," it has attempted to poison the public mind so that a fair trial could not be had of the persons against whom they found indictments! In thus acting it has pandered to a low, vicious, partisan and vindictive spirit. As a prosecutor, it has made public arraignment of parties for the purpose, almost avowed, of building up a political party upon the ruins of the personal character of men who may be absolutely innocent! Political capital has indeed often been made by charges emanating from investigating committees, but this is the first time an attempt has been made to build up a party by the unlawful publication of *ex parte* testimony before a grand jury! Already this infamous "report" has been published as a Democratic campaign document, and if the authors do not reap unenviable immortality, in the role they have chosen, we shall be very much mistaken.—*State Journal.*

CHRIS. ON FISHING, &c.—Chris. Jordan preached a sermon at the colored Methodist church, Sunday, that did not please some of his hearers. We think the trouble was that Chris. told the truth as regards some of them, and the truth hurts:

Among other thing he said: "Since slavery, I have never seen in my life so many of the African race fishing as there is this year. They are as thick around a pond as cobs around a country school house, and it takes all the bread a man can get to eat with the fish they catch." Another thing he didn't like was "going through" a potato patch when the owner was asleep and said that he was opposed to the jail and the calaboose, and thought "when a nigger did steal he ought to be struck 39 in the same place they used to strike him before he was free." Of course his remarks don't apply to all the negroes in the town, as we have some here as good and industrious as there is anywhere, and some about as good for nothing as there is in the world.—*Lumpkin Independent.*

"Young husband seems very exacting. He has been stipulating all sorts of things," said a mother to a daughter, who was on the point of being married. "Never mind, mama," said the affectionate girl, who was already dressed for the wedding, "these are his last wishes."

Important Action of the Directory of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

The subjoined preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Directory of the South and North Alabama Railroad on Thursday last, embody the essence of sagacity and practical wisdom. We might have added the word "statesmanship," if it could have been rendered applicable, because the policy outlined by the road is that which is best calculated of all others to build up and *rehabilitate the State*. The road meets the Grangers on half way ground and extends the hand of fellowship, and kindly co-operation in the work of placing Alabama where, of right she ought to be, in the van of great and prosperous States. The Directors evidently saw, very clearly, that their best interests and the best interests of their road, were not bounded by the finite *Present*—They lie hidden away in the immeasurable Future. The passing moment has its concerns, but after all it is but the seed time of the Future.

If the Directors of the South & North Alabama Railroad had been content to look alone to the present for the fruits of a policy, a line of action would have been agreed on which promised an immediate return commensurate with the outlay incurred to secure it. But they took a wider and more comprehensive survey of the field and resolved to lay the foundations of future profit in a present sacrifice—if sacrifice must necessarily result from the policy adopted. "Cheap transportation" is as essential to the development of a State's resources as cheap money. It tends to build up both town and country. It harmonizes, to some extent, conflicting interests. It is cheap transportation which imparts such vigor to the growth of those cities that chiefly rely upon transportation by water. Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis are examples in point. It was not because they had transportation by water that they grew to their present proportions, but because water transportation was cheap. Railroad transportation, on the same terms, would have done as much, if it had tapped a like area of productive territory. The Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River railways, with their cheap rates, have contributed uncounted millions to the wealth of New York city. Meanwhile their own coffers have been abundantly filled. It requires four different tracks to accommodate the freight which rolls in great billows of wealth over the line of the New York Central. The great West empties itself through that channel upon the sea-board, because transportation is cheapest over that line. Give the West cheaper transportation Southward than she can find Eastward and those billows of wealth will no longer roll Eastward but Southward to the sea. The action of the South & North railroad directory is one step forward in that direction and as such we hail it with delight. The dawn must necessarily precede the rising of the sun, and we look upon the principle, recognized by the preamble and resolutions below, as the dawning of the day. We must be content to await the sunrise. It will come hereafter, if our people will but bend all their energies to the accomplishment of the end foreshadowed by this action of the S. & N. R. R. directory.

It will seen that the lands of the company are offered for sale at rates as low and on terms as reasonable as possible. This is done to invite and induce immigration. Col. SLOSS, of this city, President of the Company, will superintend the sale and conveyance of these lands.

Raw materials are to be transported at almost nominal rates. This will give Montgomery facilities for the manufacture of iron at least equal, if not superior, to any that even Birmingham, in the very heart of the mineral region, can lay claim to. From this city to the sea we have water transportation for heavy iron products. Water transportation is cheap transportation. The South & North R. R. offers cheap transportation of the raw materials.—The Alabama River offers cheap transportation for the manufactured iron.—What then should hinder Montgomery from entering the lists with the most favored competitors in America?—Nothing! But we linger at the threshold. Let us introduce the resolutions:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1st, 1874.

Whereas there are along the line of the South and North Alabama Railroad in the State of Alabama, immense bodies of unsettled and uncultivated lands, over 500,000 acres of which are owned by the South & North Alabama Railroad located in a number of healthy and salubrious climate, well watered and well adapted to agriculture and horticulture, abounding in forests of valuable timber and in almost unlimited water power, which lands would afford comfortable homes and remunerative employment to hundreds of thousands of immigrants, and: Whereas it is well known that there exist along the line of said Railroad and on the adjacent country vast quantities of the various iron ores, coal, limestone, marble, sand stone and fire clays besides numerous other valuable minerals, lying in easily accessible positions but which are almost entirely undeveloped, and: Whereas the contiguity and adaptability of the raw materials to each other, the facilities for mining and shipping and the superior quality of the same are such as to establish the fact beyond doubt, that these materials can be converted into articles of merchandize cheaper upon the line of the road than elsewhere, and: Whereas the permanent paying business of a railroad depends mostly upon the development and prosperity of the country along its line:

Therefore, to obtain this end—

Be it Resolved, 1. That the South and North Alabama Railroad Company hereby declares its willingness and its purpose to encourage and aid in every possible way within its power the introduction of immigrants, the opening of farms, the operating of mines and the establishment of iron blast furnaces, and other manufacturing enterprises, along its line.

2. That the President of the Company be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed, to place the lands of this Company upon the market for sale at the lowest possible price, and upon the most reasonable terms, so as to secure an early sale and occupation of its lands by actual settlers.

3. That where parties have established, or who give satisfactory guarantees of their ability and intention to open and operate mines, to erect blast furnaces, foundries or rolling mills, or other machinery upon the road, the President, Superintendent, and other officers, are instructed to extend to them every possible facility and accommodation that may be deemed reasonable and right.

4. That it is the wish of the Company, and the General Superintendent is hereby requested and instructed, to establish the following or approximate rates on coal and all the raw material going to blast-furnaces and other industrial establishments, and the products of the same thence to market, viz:

For 20 miles or less...	$5 00 per car load.
For 30 miles or less...	5 50 per car load.
For 40 miles or less...	6 00 per car load.
For 50 miles or less...	6 25 per car load.
For 50 to 75 miles	1½c. per ton per mile.
For 75 miles or more,	1c. per ton per mile; and that these regulations shall continue in force for a period of ten years on and after the first day of July, 1874.

5. That all connecting lines of railroad be requested to *pro rate* with us in this tariff of freights, and to otherwise co-operate with us in this effort to advance our mutual interests.

BERLIN, May 2.

Dr. Schumacher, at present German Minister at Bogota, is to succeed Dr. Johannes Roesing as Consul General at New York.

Europe and Southern Seaports.

A Convention will be held in Atlanta this week, commencing on Tuesday next, in the interest of direct communication by rail road and steamship between Southern interior and seaport cities and Europe. The meeting promises to be largely attended and productive of good results. The Industrial Aid Association of this city, appointed the following delegates who leave the city for Atlanta to-morrow morning: David Clopton, Daniel Frazer, T. G. Foster, S. Kirtland, B. B. Davis, J. A. Norton, O. McIlhenny and J. S. Winter.

Unveiling the Confederate Statue at Mobile.

The Mobile *Register* of Tuesday last contains a full report of the memorial services on the 27th inst. After the soul stirring address of Dr. Palmer, Admiral Semmes before unvailing the statue said:

The statue, fellow-citizens, which I am about to unveil will become historic, nay, it is historic, as the events which it is intended to commemorate have already passed into the domain of history. This statue is designed to perpetuate the memory of a band of gallant men, who perished in the greatest of modern wars, in obedience to the most powerful impulse that can move the human heart—the love of liberty. It has been constructed of the enduring stone of our own native hills, fashioned by the skillful hands of our own artists, and erected through the agency of the noble woman of our city, whose hearts have always been responsive to the holy inspiration of love and patriotism. The statue commemorates a civil conflict, as the battle-monument at Bunker's Hill commemorates a certain other civil conflict, between the ancestors of the same people and this conflict was fought, substantially, on the same ground, viz: the right of self-government. When the vast multitude which now listens to the sound of my voice shall have passed away, and shall sleep, many of them, in this same city of the dead, pilgrims of other days and generations—American pilgrims, as well from the North as from the South, will visit this monument, in the same spirit in which they would visit the battle-monument at Bunker's Hill, in the spirit of fraternity and peace, and will make the same oblation of reverence and love to the martyrs of the one revolution as of the other. And they will read this terrible and soul-stirring episode in American history, with some such feeling as the Englishman of the present day has when he reads in English history, which records the deeds of those martyrs of liberty, Hampden and Sydney. Now, in the performance of the pleasing duty which has been assigned me, I proceed to unveil the statue of the "immortal Confederate soldier," and to consign him, and the cause in which he died, to the solemn tribunal of history, whose final court of appeal seldom fails to award justice, though generations may be necessary to enable it to pronounce its decree. The wild storm may rage around that statue, the rains of heaven may descend upon it, the lightning may scathe it and time, which destroys all things, may prostrate it, as it has prostrated the monuments of the Greek, but the principle which it personifies, the principle of American liberty, as interpreted by the Framers of the Federal and of the Confederate Constitutions, will survive forever!

Drawing the veil aside the Admiral presented to view this exquisite work of art, fashioned from Alabama marble by Mobile hands. Within a double enclosure, composed of a miniature redoubt with bastioned angles, curtains, and redans, rises a handsome shaft, bearing upon its four sides a raised inscription:

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Surmounting this shaft, the base of which rests upon a tufted mound, completely covered with wreaths, flowers, immortelles, and other fitting memorials of love and patriotism, stands a life size, six feet three inches high, representing a Confederate private soldier in full uniform, jacket, knapsack with blanket strapped to his back, cartridge and pouch, musket and bayonet, in fact the whole and exact accoutrement of the Confederate private. He is standing in the position of "Rest on Arms," as prescribed in the tactics, during the funeral rites at the grave of a comrade; the muzzle of the gun resting upon the left toe, hands clasped upon the belt plate, the left knee slightly bent, as in "Hardee," right heel in rear of the left, head bowed slightly, in the act of resting the forehead on the hands "the features perfectly natural, expressive of the grave, dignified sorrow of the veteran gentleman soldier of the Confederate army.

In vain the grace of the figure cannot be excelled; every minutia of the old uniform and equipments is exactly represented in a manner that will cause the youthful soldier of a few years hence to inquire if such fashions were thus accoutred. In this respect, the statue will become historically valuable as a perfect representation of the Confederate soldier, as the paintings of Stuart have become valuable as a record for showing us the old-fashioned trappings of the soldiers of the *first* American *rebellion*.

The gun is the old Enfield, with every screw, strap, even nut and thumbscrew "raise sight" faithfully delineated; so careful has the artist been to reproduce everything, that even the stitches on the ends of the cartridge box can be seen, and even the brass on the box are the superfluous buckles for cross-belts, attached by the Ordnance Department years after those belts were discarded, for the reason, only, that the "regulations" prescribed them. Every fold and seam in the well fitting uniform, every strap, the full beard and moustache, the old Confederate plate upon the captured Federal cartridge box, the bayonet scabbard, even to the little tacks holding the cloth, everything is so complete as to positively defy the most hostile critic.

To the right of the figure is the stump of a tree, with every ring shown and the bark stripped off, upon which is the "conquered banner," the glorious Confederate battle-flag, the staff, pierced by a bullet, broken in two pieces, resting on each side; the top piece, with the star attached, pointing down, indicative of the drooping hopes of those brave men during the closing scenes of our fearful struggle. The monument from the base to the top of its statue is ten feet three inches high. All this, except the granite base which was laid several years ago, was wrought in Alabama stone by Messrs. McDonald, March & Co., of this city, and reflects the highest credit upon their skill as artists and as worthy citizen-business men. Starting here but a few years ago, this house by strict integrity, courtesy, and hard work has succeeded in building up one of the most extensive marble yards in the South. The clever hand of Mr. Daniel McDonald, its principal sculptor, has, in this statue, reared an enduring monument to its taste and art. The firm is worthy all the patronage Southern people can bestow upon them, not alone because they are of us, but because of their merit as skilful workmen.

A salute by the artillery, amid the inspiring strains of Dixie, closed the ceremonies, and our labor of love was done.

After the ceremonies at the grave yard, the Mobile Rifles, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Roper, filed past the monument and each member deposited upon its base a beautiful immortelle, consisting of a small tastefully arranged boquet, to which was pinned two small streamers, one bearing the inscription, "In Memorial," the other "The Rifle Dead." They also marched to the grave of the old commander, Col. Woodruff, and formed line, presented arms, and Lieut. Roper deposited upon the grave a large floral wreath, the gift of a lady friend of that company.

Upon the base of the monument we noticed a beautiful anchor of evergreens, placed there in memory of Capt. Joseph Fry, by some lovnghand as a tribute to the gallant Southern sailor whose unfortunate yet noble death is yet fresh in the recollection of all.

DR. CURRY, the noted Northern Methodist preacher and editor, and one of the loyalist men that ever anathematized a rebel, has been down South recently, and has gone back home with some of his pet theories in a state of utter demolition. For instance, he concludes that the project of mixing whites and blacks in churches at the South is an utter failure. If the negroes predominate the whites stay at home, and if the latter predominate the darkey stays at home.

Southern Baptist Convention.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in annual session at Jefferson, Texas, on the 7th of May. At this Convention the united wisdom of the one million of communicants of that Church will be assembled. The general work of evangelization, education, missions, foreign and domestic, and all other matters affecting the welfare of the denomination will be considered.

The First Colored Man in the Speaker's Chair.

Washington Special.

On the Indian Appropriation Bill Speaker Blaine called Mr. Rainey, from South Carolina to the chair in the committee of the whole. This is the first time in the history of the Government that a colored man has occupied the chair in the House of Representatives. With a colored man in the chair, a number of white members on the floor were speaking in favor of civil rights for the Indians.

Forrest's New Role.

The "Wizzard of the Saddle" Behind Three-mule "Spike-team."

From the Memphis Appeal.

Yesterday Martin Kelley and Gen. Forrest, the former city treasurer, and the latter late President of the Selma Railroad Company, entered into a contract to haul firewood into Memphis. They will drive a "spike-team"—three mules each—and propose to reduce the price of firewood. The city treasurer confesses the superiority of the General as a wagoner, who forty years ago, hauled tanbark to James Elder, President of De Soto Bank, then a great tanner in Holly Springs. The General at that time was barefoot, and hauled enough bark to pay for a pair of shoes. The bark was taken from the sixteenth section (public school land;) the oxen used he bought at $5 each. He made the yoke and bows, and borrowed the wagon, and then, having the leather, he made his own shoes. Gen. Forrest is opposed to idleness, and says if wood-hauling was not profitable he would drive a dray or work on the streets. The city treasurer is of the same way of thinking, and neither was ever idle. The woodyard of these two distinguished gentlemen may be found at the Selma Railroad Depot.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Senate committee on Finance is considering the Maynard currency and free banking bill as gravely as if its members possessed the confidence of the Senate. A majority of the committee is disposed to insist on some feature of positive and practical redemption as a condition of conceding free banking. Mr. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, was before the committee to-day, giving his views on the Maynard bill, which he agreed would at first tend to contraction, but ultimately to expansion. He favored the feature of the bill requiring a deposit by the banks at the Treasury, on the ground that it would enable the treasury officers to redeem mutilated notes without delay. The committee is expected to report shortly; but this report will have no significance or value, except as affording a basis for action by the Senate.

CONFERENCES BY ADVOCATES OF EXPANSION.

The most important consultation going on concerning this subject are those held by Messrs. Morton, Ferry, Logan and other leaders of the expansion party. The problem of these gentlemen is to agree on a bill which will unite the majority party, and yet run the gauntlet of the White House.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is whispered that the President is not predetermined to veto the next bill that may be passed on this question; though General Rufus Ingalls and Jay Gould have yet to signify their views. The President has stated in a day or two past that he had drawn up a message giving his grounds for approving the Senate bill, but had on reflection changed his views.

CONTRACTION OF THE GREENBACKS.

The difficulty between the friends of the Senate bill giving out of the greenback feature. The Republican expansionists, in order to get free banking and a temporary relief, are willing to incorporate provisions for a sharp and rapid contraction of greenbacks, to begin some years from now. The Democratic expansionists or friends of relief, are just as anxious as others for immediate relief, but are averse naturally to a policy which will operate very harshly and severely two or three years from now. Western Democrats are not willing to cut down the greenbacks.

Do not be troubling the Master with impatient questions, "Lord, when am I going to feel happy?" or "Lord, why does my heart ache so often?" Be sure that you have quit your nets to follow him, be sure that you have taken a disciple's place, and are carrying a disciple's cross, and are honestly striving to do your master's will; be sure that you have given yourself to him, and all in good time he will fulfill to you the delightful promise, "My peace is given unto you."

The whim we have of happiness is somewhat nuse: By certain valuations and averages of our own striking we come upon some sort of average terrestrial lot. This we fancy belongs to us by nature, and of indefeasible right. It is simple payment of our wages, of our deserts; requires neither thanks nor complaint; only such *overplus* as there may be do we account happiness. Any *deficit* again is misery. Now consider we have the valuation of our own deserts ourselves, and what a fund of self-conceit there is in each of us. Do you wonder that the balance should so often dip the wrong way, and many a blockhead cry, see there what a payment was ever worthy gentleman so used? I tell thee, blockhead, it all comes of thy vanity; of what thou *fancies* these same deserts of thine to be.—*Carlyle.*

The past month of April was the anniversary of many important historical events Thomas Jefferson was born April 2, 1743; Washington Irving on the 3d, 1783; the battle of Shiloh was fought on the 6th, in 1862; Wadsworth, the poet, was born on the 7th, 1770; Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant on the 9th, in 1865; the bombardment of Fort Sumpter commenced on the 12th, in 1861; Henry Clay was born on the 12th, in 1777; James Buchanan on the 13th, in 1791; Handel, the musical composer died on the 13th, in 1759; Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th, in 1865; Jefferson Davis was captured on the 15th, same year, William Shakspeare was born on the 17th, in 1564; Lord Byron died on the 19th, 1824, at Missolonghi; the battle of Lexington (in the revolution,) was fought on the same day, in 1775; Napoleon III was born on the 24th, in 1808; Oliver Cromwell was born on the 24th in 1859; the battle of Camden (in the revolution) was fought on the 24, in 1771, General Johnson surrendered on the 26th, in 1865; President Grant was born on the 27th, in 1822; James Monroe was born on the 28th, in 1758; Joan of Arc entered Orleans on the 29th, in 1429; and George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States on the 30th, in 1789.

AGED CITIZENS OF EUFAULA.—We call attention to a mistake in the last issue of our neighbor of the *News*, in which our deceased townsman, Dr. Sheppard, is referred to "as perhaps the oldest man in the community." Dr. Cullen Battle, one of the most estimable citizens of this place, is an older man than our lamented friend, Dr. Sheppard. Dr. Battle is in his ninetieth year, having been born on the 11th day of March, 1785, being a few days the senior of Dr. Lovick Pierce, the great Methodist Minister of Georgia. By the way, it happened that four very aged persons of this community, in company with others, dined together about a month ago, at the residence of Judge D. M. Seals, of this place. Dr. Cullen Battle, aged eigth-nine; Mrs. Jane Battle, aged seventy-five; Dr. Edmund Shepard, aged eighty-three; and Mrs. Ann T. Seals, mother of Judge D. M. Seals, aged eighty years. The aggregate of the ages of this ancient quartette, is three hundred and twenty seven years. —*Eufaula Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.

A medical examination of the brain of Waltz, the murderer, showed that it was in a perfectly healthy and sound condition. It weighed 54 ounces.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, May 5 1874

There was a fire in Greenville Saturday, which destroyed one or two store houses, southwest of the courthouse.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocese of Alabama, will convene in Eufaula, at St. James Church, Wednesday, May 13th. It is the first time that the Convention of this body selected Eufaula as their place of meeting.

Dr. Harry Sims, son of the celebrated Dr. J. Marion Sims, who for a number of years practiced medicine in Montgomery, is about to marry Miss Chickering, daughter of one of the members of the great Chickering piano house. Dr. Sims has many friends and relatives in this city.

An engine of a freight train, on the the Mobile Road ran off the track about half a mile from Pensacola Junction last Friday afternoon, and several persons in the engine at the time were hurt. The engineer and fireman and Mr. Joe Walker were injured considerably, and the latter seriously. He is at the residence of Mr. J. B. Garrett in this city and is receiving every attention possible.

Col. Geo. W. Adams brought us yesterday a sample of clover from his place, near Forsyth, which he says is a fair average of the whole two acres. It is upwards of three feet in height, and yet without a bloom. If the weather will permit saving this crop, it will cut over six thousand pounds of cured forage to the acre.

The above is from the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, and we had just clipped it out to show what Georgia could do in the clover line, when Mr. Moses Garrison brought us a bunch of clover over three feet high. The land on which it was grown was sowed down in October, and measured 24 by 80 feet. The gentleman who mowed it is an old Virginian, of great knowledge and experience in clover, and says that the little spot will furnish 1,500 pounds of clover forage, equivalent to 30,000 pounds to the acre, which we think is hard to beat. Mr. Garrison's place is just outside the eastern corporation line of Montgomery. Every day's experience goes to show that the prairie land of Alabama can be made the very best grain-growing region in the country, and in a few years cotton will be the exception, and hay, clover and corn the rule.

The case of the State vs. Pat Robinson, which has been in progress all the week, was given to the Jury Saturday afternoon. Judge Rice made an excellent speech for the defendant, while Col. Judge closed for the prosecution with one of the most noble efforts of his life. The Judge delivered his charge to the Jury and they then retired.

About 11 o'clock after being out six hours, the Jury came into court with a verdict of "guilty" as charged in the indictment. It was polled and each Juryman assented to the verdict. Col. Troy made a motion for a new trial. The Judge stated that motion could not be entertained until after judgment, whereupon Col. Sanford rose and moved that the court pronounce the sentence according to law.

Solicitor Knox, took the floor and assented to Col. Troy's motion, and said he believed the defendant was innocent, and that the jury had been influenced by an outside mob. That he had advised with the prisoner, as counsel for the county, in reference to the very matter on which this prosecution was based, and had told him he would not render himself liable to perjury by making the affidavit. That he had not been examined in the case because he had asked not to be made a witness of if it could be avoided. Beleiving the accused to be innocent, he did not want to see him sacrificed and consented to the new trial.

Col. Sanford then stated that he did not recognize the right of the Solicitor, under the circumstances, to give his assent, as he had had nothing to do with the prosecution, and knew nothing of the case in his official capacity.

Solicitor Knox then made a lengthy talk, recapitulating his former statement, and said he would never consent again for other counsel to interfere in a prosecution.

J. M. Falkner, Esq., for the prosecution, stated that the Solicitor had had nothing to do with this case, as he had turned it over to the counsel employed for the prosecution, and hence had no right to yield assent to the motion for a new trial.

At this point Mr. J. R. Stewart, of the jury, arose in the box and denounced as false any statement that a mob, or any other outside influence, had produced any effect on the jury; that the jury had great sympathy for the accused, and had examined, in every way possible, to see if there was a chance to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," but that the law and facts, as given to the jury, precluded any other verdict than the one they rendered.

Col. Judge, who had just come in received from the Court a full statement of all that had transpired in his absence. Mr. Judge, endorsed the remarks of his associates, that the Solicitor had yielded control of the case and had taken no part in the prosecution after it fully commenced and that it was extraordinary action for the solicitor to give consent to a new trial in the case. He argued that the defence had given no reason for motion for new trial, and that under the law it was necessary to give one day's notice of a motion for new trial At this point the hour of 12 o'clock was announced by Col. Sanford, the Court having previously stated that he would nothold a session on Sunday.

A lengthy argument ensued Judge Rice contending for the hearing of the motion before adjournment and Mr. Judge *contra*. About two o'clock Judge Cunningham announced that he could not be entertained on the Sabbath, and adjourned court until 10 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Robinson was left in charge of the Sheriff.

The case is still undecided as a motion is pending for a new trial.

A PERFECT RENOVATOR of the system, carrying off the vitiated bile without the aid of Calomel, or any mineral medicine, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is entirely vegetable and harmless, and ought to be taken by every one.

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&wem

No other medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs.—Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle. For sale by all druggists. apr30

FINE FURNITURE.

For the next 60 days, we will sell Parlor and other fine furniture at cost. POWELL, PRICKETT & CO., apr18dhm Perry street.

J. H. Lakin's Photograph Gallery, No. 51 Market street. Photographs taken in cloudy weather. Sittings from 8 to 5 o'clock during the Spring months.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, assembled at Public Library Hall, this morning. About two thousand delegates representing every Southern State except Verginia, are in attendance, including all of the six Bishops. Rev. Dr. Paine, as Senior Bishop presides. Dr. T. O. Summers, of Nashville, was re-elected Secretary and standing Commitees were appointed. In the afternoon resolutions were offered providing for the appointmen of a committee of seven to ascertain how far parsonages and schoool buildings are held, kept and claimed by the Methodist Episcopal Church in violation of the rights of the Methodist Church South, and under what circumstances the Methodist Episcopal Church obtained possession of such property. The point being made that the resolution is very important its discussion was postponed until to-morrow. A number more delegates arexpected to-night.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The President and Vice President had a long interview.

The testimony in the Freedman's-Bureau-Howard case is closed.

House.—Representative Luttrell, of California, denounced a writer in the *Republican* as a base slanderer.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill amending the revenue laws and repealing moieties. Ordered printed and recommitted.

A number of private bills were referred to Committee of the Whole.

The Senate Committee on Finance had a long session to-day on the currency question. There is no difficulty among the members on the general features of a free banking chaue, of which they are in favor, but there is no agreement on the other branches of a financial character, members differing widely in their opinions.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 2.

The Evergreen Trotting Stables are burned. Three horses, in valuaggregating $16,000, were burned.

NEW YORK, May 2.

French steamer St. Laurent, was seized to-day by the National Line for transportation of the passengers of the ship Europe. The St. Laurent gave bond in $120,000, and proceeded with 170 passengers and the United States mails.

Custom receipts for the week $185,700.

The Sub-Treasurer paid out, during the week, $2,837,600 as interest, and $230,000 for called bonds. Specie shipments for the week $623,383. Imports for the week $1,875,486 of dry goods, and $4,662,509 of general merchandise.

Advertiser and Mail.

A Southern Corn Crop.

I have recently seen an experiment in corn planting which I think may prove instructive to some of my brother farmers, of the South at least. One acre of land (red clay) was taken summer before last, after the wheat cut off, and sowed broadcast with cow peas. When the vines had reached their growth previous to flowering, sixty bushels of slacked lime was applied to them. The whole was then turned under with a two-horse plow. In this state the lot remained until last spring, when it was broken up and laid off 3½x3½ feet (I think); the corn was planted, two grains in a check. It received the usual cultivation of this section—that is, three ploughing and two hoeings (except that it was not bedded.) The acre yielded seventy-six and three-fourths bushels by actual measurement. The seed used is peculiar. It was produced by the gentleman who made the experiment, several years ago, from a volunteer stalk which had eleven ears on it, all of which, however, did not come to perfection. The yield of the stalk was five pounds of corn. This corn has become quite celebrated, and one of the proofs of the value of a careful selection. This yield of 76¾ bushels may not strike the northern farmers as anything remarkable, but if they will remember that our average is only ten bushels of corn per acre, they will at once see the value of the foregoing to southern agriculture. One bushel of peas will broadcast the acre, and cost one dollar, the lime here, scattered, will cost fifteen cents per bushel. The lot is now in wheat, and its owner expects it to produce twenty-five or thirty bushels, which, for this country, will be a good yield. The experiment will not cost much, and I am sure will repay any farmer. Clover, perhaps, will increase the yield of both wheat and corn. One acre of such land is worth more than eight cultivated as we generally do.—*John Carmichael, Habersham Co., Ga.*

From the Autauga Citizen.

Public Meeting for the Encouragement of Immigration.

In answer to a call made for a meeting of the citizens of Autauga county, to take in consideration matters tending to the encouragement of immigration to the county of Autauga, a large number of the citizens of the county assembled at the Court House, in the town of Prattville, on the 14th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Samuel S. Booth, Esq., to the Chair.

The chairman briefly, but with force, explained the object of the meeting, refering to the extensive and uncultivated land in the county—the capacity of our soil to provide every article necessary for human consumption—our splendid water powers and vast bodies of timber and the advantages derivable from an increase of population of an industrious and enterprising character.

On motion, T. W. Sadler was elected Secretary, Col. C. S. G. Doster was requested to read to the meeting a letter which he had recently received from a gentleman in the North West, making various inquiries as to the climate, soil, health, productions, social, religious and educational advantages of this county, with a view to making settlements.

On motion of Col. W. H. Northington, a committee of two persons, with Col. Doster as chairman, was appointed to answer said inquiries, viz: Col. C. S. G. Doster, H. F. DeBardeleben, T. W. Saddler, Joseph Abraham, M. E. Pratt, J. Fabor, W. H. Northington, Andrew J. Hall, W. D. Smith and Thedore Nunn.

It was ordered that the Autauga *Citizen* be requested to publish the proceedings, and request the Montgomery *Advertiser* and *State Journal* to copy.

The meeting was characterised by a goodly degree of interest. Some of our larger land owners declared their readiness to give each alternate eighty acres to industrious immigrants, for the purpose of attracting them to this the most healthy and inviting field now open to enterprise and capital in the State. All colors and parties were in attendance, and by their united action invited, with open arms, all persons who seek to live by honest effort and obey the laws, to come into our midst.

SAM'L BOOTH, Ch'n.
T. W. SADLER, Sec'y.

Oat Hay.

One of our farming friends, who resides near Philadelphia, and has a large milk trade, tells us that for the past four years he has cut oats for hay and has found so much good to result from the practice, that he is thinking of making it a substitute for hay for regular cow feed, as far as other circumstances will allow. He cuts the oats just while the grain is forming and while the whole plant is yet green; and takes rather more pains in the drying, as the oat is rather more likely to mould than the ordinary grass. He claims that he can get a heavier crop of sound food from the same space of ground in a shorter time in this way than he can from an ordinary hay field.

This may be so, yet there seems to be some objections. In this part of the country at least, if March be wet, or the season late, oats cannot be got in till the middle of April, and it is one of those things which requires to be in very early in order to do certainly well. Again the oat is more fastidious in regard to soil than grass is. It often happens that land which seems favorable to a good crop of oats so far as the grain is concerned, makes very little straw; and a field of oats not much over a foot high would not be very profitable as a "forage crop." Then, again, animal labor must be spent on an oat crop, while on a good stand of timothy seed, the same sowing will do always for two, and sometimes for three years. This saving of labor alone seems to us to be a strong item which ought not to be overlooked.

Yet it seems quite likely that this oat hay idea might very often be taken advantages of to good purpose, and so, as the correspondents often modestly say, we offer it for whatever it is worth.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE CROPS.

Irish Potatoes.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.

The following is an abstract of the summaries to be published to-morrow by the National Crop Reporter: The area planted in Irish potatoes last year in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, was in round numbers 554,000 acres, the average per centage of increase upon which is estimated at nearly 5 per cent., or about 28,000 acres.

Barley—Swine.

Correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin estimate the probable increase in the area of barley to be at 2 6-10 per cent. as compared with last year. The average condition of swine in April, in the United States named above, shows a very low rate as compared with the condition at the same date last year. Representing the latter by 100, the average for the eight States is a fraction less than 81. None of the States named report over 90, and Missouri returns as low as 70.

Prices.

The average prices of leading articles, April 1, are as follows: Wheat, $1.17; corn, 55c; oats, 42c; hay, $9.27; swine, $4.66; potatoes, $1.12. There is shown, since March 15th, an advance on corn, oats and hay, and a decline in wheat, swine and potatoes.

Grange Finances.

From the St. Louis Globe, April 21.

There has been considerable curiosity, not to say anxiety, among the Patrons of Husbandry concerning the accounts of the National Grange for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873. The Globe will do what the organs of the Grange have not yet done—lay before the Patrons and public at large a condensed statement of the accounts, reserving till a future occasion an analysis thereof. The receipts for the year were $132,151.23, of which all but some $3,600 came from dispensations, over 18,500 of which were issued. The balance was made up from interest (only $730,) quarterly dues (paid only by Wisconsin, two quarters, and Iowa and Illinois, one quarter each) and sales of manuals. The expenses were in all $79,333,23 of which $39,305,80 were for printing and regalia, $11,400 for salaries, $13,840,81 for clerk hire, express charges, etc. Of the balance of $52,816,75 in the treasury, $39,511,50 are invested in government sixes, and $13,152,70 are in the Washington Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Kelley, the secretary, received $3,500 salary and $3,321.74 arrears, besides some other small perquisites, which altogether make up nearly as much as he could have earned by a year's hard work on the farm.

Help Each Other.

Whatever policy or organization that may tend to array one section of the people or one interest of the country against another, may well be considered as damaging to the great public good. Ambitious but disappointed partisans and demagogues, incited by the bitter venom, provoked by their unrequited hopes, are ready to avail themselves of any pretext, to vent their hate upon any interest that may not laud them. Individual selfishness is an extreme element in humane character. With many but little good can be seen, except in the line of personal superiority. The *Ego* must lead the van or all will come to naught. The necessity of mutual endurance, or reciprocal bearing and forbearing occupies no place in the area of their thoughts. They forget that as each member of the body corporeal is essential to its completeness so in the varied interests of all civil and social compacts each member or department is a necessity to the perfectness of the other. The adorning and healthful development of the one does not dwarf but contributes its proportion to the maturity of the other. Concerted action effects wondrous results. Here lies the great element of success. Weakness here gains strength; penury and ignorance may here become wise and wealthy. Everywhere those who are most united are most successful. Dissension weakens, distracts and divides and makes an easy prey of those who are its victims. But of this we esche up its meshes; strive to build each other up. Our agricultural and commercial our social and civil interests all seek to develop and mature, then we shall become a delight to ourselves and all nations shall call us blessed.—*Gadsden Times.*

The Cotton Crop of 1874.

[Correspondent of the Eufaula News.]

Letters are being daily received from the North directed to all parts of the Southern States, soliciting information about the quantity of land planted in cotton this year in comparison with the acreage last year. The planters themselves through the medium of the Granges are better posted as to this question than any outsiders can be. Owing partly to the influences of the Granges, and also to the pressing necessities of the people, we are glad to say that a much larger area has been devoted to corn and small grain than during any previous year since the war.—Go in any direction we may, in this State and Georgia, and we behold "vast fields of living green." The oat crop is one to two hundred per cent larger than it was last year, and never was known to be more promising. About fifty per cent. more corn has been planted; and twenty to seventy-five per cent. less cotton. This is the condition of the planters in South Eastern Alabama. In Marengo county, the Dayton Grange has published an official report to the effect that the acreage in cotton in that county is twenty-three per cent. less than it was last year, and the increase on small grain over two hundred per cent. We think all may safely conclude that, taking all the cotton States together, the acreage for 1874 is about twenty per cent. less than it was in 1873. Should any disaster over-take the growing crop or the catterpillars come early, the crop for the present year will be unusually short; and so much the better for the Southern people. With plenty of provisions raised at home, a short crop of cotton will net more money to our farmers than a large crop.

The Northwestern Grangers have, by concert of action, advanced the price on bacon two or three cents per pound. We hear it suggested by men high in the councils of the Granges, that a similar combination is now being perfected in all the cotton growing States to secure a fair price for the next crop of cotton, and that twenty cents will probably be the price fixed for the interior markets. A movement is also on foot in some localities, to demand gold for the next crop instead of depreciated Government shin-plasters.—The agricultural school for the Southern States is so encouraging at this time, that it is a matter of congratulation to all our people. If we are in any manner indebted to the influence of the Grangers for the present flattering conditions of things, all we have to say is, long live the Grangers.

BARBOUR.

The Mississippi Crop Outlook.

The floods of 1874, which are deluging the South and sweeping away the rising crops, will have an effect they never had before. In past years the rising of the Mississippi, has been attended by much loss, but the loss this year promises to be greater than ever. Previous to the War, when the planter owned his field hands, he fled before the deluge to high land, taking, hands, cattle and implements with him. The flight was only a temporary retreat. When the waters subsided, the whole plantation was recovered. The soil was in excellent condition for a late crop, and no time was lost in taking advantage of it. The harvest was always of usual richness, and the abundance of the yield more than compensated for the previous loss. Now the case is different. The hired farm-hands stampeded at the first alarm, leaving the cattle and implements at the mercy of the floods. There will be no second crop this year, when the waters subside. The loss in stock will be total. It is a gloomy outlook for the planters, who will be poorer by the waters than by the war. For they cannot avail themselves of compensation which bountiful Nature offers for her rude tumult.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Mobile *Graphic* of Tuesday says:

The steamer Lulu D., Captain Jack Stone, arrived from Pickensville, on the Tombigbee river, Sunday night about 10 o'clock, and from one of the passengers, M. John Bowzer, we have received a harrowing account of the distress and suffering occasioned by the overflow of the Bigbee and tributary streams.

Plantations along the river were entirely submerged, the occupants sitting on the tops of houses, poultry on the fences, cattle swimming about, and one instance was seen a crowd of little children astride of a fence, their feet just out of reach of the water. Three pigs floating down the river on a log was a novelty, but the rising mirth caused thereby, was suppressed by the sight of the houses of their owners floating near them. No one can picture the terrible devastation that has fallen like another plague upon our country people of the bottom lands.

In one place on the east bank of the river several men, black and white, were discovered in a perilous position, some in trees and one in a house.—There were plenty of people on the other bank of the river, in possession of skiffs, but they did not go to their relief. The parties in peril might have escaped on floating logs, or been rescued by those on the other bank, who however were loth to go, but anxious for Capt. Stone to endanger the lives of his passengers by running into the dangerous trap, were seen and unseen difficulties prevented the attempt, and reluctantly leaving them to the care of those who could easily assist them, the boat came down the river at a lightning speed. On Saturday the river had fallen above but had risen below Demopolis.

A Call for a Democratic and Conservative Convention in Autauga County.

A Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Autauga County, is hereby called to assemble in the town of Autaugaville, at the hour of 11 a. m., on Friday, the 5th day of June 1874, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held in the city of Montgomery, on the 29th of July 1874.

The Beat Committees heretofore appointed, will see that precinct meetings are held on Saturday, the 30th day of May, to elect delegates to the proposed County Convention.

THOS. D. CORY,
LAZARUS B. PARKER,
WM. L. GOLSON,
THOS. C. SMITH,
THOS. A. SALE,
LEONIDAS HOWARD,
MAC. A. SMITH,
County Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, April 30.

On account of the storm and mud, certain cars are stoped running by order of Bergh.

Segismund Apfel has disappeared with $50,000 debts. He is a member of the Produce Exchange.

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 *Medical Home* has the following receipts, which may be of value:

A tea made of chestnut leaves and drank in place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

A tea made of ripe or dried whortleberries and drank in place of water, is a sure and speedy cure for scrofulous difficulty, however bad.

A tea made of peach leaves is a sure cure for kidney difficulty.

A plaster made of fresh slaked lime tar is a sure cure for a cancer, which, with its roots, will soon come out.

BAYONNE, April 29.

Latest dispatches from the seat of war state that General Manuel De La Concha with a body of Republicans numbering 20,000 men has moved from the sea coast in the direction of Valmaseda, 22 miles southwest of Bilboa, for the purpose of striking the Carlists in the rear.

Marshal Serrano, with a force equally as strong is to make a simultaneous attack on the Insurgents from the front. The Carliste are reported to be strongly entrenched.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

City Council has appropriated $25,000 for the flood sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.

Planters who hoped to make 50,000 hogsheads of sugar, now only hope to save the seed. Families from all quarters are coming to the highlands. Most of the large plantations in Teche are abandoned.

Three persons were drowned at Mobile and New Orleans Bridge on Pearl River.

MEMPHIS, April 29.

The river is stationary, but forty miles wide. No change in the condition of the railroads. Former reports of the flood and suffering are more than confirmed.

MONROE, April 29.

The river has fallen an inch and a half in the last 24 hours. Water above here is higher than ever known by a foot.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.

R. H. Hayliss, Postmaster at Guyandotte Va., and editor of the *Echo*, was shot and instantly killed by Charles Smith. Smith claims the shooting to be accidental.

HARRISBURG April 29.

The residence of Henry Pennington, at Houtzville, Clearfield county was burned and two sons and a daughter were burned to death.

NEW YORK, April 29.

A London dispatch says the mail of the L'Amerique has arrived there. It was found in an abandoned boat, which was picked up in latitude 47 degrees north, longitude 7 degrees west, by the Assyria, which arrived at Havre on the 27th, from New Orleans. The mail was damaged by the water.

LONDON, April 29.

A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Bayonne, denies that Portuzalette and San Tuerce have been evacuated by the Carlists.

RICHMOND, April 29.

Snow fell here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Iron steamship Mediator Lorrillard's Line is burning between the decks.—The cargo and interior will probably be destroyed. She is aground.

ALTON, Illinois, April 30.

The rivers above are falling. Only a little over one-third of the Yazoo valley is flooded. Planters and merchants are more hopeful.

MEMPHIS April 30.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has suspended trains on account of washes.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.

The city is quiet. A number of arrests have been made on each side. Business is flat, and a collision is apprehended at any moment.

LONDON, April 30.

The city was illuminated in honor of the Lord Mayor's ball. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among the guests.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29.

Another person implicated in the murder of Rev. Mr. Stephens, is condemned to death. The cold killed the wheat in Mechosin.

Revolutionist Lotens Lozano was assassinated at Tehuantepec.

Apaches are raiding in Chihuahua. The Government has notified the railroad contractors to whom concessions were granted to come to time with the guarantees. Secretary Fish tenders friendly offices of the U. S. in restoring friendly relations between France and Mexico.

LAWYER'S NOTICE.

JNO. GINDRAT WINTER, Attorney at Law. Office upstairs in building corner of Dexter and Court streets, room formerly occupied by W. U. Telegraph Company Prompt attention to all business ensured. dec16thm

D. S. TROY,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
17 Perry St. (Cor. Washington),
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Entrance at the new steps, on Perry Street. feb22dtf

SAM'L F. RICE. THOS. G. JONES, A. A. WILEY
RICE, JONES & WILEY,
ATTORNEYS at LAW,
NO. 16 PERRY STREET,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
OFFICE HOURS OF SAM'L F. RICE, from 9½ to 11½ o'clock, A. M., except during sessions of Court.
January 1, 1873. dtf

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

WILLIAM P. CHILTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
OFFICE—Same *formerly occupied* by Whiting, Cullom & Co., No. 21 Market street nov23dtf

E. J. FITZPATRICK. R. D. RUGELEY
FITZPATRICK & RUGELEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MONTGOMERY, ALA
WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office on Washington street, near the Court House. dec26dy

J. A. ELMORE. W. A. GUNTER.
Y. M. ELMORE. H. GUNTER.
ELMORE & GUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Office on corner of Perry and Washington streets. nov23dly

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

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	9:50 A. M.
Calera	12:55 P. M.
Birmingham	3:00 P. M.
Decatur, via N. & D. R. R.	9:40 P. M.
Nashville, via L. & N.	5:40 A. M.
Arrive at Louisville	2:35 P. M.
Accommodation to Birmingham.	
Leaves Montgomery	8:00 P. M.
Calera	7:40 P. M.
Arrive at Birmingham	10:25 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	3:10 P. M.
Birmingham	8:00 P. M.
Calera	9:45 P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	1:00 A. M.
Accommodation from Birmingham.	
Leaves Birmingham	8:15 A. M.
Calera	6:20 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	10:40 A. M.

M. STANTON, Supt.
C. P. ALMORE, 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	5:30 P. M
West Point	1:36 P. M
Atlanta, via A. & W. P. R.	5:42 P. M

COMING FROM EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta	9:40 P. M.
West Point	8:15 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.

COMING EAST.

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

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

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery	8:50 A. M.
Arrives at Mobile	4:50 P. M.
New Orleans, N O & A R	11:00 P. M.

COMING NORTH.

Leaves New Orleans, N O & M R R	5:00 P. M.
Mobile	10:35 P. M.
Arrives at Montgomery	9:00 A. M.

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

MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAILROAD

GOING EAST.

Leaves Montgomery	3:00 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	2:44 A. M.
Montgomery	6:25 A. M.

H. 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.

COMING EAST.

Leave Meridian	2:50 A. M.
Arrive at Selma	11:26 A. M.

JOHN M. BRIDGES, Supt.

ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA R. R.

COMING 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	5:50 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 Bigelow's Spring 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 samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machines.

PRICE NO OBJECT.—Call for Boots and Shoes, for Men and Boys, Women and Children, regardless of price, on KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 7 Market street.

THE PLACE FOR SHOES.—The best qualities, for men, women and children, at KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTTE'S
apr4 No. 7 Market street.

J. H. Lakin's Photograph Gallery, No. 51 Market street. Photographs taken in cloudy weather. Sittings from 8 to 5 o'clock during the Spring months.

MUSIC BOOKS.

Oliver Ditson & Co., during repairs to their building improvement, will transact business at No. 225 Washington street, where they have, as usual, for sale a very large stock of the best and most popular Music Books; among them

THREE
Choice Volumes of Bound Music.
Price of each Book—Boards $2.50, Cloth $3.00 Gilt $4.00.

Musical Treasures. Vocal and Instrumental.
Wreath of Gems. Vocal.
Shower of Pearls. The best Vocal Duets.

Capital collections. 200 large pages, popular pieces, a great deal of music for the money.

RIVER OF LIFE. Best Sabbath School Song Book.

American Tune Book.

Price $1.50, or $16.50 per dozen. Has 1,000 Tunes and Choices Pieces, and includes all the favorites from all prominent Church Music Books published during the last half century.

Father Kemp's Old Folk's Tunes. Enlarged. $4 00 per dozen.

WINNER'S new Schools.

For Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Fife, Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute and Violin.

Those convenient books cost but 75 cents each, and are concise, simple methods, with large quantities of pleasing airs for practice.

The above books sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
apl15tf 711 Broadway, N. Y

SPLENDID AND UNPARALLED
TRIUMPHS
OF THE
WHEELER & WILSON
Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK,
Over Eighty-one Competitors
AT THE
World's Exposition,
Vienna 1873, &c.

1. **The Knights's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph"** conferred by His Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Hon Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine Industry.
2. **The Grand Diploma of Honor,** recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. **The Grand Medal for Progress,** awarded for their new No 6 Sewing Machine, being for *progress* made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only *Gold Medal* for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *Progress* not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a *Gold Medal*—the highest award made at Paris.
4. **The Grand Medal for Merit** for the development of Needle Industry, and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. **A Grand Medal for Merit,** for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work—the only award of the kind in this section.
6. **Medals for several Co-operators,** of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, for superior ability.
7. **The Official Report,** published by the *General Direction* of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of machines, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT VIENNA EXPOSITION—SEWING MACHINES, &c.

(GROUP 13, SEC. 2, B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 500,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 sewing machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a true pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 18 3.

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR

—OF THE—

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for

WHEELER & WILSON'S
New No. 6 Sewing Machine,

as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.

"The Maryland Institute awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal, for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH, November 4, 1873.

"At the Georgia State Fair, a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machine."

PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 625 Broadway, New York.
Agencies in all the principal Cities of the World. ap25dlwit

STOP, READ, REFLECT AND ACT
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!
DR. S. B. COLLIN'S
PAINLESS
OPIUM
ANTIDOTE.

It is a perfect and painless cure for

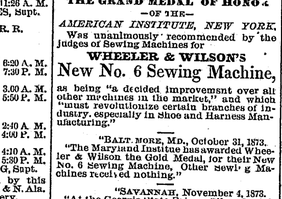
THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM

In any of its forms whether as MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, ELIXIR, or GUM OPIUM.

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure.

It is strange, yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society, that become addicted to this diseased appetite; a habit which makes them slaves, incloms their minds, ruins their dispositions, and gives them, in their natural moments, a hatred of self as well as a feeling that everybody despises them to such an extent that society has no charms. But happily for the Giver of all good, the morbid, terrible habit and degraded condition, as well as all of the desire and feeling for opiate in any form, is soon removed by this remarkable Antidote, entirely so; and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, given renewed health, until love and hope take the place of despondency and doubt. Thousands may not be afflicted with the habit of using Morphine, Laudanum or other forms of Opium, some friend may be and you know it not; therefore let me ask you, in the name of suffering humanity, to pass this on. By so doing you may rear the reward of those who do good. DELAY NOT.

B. M. WOOLLEY
General Agent for the Southern States,
No. 38 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
ap12eod4wtf



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 50,000!

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

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

Circula s containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, 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.
ap12tolunel

LIVER CURE! LIVER CURE!
SIMMON'S HEPATIC COMPOUND
—OR—
LIVER CURE,

IS a purely Vegetable preparation, harmless and effective. A specific for all derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, Skin, Stomach and Bowels, and has been tried by thousands and always gave entire satisfaction. Try one bottle and be convinced.

E. L. KING & SONS,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Columbia, S. C.,
And for sale by
H. F. METCALF,
Wholesale and Retail Agt. for Montgomery.
ap28lt a why.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
Dr. C. Beard,
Oculist,
ORLEANS INFIRMARY, No. 142 Canal St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. febdbm

WATER WHEEL
Has been tested at YORK, PA., by D. M. ETTINGER, C. E. and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by JAS. EMERSON, H. E.
N. F. Burnham's New Turbine
or Pamphlet and Test Report address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.
aug22Wtf

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the powers of sale in several mortgages executed by P. W. Donaldson, viz: to George B. Holmes, on 1st August, 1868; to A. M. Clayton and C. T. Barker, on 3d August, 1868, and to A. J. Young, administrator, dec., 28th October, 1868, all which mortgages are duly recorded and are now held by the undersigned, we will sell at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, on

MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF MAY, 1874,

the following real estate, to-wit: Lots No. 1, 3, 4 and 5, in Square 4 (four) in that part of the city formerly known as East Alabama, but one third interest in these lots, which was conveyed to S. D. Hubbard, jr., will be reserved from sale until it is ascertained whether the other mortgaged property and the remaining two thirds pay the mortgage debts to which the whole is liable; and if they do not, said one-third will be immediately sold. Also, Lots 6 and 7 in Square eighteen (18), in the city of Montgomery, fronting on or near the public wharf; also, Square No. 1, being an irregular square between Winetside's residence, in said city of Montgomery, and the Alabama river. Also, Lots No. 3, 4 and 5, fronting on Commerce street, and No. 6, 7 and 8, fronting on Washington street, in square 3, and Lots 2 and 9 in Said Square 3 except 40 feet off of the northern part of said lots 2 and 9. Also, Lots No. 3 in square 2, fronting on Washington street, and lots 2 and 9 in said Square 2, except 40 feet off of the northern part of said lots 2 and 9. Also, the SE qr of S 7, T 18, R 18, in said county of Montgomery, Ala. Also, an undivided 1-6th interest in the following lands, lying in the counties of Jefferson and Shelby, in said State: SE qr of NW qr, SE qr of NE qr, S 32, T 17, R 2 west—237 65-100 acres; W hf of SE qr, SE qr of SE qr, S 5, T 20, R 3 west—129 15-100 acres; NW qr of NW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SE qr of NE qr, S 29, T 20, R 3 west—279 35-100 acres; S SE, T 19, R 3 west—641 60-100 acres; NW qr of NW qr, E hf of NW qr, NE qr of SW qr, W hf of SE qr and NW qr of SE qr, S 32, T 20, R 3 west—235 ½-100 acres; W hf of NE qr and N hf of SE qr, S 6, T 21, R 3 west—358 11 100 acres; SW qr, NE qr, SE qr of NW qr and N hf SE qr, S 18, T 18, R 3 west—440 acres; S hf, SW qr of NW qr and SE qr of NE qr, S 36, T 20, R 4 west—285 45-100 acres; and NE qr of NE qr, S 8, T 20, R 3 west—40 ½-100 acres. Also, 440 shares of Railroad Stock in South & North Alabama Railroad Company, and 100 shares of stock in Red Mountain Iron and Coal Company. These lands are very valuable, because of the immense beds of Iron Ore upon them, and the loss are amongst the most desirable in the city of Montgomery.

Terms of sale Cash; but a credit of twelve months will be made, if desired, by which purchasers can, signalize the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT VIENNA EXPOSITION—SEWING MACHINES, &c.

(GROUP 13, SEC. 2, B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 500,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 sewing machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a true pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Exposition, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 18 3.

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR

—OF THE—

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for

WHEELER & WILSON'S
New No. 6 Sewing Machine,

as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.

"The Maryland Institute awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal, for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH, November 4, 1873.

"At the Georgia State Fair, a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machine."

PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 625 Broadway, New York.
Agencies in all the principal Cities of the World. ap25dlwit

STOP, READ, REFLECT AND ACT
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!
DR. S. B. COLLIN'S
PAINLESS
OPIUM
ANTIDOTE.

It is a perfect and painless cure for

THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM

In any of its forms whether as MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, ELIXIR, or GUM OPIUM.

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure.

It is strange, yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society, that become addicted to this diseased appetite; a habit which makes them