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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

This is for Your Eye.

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

The Third District.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party for the 3d Congressional District met in Opelika on the 3d inst. It was resolved to call a District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, at Opelika on the 12th of August. The representation by Counties will be, Chambers 18; Clay 10; Coosa 10; Elmore 14; Lee 18; Talladega 16; Tallapoosa 22; Macon 10; Russell 18.

That Cloud in the West.

That little cloud which some months since arose in the Eastern skies has drifted westward and poured down copious blessings on the home of the Radical Abab. Indianapolis, the Mecca of Western Radicalism, and the key-stone of its strongest arch, has fallen under Democratic control for the first time since 1856. This great victory owes its chief significance to the fact that Indianapolis is the home of the grand Mogul of the party—Senator MORTON—as also to the fact that it has been considered the Gibraltar of Radicalism in the West for many years past. If the God-and-morality-party cannot carry Indianapolis it need not expect to carry anything. It only needed the demoralizing effect of this blow to give it the *coup de grace*, and now, that the blow has fallen, we hope it will hereafter lie still.

"Defining Our Position."

As our city contemporaries of the Democratic faith have apparently misunderstood our editorial of last Wednesday on the subject of the "race issue" we reproduce it for the purpose of defining our position. Here it is:

They (the negroes) demand the same thing (i. e., Social Equality, or "Civil Rights" as they call it) in Alabama—but some of our friends will insist that we are seeking to raise a race issue if we talk of accepting the gauntlet they fling in our faces. An "issue in fact" is the issue which we tender as to the origin of this race issue business.—Strictly speaking there is no "race issue" made, because, thus far, the Democratic and Conservative party has not joined it. It has been proposed to do so; but the storm of opposition which the proposition has encountered forbids all hope of harmonizing the party upon it and we have, therefore, declined to discuss it.

An "issue in fact," according to BOUVIER, is that point in the pleadings at which one party affirms and the other denies the existence or truth of a given fact or state of facts. In Alabama we are told, affirmatively, that the "*origin* of the race issue" will be with the Democratic party if the party incorporates the demand for a "white man's government" in its platform. This we deny. That denial constitutes the "issue in fact" of which we spoke. The printed platforms of the Radical party have never contained any demand for a negro government, it is true, but the *lex non scripta* of the party, given orally to all the leagues and leaguers in the negro belt, is full of it. There was no use to put that in their printed platforms which could not be read by one in fifty of those for whom it would have been intended, and which might have done harm among the white Radicals of North Alabama—the more especially that their compact league organizations and thoroughly disciplined corps of aids and orderlies, in the different negro counties, dispensed with any such necessity. The printed platforms of the Radical party are but so much "sounding brass"—intended only to deceive and betray those who foolishly put trust in them. It is only in the League and the secret rendezvous of the conspirators that their true purposes are proclaimed. And we doubt that there is a white man in South Alabama who has not, at some time, been told by negro leaguers that the first doctrine of the league ring-masters was *neither to trust nor vote for any white man.* If such testimony had been confined to any given locality we should not think of charging the Radical party, as a whole, with raising a race issue. But as men in all parts of the State have been told the same tale, we are necessarily compelled to believe that this *lex non scripta* is of general extent and application, and therefore a regular party Shibboleth. So much for the "issue in fact" as to the "*origin* of this race issue business."

But we continue: "Strictly speaking, there is no race issue made, because, thus far, the Democratic party has not joined it." An issue is "joined," when one party affirms and the other denies. The "race issue" tendered by the Radical party has not been joined by the Democratic party, because we have not had a Convention authorized to "join issue" since the proposition was first submitted by any considerable proportion of the press. We see nothing "enigmatical" in *that.*

But one other point now remains to be elucidated, *viz:* Why we have refused to discuss the race issue. In the first place, then, we did not care to *clinch* and fasten immature propossessions adverse to our views, with no reasonable prospect ahead of making *conversions.* If we had been actuated by no higher motive than a mere ambitious desire to secure a triumph of pet theories of expediency and policy our action might have been different. But realizing to the fullest extent the magnitude of the stake to be played for next November, we were, and are *still*, unwilling to do anything that might tend to intensify internal antagonisms, which silence and time might otherwise obliterate. We do not mean to impute improper motives to any disputant on either side of this question, because we do not believe that any such motives exist. But men are oftener the victims of self-deception than of deceptions practised by others. The pride of conquest, whether in battle or debate, is one which holds deep root in human character, and from which no man is wholly free. It is this which prompts us to continue discussions after the period in which they might have done good has passed. It is a feeling of the same nature and origin with that which prompts men to seek office, and which now threatens disaster to our cause, in certain portions of the State, by overcropping the party with rival candidates. And as we have never ceased to condemn the latter, we cannot consistently approve or indulge the former. It is clear that each party to the controversy believes itself to be in the *right.* No one will dispute the honesty of purpose of either. But in looking over the field two or three months ago, we saw that six-sevenths of the State papers—exponents of public sentiment—were already committed to the views entertained and expressed by the ADVERTISER, and therefore did not deem it discreet to "stir up" the other seventh to that point of bitter, resentful opposition which might cause any action of the Convention, adverse to their views, to lie heavily on their mental stomachs. Or if they should chance to "whip us out in the fight," we did not choose to get wrought up to that pitch ourselves. Our faith in the sober wisdom of "the people in Convention assembled" led us to believe that they would adopt what we conceived to be the safest and best plan of campaign, without having the matter perpetually dinned in their ears from all points of the compass. It is presumable that those who deprecated the acceptance of the race issue had a similar degree of faith, based upon the same foundation. *Without* discussion, therefore, the chances were that the action of the Convention would be unanimously accepted, not only without *regret*, but joyfully and enthusiastically *—with* it, we saw no chance for the Convention to act on this particular question without running counter to the cherished views and *deeply enlisted* feelings of a large minority of the party. Therefore, we have declined, during the last two months, to engage in the discussion—except, incidentally, to correct what we conceived to be some erroneous statement—as in the case of the Livingston *Journal's* point on the Huntsville election. We had not intended to refer to this question again, but finding that light is called for by two of our city contemporaries, and that no misunderstanding may result, we rise to explain.

Crops.

"The great floods in the Mississipp and Yazoo valleys, and the heavy frost last Wednesday night, have caused considerable discussion among the cotton men as to the probabilities of the next crop. The general impression seems to be that the acreage in cotton the present year will be from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than last year, and a corresponding falling off in the amount of the crop must necessarily result. The prevailing opinion is that the next crop will not exceed 3,500,000 bales, and that it may fall considerably under that figure is by no means improbable in view of present circumstances. Even the figure given, however, is about 700,000 bales less than the estimate for the crop of 1873-4. A considerable advance in prices for next year is expected.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

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.

The Catholic Hierarchy.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

At the meeting of the Roman Catholic Archbishops, Philadelphia was made an Archdiocese. Two other Archdioceses it is thought will be created, and additional Bishoprics will be created. The meetings of the Archbishops are strictly private. The news of the action in regard to Philadelphia is perfectly reliable.

Here is a droll epitaph: Mrs. McFadden has gone from this life; she has left all its sorrows and cares; she caught the rheumatism in both of her legs while scrubbing the cellar and stairs. They put mustard plasters on her in vain; they bathed her with whiskey and rum; but Thursday her spirit departed, and left her body entirely numb.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Maj. Thomas W. Oliver, before Capital City Grange, P. of H. on the Necessity of Some Change in our System of Farming.

Immigration is one of the great questions now earnestly canvassed throughout the more Southern States. Persons, of all avocations and professions, seem to think it the grand panacea for our troubles. Many think to restore lands to their former value, through its agency; to arrest the rapid progress to abject poverty through its successful introduction. The moon-stone would probably cure lunacy if we could only get it from the moon. Admitting my ignorance of the question in its details, I can see several cogent reasons why we cannot hope for a speedy influx of an industrious and intelligent foreign population to any important extent. It seems to be a natural law of emigrating races to confine themselves to the same parallels of latitude of the father land. The Spaniard is only found in numbers in the tropical or semi-tropical latitudes, covering both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the same lines in North and South America. Brazil, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, and in the Northern Hemisphere Cuba and Mexico are governed, or rather mis-governed by the Portugese and Spaniards and their descendants.

The French are not an emigrating race. The English make the best colonisers, and leave the mother hive but to establish another governed by a queen. The Teutons and Sclavonians are the great emigrating races—the people that have settled wildernesses of this country—and where do you find them but in the same parallels of latitude from which they came, except in a few insignificant cases? This seems to be a natural law applicable to man as well as to the animal and vegetable creation. Government, by legislative robbery of the entire people, has so largely subsidized Northern and Western corporations, that they can employ means and agencies beyond our power, impoverished as we are, to control the foreign influx. The offers of large bodies of virgin land at nominal prices on long time and small interest is a tremendous lever to move immigration. Every steamer which arrives from Europe is visited by glib-tongued agents before the anchor reaches the bottom of the deep blue sea. Castle Garden, supposed to be the charitable haven of rest for the wave-tossed homeless emigrant, is the place where keen and skillful agents whisper honeyed tales of Elysian fields and happy homes; stories of boundless fertility and swift fortunes in the entranced ears of stalwart, but uninformed foreigners. The South, yet has no Railroad corporations made fat by donations of land by the million acres. Our hotels and traveling cars are not posted with placards, offering cheap homes and free transportation to them. We have no Castle Garden.—Some think the plan of subdividing their plantations, donating a part, selling at easy rates a portion or letting on long and favorable leases, would be an inducement. I think this visionary. Legislation has too nearly accomplished confiscation. The lemon has been "squeezed" too hard and we are too poor to give away the dry peeling. But few can or will afford it. Do you suppose that isolated donations or sales or leases would accomplish anything? Will the Caucasian with his pride of race or caste be content to settle permanently in the field of labor in common with the African? Tribal antipathy is too strong and the self respect of the Caucasian too great to expect it.

When men forsake the land of their nativity, rupture the ties that bound them to the old homestead, leave the vine and fig tree under whose shadow they have disported as children and listened to the teachings of a mother or with "young eyed wonder" heard stories of the olden time from the reverend lips of a gray haired grandsire, do they not expect to find something congenial in race, if not of the same nationality? Could we bring them in numbers to day I believe they would not remain long unless large bodies could be located together, so as to form separate and distinct communities following the habits of their fathers and practising the social customs of the Fatherland. Do not understand that I am opposed to immigration in any shape it may come, whether Irish, German, Swede, Fin, Muscovite, Pole, "Heathen Chinee" or even Chimpanzee so they will labor. Our labor is already too scarce. Since the war it has dictated to capital, or rather the landed interest, which should represent capital if it does not. This scarcity has been a fruitful cause of bad feeling between neighbors in the hot competition of hiring, and probably the source of much petty crime. Often has the thief gone "unwhipped of justice" lest the employer lose a hand. Often have our planters redeemed jail-birds to get labor and the law thus rendered nugatory.

En passant, is this right? Has it not had the effect of demoralizing the negro by taking away the fear of condign punishment for small crimes and petit larcenies? Therefore I would willingly see every spare dollar, and all available means appropriated intelligently to this end. Possibly it may secure good *citizens*, if not laborers, north of the Alabama river or south of the prairie belt.

Our labor will continue to become more scarce, but we will never get a clear riddance of the negro. The all alluvium of the Mississippi and the fertile plains and prairies of Texas will continue to take many of the youngest and most vigorous men, leaving the old men, the women and children. The labor seekers from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas on our street corners and secretly on our plantations at night by promises of large pay and fat living during the winter and early spring induce many to leave, after deserting their wives and helpless children. Many of the planters are giving them fuel, shelter and probably food without the expectation of return. Did ever before such a state of things occur except in isolated cases of the most criminal and abandoned of the human races. Many of them think it our duty to clothe and feed their "orphan women" as they term them. Who is responsible for such a state of morals? Before God I believe it is to be laid at the door of the Government. When the chief executive is a nepotist and the tool of a monied ring, the bought servant of a wealthy section, when the leading law-makers, I cannot call them statesmen, are mock philanthropists, spoon thelves and hoary miscegenators—when the ermine of the judge is degraded by eringing servility, when judicial decisions on questions of grave interest and humanity are suppressed for corrupt purposes can we look for honor and virtue in the different strata of society, especially the lower? The small jackalls of these lions occupying the minor offices throughout the South must in the nature of things imitate the vices of their patrons and appointers. Here lies the crime of the developed vices of the negro, and here should, in the course of retributive justice, fall the punishment. Therefore, in view of the doubtful accessions to labor from immigration and the sure decline and diminution of such as we have and it is the best in the world for exclusive cotton culture; we must change at once our farming system. "God helps those best, who help themselves for most" and to ourselves under His guidance, we must look for our deliverance. Not by running away from the evils that environ us, not by deserting the homes our fathers built; not by forsaking the bones of our ancestors reposing peacefully in "God's acre," but by courage, industry, fortitude, a clear comprehension and wise use of the means in our reach.

After the grim visage of war, more baneful than the Gorgons front, had glared over our land blasting our fortunes and blighting our hopes, destroying our institutions and completely subverting our business system. In lieu of safe transactions contrived and executed in a spirit of chivalrous honor, an abnormal and irregular style was instituted. Our merchants, following the lead of those of the Northern centres, became a class of gamblers. In swift imitation the planter adopted the same style of doing business in and out of his appropriate sphere. Bankruptcy and consequent demoralization followed. Since then there has been hot haste to get rich. Desperate, and often questionable efforts have been made, not to retrieve errors but to recover losses; until by persistence in a false business course "there is none so poor as to do him reverence."

It is time, Patrons, to inaugurate a new and better system. *Tempora mutanter* and we must change with them. We must throw off the shackles which bind us to our errors, doff the garment of speculation and cast it from us though it be as gaudy as Joseph's coat of many colors. Begin a new system guided by our best wisdom, in which, industry economy and concert of action will secure a competency if not a fortune. The first step is to secure a large provision crop. Have any of you pictured to yourselves what our condition would be if the West had failed as we did last year? The accounts of the Persian famine are very recent. So severe was it that fathers with hollow cheeks and the gleaming eyes of starved beasts would batten on the bodies of their dead sons, and tender mothers, in whose breast hunger had throttled the maternal, devoured their infants. The accounts are too horrible. Is it impossible that such may not be our condition? I mention the provision crops again lest some may be tempted lists as it, to put in more cotton, when they have been drowned out by the recent rains, believing the overflow west may cut off the crop a half million bales, and in consequence a better price be obtained. This is the uncertain and no man can safely foretell what results will be brought about by the deft fingers of skillful financial manipulators. Again, this is about the last year that the last of the staples produced by slave labor will be largely practiced. It is chiefly done now to secure the arrearages of the last two, and it behooves every planter to provide a *status* for another venture, or more properly grow provisions, that he may conduct his business in an independent manner.

The over production of cotton defeats the end aimed at by reducing the price during the year in which it is grown, and leaves a stock on manufacturers hands to cheapen it another season. Our hold on the cotton markets of the world I think will be relaxed before many years expire. Two good crops in succession would demoralize the negro that he would cease to be a profitable laborer. In proof we have made overwhelming crops of cotton, nearly as poor to-day as those of the sections of Mississippi and Texas. The expenses of making and gathering, raising no provisions, have consumed the profits. The negro has reaped the benefit. In consequence he deserts the fields and the planters send to Alabama and Georgia to supply their places. The same course here will produce like results. We must devise some other system, find some other employment.

Again before the war England keenly felt her dependence upon the cotton States and realized the want of other cotton fields as a necessity, not alone of her prosperity but of her very existence. The English people seemed to sympathize with the South in our struggle but the Government saw the policy of destroying our labor simultaneously. She put forth every exertion to grow cotton by Hindoo labor, assisting her philanthropic friends in bands of our slaves, while with the other she manacled her foreign dependents. While through her Diplomatists she was enlisting nations nominally at war against the slave trade, her merchant's ships were all the time transporting coolies with a cruelty commensurate with the horrors of the slave-trade, nor did she desist until an outcry from outraged humanity exposed her perfidy. On the Eastern coast of Africa, she has for fifteen or twenty years quietly sent her explorers. Expeditions under Captain Brown and Lieutenant Speake, have explored the country of Middle Africa as far as they could, giving detailed reports of the inhabitants, soil productions, and especially cotton. The agency of missionaries has been employed also. Dr. Livingstone, while planting the banner of humanity, in the face of the civilized world, has doubtless been an agent of the Government for future commercial schemes. The Abyssinian war under a frivolous excuse; the recent Abashee conquest, the present expedition of the Viceroy of Egypt, the largest cotton grower of the world, and close ally of England, all point to the occupation of the fertile plains of Middle Africa, where cotton is indigenous and the utilization of the native African as a hireling or peon for its growth easy.

England is old and avaricious. The senile virtues of sapience and caution have supplanted aggressive boldness. Studiously avoiding conflicts with the armed champions of Europe, she seeks to gain protectorate of the savage or semi-civilized. Can it be from motives of pure humanity, or unalloyed benevolence? The Rajahs and Princes of Hindostan have no more Lacs of Rupees left to pay over to the Lord Clive or Hastings. There are no more Begums to rob. Grand Kohinor diamonds no more flash and blaze as the eyes of Rhudist or Pasee Idols. The yellow millions are hungry, aye, starving and a heavy tax on the maternal Government. This from the overstrained production of cotton at the expense of provisions. Yet Africa under the pretence of scientific research and extension of the Christian faith is to be occupied at a very early period. The woolly biped is to be utilized, and learned to grow cotton, because it is England's mission and duty. Polygamy, human holocausts, princely harems and such like institutions of these people. Under the spotless folds of Christ's banner, Mammon's battles are to be waged and won—the old device of the Crescent and Algerine of the Mediterranean, and of the the Buccaniers of the Occident, throwing an honest ensign to the breeze, with the black flag furled in the background. Doubtless many of the lordly landed estates in Jamaica and their descendants are yet living and engaged in the councils and commerce of England. None know more certainly what emancipation means—the sure and rapid declination in the production of all staple commodities. England dies as a nation when her manufactories fail. Her commercial men having had the serving of the world for centuries, know the full force of monopolies and how to create them. They know full well the destiny of our emancipated labor, and intend to supplement American cotton on their own account. If these speculations are correct—

1st. That we can scarcely hope for any great accession of labor from foreign sources:

2d. That there is a sure, if slow decline in the efficiency of the labor we have:

3d. If there is a reasonable prospect in the early future of new fields and new labor employed in the production of cotton, it is imperative upon us at once to so modify our planting as to require less labor and secure greater comfort, and a more certain means of livelihood thereby. This society and every similar one of the Order in Alabama should carefully and thoughtfully use every means to so change it, that every farm and every family should be self-sustaining. Now every article for the outer and inner man is purchased and besides the prime cost import duties and tariffs must be paid by the consumer. There are thousands of men in our towns who are non-producers, whose business, if any, is more ostensible than profitable. Our plantations are encumbered with double the mouths that there are hands—reversing the natural order of two hands to feed one mouth—whose sole occupation is to pilfer or destroy. Can labor burthened as it is by twice its number, the towns and cities to be added, be profitable? Every resident of a city who owns a plantation and looks to it for a support should remove to it. Everywhere ruin and decay is apparent. His presence would do wonders towards keeping it in good repair. Disorder would cease to a large extent; less stock would die for want of attention or from abuse. Incipient washes, destined soon to be unsightly gullies would be stopped. A thousand small wastes, loss of tools, etc., would be avoided, which would curtail the expense account.

The change should begin by sowing clover and the grasses. With grass, stock would accumulate and with stock manure, would be made and thus saving of money, home subsistence, and improvement of the soil would follow. The soils of Kentucky and Tennessee were not originally more fertile than ours. Compare the soils of those States and the condition of the people of each, and you have indisputable evidence of the advantage of their mode of farming over that of exclusive cotton culture. The portions of the State of Georgia which have begun this reformation in Husbandry already feel the results.—Scarcely can you look in a periodical, or newspaper published within her limits that evidences of this does not meet the eye. As Alabama in her early days did not disdain to receive the sons of Georgia to her bosom by whom the greatest prosperity of her palmiest days was chiefly wrought, she ought not to refuse to imitate her example in this. As I believe there is a sure decline in our labor; this will be the best way to avoid the consequences. This mode of farming will not require one-half the labor the present system does, and with the advantage of an abundant supply of provisions. If we do not realize so much money our necessities for it will be proportionately diminished and we will have the things themselves, corn, wheat, bacon, mules, beef, butter, mutton, &c., of which money is merely the representative.—This is the surest mode of recuperating the lands beyond their first fertility. Thirty years have destroyed, what it has taken nature unknown centuries to make, under cotton culture. We have persistently gutted the goose until there be no more golden eggs.—Judge Bibb (pardon a personal allusion) years ago, remarked to me, he believed it a moral duty to so improve his land as to leave it better than when he first occupied it. He was right, and I bow in reverence to him for his many wise words and kindly deeds. Parchments give only a life interest. Land is God's legacy to the countless generations who succeed us, and we have no greater right to rob the millions to succeed us by exhausting the fertility of the soil by a selfish course of husbandry or a careless destruction of its value, than we have to rob our neighbor. What would be the condition of England, France, Germany, Holland, or New England today if our forefathers had robbed the present generation, as we, by our want of a proper system of husbandry have robbed our posterity? The very one I now urge upon you, Patrons. We surely can practice the weakest of all the intellectual qualifications—imitation. Almost every agricultural paper tells the method. Take a trip through the prairies in the interior; what do we see? The weak or weary eye is refreshed by no green thing; the brown of the sedge, the sombre hue of weed fields, the bleak dismal cotton and corn patches, half cultivated, presents nothing cheering. The very trees wave pendant, from their bare boughs, funeral veils of moss, as if mourning over the universal desolation. Our daily boast of a "teeming soil, genial climate and prolonged summer," become caustic reproaches. Lucerne, clover, all the grasses of value, and the root crops, I believe will succeed. Some have tried in a careless manner, and at possibly improper seasons, burying the small seeds, may be, as deep as they would a poor relation whom they did not wish to "come up" until the day of judgment, then say, "it won't do; soil ain't suitable; climate won't do." There is now a beautiful clover field of twenty acres in this county, ready for the reaper, which will pay more money per acre than corn or cotton on average land. The only labor is harvesting now. It can be cut a second time. The same gentleman has another field of last fall's seeding which bids fair to do well.

In connection with my subject—

1st. I would suggest the propriety of the Grange taking into consideration the best and cheapest mode of making fence.

2d. That some experiments suitable to the season be made by different members of this Grange and results reported.

3d. That to get at the statistics of this county, each member engaged in planting make a list of his hands, their wives and children, in order to ascertain the proportion of producers to consumers, and that our Secretary bring this before all other Granges of the County.

I make these suggestions in part because it is my duty to suggest matters of business to the Grange and because, the information if obtained may be of use in future in obtaining a more correct census of the County than we could get in any other manner.

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.

It is said that in parts of Mississippi cotton planters are buying corn at $1,75 per bushel, on time, and bacon at 19 cents. This leads a local paper to remark that "it is not difficult to tell at which end of the horn they will come out, if cotton should bring no more than 14 cents next winter.

The Henry county *Register* can go head. Read, ye rabbit hunters:

A party went out on a rabbit hunt below here, near Mr. Daniel Gordon's plantation, one day last week, and succeeded in killing one hundred and forty-three! Besides the rabbits—or more properly, hares—they also killed eleven opossums and one wild cat. It is said that if one of the party, (Mr. Hiram Johnson) had not drawn off from the rabbits and gone in quest of 'possums, there is no telling how many rabbits would have been killed as he was the best rabbit hunter in the crowd.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in referring to the Methodist General Conference and the Episcopal bench, has the following: Bishop Holland N. McTyeire was born to rule. His person is commanding, his will strong and his self-reliance thorough. He knows the law, and he abides by it; he is solid as granite, and firm as solid; he is reticent almost to a fault, and his very reticence causes him to be misunderstood. He is a fast and true friend, and possesses, under a comparatively cold exterior, a heart glowing with warmth, throbbing with love to all his race. As he is slow of speech, he has to be heard often in the pulpit to be fully appreciated. He is about fifty-nine years old, and has been Bishop eight years.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says that throughout the South on Memorial Day, the memory of Mrs. Charles J. Williams, of Columbus, was not forgotten. The most touching and beautiful tribute to her was paid by Major Thomas G. Jones, of Montgomery, Alabama."

The *Tribune* collects the testimony of wholesale merchants in New York to the effect that spring trade is very slack and nerveless. The highest estimate puts it at twenty-five per cent below that of last year. Buyers send very small orders, and collections are light and difficult.

At Santa Barbara, California, recently, the *Press* was the astonished recipient of $1,925 in gold, the gift of citizens who felt "that the *Press* had performed, and was still performing a noble work for the town." Such is the California reward, at very rare intervals, of those who do write, but as Cal. Wagner said in his speech: "We are not in California."

They have a new paper in Idaho. It is called the "*Vindicator*" and it proposes to vindicate "woman's rights." It is edited by two persons of the female persuasion who make the following announcement in their salutatory:

We shall have a fellow-feeling in our bosom for all struggling and oppressed humanity.

Never heard 'em called "struggling and oppressed humanity" before.

A stranger called upon a jailor and asked permission to see a prisoner.

"You can't see him unless he is of kin to you," answered the jailor.

"I am his kinsman," said the stranger.

"What relationship?" queried the jailor.

"Brothers and sisters I have none. But that man's father is my father's son."

Was the enigmatic response.

What was the relationship?

Mr. William Gesner, of Birmingham, Ala., writes to the editor of the Atlanta *Herald* regarding the shad fisheries. He says: "Seeing in your daily of the 14th inst., a notice of a catch of white shad in the Alapaha river, and of their not being known of before in streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, will you allow me to ask you to publish the fact that in the spring of 1858, in connection with Dr. E. R. Mordecai, of Mobile, and Mr. S. Hooker, of Montgomery, I placed 4,300 fish of this species, and 7,000 eggs, taken from the Oconee at Milledgeville, the latter of which were hatched out at Montgomery, and let go by Mr. Hooker into the Alabama river there, and since that time they are being caught in increasing numbers every year at Wetumpka, as also in Patsaliga creek, and at Eufaula, on the Chattahoochie river.

At 12 o'clock, m., Wednesday, the Grand Commandery of Alabama met in Annual Conclave, in the Masonic Temple, Sir Knight W. L. Bragg, Eminent Grand Commander, in the chair.

In addition to the delegates from Montgomery Commandery, the following Sir Knights were present:

G. L. P. Reid, V. E. D. G. C., Marion, Ala.

H. F. Mullen, B. Jacob and J. W. Smith, Selma Commandery.

J. G. Smith, A. V. Lee and J. W. Mabry, Eufaula Commandery.

J. B. Luckie, J. M. Ware, F. P. O'Brien, Thomas Jeffries and Peter Holtzschur, Birmingham Commandery.

H. C. Armstrong and J. A. Bilbro, Tuskegee Commandery.

The delegates from Mobile are detained in consequence of the break in the railroads and several North Alabama Commandaries, will be represented to-day.

The address and report of Eminent Commander Bragg was an exceedingly able and interesting document, and afforded much information and pleasure to the Commandery.

In order to await the action of the Committees and also the arrival of other delegates, an adjournment took place until 10 o'clock this morning.

There will be a reception by Montgomery Commandery to the Grand Commandery and visiting Sir Knights at Standard Club Hall to-night, which promises to be a very brilliant and pleasant affair. We cordially welcome the Sir Knights to our city and hope they will have a pleasant time while here.

"Democratic Campaign Document" is the title which the *State Journal* applies to the report of the Grand Jury. This, because Democratic newspapers have copied and commented on it. Well, we have copied one of the *State Journal's* editorials as a "Democratic Campaign Document." How about that? We are satisfied that the editorial will make the Democratic party more votes than the Grand Jury's report. The Grand Jury only laid bare the corruption of a few county officials. That editorial, from the mouthpiece of the party, fiercely assails the Grand Jury for reporting the truth, and, therefore, commits the whole party to the championship of corruption—unless the party repudiates its utterances, which we doubt that it will.

The Grand Commandery was in session all of Thursday, and much business was transacted. The following Grand officers for the ensuing Templar year were elected and installed:

Sir W. L. Bragg, R. E. G. C.
Sir J. G. Smith, V. E. D. G. C.
Sir J. B. Luckie, Grand Generalissimo.
Sir S. H. Beasley, Grand Capt. General.
Sir John Gano Winter, Grand Prelate.
Sir W. H. Dingley, Grand Treasurer
Sir Daniel Sayre, Grand Recorder.
Sir H. F. Mullen, Grand S. W.
Sir H. C. Armstrong, Grand J. W.
Sir B. Jacob, G. Standard B.
Sir A. V. Lee, G. Sword B.
Sir A. R. Baker, G. Warden.
Sir Jas. Davidson, G. Capt. of G.

The next Grand Conclave will be held in Selma, on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1875. The session was eminently pleasant and harmonious.

Every particle of poisonous matter is carried out of the system; the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous by using Simmon's Liver Invigorator. may7

The Southern Memorial Day was more generally observed than on previous occasions. The speakers in Montgomery and Atlanta paid handsome tributes to the memory of Mrs. Chas. J. Williams. Other reports that we have make mention worthy of her who inaugurated the beautiful custom of strewing flowers over the graves of the Confederate slain:—*Columbus Sun and Enquirer.*

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.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE Hampton Roads Comm'ssion

BY HON. B. H. HILL.

From the Atlanta Herald, May 53.

The Confederate situation in the winter of 1864 was such as to excite the most anxious solicitude in the mind of every one who sincerely desired our success in the struggle. During that year the Federal army, under Sherman had passed through the entire length of the State of Georgia, leaving a track of fire and a wail of sorrow behind, and was safely in the city of Savannah. The Federal army, under Grant, though after losses almost unprecedented, had succeeded, for the first time since the war began, in making a permanent entrenchment almost within cannon shot of Richmond. The old year was passing away, bearing whole hecatombs of our brothers and sons; and the new year was coming, bringing, we feared, burial caskets for our hopes. There had certainly been no period in Confederate history, and it may be doubtful whether there had been one in any history, which was to put the wisdom of leaders, and the courage and endurance of soldiers and people, to such a severe test.

But our enemies, too, had their troubles; and they were serious. General Grant's march could almost have been causeways with the dead bodies of his soldiers. The Northern people were getting weary of such a war as Mr. Seward himself confessed; their finances were going rapidly; and foreign governments, as Mr. Stanton admitted, were getting impatient for peace—they wanted the Southern cotton crop.

It was clear, too, from Mr. Lincoln's annual message to Congress in December, that he was too wise a man to conclude that we could be conquered because they had been defeated in battles, and had lost cities and territory. *The will to be free*, was the citadel to be taken, before subjugation could be complete.Ever too, it was well of the Southern people was, therefore, the great problem with him. His plan to do this is plainly set forth in this message. He represents the necessity of war as existing between the Federal Government on the one side, and Mr. Davis, "the insurgent leader," on the other side—and between these forces he states the issue thus:

"*The*, the insurgent leader, "cannot voluntarily re-accept the Union; we can not voluntarily yield it. Between *him* and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which either we must yield to, or he must yield to; *if the Southern people fail him*, he is beaten." He then used these remarkable words:

"What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of *those who follow*. Although *he* cannot re-accept the union, *they can. Some of them we know, already desire peace and reunion.* The number of such may increase

Having thus stated that the will of the insurgent leader could only be conquered by war, but the will of the Southern people might be conquered otherwise, he proposes to state *how*.

"They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority *under the Constitution.* After that, we can only hope that inquiry be made into the extent of their alleged wrongs. They cannot find, in reproaches of the conduct of the memorialists in the past, any reason or justification for refusing the hearing they now request. Their fidelity to the Constitution and laws is now unquestioned, and their plea made in respectful terms.

"The report then recites briefly and pointedly the list of grievances complained of, and predicates from them that the charges of the memorialists are true. The minority say we are aware of the delicate and difficult in pointing out the precise clause of the constitution authorizing intervention but that protection in all things is essential to good Government no one denies. It, short and to the point, is the duty of that FOR THE CONDITION OF THINGS NOW EXISTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE. BLINK IT, LOOK UPON IT AS WE MAY, HORRIBLE AS THE WORK OF ITS HANDS MAY NOW APPEAR. CONGRESS SET UP AND ESTABLISHED THE STATE OF THINGS THAT MAKE THE COMMONWEALTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA, THE FOUL STIGMA IT NOW IS IN OUR SYSTEM. We do not argue the right to interfere on that ground at this time, but we submit that we, subject our Governmental theories to the contempt of the world and all intelligent men to when we assert as one all powerful to inaugurate and establish the pandemonium now existing there and the very moment it is done are utterly powerless to interfere with it at all, or to save the property of the people from the spoiler. Nor can we forbear the suggestion that if this appeal were on behalf of three hundred thousand negroes, instead of three hundred thousand white sorrowers of our own race and blood, such are the sympathies of the majority as heretofore exhibited, that they would find by right or by wrong some means of relief. The petitioners would not have been so coldly and flippantly turned away. It is a matter of the greatest delicacy for the Federal government to interfere to protect part of the people of a State from oppression by the remainder of the; It is conceded that it ought not to be done for trivial causes, but it is not a light or trivial cause. Three hundred thousand people, all the property holders of a great State are being stripped and despoiled by usures, auction and fraud. That there ought to be a power and authority adequate in such emergency to save, all lovers of honesty and good government will admit, and it is a fundamental defect in our system if there be not. In view of the thoughtful wisdom of the authors of our constitution are we prepared to render such judgment that our constitution of government is so fatally defective. Complaint of the memorialists is that the rulers of the people have usurped the power to tax the property owners, not for the legitimate purposes, not to support the government of state but for the purpose of impoverishing the tax payers and enriching themselves. For the purpose of taxing the white people down to a level of the negro. Under the pretence of the taxing power endeavoring to distribute the property of the owners amongst those who have none, is not this an usurpation by the rulers of a State against which the constitut

administration at the head of a commission to make peace with the enemy, allow him to choose his own colleagues, and then give them discretionary powers.

I said I was aware I was asking a great deal, and my requests were only suggestions to be weighed by Other that the disease we were seeking to cure was great and growing, and needed a bold remedy and I believed there was no way to cure it and stop the demoralization caused by this negotiation clamor, but by making the negotiation doctors take their own medicine, mixed to suit themselves; and Mr. Stephens was under pledge if the commission failed, to unite with us to rally the people to arms, and make a harmonious fight for independence.

Mr. Davis said he had entire confidence in Judge Campbell, Senator Graham, and all the gentlemen named but he would prefer to have one "straight-jacket" on the commission. There was no better or truer man than Mr. Hunter, and there was no good reason why Mr. Stephens should object to Mr. Hunter.

I agreed that the objection to Mr. Hunter was not reasonable. He was President, pro tem., of the Senate, but the Senate could easily remedy this. I did not believe a better man, every way, could be selected, and there was certainly no good reason why he should not be one of the number.

This interview with the President lasted several hours, and it was midnight when I left him. I had not mistaken the character of this great man. While the President did not make, nor I ask any positive promise, yet, the responsibility I had assumed in presence of the delegation, I was satisfied, before the sun rose again, was not recklessly assumed. Other members of the delegation approached the President on the same business, as both they and the President afterwards informed me. It is fashionable with some to say Mr. Davis was unreasonable and impracticable. I did not find him so. Such men as Lee, Jackson, Early, Breckinridge, Hunter, Howell Cobb, Sparrow and Henry found no necessity to quarrel with Mr. Davis during the war, nor have they abused him since the war ended.—Those who were themselves notoriously impracticable, or whose zeal, efficiency, or fidelity, in any form, to the cause, was a matter of debate, could not agree with Mr. Davis during the war, and of writing books in their own defence since the war, there seems to be no end. For myself, I neversaw Mr. Davis until he came to Montgomery to be inaugurated President. We had telegraphed different political parties. For the first two years I knew him but slightly. The journals of the Senate will show I often differed with him. But I never decried the laws, nor weakened their administration. As the struggle grew harder we drew closer together. I studied his character well. A truer man to the cause he was chosen to lead is not furnished by the history of human struggles. Because I know him I shall honor him while I have breath. It is curious, too, that those who found so much to quarrel with in Mr. Davis and the Confederate laws, have found so little to quarrel with in the most striking usurpations of those who were then our enemies, and are now our oppressors. But this is not the time for comment and I resume the narrative.

I was informed by members of the Georgia delegation that within a very short time—only a day or two—after our meeting at Mr. Stephens' room the identical resolutions then read by Mr. Stephens to us were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the House in secret session. Mr. Rives, the chairman of that committee, declined to report them, not approving them, and they were reported by Mr. Orr, of Mississippi. Some indecisive action was had by the House, and a little discussion, when one day about a week or less ahead was fixed for their consideration. The morning after they were so reported I met Mr. Hunter on his way to my house to see me. He seemed to be as much troubled as I ever saw him. He expressed alarm at the resolutions, and especially at the rumor he had heard that the Georgia delegation, including myself, had agreed to them. Could it be that the rumor was correct? I told him it was correct, and briefly repeated the reasons for our course. He seemed a little better satisfied; expressed great confidence in the Georgia delegation, and said he hoped it would come out all right, but he was afraid a movement so irregular and uninvited by the slightest indications from the enemy would be a failure.

In a day or two after this and before the day fixed by the House to consider the resolutions, Mr. Blair arrived in Richmond. His mission was at once understood by the authorities, and was the general topic of conversation by the people. He had consultations with the President, and I soon called on Mr. Davis to learn from him what was proper for him to communicate on the subject. He showed me the letter dated January 12th, in which Mr. Davis expressed his readiness to send a commission whenever he had reason to suppose it would be received, or to receive a commission if the United States Government should be disposed to send one.

The visit of Mr. Blair opened the way for getting up a commission in a proper and regular way, and rendered further action on the resolutions of Mr. Stephens unnecessary.

Mr. Blair returned to Richmond again, bringing the letter dated January 18th, in which Mr. Lincoln expressed his readiness to receive an agent whom Mr. Davis, or any other influential person resisting the National authority, might informally send. This letter was delivered to Mr. Davis about the 23d.

Mr. Davis also showed me this letter, and we discussed the prospects. He now had some expectations that an armistice, at least, might be secured, during which discussions might spring up that might result in a final termination of the struggle. Mr. Blair was careful to disclaim all authority from Mr. Lincoln and his government, but these disclaimers did not greatly lessen the significance of his mission and his conversations. The situation, all in all, was well calculated to inspire hope, and even confidence. The change in the manner of getting up the commission, was to work no change in the persons who were to compose it on our part. We still insisted that Mr. Stephens should head it.

At this critical juncture, the proclamation of Governor Brown, convening the Legislature of Georgia in extra session on the 15th of February, was issued and was telegraphed to Richmond. It was dated the 25th day of January, and my recollection is it reached Richmond the day, or the day before, Mr. Blair left that city. This proclamation created no little consternation. It was unnecessarily unfortunate. Mr. Davis sent for me, and expressed great surprise at its appearance. I had expressed to him great confidence—indeed, no doubt—that the letter of Mr. Stephens, conveying to Governor Brown the views of the Georgia delegation, would stop this movement in Georgia. It did not occur to either of us that Mr. Stephens had not written the letter, and the appearance of the proclamation was wholly inexplicable upon any hypothesis that Gov. Brown was willing to act in any accord with the Confederate authorities. Nothing was better calculated to destroy the prospects of good results from the commission now about to be organized by the Confederate authorities, than separate State movements in what was believed to be a counter-revolution against the Confederacy; and if Mr. Lincoln should believe these separate State movements were going on, it was certain he would abandon the idea of serious negotiations with agents from Mr. Davis.

The President also received a telegram from a high military official in Georgia, giving account of a deplorable demoralization in the State, and urging that something should be done, if possible, to arrest it.

At Mr. Davis' earnest request, I agreed to come to Georgia in time to meet the Legislature on its assembling, and address that body in opposition to Gov. Brown for a convention, which it was well understood he intended to make. It was the very movement which the Georgia delegation sought to prevent by the meeting at Mr. Stephens' room, and we agreed to support a movement—even an irregular one—for a peace commission at Richmond, in order to get Mr. Stephens' aid in arresting the movement by Gov. Brown.

In the meantime the President having determined to propose Mr. Stephens to the Cabinet as one of the commissioners, it became necessary for him to have an interview with the Vice President—an event which, I believe, had not occurred for a long time. Mr. Hunter undertook to bring about that interview, and it took place on Friday the 27th. On the afternoon of that day Messrs Stephens, Hunter and Campbell were proposed as commissioners to the Cabinet, and were appointed. The President afterwards told me that when he proposed the name of Mr. Stephens, it was objected to; and I think he stated it was either rejected, or was about to be rejected. He then stated to the Cabinet the anxiety of the Georgia delegation on the subject, the assurances I had given him, and especially my speech that "the negotiation doctors must be made to take their own medicine, and allowed to mix it to suit themselves," and that ratified his nomination. On Saturday the 28th the President and the commissioners had the *conversational* interview preparatory to their departure on their mission, a full account of which conversation the President reported to me on the 3d of February preparatory to my departure for Georgia.

On Sunday morning, the 29th of January, the Commisioners left Richmond. Up to this time we all expected they were going to Washington City. This was desirable for many reasons. It was thought they would have the opportunity of seeing and conversing with many prominent men on the other side, and the prospects for a successful mission and good impressions would be more favorable. But they were unexpectedly delayed at Petersburg, or Gen. Grant's headquarters, and only got an interview with Mr. Lincoln at last by a personal appeal for it from Gen. Grant to Mr. Lincoln. On the morning of the 3d of February, Mr. Davis received dispatches of the day before, announcing that our Commissioners would not be allowed to go to Washington, but would meet Messrs. Lincoln and Seward at Hampton Roads. I spent much of that morning with Mr. Davis at his house, and can never forget it. The whole subject, from its beginning up to that moment, was gone over. He had not trammeled the Commissioners with any written instructions. He only interchanged views with them, in conversation, leaving them a broad discretion in the light of the circumstances as they would best understand them when they should reach Washington. He thought it would be advisable, as far as possible, to *receive* rather than *make* propositions. They might avoid allusions to re-union and independence, and agree to preliminary terms of an armistice, to be perfected by another commission, even though they might see that Mr. Lincoln, in agreeing to the armistice, was doing so under the belief that it would result in re-union. But they would know better how to talk and act when they reached Washington, and took a survey of the situation, and he trusted with entire confidence in their ability and discretion.

The main idea this conversation, as repeated to me, by Mr. Davis, is most strikingly confirmed by Mr. Lincoln himself. In his message to Congress giving an account of the conference, he uses this language:

"On my part the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while, by the other party, it was not said that in any event or on any condition they ever would consent to re-union; *and yet they equally omitted to declare that they never would so consent.* They seemed to desire a discussion of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which, *as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to re-union,*" etc.

It was evident to Mr. Davis, in the interview of the 3d, that Mr. Lincoln had changed his mind since he wrote the letter of the 18th, delivered by Mr. Blair. The refusal to let our Commissioners go to Washington, and refuse to let them see anybody but himself and Seward, and their hesitation in letting them go anywhere to see anybody, all showed that Mr. Lincoln had changed his mind. What had changed him? Had Mr. Blair and the papers carried news to Mr. Lincoln of the separate State movement in Georgia, of the divisions among our leaders, of the probable counter revolution by the States, of the continued desertions from our armies (of which Lee himself had complained), and of the consequent early disintegration of the Confederacy? Had Sherman informed him of movements in Georgia for a State Convention to get rid of himself (Davis) as commander of the army? Whatever was the cause of the change in Mr. Lincoln, he (Mr. Davis) was now satisfied the commission would accomplish nothing. Seward was wily and treacherous, and would allow nothing to be done. Our only chance now was to realize that we had but one enemy, and that enemy present overwhelming and utter humiliation. He hoped on reaching Georgia I would aid in arousing the people, and succeed in stopping the movements proposed by Governor Brown. If, on his return from Hampton Roads, the Vice President would tell the people that no hope was left for them but in arms, and aid in rallying them to re-fill the ranks of the army, and we should all co-operate, Mr. Lincoln and his government would soon be brought to treat indeed, and independence could and would be won.—But if others chose, in such a crisis, to continue their war on him, he should not strike back—he had but one enemy, and all his blows were for him.—He should do his whole duty to the last and if defeat must come, the consequences must be charged to those who will be responsible. I said that one man could do but little, but I should cheerfully aid him to the utmost of my poor abilities to the very end of the struggle; and of one thing he might be assured, and that was, the Legislature of Georgia would refuse to approve Gov. Brown's recommendation for the call for a convention. It grieved me that officials in and from Georgia were continuing to give so much trouble in such a serious crisis, but he would find the delegation in Congress from Georgia true, able and faithful, and they best represented the real views of the people of the State. He expressed warmly his confidence in the delegation and the people, and, with expressions of thanks to myself for my uniform support and encouraging assurances, we parted. The waves of sorrow and adversity had passed heavily over the truest of leaders and noblest of causes, before we met again.

Imagine my feeling when on my return to the Senate to get leave of absence, I found Senator Orr, of South Carolina, on the floor indulging in fierce, bitter abuse of Mr. Davis. I replied to him, and closed with his sentence: "If those who follow in the track of this revolution would support the cause with half the zeal they exhibit in abusing Mr. Davis, there would be more hope of success and deliverance for them and for us." This was my last sentence uttered in the Confederate Senate. I left that afternoon and came to Georgia, and having come by Abbeville and Washington, Georgia, did not reach Macon until the 13th or 14th. The Legislature assembled on the 15th, and Governor Brown sent in his message on the 17th, and on that evening I addressed the Legislature in reply to the message.

Unable to return to Richmond by reason of Sherman's army, I took the stump for liberty in Georgia, and when the surrender came it found me appealing to our people to rally against the inevitable horrors of subjugation. If the reader is curious to know what I then thought would be the results of surrender, he can find them fully stated in the speech which was delivered at LaGrange on the 11th of March, 1865, and which was reported in full.

I have recently learned that Governor Brown never received the letter which Mr. Stephens promised the Georgia delegation he would write, and that if he had received it he would have respected the wishes of the delegation and not have convened the Legislature.

Great anxiety was felt in Richmond, and especially with the Georgians, as to the course Mr. Stephens would pursue on his return, if the commission failed. His pledge was in the resolutions which the delegation had agreed to, drawn by himself. I was not in Richmond when he returned. I am informed he was appealed to by Georgians, in and out of the delegation, to join Mr. Davis at the African Church in an effort to rally the people and fire the Southern heart anew. I believe he declined to do so and came home.

The important facts of the Confederate Civil Government, and the reasons for them, transpired in the secret councils of the President and Cabinet, and in the secret sessions of the Congress Those who banished themselves from both during the most important periods of the struggle, are not fit to write Confederate history. The malcontents are not the men to pass judgment upon the faithful. The facts as they occurred, and by those who know them, will be written, and when written the true will be vindicated and the faithless will be made ashamed.

As soon as my professional engagements permit, I will give the public the "Unwritten History of General Johnston's Removal."

Judge Cunningham's Decision On Motion for New Trial for Patrick Robinson.

City Court of Montgomery, February Term, 1874. State vs. Patrick Robinson. Indictment for Perjury.

This cause was submitted to the Jury on last Saturday—and on the night of the same day, the Jury returned a verdict to the Court, finding the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment.

After the Jury was polled, the counsel for defendant moved the Court for a new trial—and the Solicitor, Robert H. Knox, stated, in substance to the Court that 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, as a witness for the defendant, because he had asked not to be made a witness if it could be avoided. Believing the accused to be innocent, he did not wish to see him sacrificed, and therefore, in his place as Solicitor, he consented to the new trial.

The counsel employed to prosecute for the State denied the right of the Solicitor to give any such consent in this cause.

On Monday, counsel were granted further time to file affidavits in support of and in objection to the motions in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

On Tuesday, defendant presented to the Court a motion in arrest of judgment upon six grounds, and another motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, assigning in support of said motion Sixteen (16) grounds as stated therein. These motions are quite lengthy. The Court will refer separately to such grounds, as have been insisted upon in the argument of counsel, when it comes to pass its judgment upon them. The Solicitor, Mr. Robert H. Knox, said to the Court that he wished to file in the Court a written statement as part of the record in the cause, and therein stated that, influenced by the peculiar and excited state of feeling in this community, and still more by a desire to secure the most ample, legitimate investigation, and to extend the fullest measure of courtesy to the distinguished counsel employed, for the prosecution in the case, he had the belief that the counsel employed would not solicitor anything that would involve him, in a great dereliction of duty, he had yielded control of the argument, on the demurrers and of the final argument to the jury, to the counsel so employed. He conceded that the Counsel had acted conscientiously, and honestly with them. That in his opinion the verdict was unconscious, cruel, and unjust, although neither intended or believed by the jury to be so. That as Solicitor he asked the Court to set aside the verdict, and grant the Defendant a new trial. That as Solicitor he could not delegate the trust of public prosecutions confided to him, as such officer to any person; referred to 1 Bishop on Cr. Pro. § 996-7-9-20 Ala., 9-1 Stewart & P. 382 § Ala, P. 579 43 Ala. 27. The Court asked Mr. Knox, why he had not presented to the Court these facts before the verdict of the Jury had been rendered. Mr. Knox replied "that it was because he did not expect a verdict of guilty to be rendered."

The Court said "Then you were willing for a case to come on a whole week, when you felt satisfied, it would result in a failure to convict?".

The Solicitor replied that he did not hear all the evidence!' and failed to name any other explanation. It is necessary in the decision of this motion in the first place to consider what the duties and powers of the County Solicitor are, as laid down by statute and recognized by the sound rules of practice that have prevailed in the Courts of the State, in reference to such officer, and also to ascertain what relation he bears to the prosecution, or the verdict in this particular case.

The office of County Solicitor was created by Section 17 of the Constitution of 1868, which reads as follows: "A Solicitor shall be elected in each county in this State by the qualified electors of such county who shall reside in the county for whibh he is elected—and perform *such duties as may be required of him by law.*" His term of office is four years. What duties have been prescribed of the "County Solicitor" by law? He is an officer, not mentioned by name in the Revised Code. In the Revised Code, we find S. 852 provided for election—by the General Assembly, of Circuit Solicitor—S. 855 provides that such Solicitor must reside, not in his County but in his Circuit—S. 855 provides that their duties within their Circuit—are among others "To draw up all indictments and prosecute all indictable offenses." S. 857-8, Provides a penalty for his absence from a regular or special term of the Circuit Court in his Circuit without a good excuse. S. 859, Provides for cases when the Solicitor is absent or disqualified. S. 860 gives Solicitors a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars annually—and S. 863 prescribes his fees. The Supreme Court has decided in the case of Reynolds Auditor *vs* McAffee—Solicitor in 44 Ala. on appeal from the judgment of this Court, that the salary allowed by the Code was to officers appointed under the Code" and that the salary is repealed by reason of such office being abolished by the Constitution. What becomes of S. 863 prescribing the fees of such Solicitors? The "County Solicitor required to perform within the County, all the duties of a Circuit Solicitor, under the Code without any other fees or salary at all?

The office is one created by the Constitution, but the law making power—must prescribe what his duties shall be—and when these duties are prescribed they and they only are the duties he is to perform.

Several years since a bill was introduced to define the duties of the Office of "County Solicitor" but failed to become a law on account of the opposition to the fees. It was conceded that it is the duty of the Courts, to hold that he is entitled to the fees and must discharge in his county—all the duties of the office of a Circuit Solicitor under the code, without the salary—or the penalties attached, to that office—which the Supreme Court hold do not apply—to the office of County Sccilitor; until the General Assembly pass a law to define his duties and prescribe his salary and fees, has he the power in this case by his consent to set aside the verdict on account of the errors committed by the Court or the Jury—or on account of any personal knowledge he may have of the case—and in this case the Court that he did not hear all of the evidence in the case?

"To draw up all indictments and to prosecute all indictable offenses," are the duties in reference to criminal prosecutions on indictments prescribed by the Code for Solicitors.

Does this render invalid any indictment not drawn up or signed by him?

The Supreme Court of this State have held that the endorsement of the foreman of the Grand Jury required by law to be made on the indictment is sufficient, and that the signature of the Solicitor is not necessary. Hawkins vs. State 26, Ala. 42, Ward vs. State 22 Ala 16. It follows then that the Solicitor cannot prevent the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury, S. 4102 of the Code provides that the Solicitor must when *required by them* give the Grand Jury—legal advice in regard to their duties, and also examine witnesses in their presence. It gives him the privilege of appearing before them at any time to give information as to any matter cognisable by them, but excludes him—when the Grand Jury—express their opinion or vote on any matter before them, S. 4150, provides, That no indictment must be quashed, dismissed, discontinued or abandoned, without permission of the Court and such permission must be recorded. The Solicitor cannot prevent the finding of an indictment, nor can he quash, dismiss, discontinue, nor cause an indictment to be abandoned,—without consent of the Court and the Statute is so particular that it prescribes that such permission must be entered of record.

We now come to enquire into the position of the Solicitor in reference to the prosecution in this particular case. The affidavits of the counsel employed for the prosecution show that the Solicitor turned over to Messrs. Judge and Arrington charge of and conduct of the prosecution on the part of the State, and that Knox took no part in the prosecution, during the trial.—There is no charge nor can there be one truthfully made,—that these able gentlemen failed to do their duty or made use of the prosecution for the purposes of oppression.

Under the eye of the Court they conducted the prosecution with ability and zeal but with dignity and propriety.

It is admitted that the Solicitor was the editor of the Weekly *Republican* newspaper on April 27th, when a long article was published in said paper—defending the official conduct of Defendant, and concluding with this sentence in alluding to the Defendant.—"He has lived in this community so long, and has been so honest, in his dealings, that people will only laugh when they hear that a ring and a packed caucus, have attempted to injure him for their own private gain."

And that he was the Editor of said paper on May 4th, when the following was published therein:—"It is not (at) all impossible, that two-thirds of the indictments found by the recent grand jury will fail of convictions for want of evidence. Trials will develop the alarming fact that certain persons in this community have for personal revenge, made oath to statements that are as false as they are wicked and shameful. And the public need not be suprised to find that men have blackened their souls with perjury, simply to gratify the malice and fiendish prejudices against decent and respectable men. Already we have evidence that an attempt was made, through the grand jury, to break down a Republican officer and all his friends, by having them indicted, for (offences) which the perjured wretches know they were not guilty of. And these indictments have been heralded, with a flourish of trumpets in keeping with the whole dirty business. The next term of the City Court will be harrassed by these trials, which will cost thousands and vexious annoyance and will result in simply holding up before the people, the blackness of the hearts of those perjured wretches, who made the grand jury an instrument of their revenge, instead of an organization for the detection of crime. We repeat that the attempt made by certain creatures in this community to break down a responsible Republican official and his friends, by perjured evidence, will ignominiously fail. But it will consign to everlasting infamy, the little wretches whose hearts are as black with perjury as are the confines of Erebus. with darkness."

These publications were offered in evidence to the Court, as tending to show the relations that Mr. Knox the Solicitor sustained to this prosecution.

If the reflections on the Grand Jury were justified, then the court can see some proper motive, to assail them. That Grand Jury was composed of intelligent men and men of a high character for integrity, as any Grand Jury of this county for the last five years. They were charged by the Court to rigidly inquire into all offences relating to the finances of this county, and from their report they seem to have fully, fearlessly, and impartially discharged their duties. So far as the probability of such an indictment falling for want of evidence no fact has appeared to the Court, as in any manner warranting such conclusion. The presiding Judge, is no partisan, I have large experience and deep political political prejudice from entering this court of justice, and if good reason had appeared to me, to believe, that the Grand Jury, had prostituted their high office, in the interests of political prejudice, I would have spurned their report as an insult to the court, over which I presided. I know of no cause to justify such a belief, on the contrary they have been spoken of two years with a particularity and detail, totally inconsistent with the idea that they were asserting falsehood, for if untrue the specific facts admit of easy contradiction, and witnesses, living at distants of their report until it was read in Court, and saw nothing after it was read or since to justify the conclusion that they were intending to injure any individual or any class of citizens, from a particularity and detail, totally inconsistent with the idea that they were asserting falsehood, for if untrue the specific facts admit of easy contradiction, and witnesses, living at distants of their report until it was read in Court, and saw nothing after it was read or since to justify the conclusion that they were intending to injure any individual or any class of citizens, from a particularity and detail, totally inconsistent with the idea that they were asserting falsehood, for if untrue the specific facts admit of easy contradiction, and witnesses, living at distances so as to scrutinize the truth of the report, and finding no instance where the Solicitor objected to such assistance, but Defendants have and the Supreme Court has held that they have no right to object. Shelton vs. State 1. S. and P. 208.—Judge White in that case remarks that the practice of allowing assistant counsel had long prevailed throughout the Country. The Court will now consider the 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11th grounds assigned in Defendants motion for a new trial. These relate to the verdict of the Jury, and charge that the jury capriciously rejected evidence—that the verdict is cruel, unjust, and unauthorized by the evidence, and the law as charged by the Court, and also that the verdict be set aside another trial before another Jury be had. This Jury was selected by the Defendant, for his challenges were not exhausted, and was composed in part of men, to whose intelligence and integrity, the highest compliment has been paid by the Defendants Counsel; in their argument. Having heard nothing upon which to form an idea of the nature of the proof in this case and indulging to no extent the belief of the Defendant's guilt (supposed when Counsel for the Defendant—made their statement to the jury,—that the case would not turn out to be a very serious one. But as the trial progressed the conviction was gradually forced upon my mind—that it was a very serious and solemn duty—that jury was called upon to discharge. Since then I have carefully examined and compared the evidence—in the case both for the State, and the defense, and listened attentively to the argument of the learned Counsel for three days—but the Court has failed to discover, any sufficient cause to set aside this verdict on the ground that. it was unauthorized by the evidence.

Great latitude is allowed jurors in drawing inferences from testimony.—They are the proper judges of its bearing and effect—and the presumptions arising from it. 1 Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading, p. 665. The Supreme Court of Tennessee states the rule correctly in the case of Bedford vs. State, 5 Humph. 552—thus—"Although upon mere evidence such as would justify a jury in a verdict of not guilty, a new trial will not be granted. Yet when the evidence is not sufficient to warrant the verdict, a new trial will be granted. Upon deep political and political prejudice from entering this court of justice, and if good reason had appeared to me, to believe, that the Grand Jury, had prostituted their high office, in the interests of political prejudice, I would have spurned their report as an insult to the court, over which I presided. I know of no cause to justify such a belief, on the contrary they have been spoken of two years with

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, May 12, 1874.

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.

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THE ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala.

The State vs. Robinson.

The community, and indeed the State at large, has been deeply interested in this case, and it has been closely watched in all its phases from beginning to end. When the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, it cannot be disguised that it caused a feeling of profound satisfaction to a large part of the people of Montgomery county who, though they are in the minority as to voting, paid nine-tenths of the taxes collected. The conduct of the Solicitor in his endeavors to set aside the verdict, and the articles he published in the newpaper which he controls, tended to still further intensify the interest felt in the prosecution. At the end of a two week's hearing, the longest and most exciting perhaps in the annals of Montgomery, the defendant, after a verdict of guilty by a fair and intelligent Jury had been rendered, has been granted a new trial by the presiding Judge. The decision of Judge CUNNINGHAM is published in full. That it comes up to the measure of public expectation, it would be a mockery to assert. His final conclusion, i. e., granting the new trial, will not serve to dissipate the feeling, more or less prevalent in this county, that indictments against officials of the Radical Party, are so much waste paper. We feel it due to ourselves to say this much, without any intention of casting reflections upon the motives of the Judge (who no doubt beleives and feels that he is right), or any desire to add to the prejudice which may exist against Mr. ROBINSON. The case is still in the court and is to be again tried, and extended comments, under the circumstances, may be somewhat out of place.

For a full understanding of the legal propositions, we refer to the decision itself.

Judge CUNNINGHAM, however, disposes very effectually of the charges which have been so basely brought by the *State Journal* against the Grand Jury, which found the indictments against Collector ROBINSON, and arraigned other prominent Radical officials for mis-conduct in office. His language in speaking of the character of the Grand Jury and of the jury which tried this particular case, was decided and emphatic in its commendation.

It is an entire refutation of the slanders of the Radical *Journal* against the men composing the juries, and should close the mouths of those Radicals who are so prompt to denounce a report which brought to light a state of affairs in our county administration, which is absolutely hideous and appalling.

The Bishop's Address.

We present to our readers this important Church paper, bearing on matters of special interest to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Its length, as well as the length of Judge Cunningham's decision excludes extended comment, as well as much other matter prepared for this issue.

The Hampton Roads Conference.

We surrender most of our available space this morning to Hon. B. H. HILL's relation of the History of the Hampton Roads Conference. A commission was sent from Richmond on the 29th. of January 1865 to confer with a like commission from Washington as to the possibility of adjusting the terms of an honorable peace Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, headed the commission sent from Richmond—Messrs LINCOLN and SEWARD represented the Federal Government. In his "constitutional view of the war between the States" Mr. STEPHENS relates the History of the Hampton Road Conference. In the history which we publish this morning, Mr. HILL gives a very different version of some of the facts connected with the conference and one which is exceedingly damaging to Mr. Stephens. It alleges that Mr. STEPHENS turned upon the South in her hour of extreme need and stung her, and that he sympathised and co-operated with those Southern mal-contents who favored going back into the UNION, before hostilities had ceased, by separate State action. It also charges duplicity and bad faith upon Mr. S., in his negotiations with the the Georgia delegation in the Confederate Congress. It gives dates, circumstances, the names of living witnesses and many other facts which may be turned with terrible force against Mr. HILL, in case the charges he prefers are not true. That gentleman has apparently resolved to destroy his enemy and the battle will be a Titanic affair. Our readers must bear in mind, however, that this is but one side of the question. We will endeavor to give them the other side to-morrow—Mr. STEPHENS, having already published his reply.

The Cause of the Mississippi Inundation.

Why the Louisiana levees of the Mississippi are in their present condition the New York *World* makes plain, through a correspondent at New Orleans. Under the circumstances it is not strange that whole districts are flooded, valuable lands lost, and much property swept away. The Radicals in Louisiana got up a levee ring; a corporation was formed "to reclaim and protect from overflow the alluvial lands of the State." The Legislature at once gave this company control of the levees of the State, with the privilege of taxing the thirteen millions of acres liable to overflow five per cent. The income of the company is about six hundred thousand dollars annually. On the lands or real estate situated within the limits of all towns and cities in the districts subject to overflow, including the city of New Orleans, an annual tax of 1-10 per cent. is levied. The revenue from this source is over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In all, the company has received over three million dollars, and has not expended one hundred thousand on the levees. The consequence was that when the present Spring flood came, the levees gave way, and the papers daily report the immense damage done. So much for another Radical scheme of plunder.

Cotton Adulteration in India.

The "astute Hindoo" promises to give the Manchester spinners as much trouble by mixing extraneous substances with his cotton as they gave him by their "oversizing." A report recently made by the Inspector of the Cotton Department of Bombay gives us some idea of the ingenuity displayed in that line of business. The staples are mixed or loaded with sand, or with the shells of the cotton pods finely broken up, also with dust &c. It is often spread out in thin layers and damped, and, after treating in this manner, dust is shaken through it.—Last season professional adulterers, it seems, went about for hire; and lately a new style of swindle was introduced by rolling up small pellets of whitish clay with some adhesive material like gum. These were subsequently rolled in cotton wool, and then carefully shaken through the mass of cotton.—Cotton has also been adulterated by spreading it in layers, damping it, and then a sieve shaking the flour or some cheap grain through it. There is also a common practice of exposing cotton in layers about six inches deep to the heavy night dews, the consequence of which is that this light cotton imbibes a large quantity of moisture. It is also stated that. docras, &c., when opened at the presses, were found to contain dates, onions and a variety of other articles. Adulteration would thus seem to have been reduced to an exact science among these people.

Civil Rights Bill.

A Washington telegram to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

There is no doubt that the Civil Rights bill will pass both Houses and be a law before the end of this session.

To which the Richmond *Dispatch* promptly answers: "Then away goes the University of Virginia, the Military Institute, the Agricultural College, and the whole public school system. There's reform for you."!

Gov. Lewis, we learn, is at Huntsville and will go to *New York in a few days* on state business.

The sale of the A. & C. Road which was to come off at Mobile last Monday has been postponed to June the 15th.

General Law of Tuskegee, delivers the annual address before the Alabama Central Female College, at Tuskaloosa.

The Alabama Central Railroad has been repaired to Demopolis, and the trains run to that place, Mondays' Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Selma have voted Col. S. J. Saffold of the *Times* an honorary member of the Association for his kindness in publishing their various calls and notices free of charge.

A petition has been filed in the District Court by Judge J. Q. Smith to put the Tallassee Manufacturing Company into bankruptcy, in behalf of some New York creditors. This petition will be contested vigorously.

Of all the eloquent tributes offered throughout Georgia and the South on Memorial Day, to the memory of the late Mrs. Charles J. Williams, of Columbus, none were more touching and sublimely beautiful than that offered by Major Thomas G. Jones, of Montgomery, Ala.—*Macon (Ga.) Star.*

Rev Jesse Boring, brought suit in the Superior Court of Troup County Georgia, against the Western Railroad of Alabama (which has property in that county) for $10,000 damages, to his person occasioned by alleged neglect of said company, at Opelika. The defendant attempted to go out of a car while it was standing on the track at Odelika and fell into a ditch, immediatly under the step of the car, 8 or 10 feet deep, and broke his leg. He gained the case in the lower Court and the Supreme Court affirmed it a day or two ago.

Messrs. Tewksbury and Ricker of Portsmouth, Ohio, were in the city yesterday. These gentlemen, who are iron founders, have been prospecting in Alabama with a view to future location. They say that Montgomery is the best place in the State to locate a rolling mill—giving, among other reasons for the fact, the same that were given by the ADVERTISER last Sunday morning. We are glad to know that the favorable situation of our city is beginning to attract the notice of those who intend settling in the State and that there is a brighter future in store for our children if not for us.

Supreme Court of Alabama.

Order of Business for June Term, 1874

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A true copy from the minutes.

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

N. B.—Papers throughout the State will please copy for public information.
may5tf D. B. BOOTH.

The Albany *News* says: "The plants of the Eucalyptus, recently received by the Secretary of the Board of Trade and set out by the members of the Board, are growing finely. One pound of seed have also been received, and planted by members of the Board. We may safely estimate that Dougherty will have 50,000 trees in three years."

Out in Iowa they have what are called Necktie and Apron festivals. As the gentleman goes in at the door, he is given an envelope in which is a necktie, and he will find a lady in the room with an apron matching it. When this affinity is discovered, he is expected to be very agreeable to her, and not let any one cut him out.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

At a very late hour last night a plan of adjustment for the serious troubles in Arkansas, was telegraphed from this city to both of the disputants for the office of Governor of that State. Their representatives and attorneys had been in session all day yesterday, and were also with the Attorney General, at his private residence up to midnight last night, discussing some method which would receive the approval of the general Government. It has now been agreed that both parties call a session of the legislature to meet at Little Rock on the 4th Monday in May. Each to make a special call. No opposition to be made by either party, and receive the claims of Brooks in opposition to Baxter. Both parties to have a full hearing, and the legislature to determine who received a majority in 1872. Both Governors are to disarm, with the exception of a body guard, and to abstain from all warlike movements, and from all interference with each other or their adherents.

The Attorney General dispatches to both parties the telegram of which the above is the substance, saying it was submitted for the approval of the contestants, and expressing the hope that it would settle the questions at issue.

PARIS, May 10.

The late severe frosts have done considerable damage to the vines throughout the country. It is estimated that the grape crop for the present year will not be above half an average one.

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.

Baxter refuses to accede to the propositions submitted by the Attorney General of the United States, for the settlement of pending difficulties, giving the following reasons for such refusal: "That he submitted substantially the same propositions to Brooks sometime ago, and they were rejected. Brooks announcing that he would have nothing to do with the legislature; that it had no jurisdiction; and he would not recognize it, or anything it might do." Baxter alleges there is a quorum of the legislature now here, assembled under his call, with the Republican members present, and that they will meet to-morrow and determine the question. He will recommend a call of a Constitutional Convention, with a view of submitting the whole question to a vote of the people. Brooks has not signified what he will do, but from the position heretofore taken by him, it is believed that he too will refuse to accede to the Attorney General's proposed settlement.

Forty shots were fired and one negro killed. Federal troops again brought Hock and Ladder Company apparatus to the front, when hostilities ceased. The Radicals are preaching: All the stores are closed. Women and children have been moved from the vicinity of the Statehouse.

CINCINNATI, May 10.

A riot between the striking union miners, and those who were willing to work, resulted in the death of three men, at Nelsonville, Athens county. A train has been sent to quell the riot and the ringleaders are arrested.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.

Proceedings of General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church Saturday, were mainly in relation to reports from Committees. Among them was a report from Committee on Itineracy, upon memorial from Louisiana Conference, praying for creation of a German Conference in the South, also recommendation that preachers stay in one place be limited to four years. A law was also recommended that superannuated preachers be included in district Conferences in which they reside.

Committee on Sunday school recommended continuation of Sunday school Secretaryship. Committee on reply to proposition of Methodist Episcopal Church made yesterday was announced.

SAVANNAH, May 10.

Governor Caldwell of North Carolina, publishes a notice in the *Morning News*, that the reward of $5000 offered for General M. S. Littlefield, some years since, will be paid to any one delivering him to the Sheriff of Buncombe county. Littlefield is implicated in swindles in North Carolina in 1868 and ran away to Florida, where he has been engaged in doubtful railroad transactions. The several Governors of Florida, have refused to recognize the requisitions for him.

LONDON, May 10.

Wm. Patrick Adam will succed Sir Robert Peel as Liberal Whip.

MADRID, May 10.

The question of re-organization of the Government is the absorbing topic at Madrid at present. Marshal Serrano says he will form a better Cabinet than the existing one, but has deferred consideration of the subject until his health which is improving is completely restored.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

The Fifth Quentennial Convocation of the Sisters of Charity of North America was inaugurated yesterday, at St. Joseph's Convent, near Emmitsburg, in Frederick county, Maryland. About three hundred and fifty Sisters, comprising Superioresses of asylums, hospitals, and other institutions, at San Francisco, Boston, Buffalo, New Orleans and other cities, and representing, with but few exceptions, every American diocese, were present. Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Father Guedrey, Superior of the Community in the United States. The Convocation will continue until Tuesday, the 17th of May.

LONDON, May 11.

A dispatch from Bayonne says that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation announcing that he will offer strenuous resistance to the Republican army in the Biscay provinces.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Wilson, knighted for services at the capture of Delhi, in 1857, is dead.

It is feared that the Siberia from Liverpool for Maderia with all on board is lost.

NEW YORK, May 11.

A Little Rock Special dated last evening contains the following: Two negroes were killed by Baxters pickets near the Fair Grounds yesterday morning. In the evening several skirmishers advanced up the street and joined Baxter's pickets when the officer in command ordered all citizens to their houses and soldiers to their quarters, the regulars kept close at at their barricades. A fight was expected at any time during the night.

There are two companies of regulars at the City Hall, one at U. S. Court building, and artillery with horses harnessed on a side street. The regulars have four barricades in the city and one on the opposite side of the river. Orders were issued by all parties yesterday evening for soldiers to go to quarters, and the citizens to keep in their homes in the evening.

Col. White, of the Baxter force, rode to outskirts of the city, and the regulars followed shortly after.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The House passed the bill appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the Oostenaula River in Georgia.

The Senate bill for the better organization of the U. S. Districts Courts in Louisiana was recommitted to the Judiciary.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11.

Federal Colonel Rose, has ordered the restoration of the Steamer Hattie, to the owners, whereupon the Brooklites scuttled her and sank her to the hurricane deck. Both parties are reinforced. Lines are closely drawn. More cannon are planted. A number of Senators and Representatives have appealed to Grant for protection on their assembli.

MEMPHIS, May 10.

The steamer Cheek from below, brings important news regarding the overflow of the Mississippi. At 9 o'clock yesterday a. m. the levee in front of Frias Point on the Mississippi broke, and also that at Maynards and Millers. The former crevasse is one hundred yards wide, and the latter fifty, and as the outside water level was fully five feet above the level inside, water poured through in an immene volume defying all attempts to check it and soon inundated the towns and surrounding country. Crevasses will inundate very large and rich sections of the cotton lands. St. Francis was stationary yesterday, and the levee on the Arkansas side still holds good.

About two thousand hands are engaged in strengthening it, but the river had made a cut off yesterday at Council Bend, cutting off some fourteen miles and in consequence the river is rising, below the cut off at the rate of one inch per hour.

Further news from Helena is anxiously looked for.

DETROIT, May 11.

The wind has lulled and Muskegan is considered safe from the burning woods.

State Press.

From the Birmingham Independent.

The verbose, erudite, loyal and long-winded editor of the *State Journal* has defined his position on the Grand Jury question, in a manner comprehensive enough to be understood by every intelligent man in the State; if the man had only time to wade through the verbiage contained in that individual.

It is now a fixed, and unalterable fact that the aforesaid individual is antagonistic to Grand Juries endangering the character of Radical officials by protracted investigations.

We believe that not only the people of Montgomery, but of the entire State, approve the action of the Grand Jury, nay applauds the members for their manliness in daring to do it in the face of all opposition. Who is inflicting "cruel and unjust punishment in mere wantonness and passion?" Who has for the past nine years "attempted by unusual means to convert the courts into engines of oppression and wrong?" Who has been making continued and incessant allegations against the people of this State, without any other proof than the fancies of his own disordered imaginations? We believe that the white people of the State, with almost unanimous accord, will say, and do so in truthfulness: this brawling Radical.

His position is unmistakable! His vindictiveness beyond doubt or cavil! Yet there is a subject of deep and absorbing interest to our people, upon which we desire to get his views. It is the question of so called civil rights. Will not this oracle of Radicalism inform us if he is in favor of mixed schools? It is beyond all doubt a party question, and involves the safety of our public school system. We want no "disreputable tactics!" No profusion of useless words! No "beating about the bush," only a plain nay or yea, on this subject. Can we get it from this extraordinary man, who claims to be endowed with so much candor, and so little affected by the partisan clamor of the hour, by which he is so unfortunately surrounded? Stand up Mr. Journal, and inform us if you "want Sambo and Cassey, Romeo and Dinah and Cinderella seated among the white children in the Public schools of this commonwealth.

From the Selma Times.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the long list of distinguished citizens, who have illustrated the history of Alabama in their devotion to her interests, without intending to disparage the services or claims of others, the name of Col. T. J. Bethea, of Montgomery, is suggested as a fit and worthy one to be presented as the candidate for Governor. As the nominee of the party for this position, he would command the support of all of the conservative and tax-paying classes in every section of the State; and with such a man in the Executive chair, the people would feel that their affairs are in the keeping of safe hands, and that vigilance and honesty would guard and protect the honor and credit of Alabama from the rude assaults of corruption. Col. Bethea is well known to the people of the State for his ability, integrity and administrative talents. These qualities, together with strong common sense and foresight, have been exemplified in the success which has attended him in his private affairs. Since the termination of the war, Col. Bethea has been forced into an honorable retirement from political life, and has devoted himself to his private interests and to his largely engaged in planting. The time, however, is at hand when he should be called from these duties to lead the people in an effort to redeem themselves from their present prostrate condition, and to regain the high position which this State once occupied in the Union.

DALLAS.

From the Decatur News.

It seems to be a sort of foregone conclusion in many sections of Alabama that Gen. Geo. S. Houston of Limestone is to be the next Governor, and will, no doubt, receive the election. For the second place, that of Lieut Governor, on account of his section and the high individual character of the man, the people desire Col. B. M. Wooley of Selma. He has and will always work for the success of the white people of his State in any position at all. The Col. is Chairman of the Executive Committee of his own county (Dallas) and has done much noble work in it. He is a large merchant in the city where he resides, President of the Board of Trade, a prominent Director in the Selma, Marion & Memphis R. R., and a gentleman altogether fitted to receive the honor from the Commonwealth.

From the Evergreen Star.

The Alabama State *Gazette* is sanguine because one or two white men in Dallas and adjoining counties have intimated that they would accept an office. This paper intimates, and almost asserts, that none but negroes are fit for office, and says that the white men should "be buried so deep in their political graves that the horn of angel Gabriel will never reach them to call them to fill offices which they never had one solitary right to ask for." It says that "this is also the belief of the most intelligent colored men in Dallas counties, and other institutions, at San Francisco, Boston, Buffalo, New Orleans and other cities, and representing, with but few exceptions, every American diocese, were present. Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Father Guedrey, Superior of the Community in the United States. The Convocation will continue until Tuesday, the 17th of May.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

The Question of Color.

It is every day becoming more apparent that here in North Carolina the white people will have to do as they did in Virginia at the last State election, organize a white man's party and declare that white men shall rule the State.

The issue is being forced on themselves, and it is being forced on those who have been and are really their true and best friends, but in whom the colored man seems to place no political confidence.

In the congressional Districts, cities and towns where the negro element prevails, they are now demanding the offices to the exclusion of white men who pay the taxes and support the expenses of government. In Wilmington the City Marshal is now a negro, and the police force is composed largely of negroes; and the negroes of the Wilmington Congressional District are demanding that one of their own color and race shall be sent to Congress. Also, in the town of Goldsboro a negro is demanding the office of Mayor, and in the Goldsboro and New-Congressional District (now represented by Judge Thomas) the negros are striving to put a colored man in as the Representative in Congress.

We have always thought that when the issue of color was made (as it is obliged to be made some day, no matter how much it may be regretted) the most of the white men of the State would stand together in favor of white men ruling the country, as they did in Virginia last summer. The lines must be drawn sooner or later.

In Newbern District there is a large majority of negro voters, and Judge Thomas, a white man, has been the Representative in Congress, but the negroes are demanding that a black man shall be put in his place. Even so, a Radical of the first water, threatens to repudiate the party whenever a question of color is raised. We copy the following paragraph from the Goldsboro *Messenger*:

"*I'll Repudiate the party.*—These were the words used by Judge Thomas in his recent Goldsboro speech, when, he appealed to the colored men not to bring the question of color in the nomination for Congress. Said Judge Thomas: "If you raise the question of color, I'll leave the party; I'll repudiate it." We believe Judge Thomas sincere in this, and nine out of every ten white republicans share his sentiments on that question. They see republicans only for office, and as Mr. Thomas very plainly stated, did not agree when they entered the Republican party, that they would vote colored men into office. White radicals will have none of it."

We are in favor of according to the the colored man all necessary rights, but not as provided in the blood-letting Civil Rights Bill proposed by old Sumner. We shall always favor the rule of white men as the best means to promote the *material* interests of both white and black citizens.

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

Every particle of poisonous matter is carried out of the system; the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous by using Simmon's Liver Invigorator.
may7

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. None but the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York Sole Agent. Sold by all druggists.
may7

The Foremost Tonic of the Age.

A new path to health was provided for the sick, a new shield against disease was secured to the healthy, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of America. For nearly a quarter of a century this powerful and genial antidote to disease and the causes which produce it, has been on its sanitary march, building up the feeble, bracing the nation to fight down every variety of ailment, soothing pain, promoting digestion, regulating the secretions, increasing the nervous vigor of the system, cheering the spirits, arresting premature decay, and not only prolonging life, but adding value to it by putting thousands of invalids in a condition to enjoy it. No volume ever published would be large enough to contain a history of the cases of dyspepsia constipation, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous debility, and mental and physical prostration cured by this great vegetable invigorant, which not only restores health but protects it from danger in the most unhealthy districts.

Joy to the World!—Woman is Free!

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

TUSKEGEE, ALA., 1868.

MR. H. BRADFIELD.—Sir: Please forward immediately another supply of Bradfield's Female Regulator. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, as we have witnessed in the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,
HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

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

W. A. LANSDELL, Atlanta, Ga.
PEMBERTON, WILN'N, TAYLOR & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Ga.
W. C. LAWSHE, Atlanta, Ga.
W. BOON, Marietta, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA—TROUP COUNTY.

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

W. P. BEASLEY, M. D.
This December 21, 1868.

For sale by J. W. HALE, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, mar8d1taw&wly] Montgomery, Ala.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

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

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
feb8d1ywcwm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CLOTHING CLUBS.

HOW TO GET A FINE SUIT OF CLOTHING FOR NOTHING!

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

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

We are the Sole Manufacturers of

The American Yoke Shirt,

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

We keep the most elegant and complete lines of

ROBES DE CHAMBRE

And SMOKING JACKETS

in the United States.

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

We do business on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

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

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

Notice this Offer!

Any Gentleman who will send for our Samples and Prices, and will secure Cash orders for us to the amount of $50, will receive a Custom Made Suit of Black Broad Cloth, the same as we sell for Cash at $60.

Or for either of the following sums the corresponding Premium.

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

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

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

DEVLIN & CO.

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

CATOOSA SPRINGS, GEORGIA,

WILL be opened for the reception of visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1874. BOARD—$35.00 per month. Children and Servants half-price.

COME, and get an OLD VIRGINIA welcome. W. C. HEWITT.
may12ded&w

JUST PUBLISHED!

Musical Garland!

Duets for VIOLIN and PIANO. Price $2.50.

New and attractive arrangements by SEP. WINNER, of Galops, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Airs, Quadrilles and Intpourris for *Violin* with *Piano* accompaniment. Pages *Sheet Music Size.*

Musical Flowers!

Duets for FLUTE and PIANO. Price $2.50.

Similar in design to the "Musical Garland," but for *Flute* with *Piano* accompaniment. 150 pages, Sheet Music Size, well filled.

Flute Bouquet. Price $1.50.

A collection including a great variety of music for the *Flute.*

Violin Amusements; $1.50.

Similar in design to the Bouquet. First-rate, easy Violin Music.

Two books by Sep. Winner. They are not so large as "Musical Garland" and "Musical Flowers," containing, however, as much *Flute* or *Violin* music, but no Piano accompaniment.

The River of Life.

Continues to attract general attention as one of the best Sunday School Song Books ever published. $30 per hundred.

The above Books are for sale Everywhere.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.
may12d

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 Knight'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 interior 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. **A Medal for a special competitor,** to 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 in quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT VIENNA EXPOSITION—SEWING MACHINES, &c.

(Section 18, Section 2; B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so perfect that each complete machine may be used as a sample for establishment. This company produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The best proof of the excellence of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews from the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly 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, 1873.

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR—OF THE—

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,

Was unanimously recommended by the judges of Sewing Machines to be awarded to

WHEELER & WILSON'S

New No. 6 Sewing Machine,

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

"BALTIMORE, MD., October 31, 1873.

"The Maryland Institute has 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 Sewing Machines, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for the best work done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machines."

PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 625 Broadway, New York.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities of the World. apl2d4w1t

State of Alabama, Montgomery county.

Court of Probate, Regular Term Continued.

May 11, 1874.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Lorana A. Daniels, executrix of the last will and testament of William H. Daniels, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her account and vouchers of the estate of said testator, which is examined and filed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore considered and decreed by the court that the 8th day of June, 1874, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers and of the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for 3 successive weeks in the Montgomery ADVERTISER & MAIL, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested, to be and appear before this Court on the 9th day of June, 1874, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
may12dw Montgomery county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of May, 1874, Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Williams, deceased, were issued to me, the undersigned, duly qualified as County Administrator for Montgomery County, State of Alabama.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of the Probate Court of said county.

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

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

WILLIAM T. HATCHETT, County Administrator.
may12w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1874, Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry C. Eaton, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, State of Alabama.

All persons indebted to the said estate will make payment to me.

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

JAMES W. DIZIER,
apl2dw Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1874, letters of administration on the estate of Henry B. Bray, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, State of Alabama.

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

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

JOHN MCVEY, Executor.
apl2dw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of March, 1874, Letters of Administration on the estate of Frances Adella Reed, deceased, were issued to me, the undersigned, in my capacity as County Administrator for Montgomery County, Alabama, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of said county.

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

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

WILLIAM T. HATCHETT,
mar29wdw County Administrator.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the Farmer's Bank of Kentucky by Silas Corbin, on the 10th of March, 1866, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Alabama, in Book 15, on pages 62, 63 and 64, and by virtue of a power of sale made by Silas Corbin on the 21st day of March, 1872, which is transferred to said mortgage, we will sell at public outcry, at the upper Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, Ala., on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MAY, 1874,

the following described realestate, to wit: The south half of sec 25; the e hf of the se qr of sec 26, and the west part of the e hf of sec 36, and the west half of the se qr of sec 25, the last parcel described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the south line 600 yards west of the south east corner of said township, and running north to the south boundary line of W. D. Smith's land, thence northwestwardly along said boundary line to the north and south half mile line of sec 25, thence south to the place of beginning, all in township 15, range 17, in Montgomery county, Alabama, containing 140 acres, more or less.

THEFARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY,
By WM. WATTS, their Attorneys.
apl 17ow ce days

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, 1874, Letters of Administration on the estate of James Dinsmore, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of said county.

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

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

DAVID FLEMING,
ma18ww Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

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

Advertiser and Mail.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

The Currency Question.

A few days ago we spoke of the unwise policy, adopted by the United States Government, of discriminating against the greenback in favor of that particular currency which it was *least* able to furnish in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of trade. As long as it was necessary to provide a paper currency at all, it seems that a wiser policy would have been to discriminate in its *favor*, if discrimination were absolutely necessary. In the course of the article just referred to, we suggested what we conceived to be a wholesome change in the financial system. This was to issue $2,500,000,000 in 3.65 per cent. consols, or bonds, convertible and re-convertible into "legal tender" at the option of the holder, with which all the bonded debts of the Government should be taken up, to the last dollar. The idea was, and is, to substitute these consols for the 5.20 per cent., 6 per cent., 7.30 per cent., and other outstanding bonds, even though the government has to pay 15 per cent. premium in the exchange, and make the whole bonded debt uniform, so that the simplest mind can comprehend the whole system and understand, at all times and under all circumstances, "the financial situation." This would restore public confidence, which in our country is the life's breath of public credit. We now propose to state a few of the other advantages calculated to accrue to the country from the adoption of some such system.

Under existing circumstances it is all transparent humbug to talk about a resumption of specie payments. If the commerce of the United States could be this day deprived of reliance on the greenback and compelled to look to specie alone for the basis of its future operations it would suffer a more disastrous shock than that which the panic of 1873 or the "Black Friday" gave it. The average circulation would not reach $2 per capita. Trade would not only stand still—it would shrivel and roll together like a parched scroll. One reason of this is that the gold which should be here, to supply a medium, is shipped regularly to Europe to pay the cancerous interest on gold-interest-bearing bonds. The country is regularly drained of coin to supply Europe with the means of *sapping all our material energies and resources.* We thus put a stick in European hands with which our own skulls may be cracked. This must be stopped. A vassalage of this sort is no better than that which WASHINGTON and the heroes of the Revolution cast off in 1776. The foreign bondholder must either be induced to exchange the bonds he now holds for others bearing a smaller rate of interest or he must lose his debt altogether. Self-preservation, with nations as with individuals, is the first law of nature? There is no reason in law to apprehend any refusal on his part to exchange his bonds at the rate named above, because he now sells at about that rate for currency.

If this change be made the annual interest on the public debt will be not exceeding $55,000,000, while it may not exceed $45,000,000? It is now about three times the mean of these sums. Here, then, is at least $70,000,000 saved annually, equal to about half the premium required to be paid to secure the exchange of the old bonds for the consols. The currency will then be at the absolute control of trade. If the circulation be once redundant, the people, instead of hoarding it or loaning it on doubtful security, can convert it on demand into bonds bearing 3.65 gold interest. If the currency becomes too much contracted the coupons can be reconverted on demand into greenbacks. This reconversion stops the interest.—

It would make money cheap and reduce the interest rates all over the Continent. The capitalist, who could get money from the government for 3.65, could also afford to loan it for three per cent less than he now can, representing, as it now does, 7 per cent in gold at the Treasury. We say he could get it for 3.65 because, that would be the effect of reconverting his consols into money.

Cheap money stimulates investments in wealth-producing enterprises. It is the finest of all tonics for strengthening the productive energies of a nation. On the contrary money that commands a high rate of interest pays better kept at interest than in any other way; while he who pays the interest generally finds that it absorbs all his earnings This demoralizes and weakens the productive energies of the nation and tends to throw all the profits of every trade or profession into the hands of those who do nothing to build up, but everything to destroy, the national prosperity. Let us illustrate this argument by an example. We will suppose that A. wishes to erect a blast furnace in Montgomery and that he applies to B. for a loan of $100,000. B. whose money costs him seven pe cent, charges 10 per cent for the loan. When the day of settlement arrives A. finds that his capital has realized 19 per cent and that he is out of pocket one per cent on his investment. Does this encourage others to follow A's. example, or does it discourage? Now if B's. money had cost him but 3.65 he could have loaned it to A. for six per cent and made the same percentage of profit on original cost, while A. would have realized three percent on his investment. Would this encourage others to invest or would it discourage? The question can have but one answer.

The prevailing rates of interest are cutting the throat of Agriculture in the South and West. The farmers are unable to realize from their fields a percentage of gain equal to that which the capitalist gathers in from his loans. This encourages speculation and gambling, because men who hold money naturally desire to place it where it will do them most good. The man who holds $10,000, for instance, will never sink it in an unproductive farm so long as he can realize a greater profit by loaning it. Meanwhile the borrower, seeing no chance for profit in any legitimate line of business, and urged by necessity to do something, resorts to other than legitimate pursuits to regain the interest he has agreed to pay for his loan. He, therefore, rushes into gold or stock gambling, and becomes a leech upon the body politic—a consumer and not one instead of a producer. This accounts for the present tendency of all the circulation to gather in the East. It goes there in search of that profit which the farms and other industries of the West and South fail to award it under the present pernicious system. Hereafter we shall continue the subject.

The Negro in Tennessee.

The negro politicians from every division of the State, in solemn convention assembled, have declared that social equality, full and free, shall be recognized and endorsed by legislation. They have boldly taken the most advanced position, and demand that every candidate for office shall stand either with them or against them. The Democracy of Tennessee are ready for the issue and will resist the demands so emphatically made.—*Nashville Union and American.*

They demand the same thing in Alabama—but some of our friends will insist that we are seeking to *raise* a race issue if we talk of accepting the gauntlet they fling in our faces. An "issue in fact" is the issue which we tender as to the origin of this race issue business. Strictly speaking there is *no* "race issue" made, because, thus far, the Democratic and Conservative party has not joined it. It has been *proposed* to do so; but the storm of opposition which the proposition has encountered forbids all hope of harmonizing the party upon it and we have, therefore, declined to discuss it.

That was a happy reply of Mr. Clymer, Democratic representative in the House, to Kelly, the Radical, the other day. "Your friends are traitors," said Kelly. "And yours are thieves," retorted Clymer. Had him there—IT WAS SO true.

Mississippi et id Omne.

Mississippi is one of those "El Dorados of Scoundrelism" of which a northern exchange spoke some time since. It is covered all over, "from turret to foundation stone" with the mantle of unadulterated African Radicalism.—It is, therefore, one of the best examples to which we can point as illustrating the inevitable results of allowing Radicals to govern a state. South Carolina is another such example—Arkansas another—Louisiana another.—These, we believe, are the only States South over which that party holds full control. And if, in all of these, it is shown to be a blight, a curse, a desolation, a shame, we should be stark fools to conclude that it could be anything else in Alabama. Whether Radicalism has blessed or blighted these States is no longer an open question. History, already written, points to them with pitying emphasis as living embodiments of the poet's dream of "a State bowed down beneath a weight of voiceless woe."

We complain of high taxes in Alabama. Mississippi, under full Radical control, pays fourteen cents State tax where Alabama pays seven and a half.

South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas are worse off than Mississippi. Yet in the face of the only examples to which the Southern people can be referred as showing the full meaning of Radical domination, the people of Alabama are unblushingly told that the interests of the State will be promoted by placing them in the same keeping to which those of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have been confided. It is the old, old invitation extended by the spider to the fly.

A physician in attendance on a patient, administers a given medicine. The patient dies. He is called to another, and gives that same medicine with the same sad result. He is called to a third, exhibits the same potion, and there is another job for the undertaker. The fourth patient fares as badly as the rest. These are the only patients the doctor has had complete control of in all his practice. But notwithstanding this disastrous experience, we find his claquers in Alabama advising the people to employ him! And the main question is: Will they do it? Not unless they are crazy.

Arkansas and State Sovereignty.

And still we are troubled about Arkansas! It is something exceedingly strange that the sapient ULYSSES can see no way out of his present unfortunate dilemma. But for that Louisiana business he could see his way clearly enough. He cannot follow the dictates of his judgment without violence to his prejudices, and his prejudices are stronger than his judgment. He, therefore, refuses to interfere because his prejudices incline him to favor BROOKS, and non-interference amounts to the same as active interposition against BAXTER. If BROOKS had been ousted by BAXTER we should have heard less hypocritical cant about State sovereignty. We call it "cant" because the history of late events shows that "State sovereignty" is never respected by the Radical party, except in those cases where its inviolability promises to work disaster to the white race in the Southern States. Hence, when we hear one of that political creed singing "state sovereignty!" through his nose, we begin to look around to see who is about to be swindled. The leaders of that party always steal this livery when the devil has some choice work in which they desire to engage. When that cry was first raised in the North we hoped that good would come of it. But it soon became apparent that villainy, instead of honesty, had prompted it, and that it was only intended as a blind—to deceive the unwary. We are sick, tired and disgusted with such shams. Tyranny is tyranny, and fraud fraud, call either by what milder name you will. We, therefore, protest against swallowing any more of either, whether sugar-coated with the name of "constitutional liberty" or not. We prefer the dose "straight" if there is no way to avoid the necessity of taking it. If such disgraceful affairs as this in Arkansas fail to render the Russian serf content to risk the tender mercies of the autocrat awhile longer his condition must be a very deplorable one indeed.

It is time that we were making a better record forourselves and giving the world a better opinion of "Republican institutions." A few more years of such misrule and mal-administration will suffice to render America the favorite bugaboo of European monarchs to hold up as a terrible warning to any silly subject who may then dream of man's capacity for self-government. To prevent this we must put the affairs of government in other hands, and the government itself on a different tack. The wayfaring man may see that, under the present system, everything is going the way that WARD's ducks went, and that, unless another tack is tried, it will land there within a decade or two. Hence the great necessity for all good men to stand together as one man in opposition to the measures, as well as to the men, that have wrought all this evil.

One of our exchanges, speaking of the President's vacillation in this Arkansas muddle, very truly says:

He is either a party to Clayton's corrupt conspiracy or he is seeking to prolong a state of anarchy which may in some way result to his advantage. He cannot at this hour be ignorant of what his duty is. He cannot fail to see the disastrous results of his willful negligence. His wretched policy has brought about a state of insurrection. His wretched policy prolongs it. There is no pretext behind which he can shield himself. He is stripped of all disguises, and his conduct stands out in all its nakedness and deformity. Some may argue that the world will not be the worse off if a number of the Arkansas desperadoes are killed, but is that an argument for the Chief Executive of this county to act upon? The State of Arkansas is simply convulsed with anarchy. It is the duty of the President not to prolong that anarchy, but to end it. Has he pursued a policy which was calculated to restore order or to perpetuate disorder. He tells Baxter that he shall not put down the insurrection, and says to Brooks that he too must remain within certain limits, and places a few companies of Federal troops to guard the headquarters of each as if the weapons of war could not be wielded by the hands of their partisans throughout the State. He does this, too, though his duty is clearly defined by the law which he has sworn to enforce, and has been marked out more clearly still by the Supreme Court of the United States. Congress has, indeed, decided in favor of the Baxter government, and yet he refuses to sustain it, though a single dispatch to the insurgents would put an end to the conflict and restore order. It is a miserable business, and no one can doubt that the responsibility for its continuance rests at the door of the White House.

State Press.

From the Mobile Register.

Montgomery is the paradise of carpet-baggers. It is one of the few oases left in their desert. Thither resort the gigantic intellects of the Radical party, and there is incubated the dream of ambition which sets the eye of a Felder "in a fine frenzy rolling," which produces a tickling sensation in the fingers of a Bingham, and which expands the mighty brain of a Farden or a Knox. Canon Kingsley expressed a desire to finish the beauty and fitness of Westminster Abbey by burying an American within its ancient walls. In the name of Montgomery We offer him Minnis, Loftin, Brainard, Howard. In the name of our country we offer him Pat Robinson, Hall, Stowe and Jackson!

Take them all, oh Canon!—ram them into thy muzzle, prime them into thy touch-hole, and fire them so deep into the soil of the Abbey that old Bald Mountain may complain of a counter-irritation! Plant them so securely, oh Canon! that the hand of resurrection may with difficulty discover their remains! Bury them—or better still—cremate them! Erect a pyre of dog-wood—take them up tenderly, handle them gently, saturate them with kerosene, and commit them to the elements until nothing is left but a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen. There is a law of Congress providing that each State shall send, for the adornment of the Capitol, statues of two of her most eminent citizens. Montgomery stands ready to send Ely and Strobach. Ely on foot, Strobach on horse-back. Let Butler receive the statues and let Bonnie Blue White make the presentation speech! Let the orator of the nasal twang protest that sooner than Montgomery shall forget her heroes, may the live thunder rive him where he stands.

Correspondent Huntsville Independent.

Editors of the Independent:—We present the name of Mr. Boyd, of Marshall county, as a suitable candidate from North Alabama, on our State ticket, for Congressman for the State at Large. We are satisfied that he is not only one of the most available, but one of the best men we could run. His name will give strength to our ticket, for he enjoys the rare pleasure of having never been defeated for any office—though frequently before the people. Our State ticket will require the name of such a man from North Alabama, to make the people of the mountains gather cheerfully around our standard. Mr. Boyd is a true and unflinching Conservative Democrat—consistent in all his views—extreme influence—faithfully faithful to his principles, and a faithful servant in his public trusts. He is a man of a strong natural intellect, of clear perceptions—*he is a self-made man.* He is of the people—affable in manners, and gifted with nature's rare gift of making friends wherever he goes. In Madison county, Mr. Boyd has many warm personal friends, who would hail with earnest delight his nomination. We want one State ticket to *win this time*, and the party should begin now to get rid of all men who have to depend upon *the ticket* for their strength, but let us get men who are popular at home with their neighbors, and who will give strength to the ticket—men whose antecedents give certainty of success.

From the Limestone News.

Truth is mighty and will prevail, and upon this platform Democrats must stand in the approaching election. In this political battle let our principles be boldly spoken, and let the people, both white and black, be made to understand what they may reasonably expect, by aiding in hurling from power the corrupt party that has already robbed the State of millions, and reduced the people well nigh to bankruptcy. The excessive extravagance, and base corruptions in office of that party, should be stated, and the thefts they have committed pointed out and made clear; and on the other hand, let the Democracy honestly inscribe on our banner, reform of existing abuses, cheap Government, and a reduction of taxation. The stunning blows received in the recent elections west, clearly show that this corrupt party is doomed to die, and as we begin to see the day streaks in the east for Alabama, we pray God that no issue may be introduced that will divide our forces in this contest. Remember Arkansas, South Carolina and Louisiana, and stand together as a band of brothers.

From the Jefferson Independent.

Judge Mudd informed us that he was not an aspirant for the Supreme Court, being satisfied to remain among the people, of this Judicial District, whom he knew, and who had honored him by placing him in his present position. He said there was no lack of able, competent men, whose aspirations tended in the direction of the Supreme bench, but he was satisfied with his present position. We can safely assert, that the people of this Judicial District are well satisfied to have the worthy Judge remain with them.

From the Tuscumbia Times.

The white people of Colbert owe it to themselves and to their country to stand as a unit in the coming election. No man has a right to jeopardize the interest and prosperity of our country by opposing a convention or any other plan which is intended to concentrate the votes of the great mass of the taxpayers of the county upon a proper and capable man for any office in the county. We must have good, capable and intelligent men in office.

From the Greenville South Alabamian.

Below we append a few extracts from the lengthy report of the recent Grand Jury in Montgomery. It is a document that should be in the hands of every honest man in the State, in order to give them a slight conception of radicalism and its workings. The jury that made the report was composed of Radicals and Democrats, black and white. We would like to lay the entire report before our readers, but it is too lengthy.

From the Scottsboro Herald.]

There will not be a disinterested party in the State who will say that the people should be taxed to pay bonds that were decided to be illegal by the courts which are the legally constituted tribunals to determine the question.—But suppose a contrary theory should be maintained by the courts, it would seem then, that the only questions that should be in issue before the people, should be such as pertain to the ability of the State and, the manner of discharging the debt. The debt-paying principle is one that should be carefully instilled and nutured in the minds of the people of a State. It is an important tenet in the creed of morals, essential to the perpetuity of a State in honor abroad and respectability at home. The man who fails to pay for want of ability and sinks with a frank concession of obligation on his lips, always excites sympathy and retains his respectability—all is not lost. His honor is untarnished. He may, and the chances are, he will rise again—but on the contrary, the man who stultifies for himself, goes back upon his plighted faith—bids defiance to morals and law, is irretrievably lost—sinks to rise no more. His race terminates in ignominy and shame. As it is with men in these particulars, so with States to an almost unlimited extent.

From the Hayneville Examiner.

In another place we print a synopsis of the report of the Grand Jury of Montgomery. It is one of the public documents of the day in which the people are mainly concerned. It tells the tax-payers—whites, negroes, planters, Grangers, or what not—that there is corruption and robbery going on in our midst which taxes our credulity to credit. It shows the public what has been suspected and charged by the more manly journals of the State: that the Radical party is dragging this country to ruin as fast as they peaceably can.

The people of Montgomery, and of the entire State, owe a debt of gratitude to the brave Grand Jurors who have conducted this inquiry, and whose names are James M. Newman, W. Bibb, C. R. Waller, H. E. Day, G. L. Werth, G. P. Keyes, C. H. May, W. A. Smythe, A. H. Gillett, Jo. Robinson, Samuel Phillips, Moses Peace, Lewis Hoffman, Harry Martin, H. Moore, Paris Phillips. It will be seen that some of these are whites and some are blacks.

The man Fitzpatrick mentioned, who was indicted by the jury, got off after a farce of a trial. Other officials are to be tried.

The citizens of Montgomery will place a lasting stain on their standing as men of spirit if they do not take prompt steps to punish these robbers. They should prosecute them for their crimes, and drive them from a community they pollute. The meeting they have had already should be preliminary to more effective action.

MONTGOMERY, May 2, 1874.

Editors Advertiser and Mail:—Enclosed I send an article published in the *Morning News* in answer to the article from the Livingston *Journal*, to which you gave currency in your paper of yesterday, with a request that you re-publish it for the benefit of your readers, and in justice to the parties aggrieved by the Livingston *Journal*.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT TYLER.

Courtesy a Little Doubtful.

We do not intend to make any serious objection to the ADVERTISER and MAIL in this city, giving publication and currency to the articles of the Livingston *Journal* in its assault on the State Committee and their Address. We believe the ADVERTISER and MAIL thoroughly approved of that Address, and it was hard to resist the appealing note of Mr. Herr. Nevertheless, we might with the same propriety, because the ADVERTISER and MAIL may still possess a larger list of subscribers than the *News*, ask for a republication of our articles in defense of the Committee. We shall not, of course, do this, but merely expect the ADVERTISER and MAIL to copy this particular article. The truth is that with present arrangements of making an attack at Livingston, Sumter county, and then having that attack first published with encomiastic comments in the radical sheet here, (Bingham No. 2.) and then transferred to the ADVERTISER and MAIL by courtesy the Morning *News* stands with its present circulation at great odds in the Committee and the party vindication. Now in order to meet this business squarely, we will reproduce as much of the Livingston *Journal's* wanton, stupid and unnecessary assault as our confined space will allow. Indeed, in this extract, with the exception of some words of compliment to the "purity" of the Committee (not in issue at all) and a quotation from another paper, interpreting the meaning of the Address, then immediately under its own eye, the extract constitutes the whole of the effusion in question. Here is the extract:

"The duties of the Committee are purely executive in character, as its name clearly implies. The duty and privilege of determining questions of policy and of making up and presenting party issues, belong to the aggregate of the party; and according to time-honored Democratic usage, are exercised through representatives chosen for that purpose—as well as for making party nominations.

The Executive Committee might with equal propriety have declared the party to be committed to the repudiation of the Railroad bonds of the State; or to the payment of all claims against the State—without regard to their validity; or to any other line of action which in the opinion of a majority of the Committee might please them.

The party press of the State has almost unanimously, time and again, demanded the exclusion of unnecessary and distracting issues, that in the coming campaign entire unanimity may result of victory. With this patent fact before them, indicating the wishes of a great majority of the party, the Committee have seen fit to introduce an issue which above all others, is calculated to arouse to increased effort, and to compact more closely the enemy's forces, on the one hand, and to dampen the ardor of our own, on the other.

But we do not except to the Committee's action in this respect because of its particular issue they have announced. We object because it was not within the province of the Committee to anticipate—or to attempt to anticipate—the action of a representative Convention which is alone competent to speak for the party, as to principles and policy.

While the great mass of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama realizes the necessity of discipline, and generally to make reasonable concessions to maintain it, and is disposed to acquiesce in the decisions of representative bodies of the party, it will in the future be found less tolerant of the party lash, when wielded by self-constituted leaders."

It will be observed that the language here is exceedingly proper, no doubt, in the estimation of Mr. Editor Herr, and he seems to be really surprised in his extreme innocuity and paternal innocence that any member of the Committee, and particularly the Chairman, should see anything offensive to themselves or destructive to the Party's interest in such a dignified and hoary disquisition! At any rate, the radical Daily here appreciated their mischievous effect and insulting character, with an eager consciousness of their precise value in their disorganizing purposes and treacheries, and at once reproduced the more telling portion of these discreet observations of the indignant Statesman at Livingston! It caressed and complimented his wisdom in thus timely, effective, and most able intervention; and well it might. For if the Democratic and Conservative Party should be defeated at the next election, it will probably be occasioned by the fact that a part—although a small part—of the professing Democratic Press in the State, at the moment when an impulse of victory had already been imparted to our movements have apparently, without any possible motive but to disorganize, or to compel the party to accept their dictation from a personal and local standpoint, have joined the radical Press in making war upon their own State Committee, and on the sentiments of an Address unquestionably approved by a vast majority of the Party.

But to come now directly to close quarters in relation to the Livingston *Journal* article published yesterday morning in the ADVERTISER AND MAIL and reproduced in the editorial of the *Morning News*. The first two paragraphs of this hostile article, from the Livingston *Journal*, unequivocally charge that the State Executive Committee have attempted to forestall the action of the State Convention by committing the party to a certain *Platform*, and that it has assumed to determine some questions of Party Policy in anticipation of the rightful authority of the Convention. This is a grave specification. Certainly the Committee would have been guilty of assumption and error had it actually committed such a grave offense against Party. But if it has not committed nor indicated by the remotest intention in language or thought a purpose to commit such an offence, what ought to be said of a professedly Democratic paper taking such an allegation to the delight of every Radical paper and politician in the State, and with utter indifference to the feelings of the Committee and the harmony of the Party? The State Address may be seen in many papers. On yesterday we republished everything relating to the subject before us. *We assert there is no word of truth in the allegations of the* Livingston *Journal*. There is not even a semblance of verification of its charges in any line or word of the address. We ask every intelligent citizen of this State to read and judge for himself, and state wherein we disagree with the Committee in its statement of facts, exhortation or arguments.

The third paragraph charges the Committee with raising what has been called a "race issue." We declare there is not a word of truth in this assertion, and we vouch for the truth of it by the record itself. There is not even a pretense for such a gratuitous assault.

The fourth paragraph temporarily abandons the "race issue" objection, and returns to the Platform charge in contravention of the rights and authority of the State Convention. We say there is no ground whatever furnished by the Address for such an unjust assault.

The last paragraph threatens somewhat indignantly, to be "less tolerant of the party lash," when it insinuates that somebody has subjected it to the "party lash," when the Livingston *Journal* itself was the aggressor, and nothing had been said to it or about it in any respect. It finishes off by characterizing the Committee as "self-constituted leaders." This paragraph is not only not sustained by a line in the Address, but is obviously insulting and scandalous, disorganizing and mischievous.

If such injustice and palpable disregard of the true state of the facts of the case can be or ought to be tolerated, it is our impression that few gentlemen will hereafter be found to serve on our State Committees. We affirmed the other morning that the Livingston *Journal* and its two or three confreres were semi-radical papers. We now repeat the remark. If not in intention, such conduct puts them with the radicals in effect. The radical *Daily* here has substantially declared this before, and on yesterday it reiterates its views in saying to the Greensboro *Beacon*, in approval of a long article from it.

That is just what the *State Journal* has said all the time, and we are glad to see that our logic has found a lodgment in such an able disputant as the *Beacon*.

Certainly if we are to be beat, after months and years of sacrifice and toil, we for one will not go down without a struggle with all our enemies.

The people of Alabama in their necessity, looking to self-preservation itself, demand now a White Man's Government, as against the negro Government of past years, and let the Livingston *Journal* and its affinities say what they may, they intend to have one if possible.

Franklin County.

One of the noblest, truest and most influential gentlemen of North Alabama, writing to us from Frankfort, where he has lately spent a few days of his time, says that Franklin county bids fair to be represented in the next Legislature by a Radical, because of a multiplicity of Democratic candidates, of whom he says there are already four in the field. The Radical candidate is represented to be as complete a specimen of the genus *scalawag* as can be found in North Alabama. On account of the ingrained character of his devotional loilty he is commonly called the "Grand Mogul."

Our friend continues:

We have two or more Democratic candidates and one Rad. candidate for each of our county offices. As Franklin county has but a very small Democratic majority, if the Democratic vote is divided in every instance, the prospect is good for a complete Radical triumph.

This is the fruit of a widespread, but utterly groundless, feeling of antagonism against conventions. Now, we ask if there is not argument enough in the foregoing unadorned statement of facts to confute all the logic that the ingenuity of man can bring to bear against conventions? If not, let us see what will be the *probable* result of a general adoption of the no-convention plan of campaign. Of all the counties of the State only Covington, Monroe, Washington, Coffee, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Pike, Clay, Tallapoosa, Pickens, Sanford, Cherokee, Calhoun, Etowah, Jackson, Marshall and Blount could be saved from Radical control, and it would be nothing else than a lucky accident if all of these should be saved. Our Democratic candidates would lose in half of these. Cherokee, one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, gave HERNDON 1,040 majority. But it was represented by a radical in the last legislature because the six democratic candidates in the field so evenly divided the Democratic vote that Dr. LAWRENCE slipped in, although the total vote thrown for Gov. LEWIS in the County was but 221.—HERNDON's was 1260. A small part of the vote of Etowah was counted with that of Cherokee on the County ticket and this, which added some fifty or sixty votes to the LEWIS vote, elected Dr. LAWRENCE. Now if Cherokee—firm as the granite of Lookout Mountain—could thus fall into the hands of the Philistines through an unwise prejudice against Conventions what other county can consider itself secure?

The counties named above send—all told—*nineteen* representatives to the Lower House of the Legislature of the whole list Jackson alone sends a separate Senator. The others are linked in with other counties, in the Senatorial district system, which will swamp their divided and subdivided majorities The perfection of this no-Convention system will therefore be seen in a State legislature composed as follows:

HOUSE:

Radicals	81.
Democrats	19.
Radical majority	62.

SENATE.

Radicals	32.
Democrats	1.
Radical majority	31.
Radical majority on joint ballot	93.

Who cares to contemplate the future of any State thus controlled? But it is to just such future that this anti-convention spirit points and to which it will lead, if followed, as surely as that the sun shines.

This is an extreme case—one that may not happen—but what of that? If the system is pernicious in its perfection can it be less so in its imperfection? If the sum total is destruction can there be less than *danger* in the units which make up that total? Let the unit named above—Franklin county—answer. A man may float, without sail, oar or rudder, from Lake Erie down the Niagara River to the rapids without going over the falls—but what would men say or think of his discretion if he should resolve to trust that bare chance and risk the fearful journey?

It is clear that in the matter we are now treating a worse fall than that of Niagara lies before our anti-convention friends, and that it will ultimately destroy a whole State, unless they give over their inopportune opposition to conventions. The waters around them may be very smooth and glassy just now; but when it is too late they will find white-caps bursting here and there, and an occasional sharp crest shooting wildly into the air. The rough roar of the rapids will next salute their ears, and then the hoarse thunder of the fearful fall. We warn you in time, gentlemen; and remember, that when you fall you carry with you one million of human beings into the gulf. Are you willing to assume that terrible responsibility?

To the City Council.

Section 258 of the City Code (p. 72), reads as follows:

The City Clerk or Marshal, *at the request of a citizen*, shall test any measure, weight or balance, by the city standard, and brand it with some letter or device, for which shall be paid fifty cents.

Some amendment of this section was necessary, because it empowered a combination of "citizens" to tax any merchant, against whom they might entertain a grudge, to an unwarrantable extent, but we submit that the amendment should have been confined to a limitation of that power, and an excision of all that part of the section which follows the words "letter or device." The object of the law is to secure fair and honest dealing, whenever and wherever the contrary is reported—not to presume universal intention to defraud and to tax honesty and dishonesty alike, on mere suspicion. The presumption of law is that every man is innocent, both in deed and intent, until proven to be guilty. Yet, this particular ordinance, as amended by the Council last Monday evening, seems to have been inspired by a contrary presumption. Here it is:

An ordinance to amend section 258 of the City Code.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Montgomery, that the chief of police shall twice in each year test all weights, measures, scales and balances used by merchants and traders in this city, by the city standards of weights and measures, and if found to be correct by said standards, to stamp or brand such weights, measures, scales or balances, so tested, in a durable manner, with the letters "C. C. S.," for which services the owner of such weights, measures, scales, or balances, shall pay to said officer the sum of fifty cents; and any person refusing to permit his weights, measures, scales, or balances, to be tested and stamped or branded as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof before the mayor or an alderman, be fined for each and every offense the sum of $10.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That after any merchant or trader within this city shall have, had his weights, measures, scales, or balances, tested and stamped or branded according to the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for him to use any other.

Section 264 of the city code requires the public weigher, at the command of the mayor or city council, to examine any or all measures, weights, scales or balances used in the city in the sale or purchase of goods, wares and merchandise, and report any variation from the State standard that he may discover. For this service no fee is allowed him. It strikes us, therefore, that if the Council had been actuated solely by a desire to benefit the taxpayers of the city, they would have amended this section so as to require the weigher, after having completed a satisfactory examination of the weights, balances and measures, to affix the proper seal or device, and report all sealed, as also all unsealed (defective), measures, weights, &c., to the City Council, for publication among the regular proceedings. As it is, we are led to suspect that the amendment to section 258 was adopted with an eye single to the multiplication of fees for an officer already well paid for his services in another and distinct line of duty, rather than to the welfare of either buyer or seller. At any rate that is the construction which the people will place upon the Council's action in this matter; and since this will impair the influence and usefulness of the City Fathers we respectfully suggest the wisdom and propriety of a prompt repeal of the amendment. There are, perhaps, five hundred persons doing business in Montgomery, who are compelled to use weights or measures. One or two hundred more live in the surrounding country but trade in the city. All these must submit to a semi-annual overhauling and sealing of their weights and measures, whether their patrons are satisfied or not. It is time enough to impose *costs* upon men after they have been accused, to say nothing of convicted. To do so before is to become accuser and judge at once and the same time and, what is worse, judge of a case already decided adversely to the accused. These six or seven hundred persons are directly taxed by this ordinance, as amended, one dollar each, per annum, in addition to the other taxes paid by them into the city Treasury. If there was any necessity for this it might be defended, but as we know of no necessity for semi-annual examinations and sealings of scales and measures already examined and sealed, and as we have heard no complaint of "short weight" measures, we beg leave to renew the suggestion, made before, that the city weigher be required to perform the additional slight work of sealing (he is already required to do the work) and that this ordinance, as amended, be altogether repealed. If additional pay be necessary, increase his salary. Direct taxation for the best of purposes is odious to all classes and should never be resorted to.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The Courier-Journal of Saturday, writes a long and earnest protest against the passage of this bill, as fraught with untold evils to both races. We copy the following paragraph:

"We say to the arrogant and unrelenting majority in Congress that they are making a fatal mistake. They are willfully and with the most diabolical purposes intent upon exciting a hostility which will prove perilous to the class whose welfare they falsely profess to promote. It is idle for them to claim that perfect social equality is in any way necessary for the well-being of the colored race in this county. They are already equal at the ballot box; they are equal before the law. They are in every sense equal to the white race politically. They are eligible to office. Their testimony is accepted before juries in every State in the Union. Their contracts are recognized by every judicial tribunal in the country. Their property and persons are secure. They have schools for the education of their children. We grant them all these all these privileges which legislation can properly confer. Then why should the welfare of the white race be now sacrificed and those rights of the colored race which are now secured and peaceably enjoyed be imperiled, by this arbitrary enactment of a law which will excite the rankest and most dangerous hostility to the class which is thus thrust forward against natural prejudices that bristle with belligerency? Can it be supposed that a law which virtually overturns the entire common school system of education in Kentucky will meet with approval? Is it possible for a poor man to compel the party to accept their children in the society of negroes or not at all, without having his feelings deeply and dangerously touched? And can it be that there is a man in Congress who is so reckless as to care not know this—that every clause in this infamous bill is a firebrand that will inflame the most violent passions which have ever convulsed a people?

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger*, commenting on the foregoing remarks, says that we are ready to agree with almost anything which may be said in deprecation of this measure, but it is not a question which will be determined at all by argument and right reason. The same considerations which unconstitutionally imposed negro suffrage on the States, will probably force this and other subsequent measures of a kindred character on the people—that is to say, a desperate party greed for African votes. But we doubt not the Providence of God will overrule the wickedness of man for the best interests of the race of civilization on this continent. These laws will not only be utterly powerless to enforce a social inter-mixture of whites and blacks, but they will inevitably produce a greater divergence and a more settled antagonism, and ultimately without a complete segregation. They will sharpen competition to antagonism and drive the weaker race to the wall all the sooner.

Col. J. R. Powell.

The Birmingham *Independent*, commenting on the wise and timely resolutions adopted by the directory of the South & North Alabama Railroad at a late meeting held in this city, says:

The credit of inaugurating this new movement is due to our fellow-citizen, Col. J. R. Powell, with whom it has been a favorite project for some time; we know this to be a fact, as we have shown a copy of the preamble and resolutions before Messrs. Powell and Linn left for the capital. It is a grand move and one that will be productive of great good not only to this city, but to the entire section.

This shows that Col. POWELL is as modest as he is sagacious; for although he kindly furnished us with the resolutions in question he said nothing about their authorship. We fully agree with our Birmingham contemporary in his statement that the movement thus inaugurated will be productive of great good not only to one section of the State but to all sections.

The Currency Question.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., May 4, 1874.

Editors Montgomery Advertiser:—

We note your "Remedy for a Diseased Currency," prescribed in the ADVERTISER of 2nd inst, for which you have our thanks, and should have the thanks of the Government and of all who are suffering from the influence of a diseased currency. Yours is the only plain, practicable, and satisfactory remedy yet presented to our minds, and will, in our opinion, afford the desired relief if adopted by the Government. Let the Government withdraw its discrimination against the greenback and send it out with a benediction as broad as that given the gold, as suggested by you; and the premium on gold would necessarily be regulated by the rule you lay down, "the mortuary statistics" of the "greenback." Then the patient is healed, and the people relieved of the evils of a "diseased currency."

Will the Government accept, adopt, and enforce the remedy? We *hope*, (but almost against hope) that it may do so. And could we reach the Governmental ear, we would importunately urge that this remedy be speedily adopted and applied.

Pardon our intrusion upon your editorial time with this note, and as we have neither time nor ability to justify us in writing more, we close.

Respectfully, yours,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Alabama Canal.

Negroes for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Among the novel features developed by the committee report on the Sanborn contracts is that he wrote out a list from a Railway Guide embracing 592 railroads and made affidavit that there were at least of 450 of them. Allowing contractors to collect was a total ignoring of the revenue officers.—Not a single contract filled the conditions of the law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was never consulted. He protested against the collections by contractors in a letter, which the Secretary never answered. The committee say that, alarmed at the looseness of things, they were anxious to fix the responsibility, but can not do so, owing to contradictory testimony of Richardson, Sawyer and Banfield. They severely criticise these three, but exonerate them as well as Boutwell of corrupt motives.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, member of Congress from Massachusetts, is strongly pressed by a New England influence for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, soon about to be vacant. The President is said by some to listen favorably to the suggestion, but this fact is very doubtful.

Col. Tom Scott reached here Sunday morning, his purposes not being to attend divine service, but as his field, and see what chance there was for getting Congress to give substantial aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad, by a guarantee of interest on its bonds.—Colonel left the city last night, satisfied that in the present state of affairs nothing was to be hoped for.

It seems to be settled that the expose of the affair of the Freedmen's Bank will lead to the winding up of the bank and its branches. A bill has already been prepared for this purpose by one of the Sub-committees on Banking and Currency. This course seems to be a necessity, and yet it is regretted, as it is believed that the sale of its real estate will show a large falling off from the assessment at which it figures in the assets of the bank.

It is supposed that the Senate Finance Committee will complete its investigation of the Maryland bill, and be ready to report. It is stated that it has virtually agreed upon a bill embodying the following features:

1. Free banking.

2. Greenback redemption, as provided by the present banking law, and that for every $2,000,000 of bank notes to be issued there shall be retired $1,000,000 of legal tenders.

3. Abolition of the reserves to protect bank circulation, namely the five per cent. required to be kept at the United States Treasury Department for redeeming mutilated currency.

4. Specie resumption in 1877 or 1879.

It is not probable that such a bill as this can pass Congress. The contractionists and Eastern men are just now very fruitful of schemes, but they lead in no direction, and involve a contraction of greenbacks either now or some years hence, so as to swell the profits of creditors and capitalists, and make it hard for the debtor class.

The contractionists profess now a readiness to pass a bill to make bank currency redistributed, and some say that if it be not done, it will go hard with the Republican party.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to resume legislative control of the District of Columbia and provide for the government thereof. He said the framework of the bill was much the same as that introduced by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill) three years ago. A new section is added providing for the appointment of five commissioners, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall receive salaries of $8,000 per annum each and to be known as the Commission for the Adjustment of the Affairs of the District of Columbia. They are to examine and pass upon all outstanding claims against the district of Columbia and the cities of Washington and Georgetown