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THURSDAY, MAY 21, 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.

Old Peckskiff.

Some days ago it was announced that the Military Court of Enquiry had unanimously acquitted Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen Bureau, of the charge of defrauding the Government. It is now definitely known that the Court was not unanimous and the report has yet to receive the approval of the President and Secretary of War. The vote stood as follows:

For declaring him not responsible—Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. MEIGS, Col. REYNOLDS and Col. MILES. For holding him responsible—Gen. McDOWALL, Gen. POPE, and Col. GETTY.

There is no denial of the fact that the Government was swindled out of $250,000 by the Bureau, but the majority voted that HOWARD was not responsible therefor.

The New U. S. Court Bill.

The Mobile *Register* says that the bill which is now before Congress, and to which reference has been made by the telegraph, provides a Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama, to be held at Montgomery, and a like court for the Northern District, to be held at Huntsville, both having the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Court for the Southern District at Mobile. The terms of the several courts are to be held: at Mobile on the fourth Monday of December and the first Monday of May; at Montgomery on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of November; and at Huntsville on the first Monday of April and the second Monday of October. The bill further provides that the act of Congress of 1838, which abolished the Circuit Court at Huntsville, and the act of 1842, which regulated appeals and writs of error from the District Court, be hereby repealed. We shall publish the bill in full so soon as it becomes law.

An Honest Man.

We give place in another column to some remarks of a citizen of the North who has spent several months in the South, and witnessed with his own eyes the condition to which the fairest portion of this Continent has been brought by negro and carpet-bag rule. Our own people should carefully reflect upon his utterances and act upon his suggestions. There has been too much apathy in our elections, and it is high time that every true Alabamian, who is entitled to a vote, should exercise the right, and use all his influence with friends who are indifferent. The coming State election decides the fate of Alabama for years to come, for weal or woe. With a Democratic triumph there will be new life and vigor, an increase of wealth and population and an immense stride toward the old time prosperity. If the present Radical negro rule is to continue our borders will be shunned by capitalists and immigrants who will dread the re-enactment here of the scenes in Louisiana and Arkansas. There is no doubt of a grand Democratic victory this fall if our people will do their duty.

Alabama Indians in the Territory.

A correspondent of the Rome *Courier*, who traveled by railroad from St. Louis to Texas, passing through the Indian Territory, makes the following report of the appearance of several of the Indian tribes who were removed from Georgia and Alabama. It will interest our old citizens, who recollect the Indians of these tribes before their removal:

We passed through first the territory of the Cherokees; this tribe of Indians is one of the most civilized in the nation and one amalgamated with the whites very beautifully, being almost or quite as white as our own race. Some of the Cherokees have handsome dwellings and large farms. The territory of the Choctaws joins the Cherokees on the south and are the next tribe we pass through. The Creeks come next, and are the most slothful of all the tribes, being very much mixed with the negro and are consequently very dark. That Choctaws, perhaps, are less mixed than any other tribe and consequently mostly full bloods.

What a Sentiment may Cost.

Our readers will remember that the New York *Herald* a short time since boldly proclaimed that the late war was waged by the people of the North and East for a mere "sentiment of reedom for a degraded and alien race." They will also remember that we said, in reply to the *Herald* remarks, that the country had paid the life of one white man and ten thousand dollars in money for every negro man who was freed by the war. The accuracy of this estimate having been questioned, we now beg leave to call attention to the following figures which show the expenditures by the people on account of the war for "a sentiment."

By Federal Gov.	$9,000,000,000
" Northern States and cities	1,000,000,000
" Confederate Government	1,500,000,000
" "States	1,000,000,000
" Depreciation of property	1,100,000,000
" Stealage in South since war	100,000,000
Total	$12,800,000,000

In explanation and verification of the first item above we submit the following tabular statement of the expense for the first four years next succeeding the close of the war:

1865	$1,897,674,224
1866	1,141,072,666
1867	1,093,079,655
1868	1,069,886,970
Total	$5,201,723,515

Since 1868 the annual expenditures have not averaged one thousand millions, but they have approximated it so nearly that the war expenditures *before* 1865 will make up all deficiencies. Before the war $83,000,000 was the heaviest annual expenditure known to the history of the Government; but call it one hundred millions for each of the twelve years since 1861. Add the five thousand millions expended since 1868 to the figures above and subtract the twelve hundred millions of normal expenditures and you will find nine thousand millions remaining! This sum alone is equivalent to *eleven thousand dollars* for every negro man freed by the war; yet this sum fails to tell the whole tale, for there are yet many *other* years to come, in which the annual expenditures must largely exceed a normal average.

The other items in our table are mere estimates, drawn from the best information at hand, most of which is fragmentary and disconnected.—But they are not unreasonable in the aggregate, because they do not include the four last cotton crops of the cotton States nor many other important items which a moments reflection will call to mind without separate mention here. Accepting the grand total of twelve thousand eight hundred millions as proximately correct, therefore, we find that the average cost of freeing each negro man has been, to date nearly $16,000! for there were only 810,000 adult male slaves in the United States in 1860. The average cost of freeing each negro, old and young, great and small, has been, thus far, $3,200 for there were not quite four millions of slaves in the United States in 1860.

In our tabular statement we have not included the value of the slaves, but $1,200,000,000 was all they would have brought on the block. The South would have gladly sold them to the North and East for that sum, and borne her share of the taxation necessary to raise the purchase money besides. But the North and East, acting under the advice of unwise leaders, who pronounced Union under the Constitution "a Covenant with Death and a league with Hell," preferred to take them from us by the strong hand, and this is the account which they run up, against themselves and posterity, in the herculean endeavor:

Amount actually paid	$12,800,000,000
Actual value	1,200,000,000
Amount wasted	11,600,000,000

Equal to five times the whole sum expended by the Government from 1789 to 1861 inclusive!

Now add the twenty-five thousand millions that must yet be paid before the thing is done with, and we have a grand aggregate of thirty-six thousand millions of dollars—equivalent to nearly one thousand dollars for every inhabitant of the United States—wasted, nay worse than wasted; and for what? The New York *Herald* has already answered in our stead.

There was absolutely no need for the late war. The South was always ready and willing, as we have said before, to sell her slave property and to aid in paying for it besides. But that programme did not suit the peculiar views of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Nothing would do the virtuous TAPPANS, PHILLIPSES, SUMNERS, GARRISONS, BIRNEYS, PIKES, and other Statesmen (?) of that section but the "cordon of fire" which should compel slavery, like the scorpion thus begirt, to sting and slay itself. New England sold her slaves to the South, (after it had become apparent that slavery was unprofitable in that bleak region) and having received and pocketed the price, had no idea of refunding any of it, in the way of compensation for manumitted freedmen. "The South must lose it all" was the maxim on which they proceeded and that was what the South understood to be the meaning of Mr. LINCOLN'S election in its ultimate analysis. It is true that Mr. LINCOLN'S election did not *proprio vigore* destroy the constitutional guarantee of protection, but the Southern people knew that this guarantee would never be heeded by any party whose leading men had applauded JOHN BROWN'S murderous raid into Virginia and who, on account of that very guarantee, had not hesitated to pronounce the Union under the Constitution "an agreement with Hell and a covenant with Death." For these reasons, among many others of equal validity they sought to exercise, what was to Virginia at least, the reserved right of secession. The result of that endeavor we have both seen and felt and must continue to see and feel for many long years yet to come.

These plain, irrefutable facts place the wickedness of those who gave occasion for the late war in a strong light but not in any stronger than its depth and extent entitle it to suffer for all time. They show what inexcusably bad Counsellors Passion and Prejudice are, even when they come wearing the soft garb of "a sentiment of freedom for a degraded and alien race." England pursued no such plan with respect to Jamaica, nor did France with respect to Hayti. Those nations paid for the slaves that were freed by their laws. The consequence was that they had no disastrous wars to eat up and destroy the substance of both peoples. But we suppose that some allowance must be made for the fact that England and France are "besotted monarchies," in which tyrannic sovereigns hold sway, to the virtual exclusion of "great moral ideas." It probably failed to occur to the Parliament of Great Britain that the slaves of Jamaica were "men and brethren" with certain "inalienable rights," and that to take them by force (whether positive or negative), from those who "bartered flesh and blood," was no robbery, but an act of christian charity and benevolence! That ethical subtlety was providentially reserved for the men of Massachusetts, who boasted their "higher law" in justification of a deed to which Great Britain, with all her kingly ideas and prerogatives, was *ashamed to stoop.*

Madison County in Line.

It is very evident that the true people of North Alabama are determined to do everything possible to aid in restoring to the people of this State the control of their own affairs. Scalawagism and carpet-bagism have brought about shame and corruption to an alarming extent and unless a new order of things is established we may expect the scenes so painfully enacted in South Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana to be repeated here. Another thing which we desire to impress upon the white people of North Alabama is this—that they stand between the taxpayers of the negro belt and confiscation. Here the whites, to the extent of over nineteenths, are unfaltering in their devotion to the cause of Conservatism and Democracy, but they are powerless so far as controlling their county matters because of the immense negro majority against them.—But our purpose was simply to call attention to the following extract from the able address of the Executive Committee of Madison County:

But, fellow-citizens, if we are true to ourselves it will be rebuked as surely as truth, in human affairs, eventually triumphs over error. Already they shrink self-condemned from public scrutiny. In spite of all the venal, corrupting appliances of government power and patronage, how many, or rather how few, respectable citizens in this section, are willing, to-day, to openly avow their affiliation with such a party.

What pride, indeed, or pleasure can honest men take in it—in the general character of its local leadership, or in personal or political association with its ignorant and irresponsible constituency? What worthy public sentiment can they create? What moral sense do they reflect? What scruple, what conscience, have they ever exhibited? What incentive can they offer to the generous aspiration of youth, and what reward can they confer upon the legitimate ambitions of manhood? Honor, fellow-citizens, personal or political can flow alone from the sources of honor. The radical party, as led and composed in this section may, indeed, confer offices of pecuniary profit by mere numerical majorities; but political preferment, to positions of true dignity and real distinction, can come alone from the accredited representatives of the virtue, intelligence and substance of our people.

Men of Madison county: The cause of honest, intelligent government, entrusted, in part, to your vindication, is always dearest to the good citizens of a free country; such a cause, involving, to a great extent, our very civilization, must ultimately vindicate itself. In that behalf, there can be no end but victory. It is now only a question of time. However much occasion there may have been, heretofore, for apathy and distrust, we now find the omens, everywhere, most favorable to us. The recent successes of the Democratic party, in conjunction with the Farmers' Grange movement, throughout the North and West, presage the downfall of Radicalism in the United States, and herald, we trust, the auspicious return of a healthier public sentiment. We now feel every confidence that earnest, active, persistent effort, on our part, will accomplish our most patriotic desires. There is no excuse for us now, if we tamely suffer the disgrace of defeat in Alabama. We have the moral and material means to redeem the State, and must and will do it. Success, under God, in such a cause, is never a chance or accidental result. If we fail, under present circumstances, if still we be underlings, the fault lies not in our stars, but in ourselves. Let us then enter freely and cordially into the contest, inspired to acquit ourselves like men. Let us come out of the shadows of temporary defeat into the sunshine of assured and permanent victory. Let every true Democrat and Conservative in Madison county resolve, in this election, to crown our ancient standards with triumphant laurels. As American citizens, in the better days of the country, let us never despair of the Republic. As Southern men, fallen, indeed, upon evil times, let us disencumber ourselves, as far as possible, from the doubts and differences of the irrevocable past, for the sake of the substantial interests of the present and the nobler aspirations of the future.

Very respectfully,
WM. M. LOWE,
W. W. GARTH,
SAM'L H. MOORE,
WM. H. HOLDING,
JAS. M. HUTCHENS,
Central Committee.

Legislative Regulation of Railroad Freights.

The suit of the Illinois railroad commissioners against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for violations of the railroad law of Illinois, has been removed from the State to the Federal Court on a writ of certiorari sued out by the company. The attorneys for the board will object to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court over the case, but, failing in this, they admit that the purpose of the law will be defeated. By this transfer the burden of proof will be thrown upon the commissioners, whereas by the law the company would be obliged to furnish proof that its rates were just and reasonable. This is by far the most important move yet made in this matter. It will bring to a direct issue all the points in dispute regarding the railroad law, and the public will soon know whether it is competent for the Legislature to regulate the rates of freight on railroads or not.

Bound Hand and Foot.

The Albany, New York, *Journal* admits that the Republican party has reconstructed South Carolina into the hands of thieves, Louisiana into the hands of usurpers, Arkansas into the hands of anarchists, and the whole South under the wretched domination of the densest ignorance. And having done all this in violation of every constitutional principle, that paper now pleads as a reason why the Republican party should not undo its infamous work, that the Democracy denied their power to perpetrate the wrong! It claims that the Republican party has not only turned the South over into the hands of Bedouins, but has bound it hand and foot so securely, that there is no escape from the terrible domination of the barbarous rascals! The Republican party claimed to be omnipotent, when it bound the intelligent and industrious tax-payers of the South to the car of the mercenaries; but now it pleads its impotence, when asked to let the bound go free! What an attitude for a great party to assume! Powerless to undo its own wretched work!

Our Northern Visitors.

At 9 o'clock this afternoon a large body of Editors from the State of New York will arrive in our City. They have visited the South with a view to learn something of our unbounded agricultural and mineral resources, and to judge for themselves, whether or not, our people have been correctly represented by slanderous newspapers and orators as contemners of law, and haters of the Government. The party is about equally divided in political sentiment, but if every one of them belonged to the Republican Party they would be cordially and courteously received. The people of Alabama do not desire to interfere with the political rights of any man. All they ask is that those living in their midst who so conduct themselves by disreputable associations and incendiary utterances as to be rendered unworthy of recognition, be made to seek their own congenial companionship. This rule would be much more remorselessly applied in the North than it is with us.

We feel sure that none of the excursionists will have cause to regret their visit. They will find a climate scarcely to be surpassed, a soil of inexhaustible fertility, iron and coal in quantities sufficient to supply the demands of the world, and a people who though still suffering from the losses entailed by a long and disastrous war, are liberal, just and tolerant of the rights and feelings of all men. We most cordially welcome them to the Capital of Alabama.

A Pill for the Money Kings.

The new Senate currency bill does not seem to meet with any more favor at the hands of the hard money journals of the North than the one which the President vetoed. The New York *Times* says of the bill: "It is a mere catch, without any value in effecting a serious reduction of the legal tender currency." The New York *Herald* says: "There could hardly be a more stupendous blunder than the attempt to legislate on currency without reference to the necessities of our foreign trade." The *Tribune* says: "The bill is a complicated monstrosity. The chief financial journal of Europe published the bill that President GRANT vetoed as a curiosity, but the present bill is as the common sparrow to the dodo." The Washington *Republican* says: "It may fairly be viewed as the advance step toward repudiation in the South and West." The New York *World* says: "This bill, if it runs the gauntlet of the House, will impinge, we trust, against another veto." The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The measure is clumsy, awkward and absurd."

Business Prospects.

The New York *Bulletin*, a paper which speaks for the trading community, says that complaints as to the unfavorable condition of business are as frequent and as loud in Europe as here. Throughout England unusual inactivity prevails in many of the leading industries. Reports before us say the great iron trade is duller now than it has been for years; and in the manufacturing districts the situation is not more cheerful. The cable brings us news that 50,000 men in the collieries are on a strike. As in Britain, so on the Continent. At the great Eastern Fair, at Leipzig, for example, there was a marked falling off in transactions. Throughout Germany and Austria the production has been greatly diminished. Even the most common, we might say necessary articles have been dispensed with for the time being. Stocks are rapidly diminishing in some commodities, and in others there is a marked falling off of consumption. Any revival of confidence, therefore, must impart a strong impetus to manufacturers and business of every kind. Even here, though people po not stint themselves so far as personal requirements are concerned as they do in Europe, the amount of compression to which enterprises of every kind have been subjected must, with an elastic community like ours, be followed by a rebound which will give full occupation to the various industries of the countries. We submit these considerations to many good people with whom cerulean views of things are chronic. If we are not doing as well as could be wished, it is some consolation to know that things might be much worse, and that, on the whole, we are much better off than people on the other side of the Atlantic.

What Grant Wants Congress to do.

A Washington telegram of the 16th to one of the New York papers says the President in conversation that day unequivocally condemned the currency bill recently passed by the Senate. He considered the bill as originally reported by the Finance Committee a measure of compromise, and though not such a measure as he would wish had been passed to provide for specie payment, yet he would accept it as a compromise with the South and West.—The amount of issue he looks upon as a step in the wrong direction, and the act a move on the part of the inflationists to claim by a new demand what he clearly refused to recognize in his last veto message. He now urges the leading men in the House to have the bill so amended as to make it consistent for him to sign it, in the event of the Senate concurring in the amendment.—The President also desires that Congress shall do something, if only to give effect to the redistribution act. Either this or the original Senate bill will receive his approval. Otherwise, his veto can be relied upon.

Brownlow's Gleam of Sense.

The following is the conclusion of Senator BROWNLOW's reply to the negro convention at Nashville, which, as he says, "insolently" denounced him as a traitor to the Republican parfor not supporting the Civil Rights bill. What BROWNLOW says of the course of the whites of Tennessee, in the event of the passage of the bill, may also be said of the resolution of the whites in the other Southern States:

Let them also remember that it is not a question as to whether we will have mixed schools, but whether we shall have any system of public instruction at all. For it is not in the power of forty Congresses to establish this mixed school system in Tennessee.

If the Civil Rights bill should pass without the mixed school feature being stricken out, the whole school fabric in Tennessee will at once fall to the ground, as it will deserve to do. Then the expenses of the education of their children, if they are educated at all, will be borne by themselves, and not by the white people, as they now are.

The Wheat Crop.

Information from various parts of the country furnishes evidence that the prospect of the wheat crop is unusually good. The four States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska now produce 90,000,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the entire crop.—The wheat product of the New England States is a little more than a peck to each inhabitant. The winter has been so remarkably mild in the South, with almost entire absence of injurious changes of temperature, that the returns from Virginia and Texas are nearly unanimous in ascribing either average vigor or luxuriant growth to the wheat area. In about one-fourth of the counties of the Ohio Valley an unpromising appearance is reported, while a majority represent, in various terms, a condition above an average. From Missouri and Kansas still fewer unfavorable returns have been received.

Reports are also favorable from Western New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. The Toronto *Globe* has had bad reports from many sections of the Dominion.

Alabama Coal.

We are indebted to Mr. C. L. LEBARON, of Pensacola, for the following interesting information. The coal it will be seen was used under disadvantages and still gives promise of being made very useful in the Navy:

U. S. S. POWHATAN, (2 RATE.)
KEY WEST, Fla., April 16, 1874.

Sir:—The following is the result of two days trial in the Steam Launch, of the Bituminous coal received at Pensacola from mines of Alabama:

Coal used in pounds	862.
Water " "	1996.
Water evaporated pr lbs of coal	962.

The coal burns freely, caking slightly and making no clinker and apparently but small per centage of ashes.

It was impossible to ascertain the amount of ashes, as the greater portion was discharged through the smoke pipe by the exhaust of the engine.

With a Boiler suited for burning Bituminous coal and natural draught, the result would be more favorable.

The experiment has been made in Smith's forge of this Ship and the coal found unfit for blacksmiths purposes.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. W. DUNGAN,
Chief Engineer U. S. N.

To Captain J. C. Baumount, Com.

U. S. S. POWHATAN,
Norfolk, Va., May 13th, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR:—I endorse herewith a report of Chief Engineer Dungan to me regarding the coal you placed on board this vessel at Pensacola Fla.

A further trial has been made with it, and the coal found excellent for steaming purposes. It's evaporative power is, in my opinion, superior to that of the coal in ordinary use for steaming, and only inferior to the Cumberland.

I am Sir, very truly yours,
J. C. BEAUMONT,
Capt. Com'dg U. S. S. Powhatan.

C. L. LEBARON, Pensacola, Florida.

Organized to Convict.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that the United States Commissioners succeeded last week, in getting a return for a jury that will be very apt to send the Grant parish prisoners to Albany. The *Picayune* says that in New Orleans where the whites out number the blacks about four to one, they procured a careful list of a hundred jurors; of these about seventy-five were negroes, and several of the others men whose complexions were uncertain. *Several United States officers are on the list, to lend strength and dignity to this panel.*"

A Sad Case of Insanity.

A Washington letter describes the painful scene which preceded the sending of Mr. Mellish, the New York member of Congress, to the insane asylum. The writer says:

He was driving about the city on Monday night, accompanied by his two little girls, and distributed money and cigars with a very lavish hand. Halting before the *Chronicle* office he made a harangue, which attracted quite a crowd of people, while his little daughters, weeping in the carriage, begged him to desist. Suddenly recollecting his children, he made a rush for the carriage, and was subsequently taken into custody at the request of his wife. It is said to-day that his case is not necessarily a hopeless one, but that it is the precursor of a violent attack of illness. At the time of his arrest he was so violent that it required the exertions of two or three policemen to overpower his struggles. There is much sympathy for him among his associates and others, and it is sincerely hoped that treatment in the asylum may result in his recovery.

A Capital Suggestion.

The *Herald* concludes an article on the President's proclamation recognizing BAXTER as the Governor of Arkansas, as follows:

"One thing remains to be done in this case, and it should be done as if government were a reality—not a game that anybody and everybody may play at in the State, and as if order and law and the sanctity of human life were more than mere names. Brooks and his abettors remain to be punished. Until a good example is made in the punishment of some of these bogus Southern Governors there will be no end to insurrection. One "Governor" well placed at the end of a halter between two stout upright posts would be a spectacle better calculated to give peace to the Southern States than any other human ingenuity could contrive. Our lenity in regard to political offences goes altogether too far. It gives absolute immunity to outrages that keep whole communities in a constant condition of turmoil and uncertainty. We sincerely hope that the murders done in the name of "Governor" Brooks will not be forgotten, and that some of the organizers of the insurrection may find out there is law in the State, and be the worse for it."

That motion will meet with a unanimous second from every decent man in the country. We regret, however, that the *Herald* did not make it sooner so that some other of these bogus executives might have had a chance to share the benefit of it. If Brooks takes a notion to vamose and can't be caught, we name Moses as the very man to illustrate the *Herald's* suggestion.—As they have already cornered him for plundering, two birds can be easily killed with one stone by placing him at the end of the halter. That would be the most gracious spectacle ever witnessed in South Carolina and worth a tramp to Columbia to see. If there is to be a hanging, Moses is our candidate.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Demoralization by Government Rations.

The planters in Arkansas above Napoleon report that the negroes who have been driven from their homes by the overflow refuse all offers of employment by those desiring to hire them, saying: "De Gover'ment's gwine to furnish us wid rashuns, and ez long's dat is de case we does not wish any work—no, sah—by golly! you bet!—*Kentucky Yeoman.*

Hays' bill will have the effect in West Alabama.

Fears are expressed that some of the most extensive champagne houses in France will fail this year, in consequence of the damage inflicted by the by the late storms on New Jersey apple trees.

Mere Mention.

ON the basis of the late elections in that State, Indiana may be set down as a moderate estimate as good for a Democratic majority of 15,000, and eight out of the nine Congressmen.

Now that the Arkansas affair is settled, the question arises, who will pay the bills made in Northern cities by BROOKS' agents for munitions of war. No doubt the *St. Louis Democrat* would like to know.

ROBERT TOOMBS explains that it is his habit when in foreign countries to visit the regant potentates and pay his respects. He claims to have explained to President GRANT this motive of his recent visit. Being still under the ban of Congress, TOOMBS will have his little joke about being a foreigner.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great amount of important business before Congress, it is thought the anxiety of members to get back home and look after the fall elections, with the advent of hot weather, may induce a rush of work looking to adjournment about a month hence.

THE India correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* intimates that there has been no famine in Bengal worthy of the name. There is a vast population of lepers, cripples and invalids, who live in a state of chronic starvation, there being no system of alms houses or hospitals. Yet the average of deaths from exposure and starvation is not greater in proportion to population, than on the streets of London.

THE price of a seat in Congress from Arkansas, according to one BRADLEY, who claims to have sold that commodity, is $1,500—five hundred down and the remainder in two very uncertain installments. This was the bargain BRADLEY swears he made with Hon. Mr. HYNES, who is now in the House of Representatives. He declares that he was elected, but agreed not to contest HYNES' seat in consideration of the sum mentioned.

In connection with the distribution of the Geneva award, indications begin to crop out that there is something like an "Alabama ring" behind the scenes. In other words, a set of speculators seem to have taken advantage of the needs of various claimants, from the loser of a ship to the poor individual sailors who lost their wages and toggery. Thus, a large proportion of the real claimants have been bought out cheap, and their claims are now in the hands of a ring, to be collected to the last cent.

In view of the recent run of disasters in mid-ocean, the New York *Herald* is elaborating a very simple plan of its own for the safety of all ocean travellers. The central idea is that all steamers should be compelled to sail in pairs, leaving port together and keeping company throughout the voyage, never getting beyond hail or signalling distance of each other. The number of steamers belonging to various lines, now traversing the watery plain, is so large that this sensible suggestion might be carried into effect with but little delay. It certainly should be adopted with regard to vessels that have been "lengthened."

IN 1871 when the present Ring came into power the total debt of the District of Columbia was about $3,200,000. What it is to-day, the Investigating Committee are puzzled to ascertain, after the most earnest efforts. The statements of Comptroller BAKER are evidently unworthy of credit. The Auditor, since the investigation begun stated the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Board of Public Works at $15,250,000. The books of the Register investigated last week, show that they now exceed 18,000,000. Either the Auditor's statement was grossly inaccurate; or some $3,000,000 have been issued within a few weeks. From all the indications the miles square of the District are saddled with as large a debt as the State of Tennessee.

Duties of Southern Men to Themselves, as Viewed by an Honest Northern Man.

Men of the South, will ye not arise, buckle on the armor of your independence, and from this moment resolve by your undivided and united action in the pending political contest, to throw off the yoke that binds you. Much of the oppression you have been so long subject to, is alone due to the spirit of apathy and indifference manifested on your part. Are ye men to stand idly by, in meek and humble submission to the gross indignities daily practiced upon you? Are ye men that ye will quietly pursue your daily avocations without thought of what is constantly taking place around you? Are ye men, and give no heed to the morrow, no thought for the future? Do ye know that ye live in a land especially blessed by the hand of God; that your lot is cast in a section of country like unto the garden of heaven shines upon, and will ye make no effort to destroy this viper that is so quietly, yet persistently, destroying your very vitals? I speak not alone to the men of Alabama, not alone to the men of Louisiana and Mississippi, but to the men of the South. The *entire* South, white men, men that can think; and who that reads cannot think, and just here lies your danger, for be assured every moment you bear in mind that ye are battling a foe that cannot think, much less read; a foe no more capable of resisting the flattering and specious promises offered them by those *few* tricksters in your midst, than they would be to realize the advantages or disadvantages of their fulfillment. Hence I urge you to arise in your might, awake to the dangers that encompass your pathway. Let every man become a host in himself. Let every man realize that danger threatens him. Let every man apprise his neighbor of this danger. Then sit down and think, yes think, and take counsel together as to the best means of averting this danger. Then act. Act in the "living present," not in the "dead past," attend your caucuses, attend your conventions and see to it yourselves; yea, every man of you, young and old, alike, that such men are chosen for office, as you can trust, such men as have at heart the interests of your own section, and the earnest heartfelt welfare of the people they are called upon to represent. Then go to the polls and elect them. Let no man remain away. If sick and unable to walk, get your friends to carry you. Rise in the "might of your strength," the "glory of your manhood," and let your next election show such an evidence of popular sentiment on the part of the people of the South as shall awaken the very nation to its centre, and destroy at once and forever this class of cattle so common amongst you now, who have not, nor never have had, any other object in view, than their own personal and political aggrandizement. In the meantime this new class of citizens, who have sprung up in your midst, when brought to realize that their only chance to attain positions of power and influence, lies in the road to knowledge to an understanding of the wants and demands of the country in which they live, will soon enough see, the advantages of the new field opened up to them. Then let them spring in the breach, put on the harness and join you in the good work. I would that my pen could trace my thoughts and bring home to your minds, as it has come home to mine—the conviction that you are alone responsible for the governments, you have to-day. Again I say, arise in your might—like Sampson of old—and let there be such an outpouring in November next, as that the result shall be but a mere foretaste of what the hereafter shall produce.

A friend of the South though a
NORTHERN MAN.

The Alabama Press Convention.

The annual session of the Alabama Press Association commenced at Birmingham on Tuesday last and probably adjourned yesterday. The attendance was quite large. Col. J. J. Jolly on behalf of the citizens of Birmingham delivered the following address of welcome:

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA:

The honor and privilege has been given me to welcome you to the city of Birmingham, and to extend to you the hospitalities of our citizens. The holding of two Conventions successively by your body in our city, is a compliment duly and highly appreciated by us all; and an honor rarely bestowed by so worthy, intelligent and distinguished a body, upon any city or people in the South. We appreciate it the more from the fact that our city is yet in its infancy; and whilst we hope we have not aspired to greater renown and importance than our vast mineral resources, our great advantage of climate and geographical location, and the enterprise and intelligence of our citizens entitle us to, yet we are justly proud of this manifestation of the fact that the people of the State of Alabama feel so much interest in our growth and prosperity, and that to-day there assembles in our midst a Convention of the most worthy and distinguished representatives of the people and the press. But a short time ago, railroads and steam-engines were unseen and unheard by the people of this section. Now we have two of the most important lines of road intersecting within the corporate limits of our city, and others of equal importance projected, and to be completed in the early future. It seems but a few months ago when the traveller could see nothing more than an old and abandoned field, where now stands this young, but rapidly growing city, numbering thousands of inhabitants.

It is true, gentlemen, in our youth we cannot offer to you the grand entertainments and banquets, and the munificent comforts which are within the reach of our older and more wealthy cities. But we do desire to present to your view the city and its surrounding country, in order that you may observe what, in so short a time, has been accomplished by energy enterprise and labor.

But for our present growth and prosperity, for the information given to the country of our unsurpassed iron ore and inexhaustible coal fields and for directing attention to the vast and yet unexplored wealth of this hitherto almost unknown region, we are indebted, more than to any and all other sources, to the Press and its representatives. Indeed in all the past, as in the present, and in all things, the Press has been the great power of the land. When the Temple of Liberty has been threatened by the storm clouds of faction, the representatives of the press have ever been the most faithful sentinels upon the watch tower, and always the first to sound the note of alarm. When in the recent past, the gates of Justice and Mercy were all shut up, and cruel War sported its "fiendish saturnalia" and raged "in the liberty of bloody hand," the representatives of the press have ever been the firmest friends, the safest counsellors, and the most faithful and heroic defenders of the people—the first to advise, the foremost to inspire courage and faith and hope and confidence, and the last to yield the contest.

When peace returns, they are the first to welcome it, with its many blessings, the first to point out the way to overcome the evils of the past, and the safest and best qualified to chalk out the course which leads to prosperity and to happiness.

Surely in all their manifold labors of life, the prosperity and happiness of the people have been their chief aim, their greatest aspiration.

That has been always the *laborum* by which they have been guided and inspired. It is to-day with them "the pillar of fire by night, and the cloud by day." The press addresses the people with wisdom and with eloquence.

"With an eloquence not like those rills from a height,
Which sparkle and foam and in vapor are o'er,
But a current that works out its way into light,
Through the filtering recesses of thought and of love."

And gentlemen, your efforts have not been in vain, but fruitful of great good. Notwithstanding the strife, the misfortunes, the trials, through which our long suffering people have passed, you have now the consolation of knowing that by your efforts for the most part "there is life in the old land yet," and that this beautiful country, once laid waste, has resumed its march in the line of prosperity and happiness. Your unpublished efforts have inspired us with the two grandest emotions of the human breast, hope and ambition, the "Castor and Pollux, twin sharers in immortality," which should be our household gods, to be cherished on the hearth stones of the present and future generations. "As the beautiful Scandinavian myth, three weird sisters preserve the Ash tree from perishing" so they must sustain and support us.

The past is ours for example, the present is ours for profit, and the future, let us hope, will be ours for reward!

Gentlemen, permit me again, in behalf of our people, to welcome you to our city, and with open hearts and hands, to extend to you our hospitalities.

That your visit to our city, and your deliberations here, may be pleasant and profitable to us, is our sincere wish.

Do the Grangers Want a Third Party?

From the Nashville Union and American.

Missouri, having been the northermost of the Border States, practically half slave and half free before the war, and lying full in the path of Western immigration—it affords a field into which nearly all the various elements of national politics enter, and the results of its experiments, and the tendencies developed thereby, have more than a local significance, for the West and South especially. It will be remembered that the Greeley campaign was merely a national culmination of what was then known as the Missouri movement. The Grangers, and other elements not then dreamed of, have since developed a hundred fold the strength of Liberal Republicanism, and in view of Missouri's experience, it is a matter of interest to know how that State stands to-day. All the indications point to a straight out fight—a rally to the Democratic banner, against the Radical party as being responsible for all the evils from which the country is suffering—monopolies of all kinds, misgovernment everywhere, centralism and wholesale corruption. Nowhere do we see any glimmerings of the new, third party, concerning which Senator Schurz talks, but neither plans nor predicts.

An editorial in this week's Rural World—published by Col. Norman J. Coleman, a prominent candidate for Governor, a staunch Democrat and the most influential Granger in that State—would seem to indicate the Missouri policy of the future. It is prefaced with this statement:

"Since the farmers' movement originated, we have freely mingled with them in all sections of the State, and have talked with them freely upon the political phase of the movement. In our public speeches we have taken the same ground we shall here express, and it has seemed to meet with the hearty approval of our auditors.—In giving our own views, then, we are but giving expression to the views of the masses of this State. They are the leaders now. They dictate public opinion."

We make the following extracts as possessing equal interest for Tennessean, while reflecting the public opinion of Missouri:

"There are some few persons who think that a third party is essential.—Such is not our view. It is hard to wean men from the political parties with which they have been united for years—perhaps a lifetime, with which they have had joy in its hours of victory, and sorrow in its hours of defeat. A third party movement in this State will meet with a signal failure in our judgment, if inaugurated. The same objects that such an organization would set out to accomplish can be accomplished much more certainly through our present party organizations. But it will be asked how can this be accomplished? We will answer:

The masses were never so thoroughly aroused as now. They are in earnest. They mean reform. They intend to exercise the power they possess under our republican form of government. They know they are the rulers, and are determined to rule. This feeling prevails, no matter to which party they belong. There are not in the great State of Missouri more than a dozen counties that the people will not control in contra-distinction to the wire-workers. Republican farmers will attend Republican conventions with sufficient numbers to nominate the men of their choice, and a third movement would have to please the masses, and could do no more, for their demand is for good men. Farmers belonging to the Democratic party will attend Democratic conventions, and see that the best men in their ranks are nominated. Could a third party do more than to put forward their best men? There is, then, no necessity for a third party. Why undertake the Herculean and uncertain task of disrupting two political parties to put into power a third party, when the masses of parties intend to do all that a new party possibly can do? We had better fight in ranks with which we are familiar. We now know our men. We know whom to trust, and whom to fear. But, if we get a conglomeration of both parties, or all parties, we may not so certainly know our men—for long observation has shown us that bad men, disappointed men, defeated aspirants, are the very first men to embark into a new party movement, with the hope to better their fortunes.

In this connection we may mention that T. R. Allen, State Grange Master of Missouri, has issued an address to the Patrons of Husbandry of that State on the much agitated question of politics in the Grange. While he loyally repeats the injunctions contained in the Declaration of Principles of the National Grange, he is quite emphatic in urging his friends not to ignore politics as individuals. In language very similar to that in which the *Union and American* has urged the duty of Tennesseans, he says to the farmers:

Don't you wait for politicians and the little ring-leaders to call you together to ratify their ready-made plans. Call your primary meetings yourselves, and see that politicians, office-seek

Advertiser and Mail.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1874.

Should Radical Heresies be Tolerated?

Occasionally we hear the remark, from some weak-kneed brother, that a spirit of intolerance should not be manifested towards Radical opinions and theories. This raises the question as to what opinions are tolerable and what are not—in discussing which we shall lay down, as postulates (1) that constitutional liberty, as understood and defined by the Fathers of the Republic and heretofore enjoyed by the people of the United States is an inestimable treasure, and (2) that Radicalism, as preached and practiced by the Radical Press and politicians of this age is subversive of that liberty. These things we do most firmly and conscientiously believe; and hence it follows that we must necessarily regard any false theory of government which, in its practical operations, would deprive us of the treasure of constitutional liberty, in much the same light that we would regard the moral principle actuating an attempt to deprive us of a material treasure, such as gold or silver, in defiance of law. Mere differences of opinion, on secular matters not affecting our liberty, are tolerable, no matter to what extent they may go; but an attack upon either popular liberty or revealed religion is of such vast importance that not even the person of the attacking party should be spared the shafts of ridicule and contempt. For these objects of human reverence men have, time and again, laid down their lives, a willing sacrifice; because they comprehend the sum of all earthly interests, without which nothing else is worth the having and with which nothing else is worthy of being compared. Of one who would rob us of any article of pecuniary value we necessarily entertain a low opinion. How, then, is it possible that we should think otherwise than ill of another whose avarice will not rest content with our material possessions, but reaches deeper into the heart and strives to pluck out the pearl of greatest price in all its earthly possessions? The mere fact that the theft is attempted under the *forms* of law is no palliation, but an aggravation rather; because it is an attempt to wrest the laws from the benevolent purposes in which they had origin and make them an engine of malevolence and ruin. It is an effort to substitute the laws of force for the laws of right and reason, and grow out of the same spirit which prompts the pirate, on the high seas, to board the craft which carries a crew inferior in *numbers* to his own and bind and plunder them at will. That "the majority can do no wrong" is as vicious in practice as it is false in theory—especially in a country like ours where the *kingly powers* and *prerogatives* of the people are limited and defined by a written compact or constitution. Annul this compact, either by formal process or habitual disregard of its spirit and intent, and we do *more* than pull down a Republic; we erect a monarchy—an *absolute* monarchy—in which all the vices and all the licentiousness of four millions of Kings find full representation without any of the virtues which might adorn the reign of one. The history of the last six years abounds with illustrations of Radical disregard of the spirit and intention of our written constitution. The leading spirits of the Radical party have boldly proclaimed the fact in the Halls of national legislation. Since 1868 scarce thirty days have elapsed in which that party failed to transgress the limits of power defined and conferred by that Magna Charta of American freedom. Every Southern State is an enduring monument of Radical contempt for the organic law. Not to mention the long list of other evidences which might be adduced to support the same proposition, we may content ourselves with that offered by SPENCER's admission to the Senate of the United States to show that time, and opportunities for reflection, have not taught the radical party any lesson of wisdom. It is still disposed to "act outside the Constitution" at even the slightest behest of partisan prejudice. In the case of SPENCER there was no such occasion to override the Constitution and laws as would have been presented had his presence in the Senate been necessary to secure that party a "working majority," or as there was, in our own State, when MILLER offered to rob GEN. MARTIN of his seat in the compromise Senate. We must, therefore, conclude that SPENCER in the one case and MILLER in the other, were admitted to the seats they respectively claimed simply and solely because the Radical party holds the will of the majority to be superior to the Constitution, whether that Constitution be the Constitution of a State or of the United States. But in this we are not left alone to conjecture. The report of the majority of the committee on SPENCER's case boldly affirms it, by setting up what they are pleased to term the *de jure right* of the Court House body, in opposition to the *de facto* right of the other, and by pronouncing in favor of the former. SPENCER was originally admitted to the seat he now holds on a more *prima facie* showing. The delegations from Barbour and Marengo were here admitted on the same. If SPENCER has any right to sit in the United States Senate and vote on the passage of laws and in the election of officers and confirmation of nominations, it is clear that the delegations from Barbour and Marengo had a like right to sit and vote pending any contest. The practice of the Senate, therefore, belies the theory on which SPENCER was declared elected by the Radical majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and establishes the correctness of our conclusion that constitutional restraints are not regarded by the Radical party. Now, we have already shown that, barring these restraints, the "heaviest political battalions" are absolute monarchs, and the converse of the proposition must necessarily hold that the minority are absolute serfs. Thus do we find ourselves robbed of our liberties—and by whom? By the party which tramples at will upon the constitution which was made for the *protection* of the rights and liberties of the minority. The majority needs no such protection, because it is supposed to be able to protect itself. The breaking down of the barriers of the constitution, therefore, leaves the powers of the majority practically without either limit or restraint, except *its own will*. This is, of course, unbridled despotism, with this feature to distinguish it from the despotisms of the Old World, viz: That whereas, in the the Old World, the malice of the despot may be limited by the inability of one mind to conceive new modes of torture, or the fears of provoking the vengeance of some CHARLOTTE CORDAY, in this it knows no bounds but the combined ingenuity of millions, and is restrained by no apprehension of personal harm. Hence arises our firm belief that those who uphold Radical theories of government are making direct attempts to rob us of our liberties and subject us to the despotism of a Mobocracy. If this belief, in view of all the facts of History, is well founded, and if the Radical newspapers and politicians of the age have given us cause to fear that they propose to rob us of one of the "more immediate jewels of our souls," we should be pleased to have some "moderate" man show us why, and wherefore, we should accord them or their opinions any greater degree of respectful treatment than it is our plain duty to extend a body of brigands who should seek to take from us, by sheer force of numbers, mere material matters or things on which we place less value? In the Northern States these views do not apply with the force that they do here, because the whole of this robbery has thus far been committed, on pure sectional grounds, by the Northern majorities upon the Southern minorities. But this fact only tends to intensify our disgust for those Southern men who side with aliens to their blood and race, in the perpetration of this great crime.—Without the blindness which passion creates, and prompted solely by the sordid dollars and cents counted down by men whose hands are yet red with the blood of their own children, they join the cry of the ravening pack and are the foremost to plunge their sharp muzzles in the throats of their hunted South. To the Northern man, wrongly taught and foully betrayed by trusted leaders, we can and do extend that sort of forgiveness which is due to ignorance and want of malicious intent; but for the Southern man, who knows better, and who sins in the face of both light and knowledge, we can find neither palliation nor excuse, and must, therefore, regard him as a creature whose capacities for mischief are limited only by his opportunities for its perpetration. Now, whether we should allow this conviction to tincture our writings and give tone to the social relations prevailing between Southern Radicals and Democrats, is the only question left for determination. If the men of whom we speak had been won over to Radicalism by mild words or mild manners on the part of those who run the Radical machine, there might be some force in the "policy argument." But as we know that they were not, and that when they went over they did so in the face of all the abusive and insulting epithets that could be thought of, and in defiance of all the cruel legislation that could be devised against the Southern people, it is idle to talk about reclaiming them on any other terms than those of direct bargain and sale. If we can afford to bid more, than the negroes, we shall get them—otherwise we had as well whistle psalms to a dead horse. In our short career we have seen newspapers that one week breathed forth the heaviest of denunciations of Radical rascality, face square about within the next seven days and from the self same pen bear to their astonished and betrayed readers whole columns of slip-shod English in adulation of that same "rascality!" In one of these cases U. S. GRANT had in the interim authorized the author to write P. M. after his name, and in this one case we see the great converting cause which has so demoralized our less deserving population. We cannot enter that field as competitive bidders because we are too poor; but we may keep others from entering the shambles by a fearless exposition of the turpitude of such a course, and a timely indication of the reward of contempt which should be the portion of all who would "owe their greatness to their country's ruin."

County Convention.

The Democratic Executive Committee of this County issues a call for a County Convention to be held in this city on the 27th of June. It is the bounden duty of every good citizen to interest himself in this highly important meeting. The welfare of Alabama depends upon a Conservative triumph in November next, for with a continuance of Radical rule there will be still further depreciation of property and still less inclination to invest capital in our State. Because we in the cotton belt are crushed beneath an immense black majority is no reason why any Democratic voter should fail to cast his ballot for the candidates of his party. Every vote tells in the State contest, and it is well enough to understand at the outset that our enemies are already working night and day and marshalling their ignorant battalions for the fray. It is, therefore, more than ever incumbent upon every man in Montgomery county, who wishes to see the administration in the hands of true representatives of the tax-paying and intelligent portion of the State, to lay aside indifference and go heartily to work. We hope to see Montgomery poll the largest vote for our ticket that has been cast since the war. It can be done if the proper spirit is shown.

New York Church Choirs—How They are Paid.

The *Herald* has been investigating this subject and gives some interesting facts and figures. Church organists receive salaries from $1,000 upwards, one organist receiving as high as $2,500. Soprani receive from $800 to $1,500 per annum—cases have been known in which they have been paid as high as $2,000. Tenors receive about $1,000 per annum; contralti from $700 a year upwards. A bass voice is well paid, some cases receiving as high as $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. These figures seem "fair" when it it considered, on the one hand, that a high order of musical ability and culture is required, and, on the other hand, that the positions require but one days' service during the week and not more than one night's average rehearsal.

Sometimes the organist is intrusted with the entire "appropriation" for the music of the church and makes all engagements and pays salaries. Sometimes the matter is in the hands of a committee, and the organist himself ranks merely as one of the musicians. In one case in this city an organist has undertaken to "job out" the music of several churches, taking the "appropriations" of them all, and out of it securing musicians by the wholesale. To this course the musicians themselves generally object.

An Easy Way of Paying off the Southern State Debts.

A novel petition was presented in the House of Representatives last week by Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dem.), of Tennessee. It is entitled "A remedy for the tax-payers in South Carolina and other reconstructed Stats," and contemplates in substance, the assumption by the general government of the State debts of all the Southern States. It does not, however, include the Confederate debt, but simply the debts that have been contracted since the reconstruction of those States, which it is said amount to $200,000,000. The petitioner, whose name is WATSON, and who is said to be a reputable citizen of Tennessee, makes an argument to show that it will be impossible for the Southern States to carry on internal improvements or to sustain their common school systems, and pay the taxes now levied for the payment of interest on the State indebtedness. In order to provide money for carrying out his scheme Mr. Watson proposes an addition to the currency of $400,000,000, to be devoted to the purchase of the bonded indebtedness of the Southern States. The interest on these bonds would be five per cent., and this interest would be paid over not to the government of the United States, but to the States, for the education of their children.

The South of the Future.

The Wilmington *Post* sets the subject of manufacturing in the South before its readers in this way:

"The South, to grow great and prosperous, must get clear of the agricultural pressure on its brains. Our water courses are needed for power; the aid of steam is invoked; abundance of fuel is at our doors; we have cotton growing all about us, shall we look on forever, and see it pass by on its way to Michigan and Maine, to be made into cloth and brought back again to be consumed by the cotton planter? It seems as if it had been our fate long enough. We ask our people to examine well this important interest. All the mills heretofore established in the South have paid large dividends. Why not multiply them?"

Address of Mr. A. L. Pease.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the eloquent speech of Mr. A. S. PEASE, of the Saratoga Springs *Daily Sun*, in response to the addresses of welcome by Mayor FABER and the Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, at the Theatre, on Friday evening last:

Mr. Mayor and citizens of Montgomery:

In being called upon, without any previous notice, to respond to the eloquent, courteous and hearty address of welcome so graciously just made by yourself and the Hon. Mr. Clopton, you must be aware that I am taken at great disadvantage. Besides, speaking for myself and all my associates in this Editorial Excursion, we are travel-worn and weary, and still feel ourselves gorged with the limitless hospitality of your neighboring city, Selma. But it were still more difficult to keep silence and not respond to a welcome so honest and hearty, and which so challenges all the better emotions and patriotic sentiments of the perhaps colder but none the less frank and generous hearts of these my associates, who, although from the remote North, are to be the guests of their magnanimous brethren of the South.

We are here as guests of the Editorial Association of your State. All the members of our Excursion party are active members of that profession which you have been pleased to compliment so highly, and we feel that before God we are clothed with the imposition of duties which can only be well and properly discharged in the spirit of love to all sections of our great country—to all classes and conditions of our fellow-citizens—and of devotion to the best, the highest and purest interests of mankind. You, sir, have complimented our profession by speaking of it as the "Fourth Estate," and I trust that we all, having full appreciation of its dignity, power and responsibility, will ever labor to keep pure this source from which flows so many influences for good or evil. I trust you will not esteem it vanity on our part if we go even farther than you have in conscious conception of the dignity and power of the Press. The Statesman legislates for the protection and government of the people. The Philanthropist studies how to ameliorate the condition of the wretched. The Clergy preach the blessed Gospel which gladdens the eye of faith by the glimpses it gets of the Heaven beyond the grave. But the Press does or should do more than all these.—With a catholic purpose, and a pure and unbiased and unselfish intelligence it touches all grades of human society, and while it is the Hercules which hurls tyrants from their thrones, and slays the demons of corruption and the dragons of superstition and oppression, it is also the lever which reaches down, down beneath all the most lowly and despondent peoples and lifts them into the sunshine of opportunity and makes it possible that they shall become wise and useful and good.

The triumphs of war are achieved by shot and shell and the bullet and bayonet, and the attendants of such victories are the destruction of life and property, and the demoralization of all the established safeguards of society. But the triumphs of the Pen and the Press are the bloodless victories of peace, and give a higher and more dignified attitude to the individual life and to human society. I think I have thus only expressed the honest real sentiments of all here to-day who are my contemporaries in the fourth estate, and I think I speak for the uncorrupted Press of the whole country when I say

Our purpose is to wield the Pen and Press
In aid of Right and every Wrong redress.
Our glory is a people wise and free,
Our motto, Faith—in God, in Man, and Liberty.

Our friends of the city of Montgomery and of the State of Alabama, you are not strangers to us. Your name and your fame have been as familiar as house-hold words to us of the great State of New York, and I think I express the sentiments of all the members of this Editorial Excursion party when I say that we have often and always in our thought honored you for your patriotism, and admired you for the valor with which you defended your social customs and your political institutions. Kinderch, in his parallels, makes record of one who, in his native State, was rich and indolent, powerful but not wise. Wealth was prized only as opportunity for luxurious living. Power was but the instrument employed for further aggrandizement. Fame was the feather which flaunted before the opening eyes of the ever-advancing common people. Wealth wrought haughtiness, which is ever offensive. Indolence wrought enervation of both body and mind. Reverses came; reverses of half generalship in war, and as the result of bad counsel in statesmanship, and as the then custom was the fallen Statesman and General was ostracised, banished, and his fortune confiscated. Years passed away—years of loneliness in a strange land—years of self-denial, of rigorous discipline of domestic life; but disaster fashioned itself into the similitude of deep and broad and firm and enduring foundations, upon which was reared a superstructure of crystalized character and the genuine worth and beauty which come of the active exercise of all the functions of a noble and self-sacrificing manhood. Having attained to this nobler elevation of personal influence and moral power, he made a proper feast to which only his children were invited, and speaking now to their enlightened appreciation he only and simply said; *"My children, we should have been ruined if we had not been ruined."* Pardon me, my generous friends, for quoting to you this ever true legend of classic literature and join with me in stimulating the hope that the time is not far distant when the patriarchs of Alabama and of the whole South shall from the more beautiful halls of their better social, industrious, political and commercial condition be also able to say in all thankfulness and truthfulness and sincerity to their energized and ennobled posterity—*"My children, we should have been ruined if we had not been ruined?* To the accomplishment of such an end we pledge you as far as we may all the encouragement that it is possible with pen and press to give, and we stand here now—citizens of New York, fellow-citizens with you of one common country, expressing by this act what we believe to be the unanimous sentiment of the North—to clasp hands in everlasting friendship with our chivalric, hospitable and magnanimous brethren of the South.

I said we were travel-worn and weary, and so we are, for our journey *from* New York through Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee and until we have reached this spot, although it has been one of great and even growing pleasure, has yet severely taxed our powers of endurance, and I again confess to you that we are jaded and weary, but thank God we are with you, and we joyfully appropriate the legend adopted as the motto of the great seal of your State—"Alabama!" *"Here we rest."*

Our visit to the South at this time and in such numbers is in response to the invitation extended to the Editorial Association of New York a year ago, when they were in session in the city of Poughkeepsie, by the Editorial Association of Alabama, through its worthy representative Mr. M. M. Cooke, of the ADVERTISER. He urged us to come and test the hospitalities of the Sunny South, and to be surprised at the vast treasures of mineral wealth which formed the very mountains of Northern and Middle Alabama. His tale was wonderful. We thought it too wonderful to be true; but we accepted the invitation so generously tendered. We knew the hospitality of the people of the South, and especially of Alabama, was no myth, for the fame of it was as broad as our common country, and comprehended all the peoples of the world in its kindly tenders of confiding and encouraging welcome. And so we came. Our journey hither has been a succession of ovations, of generous welcome and kindly greetings. The farseeing, practical, large-hearted Mayor Powell, of the enterprising city of Birmingham, did not even wait for us to set foot in the young and vigorous municipality which owes so much to his wisdom and his wealth. He saw us coming afar off, and came even to Louisville, Kentucky, with open arms to give us welcome and to escort us to the mansions of the "Magic City," where we found as great a feast had been made as though we were prodigals returning from the husks of waywardness to the halls of rejoicing. During our brief stay there, and also in other portions of your State, we were permitted to visit and examine for ourselves the vast stores of mineral wealth which God in His good providence seems to have hidden away in the hills of Alabama in conservation against the time of human, social and commercial need. We can testify that your mountains of iron are in thickness, richness and extent too wonderful for any to conceive of, or to believe the story of, and the deposits of coal, ever in convenient juxtaposition, are sufficiently inexhaustible to warm the firesides and cheer the homes and contribute to the domestic friendship of all the people of the world forever. Why, sir, it is overwhelmingly wonderful, and must be a present and lasting future source and means of that better wealth which comes of the energy and industry which while it wins its own rewards contributes at the same time to the comfort and the advancement of all others. In other sections of the world where deposits of iron or coal abound they are so far removed from each other as to amount to the hindrance of a real commercial embarrassment. But here in the most remarkable contiguity you have the coal that kindles the fires that refine the ore that make the steel that shall track the intersecting highways that shall carry the commerce and the interchanging friendly populations of the world.

Your mineral wealth, citizens of Alabama, is alone a broad and firm basis upon which to rear the superstructure of ever-increasing prosperity and enduring greatness. Not only have we witnessed these, but we have also beheld your glory. At Tuscaloosa, while we looked with pity into the blank faces of the insane—many of them made so through the iconoclastic misfortunes of unholy and unnecessary and ensanguined civil strife—we could not restrain emotions of admiration of a people who from their depleted fortunes could yet contribute so generously for such patient and friendly care of the unfortunate. There, too, in that literary center of Alabama, Tuskaloosa—the Athens of the South—we inspected the broad halls of your spacious University; and there, too, we tasted the flavor of your female college and other seminaries of learning, and tested and proved the intelligence and culture of your people. Education, charity, pertinacious patience, intelligence, industry, energy, and a profound patriotic love of home and love for all men—these shall lead your State into an era of prosperity and true manhood and noble citizenship, which will speedily overshadow all former brightest glory of the past. Even now we are vain of your greatness, and we cannot forbear to exclaim of your great State: This is not *your* Alabama only and exclusively, but our Alabama, too, by right of equal citizenship in a great common country, speaking one language, cherishing one hope, living in harmony and good will under one Constitution, and carrying in the flag that floats protectively over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Yes,

From South, East or West, or North though we be,
We are all proud of and glory in thee—ALABAMA!

Time was, Mr. Mayor, when great men cropped out from the masses of the people, and, either by popular consent or ambitious assumption, swayed the scepter of party or political tyranny over whole States and sections. Lewis Cass stood for Michigan, Tom Benton for Missouri, Henry Clay for Kentucky, John C. Calhoun for South Carolina and the whole South, Wm. H. Seward for New York and the whole North, Stephen A. Douglass for Illinois and the whole West, and Daniel Webster for Massachusetts and the whole country as the great expounder of the Constitution.—But these times, thank God, and thank God more yet that the exigencies which made them necessary have passed away, and now or at least soon hereafter the people—the great intelligent masses of the people—will each and all in their respective constituencies be compeers with those whom they shall choose to represent them in the Halls of—God speed the day—uncorrupted and incorruptible legislation.

All these statements and all national achievements, Mr. Mayor, have their conditions. And so we may say that the condition of financial success is commercial integrity; that the condition of national greatness is political union, and the condition of a purest and wise government is sectional forbearance. Assuming these premises to be true, I make no doubt that all of you, people of Alabama, like myself and those my associates from New York and other States, are anxiously looking forward to the time when the wisest best men, the purest and most incorruptible statesmen of each and every State shall, in their Halls of Legislation and in the magnificent capitol of our loved common country pledge themselves, respectively and as a whole, to commercial integrity, to social elevation, to political equality and to sectional forbearance, so long as may love Amnesty.

Mr. Mayor, I fear that I have already too long occupied your time and that of your fellow citizens with these impromptu and desultory remarks. Permit me again sir, in my own behalf and on behalf of my associates to thank you and the people of your beautiful city for the abounding welcome which has been extended us. Your greeting, sir, cannot be so hearty but that it shall awaken in us a resolution to deserve and emulate it. Our stay among you will necessarily be brief—until Monday morning only—but when we leave you and shall have returned safely to our homes and vocations we shall ever cherish in greenest remembrance the pleasant visit we made to Alabama and to Montgomery, and the kindly words and the cordial, hearty, hospitable welcome with which you and your fellow citizens gave greeting. We feel that our great ocean-bounded country is not so large but that whether we be East, West, or North, we can never reach out our hands towards the South but that we shall feel them glow again with the pressure of the warm clasp of friendship given us by the generous and honorable men and beautiful women of the great State of Alabama.

Col. J. R. Powell's Address of Welcome.

On Wednesday the members of the New York Press Association were formally received by the city of Birmingham and the Alabama Press Association. Hon. James R. Powell, as Mayor of Birmingham, welcomed the New York guests to the "Magic City" and introduced the excursionists to Col. S. J. Saffold, President of the Alabama Press Convention who extended the welcome in behalf of the Alabama Press. At the earnest request of the New York Press, Col. Powell has been induced to write out for publication the substance of his remarks made upon the occasion.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is made my agreeable duty to announce to you the arrival in our midst of your distinguished guests from the Empire State of the Union. That State, Sir, which has a population of 4,500,000 is well entitled to be called the Empire State. You well remember Sir that at your last annual Convention 12 months ago, in this Hall, among other wise and proper proceedings had, you passed a resolution unanimously inviting the Press Association of New York to be with you on this occasion, and here I will not refer to the distinguished compliment paid the two and a half year old Mineral City of Alabama, in being made the Theatre of two consecutive annual Conventions of such an intelligent body as the Press Association of Alabama, except to acknowledge the distinguished honor in the name of Birmingham with the profoundest gratitude.

Your alleged reason for this unusual preferment was the high character and determined will of a people who gathered together, of the best material, from all quarters, and before the bisection of the two great Rail Roads of the State in the heart of the mineral region, understanding and appreciating the situation, built a city in 3 months and 20 days within which time the Legislature of the State gave a charter and the city of Birmingham was the result. Now Sir, I see a great wisdom united with this deserved compliment to our people. It presents itself now before us. You expected on this occasion the power and talent of New York and you desired that they should witness what you had seen twelve months ago, the highest natural mineral development on earth. Mr. President, your distinguished guests have traveled a great distance from their respective homes in the State of New York to accept your invitation. That journey, however, as I can testify in some degree, has been greatly relieved of the tedium and toil incident to ordinary Rail Road excursions of that great length. It was my pride and pleasure, as the Honored Representative of our little city to meet your guests on the way—at the city of Louisville, Ky., there I met the most agreeable party of ladies and gentlemen, New York Editors and their wives, that it has ever been my pleasure to meet as strangers. After passing an agreeable time at Louisville, the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and receiving for two days the unbounded hospitalities of Nashville, we met at Decatur, Culman and Blount Springs, Ala., the welcome greetings of our State, with sumptuous entertainments at each place. On the other end of their route from Salamanca, New York, their place of rendezvous, to Louisville, via Cincinnati, they received the hospitalities of Ohio. They had a good time. The pleasures which I enjoyed, being largely increased by the society of lovely and agreeable women who adorned the party will ever be a green spot in my memory.

Suffice it to say, Sir, that the pathway of your guest, from their respective homes, in the State of New York, to our beautiful City, has been literally strewn with roses, and ever and anon when they have been arrested on the route, the willing captives of hospitalities, instead of the toil and fatigue of a long journey, they have met with nothing but ovations and pleasures. It is in this condition of enjoyment of hospitalities on the way they have now arrived and are your guests—and in the name of Birmingham, Sir, your Convention and the guests of your Convention are thrice welcome to the hospitalities of the magic city.

Mr. President, before you shall have taken your guests hence to other portions of the State to mingle with our people and become better acquainted, with your permission, and with your assistance, we propose to show them our inexhaustible mineral wealth inviting development in the language of nature not to be misunderstood, when we leave this hall, as our friends cannot be indicted to remain in this locality longer than three or four days, within which limited time we cannot hope to show them the tenth part of our surrounding mineral wealth we propose to take, them to the office of the Elyton Land Compady, and show them our cabinet of minerals, embracing the following catalogue of specimens, handed me by my secretary, viz:

IRON ORES.—Red Hematite, Brown Hematite, Crystallized Brown Hematite, Sparry, Black Band, Fossiliferous Red Hematite, Fibrous Brown Hematite, Magnetic, Specular, Clay Ironstone.

COAL.—Bituminous, Semi-Anthracite, Cannel.

MARBLE.—Grey, White, Variegated.

LIMESTONE.—Blue, Fluxing.

SANDSTONE.—buil[illegible]s, of various kinds.—Granular (for making glass)! Granular (for making furnaces), Flagging, Fireclay, Kaolin, Roofing Slate, Soapstone, Mica, Gold Quartz, Galena Sulphate of Baryta, Tripoli, Lithographic Stone.

But we propose to take them to the top of yonder mountain which overlooks our city, and show them the inexhaustible bed of ore 100 miles long, half a mile wide, and 300 feet high, above the rich valleys below. We wish to show them from that high eminence where bounteous nature points us to the fuel she has prepared for the reduction of these ores into metal embraced in the great Warrior coal fields on the north, the Coosa coal fields on the south, and the Cahaba coal fields on the west, all closely hugging this unparalleled deposit of all the family of ores known to metallurgy. Then occupying the same standpoint, we wish to point them to the inexhaustible beds of fluxing material, lime-stock rock, which underlies the entire surface of the beautiful valleys which lie in all their rich and inviting scenery below us, and which here and there protrudes above ground in great bulk at different points, and when, from the same point, we show them our inexhaustible quarries of Sandstone for building furnaces, which are now made tributary to the building of all the furnaces in 100 miles of this locality, then we shall have demonstrated that here in Alabama, where alone can be found in close proximity, and exhaustless abundance all the elements used in making iron, that this valuable metal of such increasing usefulness can be made cheaper, and therefore more profitably, than anywhere else on the globe. And to exhaust any one of the constituent elements of iron in this region, to-wit: the ore, the coal and the limestone, including the sandstone for building furnaces, is practically impossible. When we shall have shown your guests the attractions of the mineral region of Alabama, and that iron can be made here, by reducing the ore with stone coal or coke, at a cost of $12 per ton—$18 per ton cheaper than it can be made in the great manufacturing marts of Pennsylvania and the West, where ironmen have made their principalities in the manufacture of this metal at former prices, and when we shall have satisfied them that we will soon be able to send the products of our furnaces to Pittsburg, Penn., and the other important iron markets of the East and West, and sell our iron there at a good profit and for less money than it will cost them to manufacture the same article; then, sir, I hope you will take your distinguished guests, who by this time may become weary of looking at dry minerals, to other portions of the State, that they may become well acquainted with more of our people, and when they shall have visited Tuskaloosa, Selma and Montgomery, and other cities of the State and accepted their hospitalities and cultivated the acquaintance of our people as generally as their limited time will allow I hope you will take them to the rich cane brake and prairie—the cotton belt of South Alabama, there point to them the half tilled fields which under well regulated labor give such comfort and happiness to our people and reflect such great commercial advantages to the North and enable the South to pay her proper proportion according to estimated values, of the National expenses and the National debt; point them to our uneducated voters and sable law-makers every one of whom expect to go Congress. Show them the ignorant dupes who are beguiled from the councils of their old masters and best friends, by carpet-baggers from the North, and scalawags of the South, whom they would not permit to cross the thresholds of their northern homes. Thus they will be enabled to see something of the troubles of the South, which affect so much their material prosperity, and which appeals so directly to the noblest impulses of that humanity which is alone able to extend relief. Now Mr. President, allow me to introduce the presiding officer of the New York Editorial excursionists, Mr. H. N. Beach, of Brockport, New York.

Fish Culture.

An interesting article on fish culture, from the Jacksonville *Republican*, we take pleasure in reproducing:

Last season, one of the editors of this paper excavated a hole in the ground on his premises, some 20 feet wide by 30 feet long and from 2½ to 4 feet deep, bricked and cemented it and turned in the water upon it from the iron pipes, which convey water upon it from the mountains over our town. This was designd for a fish pond, more ornamental than useful. Of course, the experiment was viewed in different lights by different people. Some said the water would become impregnated with the cement and kill the fish. Others said that the cement would do no harm, but that the iron in the water, gathered from the iron pipes, would kill the fish. Others yet said that the fish put in the pond would live, but not increase. The experiment yet had to be tried, to see who was right. Fish from the streams near town (mostly trout) were caught with seines and about 300 put in. For a long time, they were shy, but finally grew with astonishing rapidity. Some days ago, thousands upon thousands of young fish appeared upon the top of the water and are doing "as well as could be expected." Thus is demonstrated the fact, that fish can be raised in flower yards of our town, at comparatively no expense, adding beauty and interest to the same. That ornamental ponds supplied from the water works can be made very useful withal is now beyond question. In a season or two more, he can be able to divide with his neighbors.

DIED—on Wednesday morning at his home in Cussets, Ala., Mr. Thomas L. Penn, Sr. aged sixty-five years. The deceased was for a long time a member of the Alabama Legislature. and was regarded as a most worthy and estimable citizen in every respect. The funeral services were held at Cussets, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. —*Opelika Times.*

GRANT-SATORIS.

Glowing Account of the Brilliant Marriage.

How Everybody Dressed and how They Looked.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The absorbing event of to-day is the marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Satoris, which took place this morning at eleven o'clock in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. During the morning and up to the hour the guests took their departure, the avenues leading to the Mansion were closed to all persons excepting those invited to the wedding, and there were policemen on the grounds to prevent intrusion by outside parties, many of whom had gathered at the outer gates to see the guests ride into the enclosure. Door tenders had received strict orders to admit no one without an invitation. The East Room, the

Scene of the Wedding,

was tastefully and elaborately decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. On the east side was a platform raised about a foot from the floor, and covered with a portion of the carpet several years ago presented to the Government by the Sultan of Turkey. The platform was arched with evergreens and flowers, and from its centre hung a marriage bell of large proportions, composed of choicest white flowers. Splendid new chandeliers were lighted and handsomely decorated. Never before has the East Room presented so brilliant a display of floral adornments as on the present occasion. Punctual to the hour the invited guets entered, and arranged themselves in full view of the platform.

The Toilets

of the ladies were of the richest descriptions and a profusion of point lace, variously worn. The scene was unusually brilliant, the large display of flowers, with their fragrance, adding to the charm of the interesting occasion. The bridal party, passing through the Blue-room, entered the East-room. Their presence immediately hushed the company into silence. The approach was announced by music from the marine band. First came Mr. Satoris and Colonel Frederic D. Grant, the only groomsman, the next being bridesmaids, two by two, President and Mrs. Grant by their right of equal citizenship in a great common country, speaking one language, cherishing one hope, living in harmony and good will under one Constitution, but carrying in the flag that floats protectively over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Yes,

The Bride

wore a white satin dress, elaborately trimmed with point lace, tulle veil, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms. The dress of the

Groom

was in the latest style, with the conventional white cravat. The bridesmaids were the Misses Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman and Frelinghuysen. They were dressed in white cara with silk, cover ed with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings cut up with flowers. Their sashes were of the same as their dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses, and the other four by blue blossoms. All things being in waiting, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the

Ceremony,

with the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one preserved a manly attitude and listened attentively to every word, while closely watching the manner and countenances of the bridal pair. The ceremony over, the minister was first to kiss the bride. She immediately turned to her father who embraced of a purest and kissed her. Then her mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also the brothers of the bride, and numerous relatives and female friends. The new made husband enjoyed his share of the hand shaking and orally expressed congratulations.

The band played the wedding march at the conclusion of the ceremony.—Not less than 200 persons were present, including Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet. Senators Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling and Logan, Vice-President Wilson, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Commodore Ammen, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexell, Judge Pierrepont, Chester Arthur, Porter and Babcock, and Sir Edward and Lady Thornton. Officers of the army and navy appeared in uniform. The personal guests were accompanied by ladies of their respective families. After congratulations were over the company, to the sound of music, proceeded to the library in the beautiful rear of the mansion, where a series of tables displayed the respect presents to the bride, the names of donors being attached to all articles.

Next the company partook of a

Wedding Breakfast.

An elegantly prepared bill of fare was printed on white satin, and stated that breakfast was from the President and Mrs. Grant, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Satoris. All the bridesmaids were presented with handsome bouquets. Little boxes lined with white silk, containing a wedding cake, were brought away by the guests. At 1:40 this P. M. bride and groom left Washington in a special train for New York. The Pullman palace car was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and American and British flags. They were accompanied by Governor Porter and Messrs. Drexel, Childs and their families. Friday, the President and Mrs. Grant will go to New York to receive back their daughter on her embarkation for England. The Metropolitan church bells were rung this P. M., in honor of the marriage, and several appropriate pieces played.

THE MILLS OF THE GODS.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The election, by the Connecticut Legislature, of this distinguished, uncompromising Democrat, is a most impressive sign of the times. It is the fruition of a great and thorough political change, and proof, if any were needed, of the subsidence of the shilly-shally apologetic sort of policy by which, in the past, good men and true have been postponed and disparaged only because they are good and true. Democracy is, we trust, fast and completely recovering from its prudery. To have, not a sanctimonious Radical like Buckingham, or an "uncertainty" like Ferry, or a military blusterer like Hawley, but an out-and-out Democrat, as Senator for six years—this is something to be proud of, something like a practical though tardy reversal of that judgment which timidity, playing into the hands of fanaticism, once passed on those who, in the day of inflamed intolerance, dared in the North to battle for the right. Of such was William W. Eaton. He has survived to win his just trophy. His election must make the flowers brighten and the grass grow greener on the still fresh graves of Toucey and Thomas H. Seymour—those Democratic Governors of Connecticut whose pictures for a time were turned to the wall as unworthy to look upon a loyal, war-mongering constituency. Now, yielding to a wave of popular sentiment, Buckingham passes away and Eaton reigns in his place. The very individual contrast is significant. Senator Buckingham is typical. He is Puritan all over—a gold spectacled, dapper Puritan, faithful to the Saybrook platform and the New York Custom House; a decorous, obsequious whipper-in for the powers that be. Governor Buckingham's conceded conduct as a member of the Senatorial Committee, sent to investigate the Leet and Stocking frauds at New York can never, in a judgment of his public character, be forgotten.

To all this the new Senator is in proud contrast, and the gallant Democratic band, who now in Congress confront corruption and political heresy of all sorts, will find an auxiliary trained by the uses of such adversity as has been visited for years on Connecticut Democracy, who will never fail. We note that in certain quarters, not wholly unfriendly, Mr. Eaton's extreme views, meaning those he held during the war when it involved danger, and holds now when it involves none, are mildly referred to as being an impediment to his career—as in a measure disqualifying him to stand by the side of Bayard, and Saulsbury, and Thurman, and Gordon, and our own Senators. We reject the disparagement. If Mr. Eaton held to the faith, that, but for New England's unreasoning fanaticism, constitutional conciliation could have been consummated, and a mad war of coercion with all its miseries avoided, so did and so do we. If Mr. Eaton denounced as wicked and unnecessary the outrages on personal liberty and every historical right of the citizen committed by the Lincoln despotism, so did we. If Mr. Eaton is of opinion with that great jurist whom, as each day rolls by and each contrast is revealed, we learn more to venerate, that the great writ of liberty cannot be suspended at the will of the Executive so did we. If, when Forts Warren, McHenry, Delaware and Lafayette were filled with political prisoners culled from the highest ranks of our own social organization, Mr. Eaton denounced the outrage and uttered his sympathy for the victims, all the more honor to him. It is to us a pleasure to find even at this day the sentiments he then expressed endorsed by the people of his State. It is a good sign and a glorious for the future of Democracy. Maryland extends her hand of welcome to Connecticut. Such hands have not been clasped for a great while.

The following named gentlemen, members of the Editors and Publishers Association of the State of New York, arrived in the city by the Western road at 6 o'clock Friday afternoon:

H. N. Beach and wife, Republic, Brockport.
B. G. Berry and wife, Telegraph, Norwich.
J. N. Bailey, Independent, Auburn.
C. E. Benton and wife, Advertiser, Fredonia.
W. W. Blakely, Herald, Springville.
J. S. Buckley and wife, Democrat, Ballston

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, May 26, 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 o a. S ved 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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News Letters solicited.

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

The Civil Rights Bill.

The Senate of the United States has passed SUMNER'S Civil Rights Bill by a large majority. Our dispatches inform us that the House will also pass it, if it is not defeated by parliamentary tactics. The chapter of accidents is, therefore, the only thing to which we can look with any hope for escape from this great infliction.

We believe that this bill is pressed by the majority in Congress for two evil purposes, (1) to widen the gulf of separation between North and South, rekindle dying animosities, and renew those sectional antagonisms in which that party, from its birth until this hour, has lived, moved and had its being, and (2) to afflict the Southern people with an odious law which it is hoped they will violate, to Republican advantage. At any rate these results may follow its enactment, and if those who are pushing it in Congress are so blind as not to see it, they have no business in the Council halls of the nation. To speak plainly and to the point, if they foresee these results and defy them, they are traitors to the peace of the nation; if they do not foresee them they are either fanatics or fools, and they may take their choice of the two appellations.

But these are not the only results calculated to flow out of this ill-timed and exceedingly unwise measure. It will effectually kill off every public school in the South, outside of the three States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. The white people will not consent to be taxed to support a system in which their own children can have neither part nor lot, except upon terms of social equality with the negro. Call it prejudice or any other name you will, the sentiment of the white race revolts instinctively from social equality in all its forms, nor will it down at the bidding of any body of self-constituted law givers on the face of the earth. We say "self-constituted" because this is a matter with which they have no proper concern, and in which no part of the constitution authorizes them to interfere. To pass this bill will be a palpable usurpation, uncalled for by any consideration of policy or statesmanship. It will sound a halt all along the line of African education in the South, and doom that race to a future of unrelieved ignorance and degradation in almost every Southern State. It will close all our hotels, theatres, churches and other places of public resort. True, it will also unite the white race as one man against Radicalism in the South, and enable us to redeem Alabama from misrule and corruption. But even this great blessing will be more than neutralized by the terrible evils which we can already behold following in its train. We shall have much more to say of this subject hereafter.

Raising a Revenue.

On Monday of last week the House of Representatives passed a resolution which is, according to the correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, anything but pleasant reading to the rich men of the Eastern States, who, some years ago, contrived to sneak out of their share of internal revenue taxation. The resolution provided that in case any increase of taxation should become necessary, there should be levied an income tax on persons and corporations. The measure met an earnest resistance to this by New England, but the South and West put it through by a yea and nay vote of one hundred and twenty-six to sixty-two. Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and the Northwest generally, voted aye. BEN. BUTLER and HINSTER CLYMER, of Pennsylvania; FENTON of Maine, and WILLARD, of Vermont, though from the East, had the pluck to vote aye. The vote is significant of the fact that the West and South are tired of bearing nearly the entire burden of taxation, and is the response to the currency veto of GRANT'S, over which the East has been rejoicing.

The Public School System.

The threatened passage of the Civil Rights Bill by Congress calls public attention to the School system of the State and renders it necessary that steps should be taken to abolish it, without an hour's delay, if the Congressional threat should "take the form of action." We cannot afford to pay six or seven hundred thousand dollars per annum to support a school system from which Congress proposes to banish our own flesh and blood. We have no objections to urge against the education of the blacks, provided the schools for the two races are kept separate and distinct, each from the other. On the contrary, we should be glad to see it done. But miscegenation and like abhorrent practices must not be crammed down our throats so long as we have any possible means left at our command to defeat it. The *tendency* of this bill is to miscegenation, if such be not its vindictively cruel purpose. Teach children that there is no difference between white and black, and miscegenation will follow as a matter of course. We cannot afford to take that risk. We must break up our pub- schools if this bill becomes a law, because in that event they will become nurseries of vice into which no white man will dare send his child except to destroy it. On this subject we sh ould be pleased to hear a general expression of opinion by both press and people.

Prof. Hogg, of the Mechanical and Agricultural College, left with us yesterday some samples of orchard grass, clover and wheat, grown on the Agricultural farm at Auburn, which it would be hard to beat in any portion of the United States. The wheat was sown on rather inferior upland. It was fertilized, and the yield now promises to be fully thirty-three bushels per acre. The clover was set out about one year ago. It is of the red-top variety, and is pretty enough to make a blue-grass farmer envious. The orchard grass is equally as fine as the wheat and clover. We are sorry that the New York editors will not have time to see our Agricultural College as they pass by Auburn on Sunday.

A Mischievous Alabama Congressman.

The following remarks from the Mobile *Register* are so timely and so thoroughly accord with our own views that we take pleasure in laying them before our readers:

Our information from the country above us is that Congressman Hays is playing the dickens with steadiness, industry and discipline of labor on the corn and cotton farms, with his project before Congress to issue rations for the overflowed districts on the Bigbee and other Alabama rivers. It was only a few days ago that hordes of negroes threw down "the shovel and the hoe," so greatly needed in the fields of backward crops and journeyed to Demopolis, some as far as fifteen miles, to draw the rations that the "guberment" had ordered there to feed them. It need not be told that the rations were as visionary as the whilom "mule and forty acres"—they were not there.—Had they been, it is safe to say that farm-labor in the counties concerned would have stopped until the Government grub was consumed. One moderate claimant said that 300 bushels of corn and 200 pounds of meat would do him for a named time, while 13 bushels would be full bread allowance for any human stomach for the period mentioned. If Mr. Hays doesn't stop his electioneering nonsense he will ruin the crops of the section he proposes to make votes in.

We are advised by an intelligent farmer from that region—a Republican at that—that there is no want of food in this section to justify or call for such a measure. We beseech the sensible men in Congress to put a stopper on the lips of this enterprising Hays, who is so intently electioneering on the public money and at the expense of our growing crops.

It will be seen by our dispatches that the bill has passed the Senate, and goes to the President, who will most likely approve it. This will create an immense number of destitute colored people, hitherto unknown and utterly demoralize labor in West Alabama. Those who have farms in the neighborhood of the distributing point for rations might as well make up their minds to have no more work done as long as the "Guberment" supports the negroes in idleness.

The Issue in Louisiana.

HON. CHAS. GAYARRE, a well known scholar and historian is announced as a candidate for Congress from the 1st District of Louisiana. In his address he says:

In my humble opinion, fellow-citizens, there can be in Louisiana but two issues in November next—one between two races as races, or one between the evil-minded and the right-minded of the two races, combining together and separating themselves into two opposite camps—the honest whites and blacks contending for reform, economy and the rights of labor, against the dishonest whites and blacks banded together, and advocating monopolies, idleness, extravagance and plunder—on the one side intellect, virtue and patriotism—on the other, ignorance, chronic egotism, corruption and vicious passions. Let this be the only issue at the coming election—an issue on which the two races can harmonize for their common benefit, and on whose results heaven may smile. * * * When a healthy tone shall been restored to Louisiana, morally, socially and politically, when her chains shall have been broken, and her existence as a free, self-governed State secured, then shall we be able to afford being divided on those new issues which time never fails to produce. But, for the present, it seems to me there is but one question for whites and blacks—a vital one, paramount to all others—which is, shall we inaugurate an economical and honest government, or continue to get poorer and more demoralized under wasteful and dishonest administrations.

TANKERSLEY.

Interesting Sketch of a Virginia Renegade.

A dispatch from Little Rock says:

"Speaker Tankersley's report that Gov. Coke, of Texas, furnished the battery of artillery recently received here, is false. I purchased the guns on the guarantee of private individuals I applied to Gov. Coke at Austin, for a battery, but he positively refused to let me have it. Tankersley served in and deserted the Confederate army, and was cashiered from the Federal army for defrauding the government. He wears an alias name. In Virginia his name is Caswell.

W. E. WOODRUFF, Jr., Editor *Gazette*.

"Since the beginning of the Brooks-Baxter war in Arkansas the name of 'Tankersley, Speaker of the House,' has been prominently mentioned, and his opinions and views on the situation quoted by correspondents of the press in their efforts to get at the bottom of the political tangle in Arkansas. A word as to who 'Tankersley' is, may not be amiss. He was born in Stafford county, Va., and resided near Fredericksburg up to the outbreak of the civil war, when he joined, we think, a battery from that city, and afterwards deserted from it. He then came to Richmond, and was mustered into the Crenshaw Battery as a substitute and remained with that company until after the battles around Richmond. Here the notion took him that he was eminently qualified as a financier, and he accordingly 'left' the company and went into business as a signer of fictitious pay rolls, and succeeded in getting quite a sum of money on them. He was found out by the Confederate authorities, court-martialed and sentenced to be sent back to his company and to be 'ridden on a gun' for thirty days and confined in the guardhouse at night during that time.—While the army was around Fredericksburg, confronting Meade, he deserted and went to Washington, and there got the appointment by some means as a lieutenant in the Federal quartermaster's department, and was afterwards cashiered for fraud. A great many soldiers who were in the Confederate army from Richmond will remember him.

He afterwards went to Arkansas, entered the political arena, and soon became a prominent actor in the reconstruction rascalities. He was made superintendent of the penitentiary, and was chief operator in the enormous stealing perpetrated by the Radical thieves who had the management of that institution, and now turns up as 'Tankersley, Speaker of the House.'

Tankersley is well educated, of fine presence, winning manners, and is as sharp a rascal as ever undertook to help reconstruct a State, or steal the people's money."

Universal Suffrage.

It is refreshing to read such confessions as this from the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading paper of the Northwest, and once one of the most powerful and zealous newspaper organs of the Radical party:

Universal suffrage has cheapened the ballot. It has taught ignorance that the franchise belonged to a man of right, was his property, instead of a trust committed to him by the State to be used for the State's benefit. Such a belief is the parent of vote-selling. It has driven our highest type of men from public life, and has brought into prominence the demagogues who can stoop to cajole the masses. Massachusetts rejects Charles Francis Adams and elects Benjamin F. Butler. New York City sent Boss Tweed, detected and exposed, to the State Senate, and would send him again. Universal suffrage has made the Southern State House a den of thieves, a bear-garden, in which the gathered roughs diversify stealing by fighting.

In buildings taxed more than the rents they yield, in farms sold for taxes, in paralyzed business and crushed industry, in a carnival of robbery and riot, we read the lesson universal suffrage teaches in South Carslina. Its results elsewhere have been almost as baneful. It has reduced Louisiana to a worse condition that if she were still a province of Spain.

The logic of facts shows the danger of granting the ballot to everybody. Demoralization is the inevitable result. We cannot take the franchise away from its present possessors, but we can shut the gate through which the future victims of ignorance and crime will hurry to the polls. The suffrage should be the prize of knowledge, and should be forfeited for crime, and education should be made compulsory. In some such ways we must purify our court of last resort, if we would save the Republic or even make it worth saving.

"Sedge Grass Hay."

Editors Advertiser: In a recent number of the ADVERTISER is a short article on the subject of "Sedge Grass Hay," in which it is pronounced better than Timothy.

In February of last year I burned the sedge off a piece of ground near my cotton patch with the intention of cultivating it. Failing in this, I allowed my plough horses to graze on it occasionally when not at work. Finding them remarkably fond of the grass, and unusually thrifty; just as it reached its full height, I put one hand to mowing it with an ordinary grass scythe. He saved about five thousand pounds of well cured hay, and twelve or fifteen hundred pounds that was slightly injured by being wet when partly cured. This latter I fed to my cows during last winter and they ate it eagerly and were thrifty.

The well cured hay I have been feeding to my horses during the present plowing season and they eat it with as much apparent relish as they would the best blade fodder.

I think my earliest cutting nearly equal to Timothy, but as the grass became riper, inclining to turn yellow, its nutritive qualities were rapidly lessened, and the stock is less fond of it. Yet this was far better than the abominable mixture of weeds, briars, bushes and coarse grass which is often shipped and sold to us for Timothy.

Just before frost in the fall I saved about two hundred pounds of the second growth on a place I had previously mowed. Of this the stock was remarkably fond, but think it less nutritious than the first crops.

This one hand worked about twelve full days, on a part of eighteen acres, assisted by a small boy whose duty it was to spread the hay as mowed, turn it over when dried on top and assist in loading. It all had two full days sunning, turning it once each day, and was packed in compact heaps before the dew fell, shaking it out next morning after the dew had been dried off.

All grass to make the best hay, must be cut when in full bloom, or before; and not a drop of dew or rain should be allowed to fall on it after it is willed.

If you deem this worth the room, you are at liberty to insert it in your Granger's columns.

Very respectfully,
P. N. CILLEY.
LOWNDESBORO, Ala., May 22d, 1874.

Mosaic Health Laws.

Dr. Mendez, of Shaaria Tephila, in West Forty-fourth-st, preached Saturday morning on Jewish Dietary Laws. "We say literary person, said he, to come before you and lay claim to perfection, you would except him to substantiate his claim by a faultless logic, research, profound thought, and a perfect style. These requirements are met in the Pentateuch of Moses, that great teacher whose writings are the Hebrew's heirloom. The Pentateuch distinguishes our nationality; it is, as the Talmud says, a perfect law. It ascends to the regions of psychology and does not hesitate to descend to the plan of Moses's corporeal wants. In the language of every day, it speaks of food, wages, garments, and of their fitness and requirements. With regard to blood as an article of food, the law in Leviticus, xvii., 10, reads, "And whatsoever man there may be of the House of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, that eateth any manner of blood, I will even set my face against that soul that eateth blood, and will cut him off from among his people." Let us turn our attention to blood prohibition in particular, and the dietary laws in general. Blood is considered in Holy Writ as the connecting link between soul and body, a view expressed by modern scientists in terms perhaps a little less gross than those of the Mosaic writing. We may remark, in passing, that the scripture version is not that of the earlier Greek philosophers, who say that the blood is the life. In the days of Samuel, during the war against the Philistines, the Israelites, suffering with hunger, were tempted to slaughter cattle and eat of the blood. They thus called forth a severe reproof from Saul. The prophets, who seldom speak of dietary laws, notice the blood prohibition. The early founders of so-called Christianity regarded Moses' command. A loyal Hebrew pays strict attention to the removal of any appreciable quantity of blood. But let us turn to the wider subject of dietary laws—laws which have always been a fruitful topic for discussion, and have been mentioned in terms either of disparagement or honor. There is a scholar who asserts that the Mosaic law had its origin in a more ancient code—that of the Zend Avesta—in which animals are divided into clean and unclean. He remarks that the critical discernment of the learned author did not enable him to appreciate the spirit embodied in the Jewish law, and to contrast it with that of the Indic. The religion of the Jews is monotheistic, and their God is a God of goodness. A resemblance between the Egyptian and the Jewish dietary laws has been traced and their relative antiquity considered. The Allegorical school takes exception to certain meats, such as the flesh of beasts of prey and serpents, because it believes that the characteristics of these animals are transmitted to those who feed upon their bodies. The Rationalists, in their sanitary law, approach more nearly to the truth. Turning to modern Jewish thought, we find a hint upon the subject. In Deuteronomy, in the preface to matter relating to forbidden beasts, the law says:—"Thou shalt not eat abominations." The substance of this precept is also found in Leviticus.

From these two sources we deduce three motives for abstinence from food forbidden in the Mosaic writings—motives resulting from a desire for the wellbeing of the body, the mind, and the nation. The same God who gave the immortal decalogue furnished the dietary laws of the Pentateuch; and in his eyes there can be no gradation with regard to any of the wants of man's nature—all are of the first importance. Moses, who was educated among the most learned of his medical cotemporaries, was admirably adapted to the expounding of a hygienic system.—His laws are so simple and yet so complete that they are the wonder of modern medicine. Because of their observance of Moses' health laws the Jews have been peculiarly exempt from epidemics, and have, therefore, sometimes unfortunately been persecuted. During the Middle Ages, when so many were stricken with a fatal pestilence, great numbers of Hebrews were destroyed because, they were said to have poisoned the wells. Secondly, the observance of the Mosaic dietary law is essential because food affects not only the physical status but mental characteristics. The Romans understood this when they advocated a sound mind in a sound body. Thirdly, because the Mosaic law is intrinsically unique, its fulfillment fixes the Jews among other peoples as peculiar.—They are moreover a holy people, and the law given to them will eventually be adopted by other nations desirous only of truth.

There are some Hebrews who, sensitive over their national traits and isolation, attempt to deny their Hebrew origin and education. They seek to curry favor with the stranger. But right well does the stranger understand the pitiful part they play. They call upon their heads the derision of the Gentiles and the bitter contempt of their own race. For their own sakes let them not deem themselves, wiser than they will find that the dietary laws of Moses conduce to health. Let the Jews so educate their children that those children will have no desire "to glut themselves with the course food of the Gentiles." To my young friends who have this day assumed all the responsibilities of Judaism, let me say that they may do great good by a steadfast adherence to their principles. Let them remember that the gratification of sin is small, the penalty large, that, if they are stendfast, God will be with them throughout a long life, a life of health and prosperity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A correspondent of the Eufaula *News* suggests our young friend B. F. Hart for Sheriff of Barbour county. It would be a glorious thing for old Barbour if she could get such a man for Sheriff; but as the negroes "rule the roost" in that county, such a consummation can hardly be expected. Frank Hart is too decent a man to get any support outside the Democratic party, which is in a lamentable minority in Barbour.—*Henry County Register.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, May 26, 1874

A letter from Texas, received yesterday, does not advise people to emigrate to the Lone Star State. Yet, "there are many men of many minds," etc.

There is great demand for corn in this section. There will be none of this, however, after this year, as planters are trying to make their own bread.

The Civil Rights bill has passed the United States Senate. If it should become a law the education of the negro will cease where it is, in all the States of the South except Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

A gentleman of fine taste and extensive travel, who visited the Methodist Church in this City last Sunday, said in our hearing that it was the most elegantly frescoed building that he had ever seen. We mention this for our friend Schmidt's benefit. It was he who did it.

There has been discovered out in Iowa a pond in which every living thing is perfectly white—turtles, tadpoles, snakes, and so forth—and it is the water that makes them so. It is understood that efforts will be make to remove the pool to the nation's capital; or, that failing, to move the capital out towards the pool. Now the main desire with a few whites who are consorting with the blacks in this region is to find some process to change white to black.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was defeated in a recent suit by Mrs. Everett W. Moore, of Detroit, on a life insurance policy issued by the company upon the life of her husband for her benefit for $5,000. The defence was forfeiture of policy by the suicide of the insured, but the jury said an insane man could neither make nor break a contract, more especially if the rights of third parties innocent of any wrong were involved. Through an accumulation of troubles, the insured was deprived of his usual moral faculties by which to judge of the act at the time he committed suicide, said the jury, who therefore sustained the claim of the innocent widow and children of the insured.

Those gentlemen of the Alabama Press who were appointed by the Association to escort our New York visitors through the State, held an informal meeting at the Exchange Hotel Saturday evening and passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. M. Stanton, Superintendent, and other officers of the South and North Alabama Railroad; to Mr. J. B. Peck, Superintendent, and other officers of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Road, to Col. Pollard and Superintendent C. P. Ball of the Western Railroad, to Maj. McCalla and other officers of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, to the Industrial Aid Association, Standard and Arlington and the citizens of Montgomery generally, Mayor and Council and citizens of Selma and in short, to all who had shown courtesies to their distinguished guests and themselves since the adjournment of the Association. Courtesies extended to the Association were thus acknowledged by resolutions of the Association as a whole.

The following letter from Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the L. & N. and G. S. R. R., conveys to the citizens of Montgomery a very gratifying piece of intelligence:

OFFICE GEN. PAS. & TICKET AGT.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 22, 1874.

Dr. W. O. Baldwin, Prest. First Nat. Bank, Montgomery, Ala.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 19th inst., covering petition of the citizens of Montgomery for mileage tickets at two cents per mile, same to be good for immediate members of families, was laid before Mr. Albert Fink, Vice President and General Superintendent, and being endorsed and recommended by Mr. M. Stanton, Superintendent S. & N. A. R. R., Mr. Fink decided to grant the request, and I therefore instructed the agent at Montgomery to sell tickets as above set forth, limiting them to passage between Montgomery and place of residence of applicant, provided it be not north of Verbena. We will always be found willing to accede to any reasonable request that we can accommodate others, without injury or injustice to the company.

Very truly yours,
C. P. ATMORE.

This is another evidence of the great liberality and public spirit of this magnificent line of railway. The Louisville & Great Southern is officered by men who appreciate the responsibilities of their positions, and who acknowledge and respond to the claims of the public, whenever it is possible to do so without absolute loss to the road. They are men of sagacity and wise forethought, who know that the interests of their road and those of the people are not inconsistent with each other, and that whatsoever promotes the one will in like manner promote the other also. This is also true of the large-hearted Stanton, of the South & North road—a thorough gentleman, who values every quality calculated to achieve success or command respect. We hope that the South & North road will long be able to retain his splendid services.

The arrangement made by the road will enable the citizens of Montgomery to summer at Verbena or other intermediate stations without prejudice to their business interests in the city. This will supply a desideratum here and go far towards making our city the favorite locality of all who desire to consult health and comfort in the matter of their business operations.

State Press.

Cor. Livingston Journal.

I present the name of Hon. George D. Johnston for Congress. He is highly gifted and true as steel—incapable of being decoyed from the path of rectitude by any sinister bribe or bribe. We should have a candidate who would not only represent us well, if elected, but who has qualities to win in the race—one who excels in public speaking, who is well posted in political matters, who has popularity wherever he is known, and a good aptitude for acquiring it; who canvasses whatever he undertakes with energy, and who possesses great tact as a skilly. These things should be kept in view in searching for a suitable person for a candidate. Gen. Johnston has them all.

In an editorial article referring to the frequent mention made by the State press of Hon. J. G. HARRIS' proposed nomination for Congress, by the Democracy of the 4th District, the Livingston *Journal* says:

We have refrained from alluding to these suggestions, because we had previously announced a determination not to favor the nomination of any man, as an individual; Maj. Harris himself did not wish us to give prominence to his name in connection with an office; and had we done so notwithstanding, anything we might have said in commendation of him, might have savored of mere local preference.

That the silence of the *Journal* may not be misconstrued to the prejudice of Maj. H., we make this explanation. The favorable mention which has been made of him by papers in other parts of the State, is the highest compliment that could be paid him; and in view of the gallant race he made in this District in 1870, in the face of great odds, it is not inappropriate. The confidence which our contemporaries repose in his patriotism and zeal, is not misplaced.

From the Southern Star.

From our own observation and from information received from all portions of the country, we are forced to state that the oat crop will be seriously damaged, if not absolutely ruined, by the rust. In view of the unusually large acreage devoted to that crop, the loss will be quite a heavy one.

County Convention.

A County Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Montgomery County is hereby called, to assemble in this city, on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, which assembles in this city, on the 29th of July, and for the transaction of such other business in party organization as said Convention, on assembling, may, deem expedient. All the beats in the county are earnestly requested to hold primary meetings, and send full delegations. The ratio of voting, and the number of delegates to the State Convention, will be fixed by the County Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. T. HOLTZCLAW,
Chairman.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. May 23, 1874.

The Industrial Aid Association met at the rooms of the Association, last evening, Hon. D. Clopton presiding. After the reading of the minutes the committee on Real Estate and Immigration reported, recommending the general features of the plan of immigration proposed by Mr. C. F. Seivirs of Dallas county, which said plan has heretofore been published in full in the ADVERTISER. Mr. Seivirs who was present, then addressed the Association in explanation of his plan, after which the report of the committee was received.

J. S. Winter, Esq., then offered a resolution endorsing the general features of Mr. Seivirs' plan, and commending the same to the earnest consideration and attention of those interested, and pledging the co-operation of the Association in aid of its general objects, which was adopted.

Mr. Winter, from the delegation to the late Agricultural Congress at Atlanta, submitted a verbal report of the proceedings had in and by the said Congress, and offered the following preamble and resolutions in *substance*, which were adopted:

[The preamble recites the fact that the subjoined resolution, in substance, was adopted by the Agricultural Congress, and requests all newspapers friendly to the movements lately made to promote improved systems of agriculture in the Cotton States, to publish said resolution, together with the fact that it was also adopted by this Association.—EDS. ADV.]

Resolved, That while the many expedients for the relief and advancement of the farming interests of the South that have received the attention and approbation of the National Agricultural Congress and other similar organizations, must be generally approved by the people, yet until producers shall adopt methods of agriculture looking more to the necessary diversification of crops and the cultivation of fewer and better tilled acres, the evils which have followed a different system will continue and be without remedy. The system of the South in cotton, which has led to a division in 1844, have not disappeared.

Reference is made to inconvenience of organizing a proper basis of representation to General Conference, and to the Bishops, who have power claimed by the two branches as inherent in the General Conference. On the subject of slavery, the report says the position of Southern Methodism is scriptural. Our opinions have undergone no change. It refers to the fact that many colored persons who had been converted, through their instrumentality have gone over to the Northern Church and so following the indication of Providence, we have without abandoning this work adapted our Methodists to the changed condition of the African race. Many of them had been drawn away from us by appliances they were not prepared to counteract but a remnant remained, and at their request we have set off our colored members into independent ecclesiastical bodies. We have turned over to them the use and possession of church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan and they seem committed to it by honor. We have proposed to unite with them. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan. We could not adopt theirs. The report then proceeds to review the effort made by the Southern branch in 1846, to reconcile differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive the Commissioners. Also, renewal of the effort made in 1870. The report then says: "Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Conference of 1874 brought us their fraternal greetings. We hail them with pleasure, and we welcome the opportunity at Lehigh offered us of entering into negotiations looking to mutual tranquility and fellowship to our alienated communions upon a permanent basis, and alike honorable to all." Special stress is laid upon the necessity of modifying the rule of operation originally prepared by the Church South. It says the plan of separation is too important to be lightly estimated by us. Some of its provisions date at a time when in the whole of Germany you could hardly find a glass of tasteful beer. The exportation was especially made at Bavaria, and above all its capital, where of course that beer, was called Einbeck beer, and that Beck beer, and at last Buck beer, buck. Since the brewing business has been eminently improved, the number of breweries at Eimbeck has so much decreased that now, there are at that town but sixty breweries.

Seven Millions of Force.

All day and all night the exhausted particles of every human system are passing off through seven millions of quarter-inch hose—that being about the length of the sweat-ducts connected with the pores. If these are obstructed, sickness ensues; if they were sealed up, the consequence would be death. It is one of the provinces of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to keep the superficial escape pipes open, as well as those larger excretory organs, the bowels. The stomach and the skin sympathize, and it is through the stomach that the Bitters act upon the cuticle, keeping it moist, elastic and unfevered. The famous vegetable invigorant is a marvellous medicine; no other preparation known contains such a variety of curative and preservative elements, or acts, at the same time, in such a variety of beneficial ways. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite, and corrects the liver; in fever and ague it breaks up the fits; in cases of physical prostration it is literally a vital specific.

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 woman is emancipated from numberless ills peculiar to her sex. Before its magic power all irregularities of the womb vanish. It cures whites. It cures suppression of the menses. It removes uterine obstructions. It cures constipation and it strengthens the system. It braces the nerves and purifies the blood. It never fails, as thousands of women will testify. This valuable medicine is prepared and sold by L. H. Bradfield, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga. Price $1 50 per bottle. All respectable drug men keep it.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., 1873.

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

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

W. A. LARSDELL, Atlanta, Ga.
PEMBERTON, WILS N, TAYLOR & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Ga.
W. G. LAWSHE, Atlanta, Ga.
W. HOOT & SON, Marietta, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA—TROUP COUNTY:

This is to certify that I have examined the recipe of Dr. J. Bradfield, of this county, and as a medical man pronounce it to be a 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,
mar8dltaw&wkly] 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. feb8d&wem

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Civil Rights bill passed the Senate this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. It was a strict party vote, with forty-five Senators present.

Many colored, and all the white people who are not Government pap-eaters, deplore the action of the Senate as destructive of the public schools throughout the South.

It is asserted by the best informed parliamentary tacticians that the Democrats have the power to stave off action in the House on the Civil Rights bill until after adjournment.

Carpenter upon, the final vote was among nays. His point was that the Federal Government had no right to interfere with State Juries any more than with the State Legislatures. Carpenter swallowed the bill in all other respects.

The House is considering reports from Committee on Military Affairs by special assignment.

The Senate vote on Civil Rights was yeas, Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, of Vermont, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—29.

Nays, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hayes, Hamilton of Maryland, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury and Stockton—16.

Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry, of Michigan, Sherman and Thurman, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

SPRINGFIELD, May 23.

Loss by the reservoir flood 138. Unrecovered 14.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.

Committee on Home Missions recommend that the church be color blind.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

Board of Health is restricted from collecting quarantine fees.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.

In conference of M. E. Church South to-day a minority report on temperance was read which provides an amendment to general rules that any person making, buying, selling or taking a beverage, intoxicating liquor shall be on conviction, debarred from membership, and was adopted by vote of 835 to 38. The question caused very animated and prolonged discussion. The report will be sent to the annual conferences, and if three fourths concur therewith it will pass into a law.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.

In General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday a Committee on Fraternal Relations with Northern Church, reported that it is deemed proper for the attainment of the object sought, to guard against all misapprehensions, to declare that organizations are not involved in fraternity, and our view on the question of the reasons for separate existence of the two branches of Methodists, are such as to make corporate union, undesirable and impracticable. Causes which led to division in 1844, have not disappeared.

Reference is made to inconvenience of organizing a proper basis of representation to General Conference, and to the Bishops, who have power claimed by the two branches as inherent in the General Conference. On the subject of slavery, the report says the position of Southern Methodism is scriptural. Our opinions have undergone no change. It refers to the fact that many colored persons who had been converted, through their instrumentality have gone over to the Northern Church and so following the indication of Providence, we have without abandoning this work adapted our Methodists to the changed condition of the African race. Many of them had been drawn away from us by appliances they were not prepared to counteract but a remnant remained, and at their request we have set off our colored members into independent ecclesiastical bodies. We have turned over to them the use and possession of church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan and they seem committed to it by honor. We have proposed to unite with them. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan. We could not adopt theirs. The report then proceeds to review the effort made by the Southern branch in 1846, to reconcile differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive the Commissioners. Also, renewal of the effort made in 1870. The report then says: "Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Conference of 1874 brought us their fraternal greetings. We hail them with pleasure, and we welcome the opportunity at Lehigh offered us of entering into negotiations looking to mutual tranquility and fellowship to our alienated communions upon a permanent basis, and alike honorable to all." Special stress is laid upon the necessity of modifying the rule of operation originally prepared by the Church South. It says the plan of separation is too important to be lightly estimated by us. Some of its provisions date at a time when in the whole of Germany you could hardly find a glass of tasteful beer. The exportation was especially made at Bavaria, and above all its capital, where of course that beer, was called Einbeck beer, and that Beck beer, and at last Buck beer, buck. Since the brewing business has been eminently improved, the number of breweries at Eimbeck has so much decreased that now, there are at that town but sixty breweries.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall arrived. All was quiet on the Isthmus. The prompt interference of the Guatamalan Government prevented any further outrage on the British Vice Consul Magee at San Jose.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a communication to Henry Scholfield, H.B.M.'s representative in Central America in the absence of Minister Corbett, pointing out energetic measures, which were at once adopted by the Government as soon as it was informed of the action of Col. Gonzales. The arrival at the port of of San Jose of troops commanded by Gen. Solares, had the effect of saving Consul Magee's life, which was in imminent danger. The Government is anxious to give all satisfaction to the British Government, and reparation to Magee, whatever may be the indemnity demanded.

The following is a copy of the dispatch telegraphed to Lord Derby by Scholfield, on the occasion: "Mr. Vice Consul Magee, in San Jose De Guatemala has been groosly outraged by the Commandant of the port, a native of Spain, who unfortunately happened to be in the service of the Republic. The Government, which has acted toward Mr. Magee in a most satisfactory manner, offers ample satisfaction and corresponding indemnity. I have asked $10,000, subject to your approbation."

Passengers who were on the steamer Arizona, in port when all this was going on, speak very strongly against Mr. James, U. S. Consul, for not interfering to save Magee from the cruelty of the Commandant. Reports by the last steamer from Central American ports were that Gonzalez, who was not mortally wounded by the shots fired at him, would be tried and shot. His trial was to take place on the 21th ult.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

The following final and conclusive decision of the International Centenial Commission and Financial Committee is made public: First.—Bids are to be opened for contracts for the erection of the Art gallery and Museum on Tuesday next, and it is expected that work will be commenced in a few days. The building is to cost $1,500,000, of which sum has been appropriated for that purpose, by the State of Pennsylvania $100,000, and by the City of Philadelphia, $500,000. The building will cover, one and a half acres. Second.—The immediate erection of the conservatory hall at a cost of $200,000 has been determined upon and for this purpose appropriation has been made, by the City of Philadelphia without any other instructions than the requirement that the money shall be expended for this building. The plans cover the space of one and a half acres of ground.

Third.—The Machine Hall is estimated to cost $800,000, which has been provided for by a direct appropriation by the City of Philadelphia, free of restriction and entirely available for the purpose. Work on this building will commence some months hence, but in ample time to have it completed. It will cover ten acres of ground at a cost not to exceed $80,000 per acre. The erection of the main exhibition building will be commenced as soon as the plans are perfected. This can probably be accomplished by the last of June. This building is to cover a space of about twenty acres, at a cost not to exceed $100,000 per acre, say from $2,000,000.

Fifth.—Agricultural Halls are to be provided for, to cover about five acres of ground, and to cost about $250,000. Grading, draining, water, railroad connections, etc., say $1,000,000; general administration, say $500,000; for errors in estimates and for contingencies, say $875,000. Total expenditures exclusive of art gallery and museum, $5,625,000. The City of Philadelphia has appropriated, direct and without restriction, except in designation of the particular buildings, upon which the am

Hints from Agricultural Statistics.

Valuable Facts for Farmers.

Matters of Interest to the Southern People.

Speech by Hon. J. B. Dodge, of the Parliament of Agriculture, Delivered before the National Agricultural Congress, at Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1874.

The members of the National Agricultural Congress too thoroughly appreciate the importance of systematic collection of the facts of agriculture, which necessarily include those illustrating almost every branch of natural and social science, to require an elaborate argument to prove the utility and beneficence of agricultural statistics. The range of such facts is quite too wide for bodily presentation, in however concise a form, in the time allotted to the opening of this discussion. Nor is such epitome especially required in this presence. Rather would it seem preferable to present a few deductions drawn from classes of facts designed to be eminently practical in tendency, suggestive of grand schemes of needed improvement, perhaps provocative of wholesome criticism, and stimulative of thought and suggestion for the amelioration and advancement of American agriculture. A brief consideration of the means and appliances of statistical collection may also be deemed appropriate and timely.

USES OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

It is the province of agricultural statistics to measure the extent of our vast resources; to contrast the actual with the possible in production, by living examples of accomplished results; to weigh the effect of overproduction, in the diminution of prices; to illustrate the folly of dependence on distant and uncertain markets for primary products; to show the correlation of the industries, and the advantage of augmenting numbers of consumers upon the prices and profits of agriculture; and to mark the progress of the sciences, in their application to the business of the cultivator, and aid the ruralist in keeping pace with such progress.

There is great activity of statistical inquiry at the present time, and but little patience of investigation there is frequency and flippancy in statement, but less of accuracy and thoroughness. There is a feverish desire to accomplish the census of a continent in one day, and proclaim its results the next. Few take time to weigh facts, sift error from truth, and reach broad and philosophical conclusions. What is wanted in statistics is more of thought and less of flurry, more industry and less precipitancy, sounder judgment and less zeal without knowledge. Few have yet learned the logic of statistics, and some even of our lawgivers are prone to build by proxy the framework of their political economy, and liable to give it a fantastic and incongruous finish.

THE BREADTH OF OUR STATISTICAL FIELD.

When we consider that less than a third of the area of the States, and less than a fifth of the entire domain of the United States, is mapped into farms, and we remember that of this farm-society one-fourth is tilled or mowed, and when we further reflect that the average yield per acre could be doubled if the many could be brought up to the plan of the few in the practice of incisive culture, then we begin to realize what number our country is capable of feeding, and what waste of toil and effort comes from neglect of the economic lessons taught by the statistics of scientific agriculture.

We know that our wheat occupies an area less than the surface of South Carolina, and if the yield should equal that of England half of that acreage would suffice. We know of our national crop, maize, which grows from Oregon to Florida, and yearly waves over a broader field than all the cereals beside, that it covers a territory not larger than the Old Dominion, and might produce its amplest stores within narrower limits than the present boundaries of Virginia. The potato crop could grow in the area of Delaware, though yielding less than a hundred bushels per acre; the barley for our brewing requires less than the area of a half dozen counties; and the weed of solace, sufficient to grill our own and European markets, is grown on the area of a county twenty miles square.

STATISTICAL TESTS OF CURRENT PRACTICES.

The dictum of the poet, "Whatever is, is right," must have in agriculture, as in moral, a restricted acceptation. The prevailing practice may have an obvious and even a specious reason for its existence, when its controvention by science and experimental test is undeniable. We often fail to do what we know is best, because custom has made easy what has become habitual. The deductions of agricultural statistics reveal many a popular error or short-coming in agricultural practice. Perhaps I may not better illustrate the province and proper use of this science than by a few examples showing the prevalence of such misconception and remissness in different sections of our common country.

THE WEAK POINT IN NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

The average farmer of the Eastern States disregards the logic of facts which reveals success only in high culture. His brother of the West has cheap lands, very fertile, easily worked, without obstructions interfering with the most varied employment of agricultural machinery. His own lands may be low in price, because poor in plant food; his sons have gone into trade and manufactures, and to virgin soils towards the sunset; his surplus earnings have gone to the savings bank, or to Illinois or Kansas, as a loan at 10 per cent., until, rheumatic, and declining with age, he finds production also declining, his herds and flocks decreasing, and the conclusion inevitable that "farming does not pay." Labor is scarce and high because in demand by other industries, which in turn pay high prices for farm products; fertilization is needed everywhere, draining in many situations, and irrigation in some others. But these things cost money, and he has neither the ambition nor the confidence for its expenditure, and, worse still, in many instances, the money is lacking. These may be potent reasons for discouragement, but they do prove that farming there, with money, youth, enterprise, and skill, may not be highly profitable. And the teaching of statistics, in examples of high success with high culture disproves the current assumption of unprofitableness. There are numerous cases in which the gross return per acre has been hundreds of dollars instead of tens. I know an instance there in which a common vegetable, usually known in field culture rather than in gardening, returned in 1873 $12 for every day's labor expended on it. The lesson of statistics of Great Britain, of Holland, of all countries of dense population, proved success to be only possible by enriching the soil and increasing the yield.

Though Massachusetts farmers constitute but one-eighth of the aggregate of all occupations, there is no reason why they should not be able to feed all of Great Britain with one-sixteenth of her population can furnish more than half her required food supplies. And if, in the present state of Massachusetts agriculture, the value of her annual product be $442 to each farmer, while the cultivator of the rich prairie State, Illinois, earns but $360, (and in point of fact it is probable that unenumerated products of the former State would swell the total to the latter figures,) then the results of intensive culture throughout the Commonwealth would be comparatively munificent. This is a valuable lesson which New England will ultimately learn from statistics, far more thoroughly than is now known and practiced by a few of her best cultivators.

A WESTERN FALLACY.

The West has also much to gain from the teachings of statistics. Iowa, vigorous and ambitious, too young for despondency, is in a spasm of indignation against monopoly and an excess of middlemen, and yet in trade and transportation she has about 8 per cent. or little more than half the proportion of the Middle States. She may have too many and too greedy go-betweens, and she needs justice in the transportation of her products; but these evils remedied, the burden of her trouble would still remain. The great difficulty is her corps of industry has 61 per cent of farmers instead of 25. Double-track railroads, canals vexed with steam propellers, grange associations, free trade and every other fancied boon obtained, she will still remain in comparative poverty and positive discontent, while she continues to have less than 14 per cent. of her people engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industry. History does not point to a permanently prosperous people having such preponderance of population in agricultural pursuits.

FOLLY OF FOREIGN DEPENDENCE.

Minnesota is only happy when the people of Great Britain are supposed to be in danger of starvation. That danger is greatly overestimated. Statistics will show that in some years but 3 per cent. of our wheat export, and but a trifling proportion in any season, can be sold to any except of Great Britain. On one-sixteenth the area of that island is grown in a good year one hundred million bushels of wheat, in an average season ninety million, and in fifteen years from 1858 to 1872 inclusive the deficiency made good by importations was a fraction less than sixty-six million per annum. Could home culture be extended to meet this demand, the total breadth required would be equal to one-ninth the surface of Minnesota. An increase in the average yield of wheat in France from fifteen bushels to eighteen, by a small advance in culture, would fully equal the British deficiency, as was recently stated by the well known statistician, Mr. James Caird. Russia, with her broad and cheap acres, also stands near to compete for this deficiency. Minnesota, meanwhile, as her crop is maturing, can never ascertain whether the want will be forty million or ninety, or whether the home price will be 50 cents or $1, or the ultimate result debt or competence. And yet 70 per cent. of the cultivated area of Minnesota is put in wheat, and 57 per cent. of her people are engage in its cultivation; 8 per cent. in sending it to market, a large portion of its 14 per cent. of mechanics and manufacturers are building mills and grinding wheat; and its 21 per cent. of professional men expect much of their income from wheat. There are reasons why wheat should be temporarily grown there, but dependence upon foreign markets, evidently felt by many, for a permanent and increasing demand, is shown by statistics to be foolish and futile. The home market is the only reliable and permanently valuable one for this cereal, and the nearer to the place of growth the surer and larger the benefit derived.

THE ERROR OF THE SOUTH.

The cotton States have been especially persistent in disregarding the teachings of statistics and defying the law's of political economy. Every intelligent publicist knows that a certain amount of money, say a present average of $300,000,000, may be derived from cotton. If the average quantity is increased the price diminishes, and *vice versa*.

If fluctuations are frequent the speculator or manufacturer, and not the producer, derives an advantage. If you choose to produce five million bales, you obtain 10 cents per pound and lose money; if you grow but three, you get 29 cents, and obtain a profit. Now, it is better for the world, and in a series of years, better for the grower, to produce regularly enough to supply the current wants of the trade at a medium and remunerative price, or, as near a regular supply as possible, for the vicissitudes of the season will inevitably cause injurious fluctuations despite the highest efforts of human wisdom and foresight. As the uses of cotton increase, and markets are extended throughout the world, its manufacture will be enlarged, and its culture should obtain corresponding enlargment. To overstep the boundary of current demand and glut the market, may be pleasing to the speculator and to the manufacturer, so far as he combines speculation with weaving, but it is death to the grower.

There is much false reasoning on this matter. A planter may truly affirm that he obtains $30 per acre for his cotton, and but $25 for his corn, and he therefore and therefore declares that he will plant no more corn. Let all act upon this suggestion, and instead of $55 for the acre of cotton and that of corn, the total return of the two acres of cotton will be but $30. A surplus of corn may be put into meat, and wool, and whiskey, or used to eke out a scarcity of some kind of forage for animals, but a surplus of cotton must wait for the slow grinding of the mills of the fabricating goods, usually until disgust at low prices reduces production correspondingly.

Thus, while cotton is and long will be the leading product and the most profitable field-crop at fair prices, its prominence in the list has kept, and is now keeping these States in comparative poverty, which is unnecessary as it is inconvenient and injurious.

It does not produce money enough to give wealth to a population of nine millions. The other crops, instead of barely equaling in the aggregate the receipts from this, should represent at least $4 for every one of cotton. The census record of production in these States is but $558,000,000,000; the record should be made to read $1,500,000. With three-fourths of the people of ten States employed in agriculture, the value of agricultural product exceeds but little that of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, where only one-fourth are so employed. The averages for each person employed in agriculture in those States are respectively, as deduced from the census, $977 and $1,200, while those of Georgia and Mississippi are $239 and $282. For the ten States the average is $567; for the four populous Middle States $686. Even the States producing cheap corn show a larger return, the average for one man's labor in the five States between the Ohio River and the lakes being $498, while the six sterile Eastern States produce $499 for each farmer. It may be the census is less complete in the cotton States, but is is undeniable that agricultural industry makes a smaller aggregate return there than in any other section. Nor is the reason wanting; it is due to the prominence of cotton, the return for which is substantially a fixed quantity, and the neglect of other resources.

Let us glance at the topography and capabilities of this section. The area occupied by cotton, allowing 10 per cent. addition to usual estimates, is less than one-fortieth of the surface of these States; it is but one-thirteenth of the proportion actually occupied as farms. Forty-six per cent. of the census crop was grown in 81 counties, which are all that produce as much as ten thousand bales each; and 77 per cent. grew in 215 counties, making not less than five bales each. The total acreage in cotton is scarcely more than one-sixteenth of the surface of Texas. What is to be done with the other fifteen-sixteenths? A very large proportion of the area of these States is unadapted to cotton, either by reason of elevation or of soil.

There is no other section of the country with resources so varied; none presenting such a field for new and promising enterprises. Competition is possible with the sea islands in oranges and bananas and other fruits, in Florida and with New York and Michigan, in apples and other fruits, on the table-lands of the Alleghanies. More than half the value of all cotton exports is paid for imports of sugar, which could and should all be grown in these States. But one pound in ten of the required supply is now made, upon a smaller surface than half of a single county twenty miles square. The demand of the world for oils—cotton, rape, *palma christi*, and many other—is large, and prices are remunerative, and this section is peculiarly adapted to their production.

A hundred million pounds of cheese, to compete with an equal quantity in New York, without danger of glutting the market, could be made from grasses of the glades that grow on lands costing one-twentieth the value of Empire State pasturage. More than two hundred millions of acres of those States are covered with wood, and the ax is still brought into requisition to girdle the monarchs of the forest, and await a slow decay for replacing fields worn out by a wasteful culture, while a timber famine threatens other sections of the country, and a thousand forms of woody fabrication can be transmuted into gold—at least into greenbacks, which seem to be preferred to gold in certain districts. Even the forest-lands, certainly those of the coast-belt, are covered with wild grasses, only partially utilized, which, in connection with the herbage of the prairie sections, are worth, in flesh and wool, at a meager estimate, half the value of the cotton-crop. The list might be increased indefinitely. With the introduction of the best machinery, the most economical methods, and the most efficient means of fertilization, with well-directed and persistent labor, adapted to the wants of all classes of workers, the present population is amply sufficient to double the gross product of agricultural industry, and far more than double its profits.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING.

I have hitherto only spoken of agricultural industry. The suggestions relative to the necessity of other productive industries in the West apply with augmented force to the South.—While the proportion engaged in them ranges from 14 per cent. in Iowa to 24 in Ohio, it only runs from 3 per cent. in Mississippi to 6 per cent. in Georgia. The intelligent planter of Georgia knows perfectly well, by the test of local experience, that the manufacture of cotton in his State is far more remunerative than the same business in Massachusetts, not only on account of saving freights and commissions both on raw material and manufactured goods, but in the greater abundance and cheapness of labor. It might be considered a fair division of the crop, and certainly a generous one on the part of the South, to keep one-third for home manufacture, to tend a third to the North for manufacture into finer goods, and the remaining third to Europe. This would insure a steady and imperative demand, and a great enlargement of net profits. If you can do this without a tariff, you can afford to let the tariff slide; if not, far better for twenty years a tariff utterly prohibitory of all cottons than to forego this opportunity to make the country prosperous and rich beyond your present imaginings.

There is no good reason why Virginia should not equal Pennsylvania in manufacturing and mining production, as she ever does in resources of mine and forest. There is no sufficient cause why 25 per cent. of the people of Pennsylvania should produce in agriculture a value of $25 annually for each inhabitant of the State, while 59 per cent. of the people of Virginia should only divide $42 per head of total population. The influence of home markets on prices, with the reflex influence of prices on fertilization and culture, is sufficient to answer for all this difference. I ask, in all sincerity and deference, if it is manly or just to decry others who take advantage of opportunities enjoyed in equal fullness by ourselves, while we utterly refuse to use them. In this connection permit me to repeat what I said years ago, in the sincerest and most friendly spirit, of the unsurpassed facilities for mining and manufacturing enjoyed by the southern portion of the Atlantic slope:

"This path of progress has been equally open to all; laws supposed to favor a diversified industry have been applicable to all States alike; the best water power and the cheapest cost are in States that make no extensive use of either; milder climates and superior facilities for cheap transportation have furnished advantages that have not been transmuted into net profits; and yet such communities, daily inflicting irreparable injuries upon themselves by neglecting the gifts of God and spurning the labor of man, are wont to deem themselves injured by the prosperity flowing from industry and a practical and political economy."

It is with no purpose of instituting invidious comparisons that these references are made to neglected opportunities, of agricultural or manufacturing development. I realize fully the obstacle to such development. The convulsions and devastations of war, the civil disturbances and State burdens which followed; the climatic disability which modifies performance of exacting labors, the paucity of artisans skilled by long experience for direction in new enterprises—all these and many other obstructions in untried paths of industry conspire to hinder progress in converting the wonderful abundance of nature's wealth to the uses and enrichment of man. Considering these difficulties, as they really exist, it is marvellous that so much has been accomplished, complimentary to the spirit and industry, and honorable to the manhood of the people of these States. Yet I maintain that this idea of possible accomplishment, undoubtedly to be fulfilled in the future, is not too high. The rich beneficence of the climate, in the variety and rare value of production which it renders possible, more than compensates for its disadvantages; and the greatest boon of these new industries will be the relief afforded from severer labors of primitive industry, and a supply of congenial and profitable occupation, in accordance with the strength, the tastes and peculiar capacities of all.

THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

Leaving considerations bearing on the value and uses of agricultural statistics, a few thoughts may be essayed upon means and appliance for statistical collection. More attention is drawn to this subject than ever before.

It is work that required great industry and conscientiousness in collecting and arranging, and pre-supposes intelligent appreciation and willing cooperation on the part of the people.

Hence statistics is a science that did not flourish in the dark ages. There is even now great difficulty in statistical collection, on account of popular ignorance and prejudice, in European countries, and not a little in our own country. There is yet in many minds a suspicion that the Census Marshal is only a harbinger of the tax-gatherer.

As an extreme illustration, the State census of Ohio returned thirty-eight million pounds of tobacco as the crop of 1869; the general government, which levies a tax on tobacco, obtained returns of only eighteen millions for the same crop. Ordinarily the census makes larger figures than State assessors. For instance, in the same State, the United States reported fifteen million bushels of wheat in 1860, and the State only twelve. Intelligent people should combat this prejudice among the neighbors and educate them as to the value themselves of an accurate knowledge of local resources.

As to the average, generally, of all our crops, there have been furnished by the census, and none by States, with very few exceptions. The Department has attempted estimates, deducing acreage from estimates of aggregate production and estimated yield per acre. Now, while a county estimate of total product is liable to be slightly too low, the estimated yield per acre is quite apt to be slightly too low, the estimated yield per acre is quite apt to be slightly too high, and if uncorrected it would necessarily make the area of crops too small, a tendency against which I have constantly had occasion to labor. Some critics have flatly disputed this tendency to estimate the yield per acre, but they have done it in ignorance of proven fact. From this considerations my crop was grown in 81 counties, reported cotton acreage might be proven by accurate enumeration somewhat too low, but have not felt authorized to enlarge it without positive proof that it is so—proof that I hope soon to be able to accumulate. I recognize fully the importance of the utmost accuracy, as the Department figures for acreage of cotton are the only basis of all published statements of such area. As an illustration of this fact, it will be remembered that during the war great efforts were made to grow cotton largely near the northern limit of its possible maturity, and the area was estimated accordingly, and strange to say, though the effort was long since mainly abandoned, those same figures (ten times too large for the present day) with another percentage modifications, are still doing duty in journalistic statistics. But the subject is one of difficulty; no authority is infallible, and the degree of modesty with which it is treated will distinguish the superficial tyro from the inexperienced in statistics. Could annual enumerations be not only inaugurated by States, with a common schedule, which should include only a few plain and practical points of inquiry, but be also thoroughly made and promptly published, current estimates on such basis might be closely approximate and of greatly enhanced value. I would urge upon this body the importance of laboring to establish uniformity, to encourage in every State an annual census on such a plan, and to attempt the more difficult task of educating public sentiment to the necessity of appreciation and careful and conscientious co-operation on the part of the people.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that the wise deliberation and efficient action of this body may tend to hasten the day when twenty-five per cent. of our people shall furnish a better and more varied agricultural supply than is now obtained by the 47 per cent. employed in agriculture; when the 21 per cent. now engaged in mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts, may become 42; when two blades of grass shall grow instead of one, twenty-five bushels of wheat in place of twelve, and an acre of cotton always bring a bale when clover shall appear in place of broom sedge, the sun cease to unite with barrenness the southern slope, and many fields shall be green with marigolds for the fattening of lazy bullocks grazing on a thousand hills, when superior and more various implements shall, while dividing, multiply the labor of human muscle, and steam shall supplement and save the costly strength of beasts; when a moiety of the farmer's income may suffice to pay his taxes, his bills for commercial fertilizers, and all purchases of farm produce that he fails to procure from his own fair acres; when railroads cease from troubling with unscrupulous exactions and unnecessary middlemen are ever more at rest; when the farmer's home shall be beautiful with flowers, his farm a smiling landscape, and his barns shall groan with the burden of plenty; and finally, when the farmer shall in every section of a broad and prosperous land be recognized as nature's nobleman, the most intelligent, just, healthy and happy of his countrymen—"an honest man, the noblest work of God."

Our Pine Lands.

A very intelligent correspondent of the *Rural Carolinian* says he believes the main hope of civilization in the lower South lies in our pine lands, and that the old style planters still striving to get along on their "cotton lands," so-called, would actually better their situation were they to abandon them without return and establish themselves among the pines.

He says the "cotton lands" in South Carolina (and they are similar to all the "cotton lands" along the coast,) have really very little value for any other crop save cotton, and cotton has ceased to pay. It is hardly probable that they would yield an average of twelve bushels of corn to the acre.—With the best culture, in ancient times, they rarely exceeded twenty bushels. Is it worth holding such lands for that miserable reward? They are cursed with a malarious atmosphere; and, even if the prospect of reward were greater, when the summer comes the owner must leave his home. With this sentence of banishment over him, he has no heart to do anything for the embellishment of his home—no inducement to procure for himself a single luxury which, in the present state of civilization, are necessaries of comforts every where else. Has he planted fruit trees? Does he aspire after a dairy or a poultry farm, or does he hope to raise the stock which will furnish him with food as well as farm animals? As soon as the season comes when these all require his constant supervision, he must leave them to the tender mercies of people who cannot be induced, even by a sense of interest, to pay them proper attention; and when he returns in winter, he will find that neglect has faithfully done its work, and all his hopes are blighted.

He advises that all these bottom land planters at once decide to become permanent citizens of some locality, and he tells them that a home on the pine lands will give them all the luxuries and comforts to be found in any country, with, in addition, that best of all blessing, the enjoyment of perfect health the year round. On the pine land the planter will be able to do all his business himself, and find abundant time to make the comforts for all the members of his family. This will bring not only the fullest of comforts, but it will very soon make those comforts direct sources of wealth.

He is greatly belied around, he says, that the pine country is not a fruit country, but what pinelte does remember exquisitely flavored peaches which he has seen raised on the pine lands? Ah, yes! Delicious peaches! But how soon they lost their flavor and degenerated, say, one. Of course they did. Whatever is the object of artificial culture will degenerate, unless man's vigilant eye and careful hands are at work to foster them. Without trouble, nothing good is to be had in this world. Nature shows us what our soil can do; it is our part to see that she is assisted in her efforts. A cousin of mine, a Virginian, lived quite manently on their; plantations, they revelled in peaches, pears, apples, plums and grapes. Occasionally even oranges were found; and we know that Virginia is not a fruit or any soil. The fig, indeed, cannot bear transportation in its fresh state, but so freely does it grow and bear that, doubtless, the dried fig will some day be one of the staple products of the pine country. Unhappily for us, all the intelligence of our country has been for the last eighty years so completely devoted to cotton, that all other industries were abandoned, and now that cotton has ceased to pay, we seem helpless out of the old grooves, but we go on wasting our energies and impairing our intellects, in still treading over the old ground, making ourselves the willing victims of a system which ruins us, and turn a blind eye to the tempting gifts which nature offers to our grasp.

How often must we reiterate the cry. The day for successful cotton planting in the pine country has forever gone! The present generation follows the culture as a desperate resource and under the influence of perverse habit; the next generation will see all the cotton raised in small quantities by truck farmer, perhaps altogether by negroes; and unquestionably it will never be well with the whites until they almost utterly abandon the tempting but illusive pursuit.

The correspondent feels certain that wisdom suggests to us a radical change in our system, a diversification of cotton and a substitution of other products. such as the white people may be able to manage themselves in the event that any reasons prevent their employment of negroes. Anything or thing on which they can bring their intelligence to bear. In the pine land these resources and opportunities are within their reach. The home is permanent; no dread of fever paralyzing man's efforts after comforts and improvements. There fruit trees, brought under intelligent cultivation, will not only comfort the family with their luscious juices, but the town's-people will go tempted to buy them. There they can have their cane fields, producing sugar and molasses at a greater profit than that arising from their production on the best low lands, and there they can make their own wine, and as much to sell as the demand of the times may call for.

Supreme Court of Alabama.

Order of Business for June Term, 1874

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

The first division, composed of the counties of Baldwin, Clark, Mobile and Washington, shall commence on 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.

The Eutaw Whig has the following encouraging paragraph:

Talking of the high water, destruction of crops, &c., some one of a crowd remarked that he had never seen so gloomy a prospect. Another, of age and experience, responded, I have seen a ten day's later start in farming operations result in the finest crop Alabama ever raised. So we can take comfort and hope for a bountiful harvest. The increase of grain crops naturally resulting from the overflow may be so great that our seeming misfortune may prove our greatest blessing.

This is no intoxicating beverage or doctored liquor, to lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but a strictly medical preparation made from roots and herbs, suitable to any age or condition. As a family remedy, Simmons' Liver Regulator is equal to an entire medicine chest, may21

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.

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, $25 00. Show this to your neighbors. Send us one or more subscribers.

Democratic and Conservative Convention of Cleburne County.

A Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Cleburne county, is hereby called to assemble at the Court House in Evansville, on Monday the 13th day of July, 1874, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to assemble in Montgomery on the 29th day of July, 1874, and to attend to other business.

The Beat Committees in Commissioner districts are requested to hold meetings previous to the 13th os July, and elect a full ratio of delegates to said proposed County Convention.

T. J. BURTON,
B. OWEN,
J. C. BARKER,
County Executive Committee.
May 1st, 1874.

Official Railroad Time Table.

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

SOUTH & NORTH ALA. RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.

eaves Montgomery	9:50 A. M.
Calera	10:25 A. M.
Birmingham	3:00 P. M.
Decatur, via N. & D. R. R.	9:40 P. M.
Nashville, via L. & N.	5:00 A. M.
Arrive at Louisville	2:35 P. M.
Accommodation to Birmingham.	
Leaves Montgomery	5:00 P. M.
Calera	7:40 P. M.
Arrive at Birmingham	10:25 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Louisville, via L & N R R	12:05 A. M.
Nashville, via N & D R R	8:00 A. M.
Decatur	3:10 P. M.
Birmingham	8:00 P. M.
Calera	8:45 P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	1:00 A. M.
Accommodation from Birmingham.	
Leaves Birmingham	3:15 A. M.
Calera	6:30 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	10:40 A. M.

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

WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA.

GOING EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Montgomery	9:05 A. M
Opelika	12:25 P. M
Arrive at Columbus	2:30 P. M
West Point	4:20 P. M
Atlanta, via A & W P R R	5:52 P. M

COMING FROM EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta	9:40 P. M.
West Point	2:15 A. M.
Columbus	1:00 A. M.
Opelika	3:24 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	6 45 A. M.

GOING WEST.

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

COMING EAST.

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

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

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

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

COMING NORTH.

Leaves New Orleans, N O & M R R	5:00 P. M.
Mobile	10:35 P. M.
Arrives at Montgomery	8:00 A. M.

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

MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAILROAD

GOING EAST.

Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P. M.
Arrives at Union Springs	6:52 P. M.
Eufaula	10:50 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leaves Eufaula	11:50 P. M.
Arrives at Union Springs	4:04 A. M.
Montgomery	6:22 A. M.

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

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.

Leave Selma	3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Meridian	12:60 A. M.

COMING EAST.

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

JOHN M. BRIDGES, Supt.

ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA R. R.

GOING SOUTH.*

Leave Chattanooga Monday, Wednesday and Friday	6:20 A. M.
Arrive at Birmingham	7:30 P. M.
Leave Birmingham Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	8:00 A. M.
Arrive at Meridian	5:50 P. M.

GOING NORTH.†

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

L. J. FLEMING, Supt.

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

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

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300,	" " " "	30.
250,	" " " "	25.
200,	" " " "	20.
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