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NIC DIRECTORY.
INGSTON LODGE, No 41.
egular Communications are n the FOURTH FRIDAY of at 10 o'clock A. M., in Ma- n Livingston.
J. L. SCRUGGS, W. M.
x, Secretary.
INGSTON R. A. CHAPTER,
The Regular Convocations Chapter are held on the 3d every month, at 8 p. m.
GEO. WILSON, H. P.
RUGGS, Sec'y.
NGSTON COUNCIL, No. 49.
The Stated Assemblies of the cil of Royal and Select Mas- held on the 4th TUESDAY th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the , in Livingston.
A. C. JONES, T. I. M.
CKRELL, Recorder.
. G. LITTLE, Jr.,
RNEY AT LAW
—AND—
TOR IN CHANCERY,
ON, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.
RACTICE in all the Courts of adjoining counties, and in the ourt of Alabama [9n26-tf.
S. B. WETMORE,
RNEY AT LAW,
Livingston, Ala.
, 1873. 8n13-tf.
J. G. HARRIS,
ney and Counsellor
AT LAW.
INGSTON.....ALABAMA.
ctice in all the Courts of Sum- r and adjacent counties.
ated in the office lately occupied by Cobbs & Harris.
8n26
CHAPMAN, Jr.,
y and Counsellor at Law,
VINGSTON, ALA.
ve prompt and careful attention iness entrusted to him.
E West side of Public Square, o that occupied by Judge Nash.
4n26 tf
A. G. SMITH,
rney at Law,
NGSTON, SUMTER CO., ALA.
PRACTICE in all the Courts of nter and adjoining counties. attention given to the collection
8n48-1y.
ECOR, A. W. COCKRELL,
ville, Livingston,
UMTER COUNTY, ALA.
ECOR & COCKRELL,
neys & Solicitors.
ICE in all the Courts of Sumter, ns, Greene and Marengo; in the Court of the State, in the Courts and Lauderdale, Miss., and in l Courts in Mobile, Ala.
S: Gainesville and Livingston.
1871
ARLES COOKE,
NEY AND SOLICITOR.
ICES in all the Courts of Sum- reene and Pickens, in Alabama; nderdale, Kemper and Noxubee, ; and in the Supreme Courts d States Courts of those States. —Gainesville, Sumter county,
23 8n7-1y.
M. QUARLES,
ORNEY AT LAW,
IVINGSTON, ALA.
actice in Sumter, Choctaw and Washington counties.
with T. B. STONE, County Treasurer.
8n34-1y.
O. U. WALKER,
ey at Law & Notary
Public.
.....GAINESVILLE, ALA.
PRACTICE in the Courts of mter, Greene, Pickens, and Ma-
attention will be given to all entrusted to his care
8n29-1y.
. HOUSTON & CO.,
mission
Merchants,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
olesale and Retail Dealers in
FLOUR, BRAN, HAY, MEAL, BACON, LARD, &c.
Also Dealers in
UMBER AND SHINGLES.
ments of Cotton Solicited.
9 27 tf

—Eighty two cities of Germany now boast cremation societies.

—A St. Louis paper announces that Gen. Frank P. Blair has joined the Presbyterian Church.

—The cost of running the City and county government of New York last year was $55,588,022.

—North Carolina claims to be the only State in the Union which produces every article enumerated in the census report of 1870.

—A crowd witnessing a row in Detroit was dispersed by the announcement that a "collection would now be taken up for a poor widow."

—Europeans are now convinced that American east iron is the strongest in the world. It is twenty-five per cent. stronger than the German, and fifteen per cent. better than English.

—Rev. Mr. Beecher has declined the lengthy vacation offered him by his congregation, on the ground that for him to leave it that length of time would be unjust to persons who had rented pews at high prices.

—The West Chester (Pennsylvania) News takes a practical view of the cremation question. It says: "With some people cremation is only a question of time. If it don't come in this world it is sure to come in the next."

—A party of men have purchased 1600 acres of land in Wisconsin, for the exclusive purpose of raising muskrats. Last year they captured 4000 of the animals, and anticipate a take of 6000 this year. The skins sell at thirty cents each.

—The fruit on Mrs. H. B. Stowe's orange plantation in Florida has turned black, and the people say that Providence has thus rewarded her love for the black by endowing her oranges with the favorite color. Adjoining orchards make the usual display of resplendent golden fruit.

—Building in New York, this spring, is much less busy than usual. Some say it has fallen off one-half. No houses are projected costing over $20,000, and one-half of the carpenters, painters and masons are said to be idle. There is a great pressure for reduction of wages by lengthening the day from eight to ten hours, though some employers are willing to pay for the extra two hours.

—In a late number of the Brownsville "Ranchero" it is intimated that the return of Santa Anna to Mexico is not without great political significance. In other words, that he has been constituted the agent of the Texas Pacific Railroad, to negotiate the purchase in behalf of the company of large mining interests in Sonora, Chihuahua, New Leon, and indeed, the entire tier of Northern Mexican States lying on the American side of the Sierra Madre.

—The manufacture of a rifled gun weighing eighty-one tons, has been begun at the Woolwich arsenal, England. It will throw a shot of about 160 pounds weight, and is intended for the iron clad Inflexible, which will carry our guns of this kind in its turret. They will be the largest pieces of ordnance in the world. The Inflexible is building at Portsmouth, and will have twenty-four inches of solid iron plating, and will be constructed so as to carry guns weighing 150 tons. She is meant for a sea going vessel.

☞The Brandon Republican asks if it is any wonder we are poor, in view of what is stated in the following paragraph:

Last Saturday, just at 12 o'clock we counted from our office door, thirty-one wagons loaded with provisions for the country, and one from the country loaded with cotton. In other words, there were thirty-one farmers buying and one selling produce. There must have been at least one hundred wagon loads of provisions hauled off during the day, as we saw numbers going out before that hour, and others coming in afterwards.—There can be no prosperity in this country as long as these things continue.

—A gentleman came to the city the other day from a neighboring county on the Southwestern Railroad, who has thirteen daughters. He buys clothing for them by the wholesale. Thus when last here he bought 370 yards of calico, 100 yards of lawn, 13 corsets, 26 pairs of shoes, and other goods in proportion. Unlike many fathers who have only one daughter, he paid cash for all his purchases.

Though an old man, he has never bought a bushel of corn or pound of meat, but raises them himself. He has never sworn an oath, and does not owe a dollar. Last week he sold the remnant of his cotton crop, forty bales, and in addition $1,280 in gold. —*Columbus Enquirer.*

—Lead astray—Bullets that don't hit the mark.

—How to become partially acquainted with the "Rule of Three"—Live with your wife, mother, and mother-in-law.

—A Georgia clergyman has thirty-two children, and his parishioners object to his having four pews without paying for them.

—A Kentucky gentleman didn't get mad until he had been called a "liar" eighty-one times. The monotony of the thing "riled" him.

—A precious child in Buffalo recently tied crape on the door knob, to see if carriages would come and take them out riding, as they did the family across the way.

—Jennie June wants the women to wear cork bustles to save themselves from drowning, but a safer way would be to strap on a yawl boat and provisions for three days.

—A little girl aged ten years, was playing with a sharp-edged pocket-knife, when, with a sudden motion of the spring the keen blade shut. The little girl opened it again—so it's all right.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

Franklin County.

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

Our friend continues:

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

This is the fruit of a wide spread, but utterly groundless, feeling of antagonism against conventions. Now, we ask if there is not argument enough in the foregoing unadorned statement of facts to confute all the logic that the ingenuity of man can bring to bear against conventions? If not, let us see what will be the *probable* result of a general adoption of the non-convention plan of campaign. Of all the counties of the State only Covington, Monroe, Washington, Coffee, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Pike, Clay, Tallapoosa, Pickens, Sanford, Cherokee, Calhoun, Etowah, Jackson, Blount and Marshall could be saved from Radical control, and it would be nothing else than a lucky accident if all of these should be saved. Three Democratic candidates would lose us half of these. Cherokee, one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, gave HERNDON 1,040 majority. But it was represented by a Radical in the last legislature, because the six Democratic candidates in the field so evenly divided the Democratic vote that Dr. Lawrence slipped in, although the total vote thrown for Gov. LEWIS in the County was but 221. HERNDON'S was 1260. A small part of the vote of Etowah was counted with that of Cherokee on the county ticket, and this, which added some fifty or sixty votes to the LEWIS vote, elected Dr. Lawrence. Now if Cherokee—firm as the granite of Lookout Mountain—could thus fall into the hands of the Philistines through an unwise prejudice against Conventions, what other county can consider itself secure?

The counties named above send—all told—*nineteen* representatives to the Lower House of the Legislature. Of the whole list Jackson alone sends a separate Senator. The others are linked in with other counties, in the Senatorial district system, which will swamp their divided and subdivided majorities. The perfection of this non-Convention system will therefore be seen in a State Legislature composed as follows:

HOUSE.

Radicals	81.
Democrats	19.
Radical majority	62.

SENATE.

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

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

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

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

☞A practical river man of St. Louis, makes public a new and not altogether unreasonable theory of boiler explosions at certain seasons of the year, and in certain localities when the Ohio river and its Cumberland and Tennessee tributaries are all at flood height. His theory is simply this—that when the latter rivers are at flood height they pour out waters strongly impregnated with the limestone sediment of the region through which they run, and that this sediment mingling with the clayey deposit of the Ohio forms a putty-like paste, which under the influence of the extreme heat when it accumulates in the boilers is soon roasted into a thick, indurated state, which coats the inner surface of the boilers and thus renders it all the easier for the fires to burn the iron of which they are composed.

—A small boy got another boy, somewhat smaller than himself, down on the ground, and got hold of both his ears, placing his knees in the small of the boy's back, and asked him, in a very persuasive manner, if he would give him that white alley of his'n. The boy replied in the affirmative. How easy it is to settle things when one goes about it the right way.

A Surprise Party.

I always detested him, even before I ever set eyes on him. In the first place, what right has a man to be named Broadspoon? It can't even be called outlandish, but it is outrageous. Still this might have been a blind, unreasoning prejudice on my part, as my wife said it was, but when I saw his face I knew in a moment just what he was. There is a saying to the effect that the world is made up of fools and knaves, or flats and sharps, as some one expressed it, but I know one man, at least, that is a good deal of both. When Broadspoon came to me with that amiable grin of his, a long sight too amiable to be pleasant, I knew he was up to some mischief, though, of course, it was beyond human sagacity to fathom it at the time.

"Going to surprise Jenks to-night?" said he, slapping me familiarly on the back.

I moved away from him about three feet.

"Surprise Jenks?" said I, surprised myself, and very much puzzled.—"How?"

"Oh, our crowd expect to go there to-night."

Now, if there is one thing that I despise more than another it is a surprise party. Vulgar things at the best—and to be spoken of as one of our crowd—Broadspoon's crowd—was beyond my patience; so I blurted out, not so amiably as Broadspoon had spoken:

"No. I hate such affairs. Besides, Mrs. Jones has a cold, and I wouldn't think of taking her out at night, and I'm not quite well myself." I added that much for the sake of being civil.

"Good morning," said he, and I saw a curious expression pass over his face. I did not understand it at the time, but it meant something, as I afterward found. You see, he had plainly told me that he was going to Jenks' that evening. That is my first point against him.

I sent word to Jenks that Broadspoon and his crowd were going to make a raid upon him, and that he had better be prepared for them, and the whole thing passed out of my mind.

That night Sarah Jane and I were about retiring. We had taken a bowl of onion syrup between us, and a foot-bath apiece, and were wrapped in flanned up to our noses, when we heard a very singular noise—a sound like the rasping of a file—apparently at the back basement door. There is an alley-way from our yard that leads back to the next street, the gate of which is always locked, but is only ten feet high, and nothing would be easier than for a man to climb it.

I hunted up an iron bed-key we have. It looks exactly like a pistol in its outline, and opening the window I pointed down into the yard and called out:

"Who is there? Answer, or I fire!"

The noise ceased, and as it was snowing very hard and blowing harder, I retreated in haste.

"Oh, John, John, come in!" called my wife, tugging at my garments. "We'll be murdered in our beds.—We'll be robbed of everything. They'll set the house on fire. They'll steal the baby!"

What was I to do? I locked the doors of the bed-rooms, but all our valuables were on the floor below.—We were alone in the house, our domestic having gone out for the night. Pretty soon we heard the chink of silver, and something fell and shattered. The house was so still we could even hear them whisper "Hush!"

I looked out of the front window, hoping a policeman would pass, but no such luck. There did not seem to be a soul stirring.

"I must go for the police," I said.

"Don't leave me. Don't leave me, John. They'll kill me and the baby!" cried my wife.

She couldn't go along. What was I to do? I put on the first things that happened to come handy. They were, as I afterward discovered, a pair of India-rubber boots and my wife's water-proof cloak. As for a hat, my hats were on the rack in the hall.

"I must leave you for a few moments, Sarah Jane," I said, "only a few moments. I will hasten back.—Be brave! The doors are locked."

We embraced, and I went out on the balcony. There is another balcony below, connected with it by iron-work uprights, and from that to the front steps is but a trifle.

"You'll fall!" shrieked Sarah Jane; but I did not. I reached the ground in safety, and the police-station in an incredibly short space of time.

I had on my red flannel night-cap, which has, I regret to say, a drooping fassel, and I suppose I was a rather peculiar object, for some one at the station laughed at me—some one who did not know my cause for agitation and alarm.

"I want a police officer—two or three of them," said I.

"Sit down and wait five minutes," said the man I spoke to.

Sit down! wait! the idea was preposterous.

"Send them immediately they come," said I, giving my address and hurrying away.

Sarah Jane is usually very sensible, for a woman; but I must confess I was provoked with her, for the first thing she said to me when I got home was:

"John, the house has been so very quiet. Don't you think it might have been cats?"

Of course I didn't harbor the idea for a minute, but the house was very quiet, and I concluded that, on the whole, I had better find out what was really happening. I confess it required some courage. I took the bed-key I have already mentioned, and the bed-room poker in one hand, and with a candle in the other went and peeped over the stairs. The parlor floor was quiet. The burglars, whoever they were, were still in the basement.

I descended cautiously to the kitchen stairs. I heard them whispering when I got that far. I hid my candle and put my head forward, holding the door at the foot of the stairs on a crack. Through the glass door of the kitchen I saw them.

Cats, indeed! Sarah Jane's cats were six feet high at least. One of them wore a negro's mask, and one a black-fur muffler. Both were partly pushed back, and under the black fur I saw, without the shadow of a doubt, Broadspoon's leering face—Broadspoon, who had given me his word that he should be at Jenks'. They held between them the silver tea urn presented to me by the X. Y. Q. Society, and know not what else. I shut the door softly and flew up stairs on tip-toes.

"What is it?" said Sarah Jane.

"Burglars," said I, with the quiet of desperation.

"And Broadspoon is one of them. I think you'll trust me next time.—I'm never mistaken in a man's face."

"Somebody must let the police in when they come."

"I'll go down and wait for them," said I, "and, Sarah Jane, hunt up the latch-key."

After having been probably heard on the stairs, I did not dare to go down there again. The descent from the balcony had been easy. I repeated it.

No sooner had I reached the ground than a dark, shadowy figure emerged from the basement.

"Broadspoon?" said I.

"No spoon at all," said a rough voice, and a strong hand grasped my arm.

"Let me go," said I. "Oh, it's the police; I'm so glad you came. The burglars are inside." I tried to release myself from the man's grasp.

"You can't come that game over me," said he.

"But I'm the master of the house."

"Go in, then," said he, giving me a push.

"Sarah Jane's got the latch-key," said I; "let me go up and get it."

"Come, now," said he, "enough of that. I've got you. Come along," and he blew a beastly whistle.

In spite of all my struggles I was overpowered and borne to the station in my india-rubber boots, with my wife's water-proof cloak, and no end of flannel wrapper, not to mention the tasseled night-cap.

They had hustled me into a room and were waiting for some one to take me away, when I heard voices outside, Jenks, of all persons, and Sarah Jane.

"It's John," said Sarah Jane, sobbing. "Please let him out."

"Can't you let him go?" said Jenks, "I'm a responsible citizen, and I'll make it all right in the morning."

"Must be locked up to-night," said the guardian of the law.

"But it's all a mistake," pleaded Sarah Jane. "It was a masquerade surprise party, and two of them came first, and John thought they were burglars. Oh, let him out, out! I shall die!"

She didn't die, and they did let me out when they got good and ready in the morning, and there was a masquerade surprise-party at my house while I slept in the dungeon. They broke my dishes, and ground dirt into my carpet, and dented my silver.—Worse than all, I was reported as having got into some trouble with the police.

As for that rubbish story of Broadspoon coming first with the wine and to get the table ready, my wife may believe it if she likes. I know he says so.

English Thread-Making.

The British manufacturers of thread greatly prefer, for staple, the cotton known as the long fibre, or Sea Island, and the choicest varieties are always made from that description of stock, whenever it can be procured for the purpose.

In the manufacturing process, the cotton is first passed through a picker, which separates it and passes it out in a downy sheet, and rolls it up in a snow-like bundle. It next goes through another separating and refining process in the carding machine, leaving the latter in the form of a continuous untwisted rope, coiling itself round and round into a circular tin can placed to receive it. From thence it is taken to a comber—a most ingenious apparatus—the peculiar duty of which is to select or separate the long fibres and reject the short ones.

From the comber, it is passed through other machinery or processes of uniting, drawing, reducing and partly twisting, necessary to its preparation for the spinning frames, upon which it is finally adapted and placed. These spinning frames are self-acting, drawing out the fibres and spinning them into a very fine thread or cord, six of which are twisted together to make the thread, and wind it, when spun sufficiently, upon small bobbins or cops. When these bobbins are full, they are taken to a winding machine, and two of these minute threads are wound together upon a larger bobbin; and when full, these are taken to a twisting machine, the two threads drawn off and twisted tightly together, and again wound upon cops or small bobbins.

This is the first process of twisting, and the second is similar to it, except that three of the twisted threads are wound off and again twisted together, thus making the six cords required to give that strength peculiar to the best article.

The thread thus made is reeled off and tied into hanks or bunches, and taken to the bleachery, where it passes through the several different processes of boiling, bleaching, washing, soaping, blueing and drying.

WHOSE FORTUNES HAVE PERISHED.—If a man lose his property at thirty or forty years of age, it is only a sharp discipline, generally, by which later he comes to large success. It is all folly for a man to sit down in mid-life discouraged. The marshals of Napoleon came to their commander and said: "We have lost the battle and we are being cut to pieces." Napoleon took his watch from his pocket, and said, "It is only two o'clock in the afternoon. You have lost the battle, but we have time enough to win another. Charge upon the foe!" Though the meridian of life has passed with you, and you have been routed in many a conflict, give not up in discouragement. There are victories yet to gain.

—Use what talent you possess. The woods would be very silent if no birds sang there but those who sang best.

Operatic Performances.

It appears from the following resolution, adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session in Louisville, Ky., after lively discussion, that operatic representations have become so prevalent in Southern Methodist churches that the interference of the Bishops has become necessary for their suppression. The resolution referred to is as follows:

Resolved, That our Bishops be, and they are hereby requested, in their pastoral address, to call attention to and express their disapprobation of operatic performance in our churches, which drowns the sense of our hymns and utterly destroys congregational singing.

The discussion developed the fact that the objectional features of these "operatic performances" was the scientific character of the music. It renders the hymns unintelligible to the minds of the members of the congregations. Rev. Dr. Green seemed fully to comprehend the difficulty, and delivered himself of the following sensible remarks, but it was of no use, and the resolution passed by a large majority:

Dr. Green said: I am a kind of singing man myself—have sung whole camp meetings through—but we have to manage this thing the best way we can. We won't accomplish much by legislating, or by the pastoral address. I have found that a church is made up of different characters; first, you find one man that is happy when he's got something to do with the money matters; he sees that the preacher gets his pay, and don't believe that anybody's got any religion that don't pay. Next you have a man that goes for prayer meeting. He prays a good prayer himself, and he gets happy, and the meetin' is always better for his being there. Another says class meetin's by all means. He's got a good experience, and he wants to tell it. Another goes for the preacher when he comes, takes him to his house, and treats him kind, and gets him to tell stories for him. Another dosen't care much for the meetings or for anything else but the preaching; he always thinks the last sermon the best. Another doesn't have anything to do with the prayer meeting; doesn't care much about the sermon; he dosen't sing, and we don't know what to do with him; but he keeps the candles snuffed; puts water on the pulpit, and keeps out the dogs, and makes the boys behave, and says when you come out, "Did you ever see better order than that?" And another comes up and asks you for the hymns. He says they ain't much on singin', but he's got a few of 'em together and tryin' to learn 'em how. Now my plan is to cultivate 'em all, each in his own way, and work him where I can, so as not to get one opposed to another. I recollect an old darkey named Abram. He used to raise the *chimes*." They got a choir in his church, and one day he came over to me and said he wished I would go down there, that they had all got into confusion; the niggers had brought them books with long ends in thar, and were tryin' to sing two or three tunes to the same words, at the same time—they were singing lass you know. The fact is, they had supplanted Abram. I have had a great deal of trouble about singing. I have given out the hymn, and Snooks over there started a tune too short for it; and then he tries it again and gets it too long, and after two or three times his son Jeb hollocs out, "Stop dat, I think I've got it." There ain't many of them that can start a tune right—they either get so low as to drown, or so high that they can't get over.—Now, there's two ways to remedy this—first, by dispensing with the hymn-books altogether and give out the hymn—not the number of the hymn and the page, too, because they'll get confused, but give out one or t'other. Tell them they've all got to sing. Go to the leader and tell him: Brother, start a plain tune, that the old folks all know. Let the voluntary be a new tune, if you choose, because if you don't sing new tunes sometimes they'll never learn 'em. Let the preacher take charge of it kindly and not captiously. They won't read the pastoral address—the pastors should manage it themselves.

Extraordinary Industrial Revolution.

The "Clemens Attachment," about which there is now such excitement down East among cotton spinners, compels the removal, it is said, of every mill in America and Europe to the cotton fields of the south, of Egypt, or India. The machine costs two hundred dollars, and dispenses with the "Lickerin," and, receiving the cotton just as it comes from the field, removes the fiber from the seed, cleanses it of dust, trash and motes, and delivers it untangled to the card, whence it passes through the "doffer" in a continuous roll or "sliver" at the rate of one hundred and sixty pounds per diem—four times the product of the ordinary card. There is thus a vast saving in machinery, labor, motive power, and thirty three per cent. in building space saved. The fiber is kept alive—never "compressed"—by the oil from the seed, and is never tangled or broken by beaters, etc. Its filaments, never tangled or broken are kept parallel with one another, and thus the thread is one-third stronger than that of other mills, and capable of almost indefinite attenuation, and has a lively, fresh, glossy, silken appearance. No such thread can be made of plantation-ginned and compressed cotton, and it is worth thirty-three per cent. more than other thread. The simple machinery, now going into use saving the cost of sending cotton north and bringing cloth and thread south, since it manufactures cloth and yarns from seed-cotton, and makes better thread and better cloth by half, and at one third less cost than the old fashioned factories, will yet cause Mahomet to come to the mountain, and the erection of countless cotton mills in the south.

—The people of North Georgia must be living well. At Gainesville and Dahlonega butter is quoted at 15@20c. per pound, eggs 10c. per dozen, chickens 15c. each, Irish potatoes 50c. per bushel, beef 4@5c. per pound, and dried peaches and apples 4c. per pound.

The Magic Power of Love.

Two or three years ago, the superintendent of the Little Wanderers' Home, in Boston, received, one morning, a request from the Judge that he would come up to the court rrom. He complied directly, and found there a group of several little girls, ragged, and forlorn beyond what he was accustomed to see. The Judge pointed to them and said:

"Mr. T——, can you take any of these?"

"Certainly, I'll take them all," was the prompt reply.

"All! what in the world can you do with them all?"

"I'll make women of them."

The Judge singled out one, even worse in appearance than all the rest, and asked again:

"What can you do with this one?"

"I'll make a woman of her," Mr. T—— repeated firmly, and hopefully. He took them all home. They were washed and dressed, and provided with a good supper and beds. The next morning they went into the school-room with the rest of the children. Mary was the name of the little girl whose chance for better things the Judge thought was small. During the afternoon the teacher said to Mr. T——, in reference to her:

"I never saw a child like that. I have tried for an hour to get a single smile, and failed."

Mr. T—— said afterwards to himself that her face was the saddest he had ever seen, sorrowful beyond expression; yet she was a very little girl, only seven or eight years old.

After school he called her into his office, and said pleasantly: "Mary, I've lost my little pet. I used to have a little girl here that would wait on me, and sit on my knee, and I loved her very much. A kind lady and gentleman adopted her, and she went to live with them. I miss her, and I should like you to take her place and be my little pet; will you?"

A gleam of light flitted over the poor child's face as she began to understand him. He gave her ten cents, and told her she might go to a store near by and buy some candy. While she was gone he took two or three newspapers, tore them in pieces and scattered them about the room. When she returned, in a few minutes, he said to her: "Mary, will you clean up my office for me? pick up those papers, and make things look real nice."

She went to work with a will. A little more of this sort of management—treating her just like a kind father would—wrought the desired change. She went into the school-room after dinner with so changed a look and bearing that the teacher was astonished. The child's face was absolutely radiant; and half fearful of some mental wonderings, she went up to her and said:

"Mary, what is it? What makes you look so happy?"

"Oh! I've got somebody to love me!" The child answered earnestly, as if it were heaven come down on earth.

That was all the secret. For want of love that poor little one's life had been so cold and desolate that she had lost childhood's faith and hope.—She could not first believe in the reality of joy or kindness for her. It was this certainty that some one loved her and desired her affection that lighted the child's soul and glorified her face.

Mary has since been adopted by wealthy people, and lives in a beautiful home; but more than all its comforts and beauty, running like golden threads through it all, she finds the love of her father and mother. Shall we who have many to love, and to love us, refuse to be comforted, to see any value and use in life, any work for our hands to do, because one of our treasures may be removed from our sight, from our home and care to a better?

And, oh! shall we let any of those little ones go hungering for affection—go up even unto God's land before they find "somebody to love them?"

Who Will Marry?

It don't require an astrologer, a medium, or a gipsey with a dirty pack of cards, to find out whom any given person will marry. It is very simple—lies in a nutshell, and can be expressed in a few words. They are these: The last persons you would naturally think of.

If a girl expresses her fondness for majestic men, with large whiskers, make up your mind that she will marry a very small man with none. If she declares that "mind" is all she looks for, expect to see her stand before the altar with a pretty fellow who has just the sense to tie a cravat bow. If, on the contrary, she declares that she must have a handsome husband, look around you for the plainest person in her circle of acquaintance, and declare "that is the man," for it will be.

Men are almost as bad. The gentleman who desires a wife with a mind and a mission, marries a lisping baby who screams at the sight of a mouse, and hides her face when she hears a sudden knock at the door.—And the gentleman who dreaded anything like strong-mindedness, exults in the fact that his wife is exactly everything he had declared he detested.

If a girl says of one, "Marry him! I'd rather die," look upon the affair as settled, and expect cards to the wedding of those two people.

If a man remarks of a lady: "Not my style at all!" await patiently the appearance of his name in the matrimonial column in connection with that very lady's.

And if any two people declare themselves "friends and nothing more," you may know what will come next.

There is no hypocrisy in all this, and such matches are invariably happiest. People do not know themselves, and make great mistakes about their own intentions. Love is terribly perplexing when he first begins to upset one's theories, and when his arrow first pierces the heart there is such a fluttering that it is hard to guess the cause. Besides, man proposes and God disposes, and it is the "I don't know what" with which people fall in love, and not those peculiarities which could be given in a passport.

MARY KYLE DALLAS.

THE LIVINGSTON JOURNAL.

Sumter County, Ala.

FRIDAY, MAY 29th, 1874.

BEN F. HERR - - Editor.

☞The following appeared in the Montgomery *Morning News* (Colonel BOTT, TYLER, editor), of Saturday the 23d inst.:

FROM SUMTER COUNTY.

A private communication from one of the most leading, if not most popular and influential citizens of Sumter county, residing at Livingston, declares "we are all in favor of a White Man's Government as interpreted by you, and understood by us."

A copy of the communication above referred to, is before us. As the *News* admits, it is a "private communication"—bearing date the 19th inst. It is a business letter, in which politics is alluded to incidentally. It states expressly that it is not intended for a political communication, nor for publication, but is simply a private letter. The words quoted from it by the *News*, certainly appear in it, but in connection with something else, which our contemporary omits. The *whole* sentence of which the *News* quotes a *part*, reads as follows:

"We are all in favor of a white man's government as interpreted by you, and understood by us, *but most if not all our people think it unwise to make it an issue.*" [The *italics* are ours.]

The foregoing explains itself, and cannot be misconstrued. We have no wish to indulge in comment.

We respectfully ask such of our contemporaries as may have copied the above item from the *News*, to publish this, also, as an act of justice to us and the public.

☞The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 23d, very correctly concedes that the hope of inducing white Radicals to co-operate with the Democratic party of Alabama, is altogether illusory. Referring to that class, the *Advertiser* says:

"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 psalm-tune to a dead horse."

Such is our conviction, precisely; hence we would look elsewhere for recruits. In view of the fact that the preponderance of white voters in the State is less than *one*, and that nearly double that number of them have arrayed themselves against the Democracy, the impolicy of doing aught to make the organization of the opposition yet more effective, is to our mind, evident.

☞Congress has passed a Bill authorizing the issue of army rations and clothing to the destitute people along the Bigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers. The passage of the Bill was urged by Congressmen Hays and Sheets, of this State.

That such provision was needed to relieve suffering, no one acquainted with the alleged "destitution" will believe; and we dare say, that were the Government to propose to furnish employment to these "destitute people," to enable them to procure the necessaries of life, the offer aid destitution would soon become invisible to the naked eye.

Congressman Hays was the first to suggest, some months ago, that the Government be applied to for aid for negroes of his District. Ever since then, negroes who would never work until impelled by hunger, have nursed the idea of drawing rations from "Mr. Grant," and the overflow was to them a God-send. They would refuse employment at liberal wages, and the next moment sign petitions asking relief from their destitution. Whether our Congressman feared that a refusal to advocate their cause would damage his chances for re-election, or he was the instigator of the project for political reasons, we cannot say. He became their champion, and will expect their votes in return. And, so he gets them, it makes little difference to him if he does impair the agricultural interests of our people and fill his District with vagrants. Mr. Hays has some ability, but it seems to be to do evil, continually.

CIVIL RIGHTS.—The Civil Rights Bill passed the U. S. Senate last Saturday, by a vote of 29 to 16. It is thought by some of the best informed parliamentary tacticians, that the Democratic members will be able to stave off action by the House until the adjournment of the session.

Congress may succeed in perpetrating this gross outrage on the whites of the country as a measure of party expediency, but when it does so it attacks the pillars of the temple, and the destruction of the party is inevitable. The deluded blacks may for a time regard the measure as being promotive of their welfare; but through the re-action it will produce, they will learn that their losses far exceed their gains. In the Southern States they are now being educated at the expense of the whites. In the near future, under the civil rights bill, they will be educated at their own expense, or remain in ignorance.

☞Do not some of our Democratic contempraries underestimate the importance of elections for district and county officers, in some instances?—Are they not somewhat illiberal in attributing contracted views and selfish aims, to those who differ from them?

There is not a Democrat in Alabama—worthy that name—who does not desire the welfare of the whole State; and who does not look for its promotion, to the Democratic and Conservative party. But, the fact should not be lost sight of, that the people constitute the State; and that the welfare of the latter will not have been achieved while a respectable minority of the people are left to strive helplessly and hopelessly, with adversity. No plan for regeneration will commend itself which does not contemplate the disenthrallment of the whole people of the State, and which is not adapted to that end.

The fact should be borne in mind that nearly one-half of the population of Alabama is composed of an ignorant, non-tax-paying class, having no conception of political economy, and most effectually moved by appeals to their selfishness and prejudices. More than two-thirds of that class of population are concentrated in the cotton-belt—in less than one-third of the area of the State. In twenty of the most productive agricultural counties, it is within the power of that class to fill every executive and judicial office in these counties.

And, it should be borne in mind that quite as grievous evils may and often do flow from the maladministration of laws not bad in themselves, as from oppressive statutes. South Carolina, so often cited, presents an alarming instance of suffering largely attributable to maladministration of law. In that State the rate of taxation for State purposes is only seventeen mills on the dollar—less than in many prosperous Northern States—but under the manipulation of incompetent and corrupt administrators of the law, taxation amounts to confiscation; because property is assessed at double and perhaps its real value.

The civil and penal laws may be adequate to the protection of life and property, yet packed juries and a corrupt judiciary may speedily render them inoperative and expose communities to the mercy of a debased and revengeful mob.

The Address of the State Executive Committee charges that the Radicals have actually brought the people of Central and Southern Alabama to the very dregs of starvation and misery." That charge is unadmitted. But why are the people more miserable in Central and South Alabama, than elsewhere in the state? Chiefly because the intelligent, tax-paying element in the section specified is greatly in the minority—is overshadowed by the class hitherto alluded to—and in consequence the laws are in many instances administered by incompetent or corrupt officers.

These evils have been experienced in the "cotton-belt" partially; but the extent to which they may be multiplied, if not successfully combatted, may well excite the apprehension of the people of that section. And the ultimate results, in their bearing on other sections of the Commonwealth, may well claim the attention of those who plan political campaigns.

The Democrats of the cotton-belt have to confront the enemy at every step. With them it is a question of self-preservation; and that they have not been overrun ere this, is due mainly to their untiring exertions and the policy employed. But, while they have been employed in the work of self-protection, they have served the state, as well. And they will continue to do so—successfully, we hope—unless through ill-advised action a party policy is enjoined which will render them incapable of successful resistance.

The struggle over local offices in the cotton-belt is imperfectly understood in other sections of the State, or is unfairly represented. More than individual or local interests are involved in it. We need not particularize; the thoughtful reader will readily discover the import of the suggestion. To impair the strength and *morale* of our party in the cotton-belt, is to invite irretrievable disaster.

A PROMISING MOVEMENT.—Some of our State Granges are moving in the matter of memorializing Congress to refund the cotton tax exacted of planters in the years 1866-7-8. Allenton Grange adopted the following resolution, which we think indicates an effort in the right direction:

Resolved, That the Granges of the Northern States be requested to give their attention to this subject, and we do hereby appeal to them to lend their friendly aid and influences in having justice done to their prostrate and suffering brethren of the cotton growing States.

We see no reason why Northern Patrons should not co-operate with their Southern brethren in the way desired. Indeed we cannot conceive how, in view of the objects and declarations of the Order, they can consistently decline to do so. Concert of action by Patrons throughout the country, coupled with the justice of the demand, would give fair promise of success; and the benefits that would result should inspire earnest action.

—There is a Ministerial crisis in France—whatever that means?

☞The meeting of the Ala. Press Association, last week, was a most enjoyable occasion, and we regret that we could not be present. The representatives of the New York Association numbered about forty, and the party included several ladies. The visitors were handsomely entertained at Birmingham, where they were received by and became the guests of their Alabama brethren. They also visited Tuscaloosa, Selma and Montgomery, and enjoyed the proverbial hospitality of those places. We doubt not their visit will be productive of good to us and to them.

The Alabama Association re-elected their former officers, the list being appropriately headed by Col. Saffold, of the Selma *Times*.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.—This gallant officer, and high-toned gentleman, died in Baltimore, on the 13th inst., aged 74 years. Among the noble men who battled for the Confederate cause, Admiral Buchanan deserves to rank among the first. He displayed great gallantry and skill as a naval commander in the famous battle fought in Hampton Roads by the Virginia and several Federal vessels. Also, in the defence of Mobile, against Farragut's fleet. His name will long be cherished by all who sympathized in the Confederate cause.

—The Memphis "Appeal" suggests that if the South and North Railroad Company and the Alabama and Chattanooga, would throw out into the mountains of Alabama branch roads, and would then lay down an inside track for a three-feet road, they could develop the great wealth of the mountains of Alabama, but no costly broad-gauge system can ever reach Alabama's great mineral wealth. It can never extend branches to the various coal mines and ore lands.

☞Judge Johnson, of Ga., has established a rule to excuse farmers from jury duty in the spring, and take city men and merchants. In the fall he excuses merchants and takes farmers. This is a good rule and relieves each class from public duty when their private business demands most their attention.

☞We see it stated that the Mobile and Ohio, is the only Railroad in Alabama which declined to transport the members of the New York Press Association at less than usual rates, when making their recent visit to the South.

—Denver, Colorado, had a [illegible] fire last Friday.

—The Lower House of Congress has passed a resolution to adjourn June 22nd.

—A Bill admitting New Mexico as a State, passed the Lower House of Congress.

—Wm. W. Eaton, straight Democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

—Congressman Hill, of N. York, who spoke early on the currency question, a few days ago, is dead.

—Delaware has been whipping some more convicts. One of them received his third whipping—the only case of the kind on record.

—The jury which tried Gaines Chisholm on the charge of murdering Penn Bedell, in Atlanta, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

—A conductor on an Eastern railroad has been charged with having robbed his employees of $50,000, during a service of twenty years.

—Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, was married to a young Englishman named Sartoris, on the 21st, and immediately sailed for Europe.

—The Centennial Commission cannot celebrate successfully on less than $1,750,000, and as yet only $1,500,000 has been raised. It would be an expensive humbug at even that figure.

—A warrant was issued a few days ago for the arrest of Gov. Moses, of S. Carolina, on a criminal charge. The Governor called his colored state troops to his aid, and refuses to submit to arrest.

—A large packing house in Chicago was destroyed by fire on the 20th. A large number of dressed hogs, over a million pounds of bulk meat, several thousand pounds of lard, and six hundred live hogs were burned.

—The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that the estate of the late Hampton Elliot shall be equally divided between his widow and a lady to whom he was engaged to be married, so soon as he should obtain a divorce from his wife.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Lower House of Congress have agreed to report articles of impeachment against Judge Durell, of Louisiana.—On a vote in the Busteed case, the Committee was divided equally—one member being absent when the vote was taken.

—A gentleman in Panola county, Miss., a few nights ago, hearing a noise at his corn crib, took his shotgun and crept out in the dark and saw a man on the end of a rail which was used as a prize to lift the corner of the crib. In the hole thus made, two other men were sitting pulling out the corn very leisurely. The old gentleman shot the man on the rail, the rail came down as the man fell off, and let the house down on the other two men, and killed them both. The old gentleman walked up to find three dead negroes.

STATE ITEMS.

—The cotton stand in Hale county is reported generally poor.

—The recent continued rains injured the wheat crop of Greene county.

—The Good Templars of Greenville will celebrate their anniversary, June 4th.

—The Montgomery Water works will be put into operation early next month.

—Mr. Bond of Wisconsin has bought the Nix marble quarries in Talladega county.

—The Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association have been declared bankrupts.

—Reuben Mitchell, of Opelika, has a pet humming bird, which he carries about on a flower.

—The Eufaula papers charge ten cents a line for communications in favor of candidates for office.

—Bishop R. H. Wilmer confirmed 28 persons in St. John's Church, Montgomery, last Sunday night.

—Judge R. S. Gould, an ex-Alabamian, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas.

—A daughter of Rev. Mr. Brittain, of Greenville, was married to a son of Judge Crenshaw, a few days ago.

—Rev. H. P. Smith, formerly of Huntsville, has been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Tuscumbia.

—Died, on the 3d inst., at Linden, Ala., Mrs. M. R. Clarke, wife of R. H. Clarke, and sister to M. C. Burke, of the Demopolis *News*.

—The contract for building the new Court House of Jefferson county, has been awarded to Frank Burgh & Co., for the sum of $30,500.

—The Patrons of Husbandry of Wilcox are signing a memorial to Congress asking that the cotton tax paid in 1867-7-8, be refunded.

—The three negroes charged with the Pool robbery, in Pickens county, were taken from jail by a mob a few nights ago, and murdered.

—The Masonic lodge at North Port will have a public installation of its officers June 24th; address by Colonel S. M. Meek, of Columbus, Miss.

—W. C. Richardson, formerly of Tuskaloosa, has been appointed professor of Greek and Modern Languages in Central University, Richmond, Ky.

—An attempt was made to fire the lower part of the city of Greenville, a few days ago. A man named Forman has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

—In the case of Hooper, charged with killing Phillips, in Opelika, in May last, tried last week in the Russell circuit court, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

—At the late term of the Randolph circuit court, Judge William H. Smith refused to consent to the selection of an attorney to sit as judge in a case in which he was a defendent.

—Aunt Polly Thomas, of Calhoun county, died seventy-three years walks to Jacksonville, nine miles, and carries with her jean and other products of her own industry, for sale.

—[illegible], Wm. [illegible] Pattersonville, was killed at the point of death a few days ago, for the crimes of a [illegible] in the south of Scriptures, more than ten years ago.

—P. G. Clarke, special agent of the Treasury department, and H. C. McCall, superintendent of education for Rapides, were killed by falling trees in Alexandria, the other day. Nobody hurt.

—A meeting of the friends of Morgan [illegible] to be held in Somerville July 24th, to appoint delegates to the State and congressional conventions and nominate candidates for county offices.

—The post office at Troy was robbed a few nights ago, of $200. The postmaster, Mr. Worthy, immediately set about to capture the thief, and found him in [illegible] and committed him to jail.

—The saw and grist mill, as well as the gin and screw of a Mr. Hawkins, at Nanafalia, were burned on the night of the 9th. The loss is between $3000 and $4000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

—Col. D. R. Hundley, Editor of the North Alabama *Reporter*, has returned home from New York, whither he has been to have his Confederate diary published. The book will be ready in a few weeks.

—Conecuh and Escambia counties are entitled to a great deal of credit, from the simple reason that there are no officers to collect taxes in either county. They [illegible] the matter, as they should, to the Convention.

—While [illegible] of Mr. McMullan, in Greenville, narrowly escaped death a few days ago, from an administration of opium, mistaken for quinine. A druggist made the mistake which nearly resulted in a funeral.

—The Demopolis *News Journal* says: "An Indian came to town last week with a sack, a two gallon jug, and an old army canteen. He came to see "the gubernor," as he said, having learned that it was here for the purpose of issuing rations. He told some gentlemen that "de boss" furnished him and his family with provisions, but he would take his share of the government rations in whisky.

—Union Springs Grange offers a premium for the best farm belonging to or under the personal management of any member of that Grange. The resolution says: "There shall be no distinction as regards size of farm, whether a one or ten horse farm; but the point of merit shall consist in the proper diversity as regards making a farm self-sustaining, the economy of labor, and general good management of the farm."

—The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama, met in St. James' Church, Eufaula, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., and was presided over by the Rt. Rev. R. H. Wilmer, Bishop of the Diocese. Considering the hard times the attendance was good, and the proceedings marked with a harmony and good feeling indicative of the conservatism of the Church in Alabama. The next meeting will be held in Tuscaloosa.

—At a meeting held in the town of Prattville, on the 14th inst., the subject of immigration was freely discussed. Some of the largest land owners present declared their readiness to give each alternate 80 acres to industrious immigrants, for the purpose of attracting them to this the most healthy and inviting field now open to enterprise and capital in the State.—All colors and parties in attendance, by their united action, invited, with open arms, all persons who seek to live by honest effort and obey the laws, to come into our midst.

—The Episcopal Convention recently in session in Eufaula, elected the following delegates to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which meets in New York:

CLERGY.—Rev. Horace Stringfellow, D. D., St. John's, Montgomery; Rev. J. Bannister, D. D., Church of the Nativity, Huntsville; Rev. John Fulton, D. D., Christ Church, Mobile; Rev. R. H. Cobbs, St. Paul's, Greensboro.

LAY DELEGATES.—Mr. F. B. Clark, of Mobile; Mr. J. H. Fitts, of Tuscaloosa; Mr. N. H. R. Dawson, of Selma; Mr. W. H. Bray, of Eufaula.

—The Committee on Immigration of Tuscaloosa Council, P. of H., submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That lands be exposed to sale to white immigrants, in small bodies, upon liberal terms, both as to time and to value.

Resolved, 2. That all persons willing to dispose of their lands, on the above terms, be requested to give their names and locality to the corresponding Secretary, who shall record them for future reference.

Resolved, 3. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of publishing a monthly paper devoted to this subject, and to invite the co-operation of the citizens of the county and its town authorities and other local organizations.

—The Carrollton West Alabamian reports that Mr. J. M. Rozzell, Jr., killed a gobbler last week, near Reform, weighing 26½ pounds, his beard measuring 17½ inches. He has killed 68 wild turkeys since 1867.

—The West Alabamian reports that the tornado which passed over the Elmore settlement a few days ago, lodged a man in the fork of a high tree, blew all the feathers off of a rooster and didn't lift him off the fence, blew all the nails out of a plow stock and didn't turn it over, and killed four sheep—blew their brains out.

☞From the *North Alabamian and Times* (Tuscumbia) of the 21st inst., we extract the following:

"It is a matter of the deepest regret that five or six journals in our State seemingly delight to parade the shortcomings of the party or the obliquities of its members; who exhibit more pleasure in reading a delinquent out of the party than in announcing a conversion; who dwell with slavering unction on their faults, but with miserly abstinence spare their merits; who revel in charges and accusations, pleading to the soul of Radical contemporaries, seldom if ever gladdening us with zealous defences and trenchant vindications. Away with such Democracy! This chronic complaining has worked more harm than open avowed opposition, and it must be frowned down.

"The pertinacious efforts from time to time indulged in, to engraft new issues, to introduce strange articles into the Party creed, is another intermeddlesome source of dangerous distraction, tending to animosity and complete disorganization. We have little patience with the poise or cleanness New Departures, to go off saliently after every week. We prefer to correct, to discipline, rather than totally destroy and rebuild them.

"Democracy is a name sufficiently expressive. Its fundamental principle is succinctly set forth in the Resolutions of the National platform of 1868. Its creed is specie basis and economical administration, clear, simple, and intelligible. The [illegible] in it proved its lineal sire. No reservation, no equivocal devotion to that instrument. A *Democratic party* may be better to adorn a sentiment or grace a fancy; yet we prefer Democracy in its sober, consecrated syllables. It welcomes all who sustain the organic law and Democratic strict construction of its provisions."

Let Us Reason Together.

The diversity of opinion existing in the Democratic press of the State in reference to the approaching canvass, excites no apprehensions in our mind, and should disturb the peace of none of our contemporaries.

There are no dissensions among Democratic leaders or Democratic newspapers in Alabama. All are actuated by the most patriotic considerations, and all are resolved if possible, to secure a restoration of good government in our afflicted commonwealth. The only differences relate to the means of accomplishing the end which all have in view; and the discussion of these differences is to be encouraged rather than deprecated.

One has as well undertake to build a house without a thought of the means or material necessary in its construction, as to attempt to carry to a successful conclusion a closely contested political campaign without a plan or method, or any provision for inevitable exigencies.

Now, we know that a considerable majority of the voters of Alabama are opposed to Radicalism and its profligacy and corruption. From 1868 down, this majority has been in existence; and yet the Republican party here has suffered one partial defeat only, since the reconstruction of our State government. Whether the Democracy shall succeed in November next depends upon its ability to do what heretofore it has not succeeded in doing—in getting its full strength to the polls.

In preparing for the canvass, *the* first question to determine is: upon what issues and by what agencies may we secure a full vote this fall? This is a practical question, to be met in a practical way, and to be determined by practical men. It is also a vital question, which cannot be prudently or safely ignored. Surely it presents proper topics for discussion. Certainly it is not strange that all do not answer it alike. Why should any one of us quarrel with any other who does not survey the battle ground from his stand-point, nor weigh all the considerations that enter into the contest in his balances? * * * *

No; we apprehend no evil consequences from the discussion of public matters here by the Democratic press of the State. It is only through such discussion we can learn the views and feelings of each other, and compare and weigh and measure each other's opinions and reasons. We think such discussion proper and advisable, and desire to encourage it by precept and by example. Let us reason together. *Southern Argus.*

Methodist General Conference.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Church (South), in Louisville, on the 22d, the 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 in our view on the subject 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 difference in 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 says 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 titles and possession of church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan and they seem committed to it by honorable and conscientious convictions.—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 gives the details of an effort made by the Southern branch in 1866, to reconcile differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive the Commissioners. Also, renewal of effort made in 1870. The report then says: "Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Conference of 1874, brought us their fraternal greetings. We hail them with pleasure, and we welcome the opportunity at length offered us of entering into negotiations to secure tranquillity and fellowship to our alienated communions upon a permanent basis, and alike honorable to all." Special stress is laid upon the necessity of reorganizing the plan of operation orighnally prepared by the Church South. It says the plan of operation is too important to be lightly estimated by us. Some of its provisions touching territorial limits have been violated. We are ready to confer with our Northern brethren on that point. Measures preparatory to a final fraternity would be defective that would leave out of our view questions in dispute between the Methodist Episcopal Church and ourselves. These questions relate to the course pursued by some of their accredited agents prosecuting their work in the South, and to property which has been taken and held by them to this day, [illegible] our patience and forbearance. Address feeling ourselves sorely aggrieved in these things, we stand ready to meet our brethren in a spirit of Christian candor, and to compose all differences upon principles of justice and equity. The report expresses regret that the Nashville commissioners were not empowered to agree on a plan of settlement, and says we are prepared to take advanced steps in this direction, and provide for a final ten to meet a similar commission for the purpose of settling the disturbing questions.

An animated debate followed the report, in which it was evident a large majority endorsed the sentiments expressed in the report, but were in favor of not complicating the basis for establishing fraternal relations with reference to old difficulties between two bodies.

The report was finally recommitted.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—In the Conference of the M. E. Church South, today, the minority report on temperance, which provides as an amendment to the general rules, that any person making, buying, selling, or using as a beverage, intoxicating liquor, shall be, upon conviction, debarred from membership in the church, was adopted by a vote of 332 to 38.

The question caused a very animated, and prolonged discussion. This action will be sent to the Annual Conferences, and if three-fourths concur therewith, it will pass into law.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.—The principal agent in getting up the Grant Parish (La.) trouble, and the main witness relied on by the United States District Attorney in the prosecution now going on in the United States Circuit Court in N. Orleans, is one R. C. Register, who claimed to be the legal Judge of that Parish, in behalf of whom the conflict between the white and colored people was brought about.

Register gave his testimony in the case, and on the cross-examination furnished the following autobiographical sketch, which, we think gives him a right to stand conspicuously forth as one of the most active and adventurous of the tribe that have produced all the troubles between the white and colored people in this State:

"I was Judge of Grant Parish; never studied law; used to be a detective; before that, a tanner. I went to Colfax from New Orleans, and came here from Shreveport in a hurry, because I was afraid to stay there. I went to Shreveport from Anderson, Texas; went there from Arkansas. I lived before that in South Carolina, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Westchester, Peru, Chili, and New Granada. I was born in Delaware."

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 outnumber 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 curious fact in South Carolina economics has just come to light. Twenty-seven convicts have been pardoned out of the penitentiary because the state was too poor to provide for their support.

From the New Orleans [illegible]

Devastated Louisiana.

Approximate Estimate of [illegible] Caused by the Overflow—Summing Up.

Predicating our estimate [illegible] best lights now before us [illegible] direct and consequential [illegible] ple of this State must [illegible]

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

When the flood shall have passed away, and absolutely ascertained, the estimate will be largely increased, but [illegible] diminished; and not until [illegible] be possible to determine the individual suffering has been.

The area now under water is variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres. The estimate must include the labor [illegible] done on the crops, the loss of cattle, mules, poultry, and variety and kind of chattels, houses, damaged machinery, food and clothing, loss of [illegible] crops, also the prospective loss of a season of unemployed [illegible] the sufferers can again find [illegible] ative employment, the time [illegible] expense of restoring the levees, fences and habitations. [illegible] all these estimates is approximately estimated at

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY [illegible] SAND,

without considering the large [illegible] mercial interests of N. Orleans [illegible] are to be affected by the overflow [illegible] only for the present year, but [illegible] these damages can be repaired.

We have desired to be [illegible] these calculations, and to form [illegible] on ascertained and appreciable [illegible] for in that way only will they [illegible] any value in the public mind. [illegible] pose we begin with the loss of [illegible]

COTTON CROP.

In making these estimates [illegible] ing cotton we consider the entire [illegible] duct of Louisiana, Arkansas and [illegible] sissippi. Should the flood subside [illegible] the middle of the present [illegible] there would yet be time to [illegible] some recompense for the loss [illegible] crop; but it is well known [illegible] planting of cotton is never a [illegible] any yield, and cannot be expected [illegible] under the most favorable circumstances for more than half a crop. [illegible] informed planters, and gentlemen with whom we have conversed consider that there will be a loss of [illegible] 0,00 bales of cotton on the present year, even under the most favorable circumstances. Should the flood continue longer than the [illegible] the loss will be largely enhanced, [illegible] exceed 300,000 bales.

THE SUGAR LOSS.

The loss in this commodity is most total and absolute, not [illegible] the present year, but will affect the industry for two more years [illegible] the present. Cane can not be [illegible] to a productive capacity under [illegible] years, and its restoration will be accomplished gradually. It is fair to count in the loss not only the present year, but the [illegible] tial loss of succeeding years. [illegible] on this year's crop is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 hogsheads, but we are persuaded the former figures, 20,000 hogsheads, is within the margin of certainty. [illegible] would be $3,000,000. Next year [illegible] hogsheads $2,000,000, and year following that, 10,000 hogsheads, or $1,000,000. The sugar loss directly and consequentially [illegible] set down at $6,000,000.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

There may be some [illegible] of Virginia, but diligent enquiry fails to develop ever that it is [illegible] The crop at best, is not large [illegible] State. A full estimate of the loss and we are without facts to [illegible] would be $400,000.

This brings us to the consideration of the most difficult part of the subject, the loss of

CHATTEL PROPERTY.

Such as cattle, mules, horses, farming tools, fences, etc. [illegible] ly we are much at sea here, [illegible] ever objectionable it may be to [illegible] estimates with no better [illegible] than guessing, it is for the [illegible] all that is allowed us. The [illegible] tion, as above stated, includes [illegible] overflow, is about [illegible] white and black, implying [illegible] to ten thousand plantations [illegible] small. The question is [illegible] have such plantations lost [illegible] in cattle, mules, farms, etc. [illegible] chattel interest? It [illegible] than $100 to each plantation [illegible] many persons who will [illegible] tingly write it down [illegible] place, and yet others [illegible] with as little hesitation [illegible] loss at double that amount. We for to take a moderate view [illegible] culate from the basis of [illegible] at $200 each, which would [illegible] loss of $1,200,000.

A SAD CASE OF [illegible]

Washington letter describes [illegible] ful scene which preceded the [illegible] ing of Mr. Mellish, the N. [illegible] ber of Congress, to the lunatic [illegible] The writer says:

He was driving about the [illegible] Monday night, accompanied by [illegible] two little girls, and distributing [illegible] and cigars with a very lavish [illegible] Halting before the *Chronicle* [illegible] made a harangue, which [illegible] quite a large crowd of people, [illegible] his little daughter, weeping [illegible] carriage, begged him to desist. [illegible] denly recollecting his children [illegible] made a rush for the carriage [illegible] subsequently taken into custody [illegible] the request of his wife. It is [illegible] day that his case is not necessarily [illegible] hopeless one, but that it is [illegible] curser of a violent attack of [illegible] At the time of his arrest he [illegible] violent that it required the [illegible] of two or three policemen to [illegible] power his struggles. There is [illegible] sympathy for him among [illegible] clates and others, and it is [illegible] hoped that treatment in the [illegible] may result in his recovery.

☞Robert Toombs explains [illegible] is his habit when in foreign [illegible] to visit the regnant potentates [illegible] his respects. He claims to have [illegible] plained to President Grant [illegible] of his recent visit. Being [illegible] the ban of Congress, Toombs [illegible] his little joke about being a [illegible]

—In view of the recent [illegible] aster in mid-ocean, the N. Y. *Herald* is elaborating a very [illegible] plan of its own for the safety [illegible] ocean travellers. The centre [illegible] that all steamers should be [illegible] to sail in pairs, leaving port [illegible] and keeping company through [illegible] voyage, never getting beyond [illegible] signalling distance of each other [illegible]

INGSTON JOURNAL:
ter County, Ala.
Y, MAY 29th, 1874.

ess notices inserted in the n will be charged for at the ents per line.

m it may Concern!

s we have sustained in the e of inability to collect fees al Advertisements, compel ish the following

RULE:

o 'Legal Advertisements' erted in the JOURNAL unpanied by the CASH; or by ty of prompt payment, as factory to us.

BEN F. HERR.

—Our fee for announcing ndidates is $5—payable in all cases.

the Executive Committee.

mbers of the Democratic rative Executive Committnty county, are hereby noa meeting of said Committ held in Livingston, MONNE 1st., preparatory to orr the coming campaign.—dance is urged.

wing compose the Committes Cobbs, Esq., Ben F. Herr, Sledge, S. H. Sprott, Esq., field Walker, Dr. Jno. F. hos. Cobbs, Esq.

es in the Committee will be e meeting.

MES COBBS, Chairman.

Arrived at Last!

e at length received a limitof Gen. Johnston's History War, and are ready to desubscribers, at the *Journal* e will deliver the book as and those who do not call y have to await the receipt r lot.

some additional announcethe office of Tax Collector.

hool children are looking fortiously for vacation.

e at last have a horse mail tween Livingston and York.

perintendent Pickens arrived with his accommodation train, day.

l. Allen C. Jones, a promizen of Greensboro, was in sterday.

e had the pleasure of a brief m Rev. S. U. Smith, of Eus week.

he weather during the past as been oppressively hot.—day the thermometer marked es.

Mr. James H. Houston and Mrs. Smith, of Opelousas, La., are their relatives and friends in ce and vicinity.

S. T. Prince, Esq., and wife, of w, celebrated the anniversary marriage, among their relathis place and vicinity, last

A gentleman just from Choforms us that the corn and between Livingston and Butrally look well, except in the s.

Yesterday was the day for the mencement of the regular term Chancery Court, but up to the going to press the Chancellor t arrived.

We regret to learn that the g and out-houses of Mrs. M. er, four miles East of Gaston, rned, last Monday. The orthe fire was accidental.

The Third Quarterly Conference Demopolis District, Livingston M. E. Church, South, will be this place June 27th and 28th. Third Quarterly Conference of mont Circuit, will be held at Bluff, June 20th and 21st.

Messrs. W. E. Clarke and G. n, Esqrs., of Demopolis; J. J. , Esq., of Greensboro; Col. R. th, Esq., of Mobile; and F. P. or and Chas. Cooke, Esqrs., of ville, were in town yesterday g for the purpose of attending ancery Court.

The regular schedule has been d on the Alabama central railbetween Selma and Meridian. d suffered immense damage flood, and that through trains as early been resumed, is owly to the energy and pluck of nagement.

Although the corn and cotton are not yet suffering from , save in exceptional cases, a ain is generally desired in this y. The gardens, especially, . We hear of partial showers me neighborhoods, but about ston we have not had a rain the flood."

The days are long and hot. The are short—and hot. Labor is exhausting; and the recuperagency of "tired nature's sweet er, balmy sleep," is especially le at such a season; is indispen-

Under such circumstances we erenading parties an affliction een the hours of 10 p. m. and n. Everybody does not appreche music (?) of a cracked fiddle, bones" and "triangle" accoment, sufficiently to be willing to their slumbers disturbed by it.

☞Subscribers to Gen'l Johnston's Narrative of Military Operations conducted by him during the late War, will please call at the *Journal* office and get the book as early as may be practicable.

☞We learn that the steamer *Clara*, while on her way up the Bigbee, struck some obstruction about three miles above Jones' Bluff, last Friday, and sunk. The steamer is reported a total wreck, and her cargo all under water.

☞A subscriber assures us that poultry may be effectually guarded against hawks, by erecting in the poultry yard a pole having several cross-pieces nailed to it, and suspending black bottles from the ends of the cross-pieces—so that the bottles may turn freely. He says he has tried it, and it fills the bill.

☞Mr. Mark Parker was probably the only citizen of Sumter who was present at the meeting of the Ala. Press Association. Had we known he was going to Birmingham at that time, we should have authorized him to represent the *Journal*. He would doubtless have been the *heaviest* representative present—about 300 pounds.

What Does it Mean?

The Montgomery *News* of the 19th (of which Col. Tyler is editor), contains some words which we would be unwilling to pass in silence. In commenting on an article from the Huntsville *Democrat*, in which the address of the State Committee is approved, the *News* (Col. T.) says:

"With such words as these the clamors of the "howlers" would soon be overborne. * * * Let the Press speak out and put down the revolt of the Mongrels professing Democracy."

Now, if we comprehend the import of the language, the meaning of the above words are, that all those who dissent from the address of the Committee at all, are "howlers," "Mongrels," and merely "professing" opponents of Radicalism; and those newspapers which endorse the address are called upon to combine and raise such a yell, or such a storm, that the "howlers" will be frightened into silence, if not acquiescence. Coming from the source it does, we regret very much to see such language applied to any portion of the Democratic and Conservative press of Alabama. More than that, we resent it. We are one of those who do not agree with the address of the Committee, but, as we have heretofore said, have, for the sake of peace and harmony, merely stated the fact of our dissent. We may say more, hereafter. But if we had done more, we would like to know by what authority Col. Tyler, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, or Col. Tyler the editor, assumes to apply offensive epithets to any who dare think for themselves and differ from the Committee? And what right has he to call in question the patriotism of those who doubt the immaculate wisdom of the Committee? And furthermore, by what or whose authority does he undertake to establish a reign of terror over those who have exercised what they supposed to be the *right* to express an opinion upon a matter in which they were interested? If it would not be regarded as a new "revolt of the Mongrels," we would respectfully ask an explanation.—*Greenville Advocate.*

THE COTTON TAX.—Forty-nine representatives, from the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Lousiana, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas, were present at the recent meeting held in Washington for the purpose of considering the question of the funding of the cotton tax. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, presided. Three bills are now pending, but it is believed that the bill offered by Mr. White, of Alabama, will be agreed upon. It provides for the appointment of commissioners to determine whether the tax has been paid, and makes the receipts of the internal revenue officials *prima facie* evidence of payment. In each proven case of payment, bonds are to be issued. The subject was referred by the meeting to a committee, who expect to report soon. Mr. Cook, of Georgia, is the chairman of the committee.

☞The Board appointed to select a site for the location of the Presbyterian University, has agreed on Clarksville, Tenn. It offered a building worth $150,000, and $50,000 in money. Huntsville offered $50,000, and Opelika $60,000.

MUSIC HAS CHARMS!

PRICE REDUCED!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME!

35,000

Of the Celebrated

SHONINGER ORGANS,

In Daily Use.

THE best musical talent of the country recommend these ORGANS. THE NICEST AND BEST. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction, than any other now made. They comprise the

Eureka, Orchestra & Grands

Illustrated Catalogues sent by MAIL, post-paid, to any address, upon application to

B. SHONINGER & CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

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 be 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?"

☞The Methodist General Conference, now in session at Louisville, has resolved not to elect any one to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Bishops Early and Andrew.

☞John G. Saxe has got back to his New England home from his Southern lecturing tour, in good health and spirits, and expresses himself much pleased with his reception.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS:

MOBILE, May 26.—Low Middling cotton 16@16½c. Demand light and market dull.

Est. of E. C. Gibbs, dec'd.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Executrix of the last Will of E. C. Gibbs, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Sumter county, notifies all persons having claims against his estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law.

MARY E. GIBBS, Executrix.
May 29 9 48 6w

BARRINGER & CURTIS,

Carpenters & Joiners.

LIVINGSTON, ALA.

ARE prepared to contract for building Houses, Churches, Bridges, and to do all kinds of Jobbing in our line. Also for repairing wood work of Wagons and Agricultural Implements, and will file Gin Saws and repair Gins, generally.

Parties having work in our line will consult their interest by giving us a call before going elsewhere. We propose doing first-class work, and both being mechanics doing most of our own work, we think we can give satisfaction.

May 22 9 47 6ms

Texas Grand Prize Concert.

$146.000 IN GOLD, Houses and Lands, at Houston, Texas, July 20th 1874. Endorsed by the City Council Capital prize $5,000 in gold.—Tickets $2. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. J. E. FOSTER, Manager, Houston, Texas.

Final Settlement Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Sumter Co.
Probate Court, Special Term, May 18, 1874.

Estate of Charles R. Gibbs, dec'd.

THIS DAY came Wm. R. Deloach, administrator with the Will annexed, of the estate of Charles R. Gibbs, deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidence and statement, for a final settlement of said estate:

WHEREUPON the Court set the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for said settlement; and it is ordered by the Court that notice of the filing of said account, vouchers, evidence and statement, and of the day appointed for said settlement be given to all persons interested, by three successive weekly publications in the Livingston Journal, a newspaper published in this county.

Extract from the minutes.
J. A. ABRAHAMS, Judge.
May 22 9n17-3ws.

Final Settlement Notice.

THE STATE OF ALA., Sumter County.
Probate Court, Special Term, May 19, 1874.

Estate of Washington Bryant, dec'd.

THIS DAY came A. G. Smith, administrator of the estate of E. W. Smith, dec'd, and filed an account, vouchers, evidence and statement for a fin l settlement of his intestate's administration of the estate of Washington Bryant, dec'd:

WHEREUPON the Court set the 15th day of June, 1874, for said settlement: and it is ordered by the Court, that notice of the filing of said account, vouchers, evidence and statement, and of the day appointed for said settlement, be given to all persons interested, by three successive weekly publications in the Livingston Journal, a newspaper published in this county.

Extract from the minutes.
J. A. ABRAHAMS, Judge.
May 22 9n47 3ws

Final Settlement Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Sumter Co.
Probate Court, Special Term, May 20th, 1874.

Estate Elizabeth D. Harwood, dec'd.

THIS DAY came Samuel B. M. Harwood, administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth D. Harwood, dec'd, and filed an account, vouchers, evidence and statement for a final settlement of said estate:

WHEREUPON the Court set the 12th day of June A. D. 1874, for said settlement; and it is ordered by the Court that notice of the filing of said account, vouchers, evidence and statement, and of the day appointed for said settlement, be given to all persons interested, by three successive weekly publications in the Livingston Journal, a newspaper published in this county.

Extract from the minutes.
J. A. ABRAHAMS, Judge.
May 22 9n47-3ws.

Allegation of Insolvency.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Sumter Co.
Probate Court, Special Term, May 2, 1874.

Estate of John M. Soule, dec'd.

THIS DAY came F. P. Snedecor, administrator de bonis non of said estate, and filed a report and statements, alleging that to the best of his knowledge and belief, said estate is insolvent:

WHEREUPON the Court set the 8th day of June, A. D. 1874, as a day for hearing and determining the same; and it is ordered by the Court, that notice thereof be given to the creditors of said estate, by publication in the LIVINGSTON JOURNAL, a newspaper published in this county, for three successive weeks before the day appointed for such hearing.

[Extract from the minutes.]
JAMES A. ABRAHAMS, Judge.
May 8 9n45 3ws

Announcements.

For Tax Collector.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Collector of Sumter county, subject to the decision of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention. NEWTON PRESTWOOD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Collector of Sumter county, subject to the decision of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention. SIMON HALL.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Collector of Sumter county, subject to the decision of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention. R. H. HALE.

To the Voters of Sumter county:
I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Collector of Sumter county, subject to a Democratic nominating convention. SAM'L WILLIAMSON.

For Circuit Clerk.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Sumter county, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention. BELFIELD SAUNDERS.

For Tax Assessor.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Assessor of Sumter county, subject to the decision of a Democratic nominating convention. W. R. DELOACH.

For Sheriff.

The friends of D. W. MITCHELL, announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Sumter county, subject to the decision of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sumter county, at the November election, subject however, to a nominating convention, if one is held. J. E. CUSACK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Sumter county, subject to the decision of a Democratic nominating convention. W. D. BATTLE.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Treasurer of Sumter county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention. R. S. MASON.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Treasurer of Sumter county, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of a Democratic and Conservative Convention. J. L. SCRUGGS.

For Circuit Judge.

To the Voters of the 7th Judicial Circuit.
I am a candidate for the office of Judge of this Circuit, at the ensuing election. W. E. CLARKE.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES COBBS a candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, subject to a Convention, if one is held.

For Probate Judge.

In response to the calls made upon me, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge, and solicit the nomination for the office, from the people of Sumter county.
April 15, '74] CHAS. COOKE.

We are authorized to announce Col. I. C. BROWN as a candidate for Probate Judge of Sumter county, subject to the action of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention, if one is held. Election in November 1874.

B. B. THOMAS is a candidate for Probate Judge, for one term, subject to a Convention.

We are hereby authorized to announce WM. BEGGS as a candidate for Probate Judge of Sumter county, subject to the action of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention, if one is held. Election in November 1874.

We are authorized to announce Rev. A. R. SCARBOROUGH a candidate for Probate Judge of Sumter county, subject to the action of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention, if one is held. Election November 1874.
MANY FRIENDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Probate Judge of Sumter county, subject to the action of a Democratic and Conservative nominating convention, if one is held. Election November 1874.
Respectfully,
E. H. NELSON.

To the Voters of Sumter County:
Hereby take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. At the urgent solicitation of many friends, I am a candidate for the office of PROBATE JUDGE.—Election in November next.
Respectfully,
GEO. WM. TORRY.

Administration Notice.

Estate of James A. Powell, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of James A. Powell, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on May 18th, 1874, by the Probate Court of Sumter county, Alabama; and public notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said decedent, to present the same within the time required by law, or they will be forever barred.

R. CHAPMAN, Jr., Admr.
May 22 9n47-6ws.

The Montgomery Advertiser.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

NOW is the time to subscribe. Those who subscribe now will receive the paper during the exciting and important political canvass this year, through two sessions of the Supreme Court, and one session of the new Legislature.

The Weekly is a large 36 column paper, filled with political, commercial, agricultural and miscellaneous news matter.—Now, as ever, the ADVERTISER battles for the triumph of the Democratic and Conservative party.

TERMS:

Daily, one year	$10 00
" six months	5 00
" three months	2 50
Weekly, 1 year, single copy	2 00
" " club of ten	17 50
" " club of fifteen	22 50

It is not necessary that club subscribers live at the same postoffice. Send money by Registered Letter, Postoffice Order, or Express, to THE ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala.

DAMAGED.

A lot of slightly damaged Spring Clothing will be sold much below cost, by
S. & A. BROWN.

CORN AND OATS.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of Corn and Oats which we offer at low figures, for cash
McKNIGHT & BROWN.

Livingston Steam Mill.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST built a new STEAM GRIST MILL near the Depot, in Livingston, and respectfully solicit patronage. They will grind for ONE-EIGHTH toll. Regular grinding days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—and any other days on which patronage will justify the expense of running

Fresh Meal constantly on hand at $1,25 per bushel. We guarantee as good Meal as can be had in the county. TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

GOWDEY & ROAN.
October 24 9n16-tf.

W. T. McKNIGHT. I. C. BROWN.

McKNIGHT & BROWN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Livingston, Alabama.

Spring and Summer Stock

JUST RECEIVED!

LATEST FASHIONS!

COMPLETE OUTFITS!

Everything at Prices that will

Defy Competition!

The Greatest Bargains in Livingston!

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS respectfully called to our New Stock, which they are invited to look at and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

McKNIGHT & BROWN.
Livingston, Ala.
April 17 8n26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Spring Stock!

OUR SPRING STOCK is now complete. Come one and all, and give us a call. We will sell surprisingly cheap for CASH—regardless of competition.

GROCERIES.

WE also have a good assortment of Groceries, cheap for cash.

H. O. VOSS & CO.
April 17 9 42

HATS! HATS! HATS!

A fine lot of Ladies' and Gents.' Hats for sale by H. O. VOSS & CO.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

And call on

J. Zimmern, Agt.

Immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at prices Lower than Ever!

Greatest bargains in Dress Goods, and Ladies' and Gents.' Hats.

The cheapest Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes!

Competition Defied!

Also, a general assortment in the Staple and Fancy Grocery Line, which

Cannot be Excelled

in this town.

All who want bargains are invited to call. They will save money by so doing.

CORN—SHELLED CORN.

100 bushels for sale for the CASH, by
JOS. ZIMMERN, Agt.

Good for 30 Days!

Having on hand a large stock of

Winter Goods,

we have determined to sell all of our winter Clothing, Blankets, Shawls, and Ladies' winter Dress Goods

At Cost for Cash!

This is no humbug. We are actually offering these articles at cost, and will do so for 30 days.

S. & A. BROWN.

SADDLERY, &C.

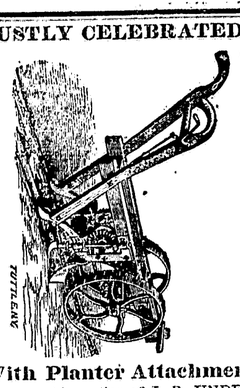
As to assortment and prices, no one can compete in Saddles, Bridles, Hardware, Crockery, Notions, &c., with
S. & A. BROWN.

GREENBACKS—VALUE OF.

Persons having money on hand should go to S. & A. Brown's to see how much they can buy for a dollar, cash. By so doing they will ascertain the current value of greenbacks.

JUSTLY CELEBRATED.

THE DIAMOND COTTON CHOPPER & CULTIVATOR.



With Planter Attachment.

The recent invention of J. B. UNDERWOOD, of Fayetteville, N. C., is unquestionably

THE GREATEST LABOR SAVER of the AGE; with ONE MAN and ONE HORSE, does the work of from SIX to TWELVE men and from TWO to FOUR horses. It CHOPS and BARS both sides, WEEDS and DIRTS the cotton at one operation. After which it is converted into an excellent CULTIVATOR, for use between the rows throughout the season. This machine has been tested upon a growing crop, and proved a thorough, and practical SUCCESS.—It bears the highest TESTIMONIALS from our best cotton planters. It will soon become as indispensable to the Cotton Planter as the Gin and Press. It has taken the grand sweep-stakes prize, the GOLD MEDAL, at the Georgia State Fair, as the latest and most valuable improvement in Agricultural Implements, and the first premium wherever it has been exhibited.

Active and reliable AGENTS ARE WANTED in every town and county, to whom a liberal discount will be made.—Application for Agencies should be made without delay. Retail price of Machine without attachments $35 and freight.—A most excellent COTTON PLANTER and GUANO DISTRIBUTER has been added to the machine—the best and most reliable in use. Price $15 extra. For Circulars and further information, address JOHN W. HINSDALE, Sec'y of D. C. C. & C. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

AT COST! And more, too.

HAVING on hand a very desirable and saleable STOCK OF GOODS, to which we are making weekly additions, we have concluded to continue to sell AT COST and more too, to prompt paying customers, and for cash.

The usual accommodations extended to our old customers who settle promptly.

TARTT & ENNIS.

J. H. HARGROVE, W. G. LITTLE, J. B. WILKINSON.

HARGROVE, LITTLE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

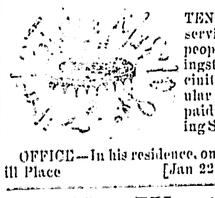
GROCERS,

47.....North Commerce street.....47

MOBILE, ALA.,

sep 10 5n9 1y

Dr. B. HAWKINS, Dentist,



TENDERS his services to the people of Livingston and vicinity. Particular attention paid to treating Sore Gums.

OFFICE—In his residence, on the Hamill Place [Jan 22 v4n28y

Who Wants

HIS CARRIAGE or BUGGY REPAIRED? NOTICE to my friends and the PUBLIC generally.

I HAVE No. 1 Spring Wagons, 2 and 4 passengers, at from $75 to $125; No. 1 Buggies from $60 to $225; open and top buggies from $225 to $300. Rockaways and Phaetons at reduced prices—and none of your shoddy work. B. S. BARKER.
Jan 30 9 30 3ms

DAINWOOD & GRAY,

UNDERTAKERS

Successors to Wm. Cunningham.

WILL keep constantly on hand an assortment of BURIAL CASES of every size and finish, Metallic and Wood, from the most ordinary to the finest.

We are willing for the living to live, and to bury the dead.

WAREROOM adjoining Mr. L. Parrent's Blacksmith Shop, where Mr. Gray may be found at all times.

GEO. W. DAINWOOD,
JNO. H. GRAY.
Jan 9 9-27 1y

AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT

WITH A NEW PROPRIETOR!

PERSONS wanting BLACKSMITHING done will find the undersigned at the old JONES SHOP, always ready to do all kinds of Plantation work at the very lowest cash prices. FOR CASH.

There will be a Wood-work Shop attached, in which the best workmen in the country will be employed. All work in both Shops will be GUARANTEED.

H. D. FELLOWS.
Jan 9 9 27 6m

Particular Notice.

WE ARE NOT responsible for SACKS of CORN left in our custody unless plainly marked with the owner's name.

We trust that none of our friends will ask us for credit, for they certainly will be refused. GOWDEY & ROAN.
Jan. 2 9n26-tf.

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, and Irish Potatoes can be bought low for CASH at
E. & T. E. LOCKARD'S.

Hereafter

WE WILL SELL FLOUR, BAGGING and BACON for Cash or Cotton only. TARTT & ENNIS.

FRESH BOLTED MEAL.

For sale constantly, by
JOS. ZIMMERN, Agt.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

And anything else you need, can be had of S. & A. BROWN.

Allen House.

D. W. ALLEN.....PROPRIETOR.
LIVINGSTON, ALA.

HAVING taken charge of what has for the past been known as the "Choctaw House," I have thoroughly renovated it, and am prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner.

I respectfully refer to those who have stopped with me.

During the Terms of Court the House will be kept open day and night.

Terms—$2 per day, unless special rates are agreed upon.
March 20 9 37 3ms

H. H. CRIBBS, Tuskaloosa. GEO. VIDMER, Mobile.

CRIBBS & VIDMER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Western Produce and Liquors,

Rectifiers of and Agents for several

Celebrated Brands of Whiskies.

Nos. 37 and 39 North Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA.
October 17 9n15-tf.

To Stock-raisers.

THE UNDERSIGNED will stand his Thorough-Bred Stallion MASSEY, the ensuing season, at his residence 8 miles West of Gainesville.

MASSEY is by Bill Cheatham, and he by imported Albion; dam Lalla Rooke, by imported Glencoe. Massey's dam was Effie Bynum, by imported Glencoe.

TERMS—Season $12.50; insurance $15. Mares from a distance will be taken care of on reasonable terms.

J. J. DILLARD.
March 20 9 37 3ms

J. L. SCRUGGS,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST,

LIVINGSTON,.....ALABAMA.
June 7 7n48-7ms.

MEAT AND MEAL.

Cheap for the Cash at
McKNIGHT & BROWN'S.

SUGAR CURED HAMS!

We have just received a lot of Choice Sugar Cured Hams, Bacon Shoulders, Bacon Sides and Flour.
McKNIGHT & BROWN.

Fresh! Fresh!

JUST RECEIVED a complete stock of Family and Fancy Groceries, consisting in part of

No. 1 Mackerel,	Coffee,
Codfish,	Tea,
Irish Potatoes,	Ass. Sugars,
Maccaroni,	Molasses,
Vermicelli,	Flour,
Cheese,	Ground Peas,
Ass. Jellies,	Sour Krout,
Ass. Pickles,	Brandied Peaches,
Onions,	Brandied Cherries,
Apples,	Oranges,

&c., &c., &c.

Having paid cash for my Groceries, I can sell for cash only.

A. TANNENBAUM.
October 31 9n17-tf.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap and Good

CLOTHING

Call on H. O. VOSS & CO.

Have You Seen It?

Seen What!

WHY, S. & A. BROWN'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

WE have the largest and best selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING that can be found in the State, outside of Mobile, consisting of every

Kind, Style and Fashion

You can wish, and to fit old or young—large or small. We can suit old or new-fashioned people. We sell as cheap as the cheapest—excepting no race, color or previous condition, and we shall not "suspend" our low prices as long as our customers pay CASH.

S. & A. BROWN.

WINTER CLOTHING.

We are offering Winter Clothing strictly at cost, for cash. And rather than miss a sale, we may even be induced to accept a little less. Convince yourselves by calling on S. & A. BROWN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Stock of Boots and Shoes is complete, and we will sell them at the lowest CASH prices. E. & T. E. LOCKARD.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Ready made Clothing and Hats can be bought low at
E. & T. E. LOCKARD'S.

Licensed Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, a Licensed Auctioneer, will attend to the sale of Real or Personal Property, in any part of Sumter county.

SOC. PARKER,
Livingston, Ala.
November 21 9n20-tf.

Lumber! Lumber!

Without Charge.

PERSONS in want of Lumber, by car load or smaller quantity, can obtain it now from the subscriber upon better terms, FOR MONEY, than at any time since the war. D H. TROTT.
October 31, 1873. 9n17-tf.

Who Wants Lumber!

THE SUBSCRIBER has again opened his Lumber Yard at this place, and is now prepared to furnish any one all kinds that may be wanting at a reasonable price. Send in your orders for LUMBER, plain or dressed, SHINGLES, LATHES, LIME, &c. Do not forget that the CASH will be wanting as soon as the material is delivered. D. H. TROTT.
Sept. 29 7n12-tf.

PANIC PRICES!

Cash buyers can surely make money by purchasing of us at panic prices. We allow a liberal premium in Goods, for Currency. S. & A. BROWN.

THE LIVINGSTON JOURNAL:

Sumter County, Ala.

FRIDAY, MAY 29th, 1874.

—There are said to be over 60,000 grangers connected with various lodges in Kentucky.

—Marshall Grange, of Michigan, numbering 200 members, has resolved not to trade with or patronize in any way, a person engaged in liquor-selling.

—A grange in Muscatine county, Iowa, holds what is called open grange, and invites every body to attend.—Questions of interest to agriculturists and others are to be discussed.

—The salaries of the Missouri grange officers have been fixed as follows: State Master Allen, $1,000 a year; Secretary Coffee, $2,500; Treasurer Lusenberry, $500; members of the executive committee, $3 a day.

—An Oregon Patron tells the public that he took the fourth degree at a certain time and place, and adds: "I have felt better ever since; my clothes hang better, and I look like there was some one in them. I would like to take fourteen more fourth degees."

—The editor of the Clinton Advocate, who organized the first grange in Texas, says his sympathies have always been with the grange movement, and will continue to be as long as the granges keep out of the dirty pool of politics, but that if a grange pokes up a democratic or republican head, he will be one of the many to have a shot at it.

Pertinent Questions for the Southern Farmer.

Dr. Daniel Lee, whose pen is not blunted by his ripe age, but who writes with the same force and directness as he did forty years ago, thus puts the question of meat production before the people of the South in the columns of the *Plantation*:

Twice the corn for forage will grow on an acre in the climate of Georgia that can be raised in England or Holland in one year. In the hands of a wise farmer, if corn forage and grain don't mean meat, what do they mean? We want our young friends who read the *Plantation* to compare the productive forces of the cotton zone with an average fall of rain of some forty-five inches, with those of Central Europe, with an average rain fall of twenty-two and one-half inches, and a temperature that will do about half of the growing part of a crop of cotton. The organizing power of the land, and people who introduced root culture into England some centuries past, is small compared with ours. The force that makes a bale of cotton on an acre can perform the exact equivalent in the growth of wool, mutton, horse-flesh, cheese or beef. Agricultural force is as enduring as time and as reliable as the multiplication table. Why not put more of this force into grass, meat and other provisions for foreign consumption? Why perpetuate a wilderness in the South and call it peace?

Keep the Best Soil at the Surface.

Judging from the numerous communications and editorials on the subject of ploughing, there is still an immense lack of knowledge. Whatever the ground may be it will always be the better practice to keep the best part of the soil on the surface. J. S. Bowles, an Ohio farmer, writes that according to his judgment the true use of ploughing is merely to bury the rubbish out of the way. The surface of the ground, if it has not been trodden, can be made fine enough for seeding with the harrow. From past experience I am convinced that the best time to plow for corn is the previous fall; and the best time to plow for fall grain is as early in the summer as possible. These are the facts. My theory is that the ground being solidified by lying so long after ploughing becomes more as though it had not been plowed at all; excepting that there is no rubbish in the way.—Experience proves that in this part of Ohio more wheat can be raised, following corn, by drilling it in the corn alleys without plowing, than by cutting off the corn and breaking the ground up and then seeding.

All this may be correct on soils of a certain character; but if the soil is heavy and compact it will require deeper cultivation.

A WARNING TO GRANGERS.—Concerning the co-operative store-system, we would say, go slow. Proceed cautiously and measure every inch of the ground. Consider well before investing any means, what probable disposition will be made of them. Suitable buildings must be had, and they cost money. Clerks must be had, and they may not only be incompetent, but dishonest. The business must have attention, but have the farmers time to look after it? Would it not be better for them to have as little to do, to complicate themselves to the smallest extent possible, with these outside matters and give more attention to their farms? These are questions that must be weighed, and thoroughly weighed, before embarking upon an untried sea. We confess we have doubts, as to the good sense of farmers engaging in the business of co-operative stores.—*Grange Outlook.*

WHAT ALCOHOL WILL DO.—It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow his field with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his buildings, break the glass out of his windows, and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and the polish from his manners, subdue his reason, abuse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maiden, as well as the farmer; for, in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respecter of persons.—*The Temperance Worker.*

—Mr. Phillips, M. C. from Kansas, lately received the following telegram: "Your residence, valued at $15,000, has been totally destroyed by fire; but through great exertions most of your library, valued at $10, has been saved."

PAINT AND GREASE.—An excellent recipe for removing paint or grease spots from garments may be had by mixing four tablespoonfuls of alcohol with a tablespoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together, and apply with a sponge or brush.

CHANGE OF SEED.—The American Agriculturist answers a correspondent by saying: With all other grains than corn, a change of seed now and then is advisable. Potatoes are especially improved by a change from a different locality and soil. But corn has not generally been found to deteriorate by planting; on the other hand there are many farmers who are now planting seed produced from the corn their fathers planted a generation ago. Running out of the corn is more likely to be the result of impoverished soil, and the best method of improvement would probably be a crop of clover upon the land, to be plowed under, or some other substantial fertilizer.

HOW TO MERIT SUCCESS.—The way to make a live city is to do all that you can to make the business of your neighbor a success. Advertise your business men by speaking a good word for them wherever you go. Always be on the alert to induce new branches of industry to locate in your midst; judiciously aid every enterprise that promises to add business facilities; support local newspapers by taking and paying for them, and feeling an interest in their welfare; if you know of any item of news which would interest the public, take some pains to let the editor know it; don't hold your vacant lots at a price too high; don't hold a penny so near your eyes as to hide a dollar at arm's length.

—Writers trouble themselves to amplify what their readers trouble themselves to abridge.

—The Oregonians are getting a good deal aroused on their election, which occurs on the 1st of June.

—A spread eagle orator wanted the wings of the bird, to fly to every town and country—to every village and hamlet in the broad land; but he wilted, when a naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you had flew a mile."

—Mark Twain served two weeks with General Jeff. Thompson in the Confederate army in Missouri. He says in a recent letter to his old commander: "We never won any victories to speak of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to fight, and we were generally on the move when the enemy wanted to fight."

—A rectangular box measuring inside 10 by 8 inches by 6 in depth, will hold $31,000 in gold coin laid in order, or $27,000 thrown in carelessly. The same box will hold $1,000 in silver coin in disorder, and about $1,200 laid in order.

But we can't see of what use such information is, in these shinplaster times?

—Wife and husband. Scene home. Husband reading a book, and lost in it. Wife on other side of table rustling uneasily—nobody to talk to. Finally the explosion: Wife—"I wish I were a book!" Retort of the tyrant: "So do I. I wish you was an almanac, so I could change you every year." Falling curtain—coming broomstick.

—A new bill has been introduced in the British Parliament which proposes to establish courts of registry, in which any one showing a title without flaw, may have it registered as absolutely good; so that in subsequent transfers inquiry beyond this record will be needless, and the tedious work of examining separately every link in a long chain of title may be dispensed with.

☞"While journeying by rail," says a traveler, "I witnessed the following incident: "One night, just as I had scrambled into my sleeping berth, I heard loud and angry voices proceeding from the rear of the car. 'I tell you this is a sleeping car, and you can't come in without a ticket.' 'Begorra, I had a ticket.' 'Where is it?' 'I've lost it.' 'If you really had the misfortune to lose your ticket, perhaps you can remember your berth?' There was an interval of silence, Paddy evidently employing his thinking powers. 'Och, be jabers,' he exclaimed at length, 'I was born on the 26th day of October 1828.'"

The Betrayer of Morgan.

The Kansas City *Times* of a recent date, had this as editorial: "To one person in Little Rock, the warlike preparations of Baxter and Brooks bring any but pleasant recollections. The hills of East Tennessee, the beautiful little town of Greeneville, the dripping forest and the sunshine struggling through the mists of early morning, pass like a panorama before her eyes. Ten years have passed away, and still she sees in her dreams the spectres of war—visions of men on horseback dashing in and out through long red lines of battle, and the roar of artillery and the rattle of fire arms dispel slumber from her eyes. There was a time when Mrs. Williams gloried in the triumph of her treachery, and laughed at the misery she had wrought. Her betrayal of that gallant Confederate, John H. Morgan—the circumstances of which are too well known to need recital here—she once regarded as the crowning act of her life. But the hour of her triumph has fled. Upon her once raven-black hair care has sprinkled its powder of gray, and over her guilty soul remorse has hung its mantle of gloom. The busy preparations for war recall to her mind the bustle and confusion that followed her advent into a dark gap of the mountains in Tennessee on a stormy night in August in 1864. Now she takes no part in what is going on: then she was the leader of the troop that marched through the rain and the gloom to surprise the man who had accepted her hospitaity, and who had trusted in her honor. Mrs. Williams is still a handsome woman, and a widow. She seldom appears upon the streets, and when she does her face is closely veiled. Many conjectures are made concerning the cold, beautiful woman who always walks alone, but no one has ever ventured to break in upon her meditations. What they are, or how she passes the weary hours as they come and go, none may ever know. Solitude is alike her passion and her misery. Often in the silent watches of the night she is heard walking steadily to and fro across her chamber floor, and this is all that is known. From those around her she keeps her history and her sorrows. Forgetfulness is the only thing she craves, and death alone can bring that boon to her. There will come a time, however, when all her horrid visions will fade away forever; when even the echoes of strife and war will fail to reach her ears. Nothing disturbs the quiet of the grave."

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S CAMPAIGNS!

THE UNDERSIGNED have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have now in press, and will publish at an early day,

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S

NARRATIVE of MILITARY OPERATIONS

Directed by him during the Late War between the States.

THIS WORK is the first AUTHENTIC contribution from a SOUTHERN military source, of material for the future historian, and is written in the terse, incisive and vivid style for which its eminent author is so justly renowned.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

Between General Johnston and the late Confederate Government, lifts the curtain on much that perplexed the understanding of people North and South, during the progress of the struggle.

LETTER FROM GEN'L SHERMAN.

Headquarters Army of the U. States, Washington, Oct. 31, 1873.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 549 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: I have your favor of the 30th, repeating what you said to me in person yesterday, that you have for publication the manuscript of Gen. Johnston's "Narrative of the Military Operations directed by him during the Late War between the States."

Without the least hesitation I advise its immediate publication, for I believe it will have a most extensive sale at the North, as well as the South, and even in Europe.

Gen'l Johnston is most favorably known to the military world, and is regarded by many as the most skillful General on the Southern side. He is also ready with his pen, and whatever he records will receive the closest attention by students of the art of war on this Continent, and will enter largely into the future Military History of the Civil War.

With great respect, your obt. svt.
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The Book will be printed on good paper, in clear, large type, and illustrated with Maps, Portraits, etc., etc., the whole making a volume of about 600 pages, and

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE, in elegant Cloth Binding, $5.00; Leather, $6.00; Half Turkey Morocco, $7.50.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

Capt. BEN F. HERR, sole Agent for Sumter county Ala., will receive subscriptions for the above work. J. E. JOHNSTON.

HAMS! HAMS!

S. Davis', Jr., Celebrated Diamond HAMS can be bought low for Cash at
E. & T. E. LOCKARD'S.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco for sale at E. & T. E. LOCKARD'S.

SHAWLS!

A splendid stock of Ladies' and Gents' Shawls at S. & A. BROWN'S.

JOHN H. GARY, Meridian. M. G. HUDSON, Mobile.
A. M. WILMARTH, Mobile.

GARY, HUDSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
...AND...
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 56 North Commerce Street,
Mobile, ... Alabama.

Bagging and Rope furnished to patrons, and liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Country Produce.

A. W. COCKRELL, Esq., is our General Agent in Livingston.

Sept 9 6n9

F. L. MILHOUS, Dallas. W. B. SHIELDS, Dallas.
J. A. MOORING, Sumter.

Milhous, Shields & Mooring,
Cotton Factors and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

S. W. Corner Commerce and St. Louis sts., (Up Stairs.)
MOBILE.....ALA.

BAGGING and Rope furnished to customers promptly.

All Cotton consigned to us by Rivers Insured unless otherwise ordered.

March 10 6n35 1y

H. O. VOSS & CO.

1872. Fall and Winter 1873.

H. O. VOSS & CO. are now receiving a full assortment of

General Merchandise,

Suited to the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

DRESS GOODS of all shades, new and desirable styles. Also, a full line of BLEACHED and BROWN DOMESTICS,

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
JEANS,
LINSEYS,
STRIPES,
FLANNELS,
PLAIDS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
&C., &C., &C.

Our Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

Made up according to the prevailing style from the best material, has arrived, and is offered at the lowest cash prices.

Our Stock of

Shoes and Boots

Are made of the best material and latest styles. Also, LADIES and GENTS. RUBBER SHOES.

Hats! Hats!!

In abundance, of the very latest date.

In fact our entire Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

Is new, and has been selected with great care. The public are invited to call and see for themselves.

H. O. VOSS & CO.

Still at Work.

I HAVE JUST received from N. York a new supply of No. 1 Clocks, also pure Gold and Silver Rings, Silver Thimbles, Gold Shirt Studs and Buttons, Watch Chains and Keys, &c. Also a full assortment of Watch and Clock materials, which enables me to do as good and cheap work as any house in the South.

Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, Sewing Machines, &c., repaired in the best manner, and warranted for one year.

I will in a few days have an assortment of Spencer's Diamond Spectacles—the best in the market.

As I expect to spend the balance of my days in Livingston, where I have lived so long, my patrons have an assurance that when I guarantee work, they will find me here ready to make good my pledges.

H. W. NORVILL.

August 20 9n8-3ms.

Money Wanted!!

EVERY PERSON INDEBTED TO ME is urged to make immediate settlement. Money is essential to replace my losses. I have accommodated largely, and common justice demands an effort on the part of my debtors to relieve me. Every man, woman and child will be dunned unless prompt payment is made.

W. A. C. JONES,

Sept. 19 9n11-tf.

Lumber, Shingles, Lime & Coal.

THE SUBSCRIBER is again fitting up his LUMBER YARD with a good assortment of the above articles. In his lot may be found all the timbers necessary to frame a small house with two rooms, which was ordered for the purpose.

D. H. TROTT.

Facts Speak Louder Than Words!

COME with your cash and see how low goods may be bought of

S. & A. BROWN.

SOUTHERN FRUIT TREES, ETC.,

For Season of 1873-74,

AT LANGDON NURSERIES,

NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

THE LARGEST STOCK ever before grown in the South of all kinds of

Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, etc.,

SUITED TO THE CLIMATE, among which are:

150,000 Apple Trees—one, two and three years.
100,000 Peach Trees—fine, one year from bud,
50,000 Pear Trees, standard and dwarf—one to three years,
25,000 Concord Grape Vines, from cuttings—one to three years,
25,000 Scuppernong Vines, from layers—one to three years,
100,000 Pyracantha, for hedges,
15,000 Roses, in over 200 varieties.

Also, in large quantities, all the choicest varieties of SMALL FRUITS, Evergreens, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse and Bedding plants, Bulbs, Flowers, etc. For sale wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.

☞Nurseries at Langdon Station, 29 miles north of Mobile, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

☞Seed and Agricultural Store No. 11 NORTH ROYAL STREET, MOBILE, where we are also publishing

THE RURAL ALABAMIAN,

a first-class Monthly Magazine, devoted to Southern Agriculture, Fruit Culture, etc., edited by C. C. LANGDON and Dr. H. A. SWASEY, at $2 a year in advance.

☞THE FALL IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT FRUIT TREES, therefore ORDER EARLY.—Correspondence solicited. Address the undersigned No. 11 North Royal street, Mobile, Ala.; or, E. S. McMAHON, Gainesville, Ala., who is our duly authorized and SOLE Agent for SUMTER and adjoining counties in Alabama and Mississippi.

C. C. LANGDON & CO.

October 3 9n13-3ms.

New Wagons.

A SPLENDED LOT of NEW WAGONS now ready for sale. These Wagons are strictly first-class, and made to stand the rough roads and hard usage to which Plantation Wagons are subjected.

In addition to the ordinary THIMBLE SKEIN, and IRON AXLE, I have the THIMBLE SKEIN ON AN IRON AXLE. This is something new and very superior, combining much greater strength and lightness than any other form of Wagon.

Wagon material for sale, such as Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, or the Running Gear, with or without wheels, complete, ready for the Iron.

My TIMBER BEING THOROUGHLY SEASONED, superior advantages are afforded farmers for having work done. Such advantages cannot be furnished by any other shop in the country.

All kinds of Wood Work and Blacksmithing done promptly.

Call and examine.

W. A. C. JONES.

August 29 9n8-tf.

Call and See!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and have now on hand, an excellent assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Perfumery and Brushes,
Pens, Ink, Paper, School Books,
Hymn Books and Bibles,
Window Glass and Putty,
Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Chimneys,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda, Starch, Oils, Dye Stuffs,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace,
Sewing Machine Oil,
Wines, Brandies and Whiskies, of the very best quality, sold for medicinal purposes only.

As Agent, I will also keep the Home Shuttle and Common-Sense

Sewing Machines.

Farmers and Country Physicians will find my stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

I sell at small profits, and for cash only.

M. C. KINNARD, M. D

oct 8 5n13 tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

J. ZIMMERN has just received a tremendous stock of GROCERIES of every description, such as

HAMS, CLEAR SIDES,
MACKEREL, SPICED PIG FEET,
FLOUR, COFFEE,
SUGAR, IRISH POTATOES,
&C., &C., &C.

Which he will sell for CASH at astonishingly low prices. Zimmern keeps groceries put up in large and small packages for the convenience of small families. Give him a call.

Gents' Underwear.

WHITE JEAN DRAWERS, well made of good material.

NAINSOOK UNDERSHIRTS, of the very best quality.

BROWN COTTON PANTS, extra finish, cool and pleasant for summer and fall.

WHITE L. B. SHIRTS and COLORED CHEVIOT.

WHITE and BROWN HALF HOSE.

At TARTT & ENNIS'.

LEMON SUGAR or Portable Lemonade, Preston & Merrells' at 50c. per Box.

PURE GRAPE WINE,
COGNAC BRANDY,
SUPERIOR and OLD MADERIA,
SHERRY, PORT and CLARET WINES,
SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS,
CABLE COIL TOBACCO,

Can't be excelled.

ALL of which have been selected with care, and can be relied upon as good.

TARTT & ENNIS.

VERY LATEST!

STRIPED VICTORIA LAWN, new and very handsome, at astonishing low price.

Ladies' and Misses' UNTRIMMED HATS, new styles and shapes.

ALPACCA UMBRELLAS and SUN-SHADES, of superior quality and finish for Gents. and Ladies.

THESE GOODS have just been received from the well known house of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, and are of the best quality and very latest styles.

TARTT & ENNIS.

We are now receiving and opening our *Fall Stock*, consisting of all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Notions of all Kinds, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at lowest cash prices.

H. C. VOSS & CO.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Be sure to call at E. & T. E. LOCKARD'S, and examine their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, before you make your purchases elsewhere.

Sewing Machine Sales for the Year 1872!

The "SINGER" Family Machine

DISTANCES

ALL COMPETITORS!

THE STATISTICS from sworn returns of the Sales of Sewing Machines in 1872 (reported in 1873), show that

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

Sold Last Year

Over 45,000

More machines than ANY other Company, and over One Quarter of all machines sold during the year. Annexed are the Sales of the different makers.

The Singer Manufacturing Company Sold 219,758 Machines.

		Machines.
Wheeler & Wilson M. Co.	sold	174,088
Howe M. Co. (estimated)	"	145,000
Grover & Baker S. M. Co.	"	52,010
Domestic Sewing Mach. Co.	"	49,554
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	"	42,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sew'g M. Co.	"	33,639
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	"	22,666
Amer. B. H. O. & S. M. Co.	"	18,930
Gold Medal Sewing M. Co.	"	18,897
Florence Sewing Mach. Co.	"	15,793
B. P. Howe Sewing M. Co.	"	14,907
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	"	11,901
Davis Sewing Machine Co'y.	"	11,376
Blees Sewing Machine Co'y.	"	6,053
Remington Emp. S. M. Co'y.	"	4,982
J. E. Braunsdorff & Co.....	"	4,262
Keystone Sewing Mach. Co.	"	2,665
Bartlett Reversible S. M. Co.	"	1,000
Bartram & Fanton Man. Co.	"	1,000
Secor Sewing Machine Co.	"	311

The SINGER is the most perfect and reliable FAMILY MACHINE in existence. Uses a straight needle, and makes perfect work on every description of material; is so simple that a Child can run it.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE IT BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER.

Machines sold on easy terms, when desired; full instructions given, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
89 Canal Street, New Orleans.

May 30 8n47-tf.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and Comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CHRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT commences rebuilding the blood—wood, lime, and other foods and waste of the system, the life-giver of life, for from, over the whole body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Cutaneous and Glandular diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and every part of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Ulcers in the Lips, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Acne, Blackspots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wasting, painful discharges, Night sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wasting diseases, are the fruits of the impure blood, and which the wonder of Modern Chemistry has at last found the means of expelling from the system, when once there forms of disease take hold of the system they are there to stay, and will do their work of death, if not expelled by the blood, which is the life of the body, and which, if impure, will make the body impure, and will make it so, if not expelled, and will make it so, if not expelled, and will make it so, if not expelled