





A Suggestion.

Several communications from leading citizens attached to the Democratic and Conservative party, have addressed the State Executive Committee, requesting the Committee to suggest through the press, that each county authorize its delegates to the State Convention to make nominations for Congress, the Board of Education, Circuit Judge, and Chancellor. Moreover, on enquiry it is discovered that some counties in the Judiciary Division are not in the Judicial Circuit, or Congressional Districts, and so vice versa. It is also ascertained that there are no executive committees for each County Division or Judicial Circuit. From all of which it is manifest that two separate District Conventions would have to be held. If Conventions were specifically called to nominate Judicial and Congressional candidates. Now, under these circumstances, the State Executive Committee, while claiming no authority to require a matter of party rule or discipline, would respectfully counsel the people of the County and District to choose delegates to the State Convention having reference to these nominees, and to authorize such delegates during the State Convention proceedings, to meet in their respective District Conventions for the purpose of making Judicial and Congressional nominations.

ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.  
H. C. SEMPLE,  
T. B. BETHEA,  
P. T. SAYRE,  
T. H. WATTS.

Some day Butler's life will go out like the light of a candle snuffed out. Wash. Cor. Wash. Herald.

Like a yellow dip, and small as badly.

A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans says, the number of people in the State, partly or totally ruined, cannot be less than 25,000; many of whom are in absolute want of food.

The Industrial Aid Association, of Montgomery, will extend an invitation to the New York editors who will come to Birmingham, to extend their visit to the capital, and they report already on hand \$200 subscribed by citizens toward defraying the expenses of the editors.

A Suggestion. We advise the river planters not to attempt to put in a full crop of cotton but to "flush" some of their land and let it stand for crab grass hay. They will need every blade of grass next winter and the hay crop will pay better than any other. Let them also plant extensively of peas and sweet potatoes. Fine crops of these can be made after the waters retire.

The "face issue" does not seem to work well, even where it was expected to accomplish wonders. In the municipal elections of North Alabama, in which the issue was squarely made, the results are anything but satisfactory. The White Man's Party has lost ground generally in these skirmishes. If the race issue is a failure in the white section of the State, what can be expected of it in the black counties?

A resolution has passed the national House of Representatives, by a vote of 139 to 74, instructing the committee on railroads and canals to prepare and report a bill for the improvement of the great natural water highways of the country, and their connection by such artificial channels as will give to our people the cheap transportation which they demand and the 14th day of May has been set apart for the consideration of this subject to the exclusion of all other business and orders, and each day thereafter until it is disposed of.

At a meeting of the Marenango County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, held in Linden on Saturday the 11th day of April A. D. 1874, officers present—H. A. Woolf, President; C. B. Cleveland, Secretary.

The following Delegates from the different Granges were present and registered their names, to wit: Springhill, John H. Prince, Wm. Jones and Wm. A. Skinner. Dayton, D. M. Powell and J. A. Jones. Hoboken, W. N. Nichols. Shiloh, John W. Dial. Shiloh, Geo. F. Ellis and Q. S. Adams. Hampden, W. R. Fourness, Richard Small and E. D. Connor. Linden, T. A. Royal and H. A. Woolf.

There being a quorum present the Council was called to order and proceeded to business. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. John W. Dial of the Nantahala Grange, then presented a proposition and petition in relation to the building of a steamboat at Gay's Landing, in this county, and on motion, the same was referred to a committee of one from each Grange represented to be appointed by the Chair. Whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. Schipper, Jones, Nichols, Dial, Adams, Royal and Small to constitute said committee, who were requested to report to the next meeting.

On motion, J. H. Prince, T. A. McNeill and W. R. Fourness, were appointed to apportion to each Grange, in which to get up statistics, and report said apportionment to this meeting.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary confer or correspond with the State Executive Committee or the Secretary of the State Grange in relation to the purchasing agent for South Alabama, and convey the information to the Granges of the county when received.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary correspond with the Secretaries of the different Granges in the county and request them to send in their reports to statistics as early as possible.

The committee to whom was referred the proposition of Hankins & Dial, made the following report, to wit:

Your Committee beg leave to report that after an examination of the papers and bearing the statement of Mr. Dial, we are of opinion that Council should encourage the enterprise of Messrs. Dial & Hankins, observing proper precautions for the protection of subscribing Patrons by bond, mortgage or otherwise.

Signed, R. A. JONES, Chairman.

On motion, the report was received and the Committee discharged, and the whole matter on motion, was referred to the different Granges in the county for their action, and the Secretary to furnish them with copies of memorial and the report of the Committee.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter as to the apportionment of territory appertaining to each Grange in which to get up statistics, made the following report, to wit:

Jefferson Grange—All of the Jefferson Beat and all of Demopolis Beat west of Range line 2 east.

Springhill Grange—All of Springhill Beat and all of Demopolis Beat east of the Range line 2 east and all of Macomb Beat west of Powell's Creek.

Dayton Grange—All of the Dayton Beat and all of Macomb Beat east of Powell's Creek. All of Pannola Beat and all of Township 16 in the McKinley Beat.

Hampden Grange—All of Hampden Beat and all of McKinley Beat south of Township 16 and all of Pineville Beat in Range 3 east.

Shiloh Grange—All of Shiloh Beat and all of Pineville Beat west of range line 3 east.

Jones's Mills Grange—All of Dixon's Mills Beat.

Hoboken Grange—All of Horse Creek Beat.

Nantahala Grange—All of Nantahala Beat.

that the county paper be requested to publish the same.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting of the Council be published in the county paper. The Council then adjourned.

C. B. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

President Grant has been accused from his call solidly, and is even becoming sarcastic under the irritating badgering of contending factions in his own party. A committee of New York capitalists waited upon him the other day in Washington, and asked him to veto the inflation bill of Congress. In his reply, he said that he had no doubt if he lived in New York, he should think, as they did, that the metropolis was the whole world. They retired to their homes, sadder but wiser men; for they learned an unpleasant truth from our wise President. Whether it paid them to journey so far to be schooled by Mr. Grant is the question; we rather think not.

The only State election in Alabama in which Democrats have been successful since the war, was carried through the aid of colored votes. With this fact staring us in the face, what folly, what madness, to destroy the means by which alone success has been achieved in the past! And yet the wise men among Conservatives are endeavoring to drive the party to certain destruction.

"James N. Haney, a Radical of Selma, being refused the use of his party paper, publishes a card in the 'Times' in which he asserts that the 'National Republican' was established at Selma, with the following purposes in view: 1st. To remove Judge Baxter, and 2nd. To remove the United States District Court by placing Lewis B. Parsons on the bench, who is to appoint the aforesaid McFarley District Attorney. 2nd. To divide the minor offices, such as Marshal, Clerk, Register in Chancery, etc., etc., among the persons near relations of the court. 3d. To elect a certain gentleman (who dodged the civil rights bill) to Congress, either from this district or the State at large, who is to divide the revenue and various post offices out to county and other minor pupils of the academy."

The New Orleans Express says: We made inquiry of the intelligent Deputy Sheriff, Col. Dial, what number of convicts paid rent to the sheriff. His answer was: "Over six hundred and daily increasing." And this number has been acquired in one year. At a like rate, in four years there is great danger that the sheriff will be the sole, as he is now the principal landlord of the city. In the country it is even worse. More than half of all the plantations in the parishes are under seizure for taxes. Not one third of them would sell for enough to pay taxes and mortgages! This is certainly a condition of affairs which ought to appeal most eloquently to the National Government for protection and relief.

We are indebted to Capt. Fred P. Turner (who returned from the War) for a swamp Friday night, where he had been hunting for a stalk of cotton of last year's growth. On splitting the top, we found embedded in the soft pulp quantities of young cotton worms, of about the size of maggots, alive and in motion. Capt. Turner says that he examined a large number of cotton stalks still standing in fields and found like tops, without exception, filled with those insatiable ravaging vermin. The consequence will be, that when these cotton stalks are simply ploughed up and partially covered as is usually the case, the hosts of worms will come out, in due time, from their early abodes, and begin their depredations. Farmers had better destroy them by burning the old stalks.—Tuscaloosa Blade.

STEALING GAS.—The Brooklyn gas companies have discovered numerous cases of systematic gas stealing by means of false connections with pipes underground. One culprit has been furnishing his house for ten years in this manner. The proprietors of an extensive illicit distillery recently broken up were found to have been supplying the concern with both gas and water free of cost. To make proper connections with the mains the mains they had tunneled through an entire block and laid out pipes. The work was done secretly at night, and though 600 burrows were kept lighted night and day, the gas company had no suspicion.

Another step towards the redemption of the banking privilege was taken yesterday by making an appropriation for postage stamps for the State Department. Though the appropriation asked for was reduced from fifty thousand to one thousand dollars, the moral is all the same. It would have been better for the department to have paid its postage as part of its contingent expenses than to reopen a question which the people demand should be considered as forever settled.—[N. Y. Herald]

The War in Arkansas.

[Cor. New York Herald.]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15, 1874. Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872, took the oath of office about eleven o'clock this morning before Chief Justice McClure, and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Governor Baxter.

About one year ago Brooks commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county for the office of Governor, and about the same time the Attorney General commenced suit against Governor Baxter by quo warranto in the Supreme Court. The latter Court rendered a decision that the courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office of Governor, and it was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the Courts were concerned. The Legislature in 1873 opened the matter and declared that Mr. Baxter was elected. Nothing more was thought of the matter particularly until a few days ago, when the attorneys of Governor Baxter desired that the case in the Circuit Court be taken up on demurrer with the object of disposing of the same. An understanding was then had that the demurrer should be admitted and argued next week.

On Monday, during the absence of Judges English and Compton, the attorneys of Governor Baxter, Mr. Whipple, the attorney of Brooks, arose and stated that it had been agreed between himself and the counsel of Governor Baxter that a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court should be submitted. This, although in the absence of Governor Baxter's attorneys, was thought nothing of at the time. Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, when there were but a few in the Court room and neither of the Governor's counsel present, Judge Whyte announced his decision, overruling the demurrer, and none of Baxter's counsel being present to answer, read over on move for an appeal, a judgment of ouster was issued, a writ placed into the hands of the sheriff, and in five minutes from that time an armed band headed by Brooks were in the Governor's office demanding possession. The Governor declined, whereupon forcible possession was taken and guards placed at all the entrances to the office. In the mean time General Otterson, who claimed to act as Brooks's attorney, broke into the office of the attorney, in the same building and took possession of about the staff of arms. A fight ensued between the two parties, Brooks's staff refusing to give up the keys although surrounded by armed men.

Governor Baxter refused to be ejected except by force, when some of Brooks's men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time Brooks has had possession of the State House.

Governor Baxter has established his headquarters at St. John's College, and it is reported that the State House will be taken possession of at night.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city.

Nevada Rivers.

They All Run into the Ground—And Why?

The Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise says: It is a well known peculiarity of our Washoe rivers that they all sink into the earth. Each river empties into what is called a "sink" or lake. None of them get out of the State or empty into the sea. The curious fact was once curiously accounted for by a queer old fellow who made his home in the shadow of Mount Davidson. Said he: The way it came about was in this wise: "The Almighty at the time He was creating and fashioning this 'ere world, got along to this section late on a Sunday evening. He had got thro' with all the great lakes, like Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and them, and made the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri rivers, and a sort of wind up, commenced to make a river that would beat anything He had done in that line. He started and traced out Hudson river, an' Truckee river an' Carson river, an' Walker river, an' Reese river; an' all the other rivers, an' He was a leadin' of 'em along, calculating to bring 'em all together into one big boss river, and then lead that off an' let it empty into the Gulf of Mexico or the Gulf of California, as might be most convenient; but as He was a briglin' down and leadin' along His branches—Truckee, Humboldt, Carson, Walker an' them—all at once it came on dark, an' not being able to carry out His plan, He just tucked the lower end of the several streams into the ground whar they war, an' they've stayed thar ever since."

A doctor always treated his juvenile patients for "worms." One day he felt a boy's pulse, and looking at the boy with a solemn shake of the head, said: "Worms at home!" "Now doctor," said the mother, "thar isn't worms at all, I tell ye, that boy fell down on the wood pile and broke his leg, and I want you to stop cryin' 'worms' and set it immediately." "Ah!" said the doctor, determined to carry the point, "it was worms in the wood."

True Conservatism.

The field was never more inviting than for a combined movement of the conservative elements of the state of Alabama at this time, and a triumphant success. Still these elements are not by any means concentrated, and it will require the exercise of the utmost tact and ingenuity to unite them. Instead of being united they are found in opposing parties, and we candidly believe that there are at least ten thousands of the conservative white voters of Alabama—some of whom refused to take any part in the election, but the great majority of whom cast their influence in the scale of radicalism. Who can now by the adoption of a wise and prudent policy, be induced to unite with the democratic and conservative party in the approaching canvass, provided it is prompted by a spirit of genuine patriotism and will not descend into a mere party selfishness, we cannot say.

There should be nothing that savors of proscription of any class of people. There should be a declaration of that enlarged and liberal policy which will satisfy the entire people that they will be afforded full protection in all of their civil and political rights.

We think that the number of colored voters that have left the state is overestimated. Some rate it as high as twenty thousand; others at ten, but our estimate is that about five thousand have emigrated. The error in the calculation of those who estimate the number higher, consists in considering emigration from the counties to be with a view of leaving the state, when, in fact, the change is often from one part of the state to another. At any rate it will not do for the party to bank too heavily on this emigration idea. But it is a fact which cannot be denied that there is great disappointment among the colored people over the fruits of radicalism. They have participated in political gatherings, and have lost much of their time and more of their money in the past, and now are aroused to see realization that they have been duped, and find themselves growing poorer every year, with starvation actually staring large numbers of them in the face.

At such a time thousands of these voters will remain away from the polls, and other thousands will be indifferent as to how they vote, unless by some imprudent action the democratic convention, when it meets in July next, a departure is made from the settled democratic policy, and the colored people have their prejudices of race aroused, and are made to believe by radicals, that it is the desire of the democracy (setting into power) to deprive them of their rights under the constitution and laws.

It is not only sound policy, but sound common sense, that the conservative party in the coming campaign should not present the issue of race either pointedly or by indirection.

In either event it would arouse the otherwise indifferent black population, and would array them as a unit on such an issue presented in any manner.

List of Claims Allowed

AGAINST

MARENGO COUNTY.

DATE	TO WHOM	FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
April 6, 1874	W. H. Rogger,	Feed'g paup's & for shoes,	23 10
	S. B. Jackson,	Justice fees,	26 45
	M. O. Burke,	Stationery and printing,	62 00
	H. W. Reese,	Timber and repair'g bridge,	7 00
	Adelbert Mason,	Repairing Jail cages,	5 00
	D. B. Bush,	Burial prisoner,	10 00
	H. A. Woolf,	Stationery for Assessor,	60 00
	Walker, Evans & Co.	Blank Books, &c.,	55 00
	R. L. Maupin,	Judges fees & extra services,	88 50
	J. W. Taylor,	Ext. sv'ces as Cir. Clerk,	25 00
	F. A. Royal,	Justices Fees,	2 75
	J. Glass,	Constable's fees &c.,	21 40
	J. Harrison,	Ex. sv'ces as Sheriff, &c.,	87 25
	J. R. Moore,	Constable's fees,	5 00
	S. H. Bartlett,	Justices fees,	13 75
	S. H. Askew,	Repairing Bridge,	11 60
	W. M. Selden,	Bridge timber,	50 00
	R. P. Bledsoe,	Repairing Bridge,	100 00
	W. E. & R. H. Clarke,	Sv'cs to county as Attys,	34 25
	F. S. Chapron,	Bridge timber,	1 00
	Anderson Walker,	Bridge timber,	5 40
	Jacob Carter,	Bridge timber,	18 00
	Dr. J. M. Quinney,	Medical services to pauper,	5 00
	W. N. Nichols,	Building Bridge,	375 75
	S. O. Wood,	Services as Commissioner,	10 40
	W. Glass,	Services as Commissioner,	4 40
	G. Whitfield, Jr.,	Services as Commissioner,	4 70
	D. M. Provell,	Services as Commissioner,	4 20
	R. L. Maupin,	Services as Commissioner,	3 00
Total			\$1,118 00

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Marengo County.

R. L. MAUPIN, Judge of Probate in and for said county, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of all claims allowed against said county since the last regular Term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county, held on the 2d Monday of Feburary 1874.

Given under my hand at office in Linden, this 7th day of April 1874.

R. L. MAUPIN, Judge of Probate.

LEGAL.

Probate Court.  
Estate of Henry A. Emers, Deceased.  
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on and forth of April 2, 1874, by the Hon. R. L. Maupin, Judge of the Probate Court of Marengo County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law or that the same will be barred.  
MARTHA JANE RAWLS, Executor.

Administrator's NOTICE.  
Estate of Henry A. Emers, Deceased.  
PROBATE COURT.  
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 2d day of April A. D. 1874, by the Hon. R. L. Maupin, Judge of the Probate Court of Marengo County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.  
H. F. ENNEIS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.  
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL persons are forbidden from entering upon or passing over or from passing any stock upon the following described lands, lying in Marengo county, Alabama:  
Tract in quarter of sec 23 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 26 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 27 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 28 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 29 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 30 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 31 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 32 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 33 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 34 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 35 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 36 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 37 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 38 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 39 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 40 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 41 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 42 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 43 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 44 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 45 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 46 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 47 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 48 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 49 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 50 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 51 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 52 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 53 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 54 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 55 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 56 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 57 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 58 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 59 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 60 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 61 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 62 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 63 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 64 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 65 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 66 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 67 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 68 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 69 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 70 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 71 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 72 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 73 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 74 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 75 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 76 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 77 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 78 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 79 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 80 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 81 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 82 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 83 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 84 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 85 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 86 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 87 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 88 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 89 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 90 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 91 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 92 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 93 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 94 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 95 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 96 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 97 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 98 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 99 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 100 town 13 range 1 w.

TERMS.  
One-half Cash, balance in twelve months with interest from date of sale.  
W. H. COMPTON, Adm'r.

NOTICE.  
The above sale has been postponed until 25th day of May 1874.  
P. W. GUNDERSHIMER, Adm'r.

Administrator's NOTICE.  
Estate of W. S. Berry, Deceased.  
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 23d day of March A. D. 1874, by the Hon. R. L. Maupin, Judge of the Probate Court of Marengo county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them within the time required by law, or that the same will be barred.  
P. W. GUNDERSHIMER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.  
Any person or persons found trespassing upon any of the above mentioned lands will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.  
H. H. STIMPSON, Adm'r.