

The Livingston Journal.

VOL. 9.

LIVINGSTON, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA., FEB. 27, 1874.

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The New Hampshire State election will be held on the 10th of March.

A cotton mill in Leeds (Eng.) was burned on the 18th. Loss \$850,000.

The New York State Editorial Convention will probably visit Alabama, in May.

According to the census of 1870, the Jews have 152 synagogues in the United States.

A Maine man recently paid \$2000 for a "rooster" of the black Spanish breed.

The State Grange of Ohio has passed resolutions endorsing the Women's Temperance Movement.

In the year 1836 the total debt of the United States was \$391,089.10. It is now ten thousand times that sum.

It is generally believed that during the present session of Congress the test oath (iron-clad) will be abolished.

Georgia Granges have organized a company for the shipment of cotton to Liverpool without the intervention of brokers.

The Boston Post is severe, but it may be just, when it says: "Private thieves are leaving Washington—public ones monopolize the business."

The Florida Legislature has passed an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the loan of the credit of the State to either corporations or individuals.

A Mrs. James, of Rhode Island, has obtained a judgment against a manufacturing company of that State, for \$688,000. The suit was pending for 15 years.

Some of the subordinate Granges of Iowa complain that the State Grange is arrogant and tyrannical, and that the Order has fallen into the hands of politicians.

Senator Brownlow has written a letter condemning some of the chief features of the Civil Rights Bill. He is opposed to a mixture of races in schools and churches.

In the last fiscal year of the U. S. States ending July 1, 1873, the imports in gold value amounted to \$683,410,697. The exports in gold value in the same time were \$807,087,463.

A Washington correspondent calls attention to the fact that not a dollar has been missed from the Department of the Comptroller of the Currency, where women are employed as clerks.

By a statement made by the secretary of war in response to a resolution of the House, it appears that there are 155 paymasters of the army, whose accounts are not closed, and against whom cash balances exist to the amount of \$768,706.

The U. S. Attorney General has decided that the lands granted to Alabama to aid in the construction of certain roads in that State, and which has been in controversy between the North & South Alabama Railroad Company and the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad company, belong to the latter company.

Press.—The Boston Journal has made out a detailed statement of the losses by fire last year in this country, the larger by actual record and the smaller by estimate, and finds the amount to be \$85,000,000. Of fires that destroyed less than \$100,000 and over \$500,000 worth of property, there were 152, the property consumed being \$9,539,000. Of fires destroying less than \$50,000 and over \$20,000, there were 306, the losses being \$8,560,000. Such a record as this for a year not marked by such extraordinary disasters as occurred in the two preceding years, furnishes a lesson which ought to be read with profit.

Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. If anything pleases them they are apt to avoid it. If home is the place where faces are sour, and words harsh and fault-finding are ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere.

Seth Lucket's Courtship.

BY FRANCIS HENSHAW BARDEN.

"Miss Katie, will you marry me?" Never was there a more surprised girl in the world, and a very indignant one, too, than pretty Katie Cummings, when Seth Lucket came to her, and with as much coolness and composure as though she had given him reason to believe such a question would be agreeable to her, asked her to marry him.

"Seth Lucket, what do you mean?" she said.

"Just what I say, Miss Katie."

"I have never given you cause to believe for a moment I would—"

"No; not to believe, Miss Katie, but evidently to hope so. You have always been kind to me and well."

"I don't know how to do this thing of courting just as it should be, may be. It's a new thing to me. But I will just tell you how I feel. You've been always kind to me, and I've grown to think a great deal of you; can love you, why there's nothing on earth that is right but what I'll do for you. I don't drink, chew, nor smoke. I'm not fond of card playing, nor given to profane language. There is not much bad in me. Will you have me?"

"Not much good, either. Thank you. No I will not." Katie answered, her indignation a little mollified by Seth's earnest, respectful manner.

"No? Well, may be not. But I would have tried to grow better for your sake. I'm sorry—a little disappointed. But it won't hurt bad, nor very long. I'm glad I spoke, and found out before it grew any worse with me. There is nothing like taking a thing in time. Perhaps I can find some one else who will take me. It won't make much difference in the end. All women girls are lovely to me, all women good. And I'm sure to love any one who loves me. Don't feel bad about it, Miss Katie. I don't blame you for what you can't help. Good evening."

And Seth moved away, whistling "Coming through the rye."

And Katie exclaimed: "Well, I declare he is an original. I'll wager something pretty he will court every girl in the village before six months have passed! Let me count how many. Mary Garner, Gertrude Ashley, Fannie Bartlett, Georgie and Ada Campbell—I believe that's all, old enough for him to court during that time—with my self, six. One is a month. Oh, I forgot, may be it is possible he might ask Louise Gaines—hardly. She is a little too old for him. Let me see. He is thirty, she thirty-two although she does not look like it. If he had wanted her he would have asked her first, because he always has waited on her since he first called himself a man. I wonder what has come over the fellow, just to think of going a courting!"

Seth was really a good young man. No one in the village could say a word against his moral character. His want of energy was all his friends could complain of. He owned a little bit of a place, and managed to work it just enough to make a crop sufficient to keep him in clothes and enough to eat. But he had been always ready to give away, to any one more needy than himself, a fault. Folks said he would give his hand away if he could.

Well, to the villagers' surprise, Seth was trying then to give his heart away.

"I must get a wife to take care of me and what I've got," said Seth.

He was just a little disappointed when the prettiest girl in the village refused him. But as he had said, he could love any one who would love him. He possessed the greatest respect for all women. The memory of his mother, whom he really worshipped, made him do it "for mother's sake," he said.

It seemed rather presumptuous for Seth, with such a meagre amount of the world's possessions, to think of the girls mentioned. But nevertheless he did; and in three months more had been refused by the Campbells, Mary Garner. At first both girls each kept their secret; but the girls said, and a merry time they had. Not one of them could flatter herself, though, that he was wounded much by her loss.

Seth possessed a good deal of quiet humor, and was pretty good company; always ready to be of any service he could to the girls. So, although they laughed at and snubbed him sometimes, they loved him, and they were coming better the next time they met him.

One day Seth left the village and went to the city; when, after staying four or five days, he returned, saying he had been having his wedding suit made. This he told Fannie Bartlett, who asked:

"Why, who on earth is going to have you, Seth? Excuse me—I mean, who are you going to marry?"

"I'm not quite certain yet; but I mean, who are you going to marry?"

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derstood, for he said: "Don't cry, Fannie; there is a chance for you yet. But I won't ask you until I do the right thing first. Here—look at this! It is the picture of a nice young man who wants me to tell you he has seen you and sets a lot of store by you. And if you'll have him, you won't regret it."

Fannie took the picture and looked at it, Seth eagerly watching her countenance, which expressed a good deal of perplexity.

"I've seen this young man somewhere, but to save me, I cannot tell where," said Fannie.

"I think you have," answered Seth.

"But where? Tell me Seth." She looked beseechingly into Seth's face.

"Why, Seth Lucket, this ain't you? I do believe—no, I declare it is—and it is not. Why, this is an elegant looking man, and you—"

"That's so, Fannie; but to relieve your perplexity, I'll tell you, and save you the trouble of telling me how I look. That's the way I intend to look when I am in my wedding suit, and when there is a Mrs. Lucket for me to look well to please."

"Don't you understand? Now I'll tell you how I got it done so. I went first and set for my picture at the photograph gallery; then I took it to a lady who has the most wonderful talent, folks say, and I know it myself now. I told her to fix me, not as I was but as I ought to be to please my lady-love, in the style—hair and dress, whiskers and moustache. So she has done it well."

Will you have the picture now, and me afterward as soon as you please?"

"No, indeed; for I truly believe, Seth, you are crazy, and will end your days in the lunatic asylum."

"All right, Fannie, I'm a little sorry. You might do worse. And if you won't have me, somebody else may," said Seth; and he went his way, smiling gently, and thinking, why could not the girls take a liking to him?

One more remained of the real young girls, and he time Seth pressed himself to her. This was Gertrude Ashley—not near as pretty as some of the others, but a sweet, sensible girl, who when Seth asked her to have him, said:

"You are too late, Seth. Somebody else thinks more of me than you do, I know, for he has asked me during the time you have been asking so many. Possibly, if you had come six months ago, I might have said yes. But I'm much obliged to you, Seth, and I think, with you, some of these girls may go further and fare worse. I know you will make a good husband, and I know somebody who would make you a good wife, but from a rumor I heard this morning, I fear you will be too late there too. They say Parson Smiley is after Louise."

"What?" exclaimed Seth, starting up. "How dare he come after her? I'll make him smile on the wrong side of his mouth. He marry Louise or any other man get her! Not while I'm about!"

"Why, Seth, what do you mean? She does not belong to you or any one else, your girl. She is alone in the world now."

"Yes, she does. No, she ain't either. Where am I? Haven't I been waiting on her for years? Although I never thought of marrying her myself, I never thought of any one else doing so. I've always intended Louise should be with me when I have a nice home and a wife. Parson Smiley have Louise! No, I vow he shall not!" Seth said, every ray moment waxing warmer, and seizing his hat he darted out, again saying "good bye."

A moment, and he was back again, saying: "Excuse me, Gertrude—good-bye."

And I'm much obliged to you for what you've said. You are the best friend I've got; and I will never forget that you brought me to my senses."

Right to Louise's home he went. She had recently lost her mother. When coming to offer consolation, Parson Smiley had learned how good and lovely she was.

Seth found the Parson there. They sat quite sociably until nine o'clock. Then the Parson looked at his watch, then at Seth, and sat on. Half-past nine, and the reverend gentleman grew restless, looked again at his watch, again at Seth, and still Seth sat. Ten o'clock, and another look at the great silver time-keeper, with an exclamation about "not dreaming it was so late."

Another half hour, and they both sat—not on a bed of roses, I'm sure. The Parson made a move as if to go. But Seth moved not, unless to fix himself firmer in the great armchair. Louise tried to be agreeable and entertaining, but she was very tired, and wondered why they both did not get up, and more particularly what Seth said.

The Parson, finding his rival did not second his movement, had relapsed again to quietness for a time. Then in desperation he said:

"It surely cannot be eleven o'clock, I must be fast. Have you the time, Mr. Lucket?"

"No, sir. If I had, it would be sure to be slow, and like me, never in a hurry," answered Seth, going deeper down and further back in his chair.

With a look that ought to have moved Seth, the Parson said:

"So I see, sir. Good-night."

Louise accompanied him to the passage, holding the lamp for him to get his coat and hat. And Seth heard him say:

"I will call to-morrow afternoon, if you are not engaged."

And Louise answered:

"I shall be at home."

"Good-bye, I was going to say," Seth muttered.

He was looking cross enough, when Louise came in and asked:

"Now what is it, Seth? Something wrong with you? Has Gertrude Ashley refused you?"

"Yes, and I am glad she did. She's a splendid girl. But do you think I care if the girls, every one of them except you, refuse me?"

"Oh, Seth, Seth I now you are too bad. You have courted every girl in the village, and in desperation come to the old maid at last."

"Stop, Louise! You know I've been waiting on you for ten years. And I know that it is because I have liked you better than all others, that their refusals never hurt me. Now this evening Gertrude told me about the parson, and it was that which brought me to my senses. I never dreamed or intended you to marry any one. And now I declare, if you don't have me I'll do something desperate. I always thought of you as belonging to me in some way—"

So you have got to take me or no, one?"

"Seth, look at me," said Louise gravely.

Seth did, and she saw he was really in earnest. She continued:

"Parson Smiley will ask me to be his wife, to-morrow."

"I'll choke him, so he can't," interrupted Seth.

"Hush, Seth. Of course I do not love him; but he is kind and good; and I am lonely, and with few friends, if any."

"I'm worth a dozen, if you only would believe it."

"Yes, Seth. But I saw you were determined to find some one else to love, so I have tried to think of you as belonging to any one but me; and so I thought I might be at least peaceful and contented in the parsonage."

"Now, Louise, let us settle this matter forever. I like you. If I find I'm safe in doing so, I'll love you; and when I love, it is in truth, I've never yet told any girl I loved, and they will tell you so. Now, will you take me? Marry me to-morrow?"

"Oh, not to-morrow, Seth. Indeed I cannot. But sometime I will, if you wish," Louise said quietly.

And Seth kissing her, drew her down beside him, and said:

"I declare I never knew how pretty you were before. Now I won't try to tell you how thankful I am for your promise; but I'll tell you just why I want this matter fixed up to-morrow."

Seth told her his reasons, and Louise's brown eyes grew larger, and looked as a child's when hearing a wonderful fairy story. When he had finished, he asked:

"Now will you have me to-morrow, Louise, or shall I leave you?"

"I will go with you, Seth," Louise said.

The next day parson Smiley received a note from her, saying she would not be at home, as she had promised. She was then about leaving the village, to be absent for some time.

The parson could not understand what it meant until Gertrude Ashley, who, with her betrothed, William Lawton, a young lawyer, having accompanied Seth and Louise to town returned and announced the marriage.

The surprise of the parson, and the villagers generally, may be imagined, but where Seth got money enough to get married on was a mystery. He had told several that he had got on his wedding suit ready, and that was all they knew about it. Some declared they were traveling on the little bit of fortune Louise's mother had left her—about two hundred dollars. If William Lawton knew more about it he said nothing until one day, about a week after, the young lawyer displayed a letter he had just taken from the office, from Seth Lucket, written on the eve of his departure for Europe, to settle on the estate of an old uncle, who had left him "a little remembrance," Seth wrote.

A year after, Seth came again among them, looking, as he told Fannie Bartlett, as he was going to, like a man who was to look well to please. An elegant young man as the picture he showed her. Louise's travels had wonderfully improved her, and no one for a moment doubted her being very happy, notwithstanding she knew her husband had asked six girls before her. Gertrude Ashley was on the eve of her wedding. Seth and Louise insisted they should come to their home in the city, and extended the invitation to the five other girls, offering such inducements that they all gladly accepted. None of them had ever

beheld such a magnificent establishment as Louise's presided over; and each one but Gertrude, I truly think, would have been better pleased if Louise had not looked quite so healthy and strong; no prospect in view of Seth ever being in the matrimonial market again. Oh, if it should be, I am sure never would be heard again the question, "who would have Seth Lucket?" The "little remembrance" proved to be more than a million of dollars.

THE GREAT LAVA FIELDS WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Professor Le Conte of the California State University, considers the Cascade mountain regions one of the most interesting fields for geological research on the earth. In connection with the great overflow of lava which deluged the territories of the Northwest in past ages, the professor says: The principal point of eruption from the great central cauldron was at the Cascade mountains in Oregon, which are of themselves one solid mass of lava. From this center the lava overflowed a great portion of Oregon, Washington territory, all of northern California, and vast sections of Nevada, Montana and Idaho. The lava flood covered an area of at least 200,000 square miles, as far as explored, and it would probably be found to extend over a surface of 300,000 square miles, as its limit northward had never been determined. The depth of lava crust varied from upward of 3000 feet in the Cascade and Blue mountain region, to one and two hundred feet and less, at remote points on the outer edge of the overflow. Where the tremendous gorge of the Columbia river cut through the lava bed, it had a depth of 3,500 feet. The exploration of Prof. Le Conte had determined that the great lava flood pertained to a comparatively recent geological period, and he assigns the eruption to the latter part of the miocene, possibly extending to the post-tertiary. In the great cauldron of the Columbia river, beneath this immense layer of lava, he had discovered the petrified stumps of trees, beds of leaves, and all evidences of a great forest once existing on a level corresponding with the present river surface. Above this forest came a drift period, and it was buried in a heavy layer of conglomerate before the overflow of 3000 feet of lava.

A NATIONAL POLICE.—Gen. McDowell's testimony before the Military Committee of the House, that the soldiers in his department were but a national police force, is characterized by the N. Y. Sun as an astonishing admission that the army East of the Mississippi river is an unnecessary institution. The Sun adds: "The Constitution of the United States has to be violated to find employment for this Major-General's command. The independence of State sovereignty has to be infringed to keep the officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of this police force under pay. The distributive portion of the force thus unconstitutional and lawlessly allotted to the coercion of Mississippi is but three hundred and thirty-three soldiers, and one-third of a soldier, according to Gen. McDowell's arithmetic. Ludicrous as a power, acknowledged to be a police, its existence in Mississippi for the avowed purpose of over-awing free political action is a great outrage."

A LOVE STORY WITH A SAD SEQUEL.—A young lady of wit and worth was spending the summer in York, with her parents. She had made an impression on a young clergyman settled in a neighboring town; and he managed to effect frequent exchanges with a Yonkers minister during the season, making his home at the hospitable mansion of the young lady's father. On a Saturday evening the young pair were seated in the parlor. "Well, I declare," said the minister, "I've got to preach to-morrow morning, and I have not even a text. Give me a text, Miss Jennie." "Will you preach from the text I will you?" asked the lady. "I will," was the prompt reply. "Lovest thou me? John xxi." Next morning the minister announced his text: "Lovest thou me?" from which he preached a very good sermon in presence of a large congregation, including the young lady and family, during which the words of Peter? "Thou knowest I love thee?" were several times repeated. But Miss Jennie married another man.

Here is the opinion of a Detroit court: "Law is law," mused his Honor, as he adroitly removed the coat from a man who had unbuttoned his vest, and dropped the kernel where it would do the most good. "A man may be a murderer, and you may have a thousand witnesses that he is a murderer, but yet you can't convict him of stealing a wood-saw because he is a murderer."

"Why don't you give a little Greek and Latin occasionally?" asked a country deacon of a new minister. "Why do you understand those languages?" "No, but we pay for the best, and we ought to have it."

The Old French Galley.

A French Protestant, who, on account of his religion, served ten years in the galleys at Dunkirk, and was finally released at the instance of the Queen Anne, of England, wrote an account of his servitude (1700 to 1710), and of galley-slavery in general. From this old volume we learn that an ordinary galley was about one hundred and fifty feet long and forty feet wide. She was provided with mast and sails, and fifty rower's benches, twenty-five on each side, and was armed with five cannon, all of which were placed in the forward part of the galley. The oars were fifty feet long, thirty-seven feet without and thirteen feet within the galley. Between the benches there was a passage way three feet wide. The handling of the oars was very hard work. Each rower stood with one foot on his own bench and the other on the bench before him, then he reached as far forward as possible, raising his oar and dipping it in the water, then he leaned back, and with his feet braced, until he came down on his own bench. If these movements were not made with regularity, the rowers were in danger of hitting their heads on the oars before them. The narrator says that this labor was sometimes exacted for twenty-four consecutive hours, which, however, seems too much for human endurance. "At such times," he says, "a piece of bread soaked in wine was, at intervals, put into their mouths. If any one of the rowers gave out, he was beaten as long as there was any signs of life in him; and then, without further ceremony, was thrown overboard. Their daily fare consisted of bread and beans; their dress, of a shirt, breeches, red stockings and cap, and a blouse, all of the coarsest material. So long as the galley was under way, no one was allowed to sleep; if she lay at anchor or in a harbor, the rowers crouched down between the benches and slept. In winter, when the galley was dismantled, their only bed was a board. At this season of the year, they were variously employed, and never allowed to be idle. If any one of note visited the galleys, the convicts were put through a series of manoeuvres as humiliating as they were ridiculous.

"At the first sound of the whistle—a whistle was used in commanding them as a trumpet in commanding dragoons, they all laid aside their caps, at the second their blouses, at the third their shirts, when they were ready for the farce to begin. At a given signal, they now lay down between their benches so that no one could be seen; then at given signals, they showed, first a finger above the benches, then an arm, then the head, and so on, until they stood each in his place, when they were put through a variety of manoeuvres, better calculated to disgust than to amuse the spectator.

"The punishment usually inflicted was the bastinado. The unfortunate, after being stripped to the waist, was made to lie flat down, while two slaves held his hands and two his feet, and another laid on the blows. This latter was also stripped, and behind him stood the captain, also with a bastinado in his hand, which he used on the executor if he showed any disposition to spare the criminal. After the tenth or twelfth blow the culprit was almost speechless and motionless, still the punishment was continued. From twenty to thirty blows was the usual sentence for trifling offences. The maximum number was one hundred; this punishment, however, few survived. For exceptional offences the criminal was sentenced to have his feet bound to different vessels, which were then put in motion in opposite directions, and he was torn in pieces."

An author no less eminent than judicious, makes the following distinction between the words innocence, wisdom, and virtue. Innocence consists in doing no harm, and occasioning no trouble to society. Wisdom consists in being attentive to one's true and solid interest; in distinguishing it from a seeming interest; in a right choice and a constant adherence to it. Virtue goes further; it loves the good of society, and frequently prefers it to its own advantages.

The long-voiced question, "What are poodles good for?" has been beautifully solved by an ingenious dyer, out West, who uses his poodle for a walking or trotting advertisement. He delights to exhibit his pet dressed up in a suit of purple ears, azure body, fore legs black, hind legs yellow, emerald head, and Solferino tail.

They have a genuine case of leprosy in Detroit, and it is asserted that the disease is more or less prevalent in a number of cities of the country, notably San Francisco, where it has been introduced by the Chinese.

"How fast they build houses now!" said I; "They began that building last week, and now they are putting in the lights." "Yes," answered his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

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LIVINGSTON JOURNAL.

Sumter County, Ala.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27th, 1874.

BEN F. HERR - Editor.

Several gentlemen from Ohio and Pennsylvania were in Montgomery the other day inquiring relative to the mineral wealth of Alabama.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is advertised to be sold in Mobile on the first Monday in May, under order of the U. S. Circuit Court. But, inasmuch as the parties defendant in the late suit have since filed the required appeal bond, the presumption is that the sale will be stayed, and the matter in issue be brought before the U. S. Supreme Court for final adjudication; and we shall then learn whose is the A. & C. Road?

Gen. Johnston's Campaigns.—We have made frequent allusion to the fact that Messrs. Appleton & Co. have in press a book written by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, giving a detailed history of the military operations directed by him during the late war. We now have the pleasure of announcing on the authority of a letter from the General, that the book is nearly ready to issue; and we congratulate the Southern public—and especially ex-Confederates—on the fact that at an early day will be afforded an opportunity to procure a history of Gen. Johnston's campaigns, written by himself. The book will contain about 600 pages, will be illustrated with maps explanatory of the text, and in addition will give information (not yet in possession of the public) respecting the General's relations with the Confederate Administration. It will constitute a treasure which every one who "wore the grey" should secure. The book will be sold by subscription, only. We have accepted the Agency for Sumter, and at an early day will have a specimen copy for the inspection of those who contemplate subscribing. Subscriptions will be received at the Journal office, payable when the book is delivered.

Congressman Alex. White, of this State, introduced a Bill providing for the election of two Congressmen at large—unless the Legislature shall previous to the time of election re-district the State. The Bill passed.

Mobile is excited over a proposed "Music Fest" (musical festival), and the Boston and Chicago "jubilees" are spoken of as penny-whistle affairs compared with what the Gulf City might do with limited capital and vast energy. Unfortunately her energy is even less than her capital.

We learn that a few days ago Mr. J. C. Stanton made a hurried visit to Montgomery, by special train; and after being closeted with his railroad attorneys some three hours, and taking a brief rest, departed by the special train which was kept in waiting for him. The inference is that his visit had some connection with the proposed sale of the A. & C. Road.

Facts are gradually appearing which suggest an answer to the query why cotton is so low? Up to a week ago the cotton in Liverpool and about was 271,000 bales more than last year; the increase in favor of this year in receipts over last year was 315,262; the stock at all the ports in this country showed an increase of 281,695 over last year; the stock at the interior points showed an increase of 54,850 bales over last year. Up to Saturday last the receipts at all domestic ports since Sept. 1st 1873, were greater by more than 300,000 bales than for any corresponding period within five years.

Peaches will be apt to command a premium next Summer—at least Cooks says they will "if the weather continues"—which it do.

On the 18th a State Council of the "American Order of Independent Grangers," was organized in N. York. It is a political organization embracing men of both political parties, and is increasing rapidly. The work of organizing is to be pushed in other States.

In the U. S. Senate, the other day, Sherman said that through the misplacing of a comma, in the Tariff Bill, half a million of dollars had been lost. West, of Louisiana, denied the statement, saying it was true the Government had failed to collect that sum, but the people had saved it.

While the great majority of the Democratic papers of Alabama are averse to the introduction of distracting issues, and hope for entire unanimity in the party in the coming contest, we regret that there are a few which seem disposed to insist on the acceptance of their peculiar views on the subject of the State's indebtedness. We confess that we cannot understand what certain papers mean by repudiation—as they sometimes qualify the term. Nor can we see any necessity for the positive manner in which they insist upon the correctness of their theory.

The State is justly indebted in a certain amount, be it more or less. There are certain other so-called obligations, for which she may or may not be legally and morally bound, as investigation may determine. If the Democratic editors who are urging "repudiation" imagine that the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama will declare in favor of repudiating a debt justly due, and for value received, they will be disappointed when they read the platform next put forth by the party. And their disappointment will be no less, if they expect the party to advocate the payment of all claims—without regard to the nature of them and their origin. It is an imputation against the party to imply that there is danger of its making common cause with rogues and thieves.

Alabama is able to pay her anti-war debt, and all obligations legitimately incurred since. There is no necessity for repudiating one dollar of just indebtedness to avoid confiscation for the payment of taxes. The talk about excessive taxation for State purposes is unwarranted by the facts. Where there is one State in which the rate of taxation is less than it is in Alabama, there are three in which it is greater—and in some it is three-fold greater. Still our taxes are oppressive, but it is because our people are without money, and a large proportion of their taxable property is unproductive. Extravagance and mismanagement have held sway, and our industries are run down at the heel. That is the plain, unvarnished and unpalatable truth; and the sooner it is fully comprehended the better.

For such a condition of things repudiation promises no enduring relief. As our industrial interests grow prosperous, the burden of taxation will press less heavily; whereas, a tenth of one per cent. would be oppressive to a man who has no money with which to pay it. Here a reform is needed, but repudiation will not effect it. While the leading industries of the State languish, repudiation may to-day relieve us of a foreign debt, but in the near future it may be invoked to relieve us from a domestic one—and the argument of inability to pay, will be as applicable in the one case as in the other. Two-edged swords are dangerous weapons in the hands of excited men.

We have referred to legitimate indebtedness incurred since the war; for be it remembered that it was the Legislature of 1867, which voted to endorse to the extent of \$12,000 per mile, the bonds of Railroad Companies "incorporated, or that may hereafter be incorporated by the General Assembly of Alabama." That Legislature was composed of good and true men of the State, actuated by a desire to promote the interests of its people. It was convened and legislated under the old Constitution of Alabama, and its authority has never been questioned. The Railroad legislation of that session met the approbation of the great majority of the people of the State. What amount of bonds were endorsed and sold in conformity with the provisions of that Act, we have no means of ascertaining; but if no considerable aid was received through the operation of the Act, it was not because it was not desired by the Democratic party of the State. Obligations incurred in conformity with the provisions of the Act referred to, we regard as constituting a legitimate indebtedness; and one that should be held as sacred as that contracted before the war. The indebtedness created through enactments made by the Legislature convened under authority of the Constitution of 1868—which Constitution was never ratified by the people of Alabama, is another thing; involving as it does, a question of moral as well as of legal responsibility; but with all deference to those who hold a contrary opinion, we do not think the present a proper time for discussing it.

The foregoing was suggested by the following extract from the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*: "We have no right to be surprised that the Southerners don't love us any better; the wonder is that they do not hate us ten times worse. We ought to them, reduced them from wealth to poverty, quartered the scum of our population on their soil, franchised their ex-slaves, disfranchised their statesmen. We have since undone a part of our work; it is true, and are now willing and anxious to undo more. However the case may stand with the politicians who cling to war memories and passions as their only stock in trade, the people of the North, as a mass, have nothing for the South but a heavy good will—wish them nothing worse than to be well out of the clutches of the carpet-baggers and on the high road to prosperity. It is not strange, however, all things considered, that the Southerners should be a little slow in believing in this good will and good feeling."

—Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason, for 55 years Rector of Christ Church, (Episcopal) Raleigh, N. C., died on the 21st.

A number of ladies and gentlemen from Cincinnati and Chicago went to N. Orleans to witness the Mardi Gras festivities.

The Baxter liquor law of Indiana provides that no person shall be licensed to sell liquors unless he first obtains the signatures to his petition of a majority of the voters of his county.

The *State Journal* and various correspondents of that paper, have lately been discussing the so-called (and mis-called) social ostracism to which people of Northern birth are subjected in Alabama. We have no desire to participate in that discussion, and allude to it incidentally. That some persons of Northern birth have not met with a cordial reception, and have not enjoyed the social privileges they would desire and perhaps deserve, is doubtless true; that many others have been freely accorded the social position and intercourse to which they were entitled, is no less true. From these facts we infer that the discrimination observable cannot be attributable to the mere accident of Northern birth. Persons of Northern birth are far from being the only ones subjected to "social ostracism" in the South. There are in every Southern community those to the manor born, who do not enjoy unrestricted social privileges. There is perhaps not a town or city in the South, where there is really a social equality among all Southerners; and the fact is a matter for congratulation. The well-being of society demands social discriminations which legislative enactments cannot prescribe. It would be well were such discriminations made more exacting in some respects than they are; for instance, the person who exerts a corrupting influence, should be rated with those who are corrupt; which we regret to say is not always the case.

The writer is of Northern birth—attained his majority in the North—and during a residence of over twenty years in the South, he has invariably enjoyed all the social privileges he could desire—or could have hoped for in his native section. That some Northerners have had a different experience we do not doubt, but that the fault in such cases has been wholly with the Southern people, we do greatly question. Exceptional cases (and the *State Journal* has developed some half dozen of them) prove nothing. For every instance in which "Johnny Rebs" have been greeted cordially by Northern communities and been freely admitted to unrestricted social intercourse, we will undertake to furnish an offset in a "Yank" now enjoying similar recognition in the South.

We do not think it strange, that in some instances, Southerners should since the war be regarded with a degree of mistrust by members of Northern communities. Physical conflicts may be finally terminated, and all visible traces of them may be erased; but prejudices engendered by them cannot be always eradicated as readily. That prejudices against Southerners exist in the minds of thousands of people in the North, is unquestionable; it is less reasonable to find similar prejudices against Northern people indulged by some Southerners? We may and do deplore the fact, but it is a fact nevertheless; and it is to this fact (and not to the mere accident of birth) that we ascribe the hesitations sometimes exhibited by Southerners about admitting to free social intercourse Northerners of whom they know comparatively little.

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STATE ITEMS.

—S. W. Cockrell, Esq., died in Butaw, on the 17th inst.

—The attendance of pupils in Dallas Academy is over four hundred.

—Hon. O. M. Roberts, formerly of Talladega, is chief justice of the Supreme Court of Texas.

—There are just seventy-three newspapers and periodicals published in the State of Alabama.

—William Smith was killed by lightning, last week, while riding along a road in Coosa county.

—The total receipts of cotton at Selma, for the present season, up to Friday last, were 50,412 bales.

—The Rt. Revd Bishop Wilmer in Hayneville, Lowndes county.

—Ladies of Marion gave a dramatic performance last week, for the benefit of the poor of that town.

—The orator and poet John G. Saxe, contemplates a visit to Mobile and Montgomery, during next month.

—The next meeting of the State Medical Association will be held in Selma, the second Monday in April.

—A red substance strongly resembling Venetian red, has been found at Branchville, St. Clair county.

—A fortune-teller recently cleared \$1800 in three weeks, in Montgomery. Money panics are not fatal to fools.

—A Knoxville iron-master purposes engaging in the manufacture of bar iron at Prattville, Autauga county.

—The Grangers of Wilcox are devising ways and means for establishing a Bank at Camden, in that county.

—Merritt Street, of Clay county, recently killed two chester pigs weighing net, respectively, 410 and 510 pounds.

—The store of A. T. Jeffries, Greensboro, was broken into a few nights ago and robbed of goods to the value of \$125.

—In January and February, the Alabama Central railroad carried 13,147 passengers, of whom 9,841 were westward bound.

—Postmaster Wilson, of Montgomery, refused to send a box of pills through the office, for fear it would operate on the mails.

—A severe hail storm visited Selma on the 17th. Hail stones fell measuring as much as 11 inches in diameter. No serious damage done.

—One hundred bales of osanburgs made at the Bradford factory, Coosa county, were recently sold in New York for shipment to South America, at a cent advance on the home market.

—The business men of Demopolis very properly get their job printing done at their home printing office.

—The way to improve county papers is to increase their patronage—not starve them.

—The *Shelby Guide* very pertinently asks why the express charges on 100 pounds of freight from Montgomery to Columbia are \$2, while from Selma to the same place it is only 50 cents—distance the same in both cases.

—Judge Cunningham, of the Montgomery City Court, charged the Grand Jury to inquire whether any county officer has employed legal counsel at the expense of the county; also how much money will be required to run the county until next year.

—It was intended to appropriate the proceeds of the Montgomery Mardi Gras Ball to the Fire Department of that city, but one C. S. Stewart, a Sewing-machine man, was treasurer, and he ran away with the money. Wonder if he bore any resemblance to a Sewing-machine man known in West Alabama as C. L. Survey, who was not proverbial for his honesty?

—Mr. I. M. Landson, an aged citizen of Butler county, aged 94 years, was found dead about two miles from his home on the 14th inst. The Greenville *Advocate* mentions the following circumstance in connection with his death: On the night previous to his death, after having slept awhile, he awoke and offered up a very feeling prayer, seeming to be in an unusual frame of mind. About midnight he awoke again, and having every one on the premises aroused, again engaged in prayer with more than common emotion and earnestness. He said he would give all the money in the world, if he possessed it, if his children and those about him could see as he saw. What grand visions opened up to his view, is not known; it may be he saw rays of celestial light upon the pathway which he soon was to tread. Again retiring to rest, he remarked, his sleep had been unusually refreshing and invigorating. But in a few hours he had gone to his eternal rest—a good man had passed away.

—A Columbus, Ga., man has an apparatus for manufacturing gas out of water, at a cost of \$1.50 per thousand feet.

—The furniture store of John Horres, and the grain and feed-store of J. H. O'Hara, on Water street, Mobile, were burned a few days ago.

—Five hundred negroes of Barnesville (Ga.), have petitioned the Legislature not to allow the sale of liquor within three and a half miles of that place.

Patrons of Husbandry.

PLATFORM adopted by the National Grange, February 11th 1874.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should indefinitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:—

First—United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind.

Second—We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials only; in non-essentials liberty; in all things charity."

Third—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:—

"To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our parents; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain our laws; to stimulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and co-operative; to buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the erodit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and the advancement of the association may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, and vital brotherhood among ourselves and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

Fourth—Our business interests. We desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle men—not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, as far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State way of all facilities for transportation cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all productions of our country.

We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble Order there is no communism and no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we are not tyrants of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant percentage profits in trade, as they greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the production and the protection of every transaction, legitimate trade and honest industry. We shall advance the cause of education among just means within our power. We are especially advocates for agricultural education, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

Fifth—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, national, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call politics in its meetings; yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to

purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power, legitimately to influence the party to which he belongs; it is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and which should always characterize every Grange member, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is not crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire proper equality, equity and fairness, protection of the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, with the past, the future in our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes. We shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every patron as his right as a freeman to affiliate with the party that will best carry out his principles.

Sixth—Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we can not admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization; not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist us in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hold the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an axiom of our future success.

Seventh—It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brethren, by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Implying the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It says during the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world \$2,000,000,000 and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has struggled for crops save those who have frequently been reduced to ruin. The energies of the cotton planter have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, abundant water power and general salubrity of climate avail us nothing, if annual we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their consumption. It then refers to the famine which more than once has occurred in India, owing to the efforts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds that, during the past year, portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition should be a similar invasion become general in the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worm, from drought, or any other unavoidable cause, it appears, have we the power to prevent ourselves from the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Our wisest and most practical farmers, as far as we are concerned, are those who are not dependent upon the cotton crop for their subsistence. Is there a farm in the State which this cannot be made to produce more than enough to support the farmer's annual consumption of cotton produce? But what is the result? A vast amount is required for the necessities of life, and the cotton crop is a mere luxury. The cotton crop is a mere luxury, and the necessities of life are the necessities of life. The cotton crop is a mere luxury, and the necessities of life are the necessities of life.

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STON JOURNAL.

County, Ala.
FEB. 27th 1874.

It may concern!

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TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Livingston Bar, held Feb. 26th, 1874, in the office of A. W. Cockrell, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the death of EDWARD W. SMITH, who died yesterday, Feb'y 25th, 1874, at 8 o'clock p. m., the Bar of Livingston—sharing with the community in which he lived a common grief around the bier of a valued citizen, have also realized a loss peculiarly and painfully their own; it is therefore fitting and proper that this Bar, as a body, perform for the remains of our deceased brother the last offices which humanity owes to the dead.

Resolved, That this Bar, in a body, attend to their last resting place, the remains of the deceased.

Resolved, That Thos. B. Wetmore, Thos. Cobbs, Wm. G. Little, Jr., Jas. Cobbs, R. Chapman, Jr., A. W. Cockrell, S. H. Sprout, G. M. Quarles and Thos. D. Cobbs, act as pall-bearers.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the lamented dead, we close our offices to-day.

THOS. COBBS, Chmn.
A. W. COCKRELL, Sec'y.

Preparing to Kick Them Out.

The New York Times, the leading administration journal of the United States, has at last had a slight attack of returning reason. It sounds strangely to hear that rabid paper indulging such language as this concerning "negro rule in the South."

At a moment when the sad condition of affairs in Louisiana is attracting the attention of the whole country, and when Mississippi has elected a slave-baiter to the United States Senate only because his skin is black, the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature are more scandalous than at any time since the close of the war. With Louisiana we have recently dealt at length, and we need not now refer to it more in detail. Mississippi is not in so bad a condition, and has not been plundered to the same extent, but the recent election proves that the State can hope for no substantial improvement under its present control. It is, however, in South Carolina that negro domination in affairs is most pronounced, and there its evils are most apparent.

If there were any doubt of the unfitness of the present rulers of the State to hold the trust now reposed in them, they would be wholly removed by a personal of the proceedings of the recent session of the Legislature. Those who have hoped that matters were improving in South Carolina, will be surely disappointed by this latest specimen of the temper which controls the law-making power of the State. There would be little cause to complain that the manners of the legislature are not better than in former years, if their morals had improved. But this, unhappily, does not appear to be the case. The Legislature of South Carolina is apparently a gang of thieves, intent only upon plundering the people whom it is supposed to serve. Long practice has made the Legislature a perfected system of brigandage! Ignorant negroes, transplanted from the cotton fields to the halls of the Capitol, where they have been drilled by unscrupulous white adventurers, have naturally made a mockery of government, and bankrupted the State. * * * It is not surprising that such legislators have displayed an ingenuity in fraud which has no parallel in history.

It is among the least of the deplorable consequences of negro supremacy in South Carolina, that the credit of the State has been utterly destroyed. The State debt has been increased over \$10,000,000 since the close of the war, and nothing has been secured in public improvements for this prodigious waste of the public revenues. The bonds of the State are worthless, and matters have now become so desperate that the robbers who rule it are forced to depend for their stealings upon the pittance of taxation which can still be wrung from an impoverished people. Public morals have been so debased that any hope for purification from within the State can hardly be entertained.

—Grace Greenwood is going back on her "cullud brethren." She says they swarm in the galleries of Congress "ragged to the point of indecency, dirty to absolute filthiness," making use of the crimsoned seats and the summer air of those chambers as their club and lounging houses. She actually proposes that all persons indecently ragged or offensively dirty, shall be excluded from the galleries of Congress and the Washington horse-cars. But are not these men and brethren? Can they not vote? Are they fit to choose public servants yet not fit to see them at their work? Would Grace Greenwood be guilty of such treason to the constitutional amendments as to propose that education or property shall be a test of qualification to choose the administrators of public affairs? Are rags and dirt better tests?—N. Y. World.

Writing of the Ohio female crusaders, the Chicago Tribune says: "So long as there are men to drink, there will be men to sell liquor. If prayer and singing are so efficacious, why do not these women and their advisers concentrate their prayers and psalms upon their husbands, sons and friends?" The Nashville Union says it cannot be denied that this point is well taken.

For Probate Judge.

We are hereby authorized to announce WM. BEGGIS 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 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 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,
K. H. NELSON.

To the Voters of Sumter County: I hereby take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. At the urgent solicitation of many friends, I am candidate for the office of PROBATE JUDGE. Election in November next.

Respectfully,
GEO. WM. TORRY.

Sale of Town Lots.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Probate Court of Sumter county, Ala., rendered on the 16th of February 1874, the undersigned Commissioners appointed for the purpose of making sale of the Real Estate herein mentioned, for partition, will sell at public outcry, for cash, before the Post Office door in the Town of Gainesville, on

Saturday, March 14th, 1874,
The following Real Estate in the Town of Gainesville, Ala., to-wit:—Lots 344, 345, 346 and 347 in Block 61.

This the 17th day of February 1874.
J. A. BLISS,
W. W. RUSSELL,
J. O. HERNIMAN,
J. E. WINDHAM,
CHAS. COOK, Comrs.

Feb 20 9 33 3w

JUSTLY CELEBRATED.

THE DIAMOND COTTON CHOPPER & CULTIVATOR.

THE GREAT LABOR SAVER of the AGE; with ONE MAN and ONE HORSE, does the work of from SIX to TWELVE TWO to FOUR horses. REELS and BARS both sides, WEEDS and DIRTS the cotton at one operation. After which it is converted into an excellent COTTON LINT. It is the best machine ever made 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 has taken the grand prize at the Centennial Exposition, and the Gold Medal at the Georgia State Fair, and the first premium wherever it has been exhibited. Active and reliable AGENTS are wanted. Apply to Agents for the best of the machine. Retail price of Machine \$35 and freight. A most excellent COTTON PLANTER and GUANO DISTRIBUTER has been added to the machine. Price \$12.50 extra. For circulars and further information, address JOHN W. HUNTER, Sec'y of D. C. & C. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

AT COST!

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.

Allegation of Insolvency.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Sumter Co. Probate Court, Feb'y 12, 1874.

Special Term, Feb'y 12, 1874.

Estate of William Lockard, dec'd.

THIS DAY came D. L. Kirkland, administrator 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 11th day of March, 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.

[Extracted from the minutes.]
JAMES A. ABRAMAMS, Judge.
Feb 13 9n32 3w

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Sumter Co. Probate Court, Feb'y 12, 1874.

Regular Term, Feb'y 12, 1874.

Estate of T. H. Harris, dec'd.

YOU are hereby notified that the estate of Turner Harris, dec'd, was this day declared insolvent; and that the 13th day of March, 1874, has been appointed as a day for the administrator of said estate to appear and make a settlement of his accounts, at which time you can attend, if you see proper, and for the election of an administrator de bonis non.

You will also take notice that you must file your claims against said estate, duly verified, within nine months from this date.

[Extracted from the minutes.]
J. A. ABRAMAMS, Judge.
Feb. 13 9n32 3w

Executor's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority conferred by the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Harriet S. Pipkin, deceased, I will sell by public outcry, for cash, on the premises lately occupied by said deceased,

Tuesday, March 24, 1874,
The following described Personal Property, to-wit:—3 Cows and yearling calves, 1 Cow and young calf, 8 Wagon, 1 Ox-Wagon, 1 Mule, 1 Saddle Mare, a set of Chairs, Kitchen Furniture and several articles of Dress.

A. R. SCARBOROUGH, Executor.
Feb 9 9 4w

Deed of Trust Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by James P. Williamson, on the 10th day of September 1873, and duly recorded in Record of Deeds Book V, pages 741 and 742, in the Probate Office of Sumter county, Alabama, to secure a debt due to Joseph Patton, the undersigned, as Trustee thereof named, will expose to sale by public out-cry, to the highest bidder for cash, on

Saturday, February 28th, 1874,
before the Court House door in Livingston, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:—

The East half of the Northeast quarter of Section 23, the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section 14, the East half of Section 21, and 30 acres (more or less) in the Northeast corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 21, all in Township 18, Range 1 West, and lying and being in Sumter county Alabama, and in what is known as the Demopolis District.

SAMUEL P. HAND, Trustee.
Feb 9 9 3w

Burial Cases for Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Probate Court of Sumter county Ala., I will sell by public out-cry, to the highest bidder for cash,

On Monday, March 16th, 1874,
At the Church House, in Livingston, TWELVE METALLIC BURIAL CASES, of various sizes.

D. L. KIRKLAND, Admr. of William Lockard, dec'd.
Feb 13 9 32 4w

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.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION!

Mind That!

From fear that somebody might break into my store and rob me, I have marked my goods down to

Cheap Transportation Prices!

Call on me for what you want—anything, and I will supply you.

J. ZIMMERN, Agt.

Particular Notice.

WE ARE NOT responsible for SACKS of COFFEE left in our cases 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 unless they can pay.

GOWDEY & ROAN.
Jan 2 9n29 4f

Special Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for any account, are notified to pay the same to me, or to J. L. SCURGENS, before the 1st day of March, 1874.

J. L. SCURGENS.
Jan 9 9 27 3c

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 \$50 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

Election Notice.

THERE will be an election held at the Court House on TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874, for an Auditor and four Commissioners for the Town of Livingston.

Managers—L. C. Brown, John Lawhon, Wm. Beggs.

Clerks—Stephen Smith, Orlando Lockard. By order of the Board of Councils.
G. C. GOWDEY, Sec'y.
Jan 30 9 30 5w

Special Freight Tariff

FROM MOBILE TO Jones' Bluff and Gainesville.

BACON per bbl. \$2.50; Coffee, per sack, 50cts; Corn per sack 25cts; Lge. do 40c; Flour and other dry bds. 40c; Iron Ties per bbl. 20cts; Molasses per bbl. \$1; Nails per keg 20cts; Pork per bbl. 50cts; Salt per sack 30cts; Whisky per bbl. \$1; Cotton per bale \$1.50. Storage on cotton 3 cents per bale; Insurance 1 per cent. on steamer ATLANTA, which leaves Mobile every Tuesday evening, and arrives at Jones' Bluff and Gainesville every Thursday. Shippers will consult their interest by noting the above rates.

Jan 23 9 29 1m

Hereafter

WE WILL SELL FLOUR, BAGGING and BAGON for Cash or Cotton only.

Attention! Tax-Payers!

Be Prompt!

I WILL ATTEND at the following times and places, to assess the Taxes of Alabama, in Sumter county, for the year 1874:

Jones' Bluff, Monday, February 23d. Sumterville, Tuesday, Feb. 24th. Ramsey's Station, Wednesday, Feb. 25. Lucy's Cross-roads, Thursday, Feb. 26. Preston, Friday, Feb. 27th. Gainesville, Saturday, Feb'y 28th, and Monday, March 2d.

Stoneville, Tuesday, March 3d. Warsaw, Wednesday, March 4th. Hare's Bent, Thursday, March 5th. Blount, Monday, March 9th. Washington's Store, Tuesday, March 10th.

Gaston, Wednesday, March 11th. Rosserville, Thursday, March 12th. Cuba, Friday, March 13th. York Station, Saturday, March 14th. Intercourse, Monday, March 16th. Bluff Port, Tuesday, March 17th. Coatspa, Thursday, March 19th. Lynneville, Friday, March 20th. Livingston, March 24th to 25th inclusive.

Take Notice!

THE LAW requires Tax-payers to make a full and true statement of their property, to the Assessor of the county in which they reside, embracing the following:

A description of their Land, number of acres improved and number of acres unimproved; City or Town property, describing improvements; Ferries, Stocks of Goods, Horses and Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Hogs over six months old, their number and value; Tools of all descriptions; Farming Implements; Household Furniture; Libraries; Jewellery, Silver-ware and Ornaments; Pianos and other musical instruments; Pistols, Guns, &c.; Stacks, Jacks, Jennies and Race Horses; Gold and Silver Watches, and Gold Safety Chains, at their value; Money loaned or on deposit subject to order; Money loaned, and solvent credits bearing interest; Money employed in buying or trading in paper; all property, real or personal, not embraced above; Receipts of Telegraph and Express Companies; annual Gains or Income from whatever sources over \$1000; annual Salary and Fees of Public Officers, and Salary of all other persons, over \$1000; Gross Receipts or Distilleries; male inhabitants over 21 and under 45 years of age.

Tax-payers neglecting to render to the Assessor a full statement of their taxable property by the 1st day of May, become subject to a double assessment.

BE CAREFUL IN MAKING OUT YOUR NUMBERS. FOR I WILL REQUIRE A STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW IN THIS RESPECT.

Tax-payers will be required, under oath, to place a valuation upon their property.

W. R. DELOACH, ASSESSOR of Sumter County.
Jan. 23 9 29 5ws

C. M. QUARLES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LIVINGSTON, ALA.

WILL practice in Sumter, Choctaw and Wilcox Counties, Ala.

OFFICE with T. B. STONE, County Treasurer.
Feb 28 9n41 1y

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 9n9 1y

Dr. B. HAWKINS, Dentist, TENDERS his services to the people of Livingston and vicinity. Particular attention paid to treating Store Gums.

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

DAINWOOD & GRAY, UNDERTAKERS

Successors to Wm. Cunningham. WILL keep constantly on hand an assortment of BURIAL CASES of every size and shape, Metallic and Wood, from the most ordinary to the finest. We are willing for the living to live, and to bury the dead.

WAREHOUSE of the palpalping 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

Who Wants Good Fruit?

HAVING had a number of years experience in the Nursery business, I am prepared to do all kinds of Grafting, Budding, &c. (in their seasons), as well as to order bills of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., for parties desiring such work done. I can convert old, worthless Peach and Apple trees into superior fruit-bearing trees, and thereby make them invaluable. Persons will do well to send in their orders in time. I am myself that I can give satisfaction, and that my charges will be moderate.

D. H. HUNTER.

December 12 9n23 3ms.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHING, LIED AND COAL, NOW on hand and for sale on as good terms as can be afforded at this place. Anything wanted and not on hand, will be ordered in a few days.

Call with the MONEY.
D. H. TROTT.

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, and Irish Potatoes can be bought low for CASH at

E. & T. E. LOCKARD'S.

ALABAMA

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

JNO. F. LANNEAU, A. M., President.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT: Mrs. Rachel Woodruff...Presiding Teacher. Mrs. Kate Richardson...English & French. Mrs. Jno. F. Lanneau...Literature. Mrs. J. B. Grass...German. Rev. W. H. Williams...Moral Phil. & Latin. Prof. Jno. F. Lanneau...Math. & Nat. Sci.

ART DEPARTMENT: Prof. J. B. Grass...Music. Miss H. N. Harrison...Painting. Miss Lucy B. Foster...Fancy Work.

HOME DEPARTMENT: Mrs. Jno. F. Lanneau...Directress. Mrs. Sarah L. Caldwell...Housekeeper. Mrs. Martha J. Riggs...Matron. Mrs. Rachel Woodruff...Governess.

THE LOCATION OF THIS COLLEGE is one of the most remarkable and beautiful. Our main building, formerly the State Capitol, is an imposing, commodious, well ventilated structure. We strive to combine wholesome home influence and thorough school discipline.

Best times to enter pupils, January 1st, February 14th, October 1st.

AMOUNT OF ADVANCE PAYMENT REDUCED TO SUIT THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE. December 26 9n25 10ws.

Good Things

for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

Currants, Citron, Raisins, Cocoa Nuts, Almonds, Pecans, Pine Apples, Oranges,

And EXTRA Old Bourbon Whisky, Suitable for the Holidays, at TARTT & ENNIS.

Fresh! Fresh!

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

No. 1 Mackerel, Coffee, Tea, Ass. Sugars, Macaroni, Molasses, Vermicelli, Flour, Ground Peas, Ass. Jellies, Sour Kruit, Ass. Pickles, Branded Peaches, Onions, Apples, &c., &c., &c.

Having on hand for my Groceries, I can sell for cash only.

A. TANNENBAUM.
October 31 9n17 1f.

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.

Money Saved is Money Made.

But how to save money, is the question now discussed daily.

The Answer is Plain: Buy your BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and everything else you need of

S. & A. BROWN.

WE bought—well it makes no difference to our customers where or how we bought, if we

