

The Blade.
B. RANDOLPH, Editor.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office on Main St., opposite Dr. Little's.
TUSKALOOSA, APRIL 23, 1874.

"The Combat Thickens."
The Montgomery Morning News, of the 14th inst., contains quite two columns of editorial from the facile pen of Col. Robt. Tyler, editor, rebuking the mulish-like Alabama Beacon and its somewhat restive editor, for daring to take issue with the constituted Democratic and Conservative authorities of this State. It seems that Col. Harvey, (whom the News takes occasion to mistle throughout, though we believe he has as much claim to the title of Colonel as has Col. Tyler,) was guilty of the offence of writing one or more editorials that were copied by the Radical State Journal. This outrage was more than Col. Tyler could stand. Col. Harvey had no business permitting Bingham to republish any of the Beacon's editorial matter. We are very much astounded at the Beacon's extremely reprehensible conduct. Take issue with the Chairman of the State Democratic and Conservative Executive Committee! Fie! Fie! Fie!

We were going to say more in condemnation of the arch-treasonable Beacon, when our eyes chanced to glance at another issue of the Morning News, of date one day later than the other. This copy we find to contain another chain-shot leader, of almost two columns longitude, aimed with withering effect at another Democratic and Conservative subaltern—Capt. Herr, editor of the Livingston Journal; an officer whose title would indicate lesser rank than the other mutinous spirit. This last thunderbolt of Jupiter Tonans Tyler is tremendous, and is calculated to sweep the Journal from the face of Summer county earth. By a judicious use of Italics, Col. Tyler has rendered his chastening rod terrible indeed. What seems rather paradoxical to our very finite mind, is, that the Morning News should engage in overhauling "a little weekly paper" in such a long, labored leader. If the News be correct in its estimate of the latter, the game was not worth one-twentieth part of the two-column candle. We are surprised that so great an editor and Chairman should expend his brain-force at such small marks. It is so unlike the noble bull which cares not for the buzzing gnat about his horns, we are bound to believe that, in face of his pretended Goliah-like contempt for his little weekly adversary, Col. Tyler has been stung to the quick; which, in his case, is his political infallibility—the fountain of all party instruction. He denies, with no little acrimony, the assertion that the Address raises the race issue.

The editor of the Livingston Journal should learn that "the servant is not above his lord;" that a good soldier obeys orders without questioning their propriety; that Col. Tyler "rules the roost" of Democracy and Conservatism in Alabama, and must be obeyed and respected and eternally looked-up to, accordingly.

After such a severe administration of the party-lash at the hands of the great functionary-head, it is to be hoped little weekly papers will behave themselves. When Sir Oracle opens his mouth, let no little dog bark.

It is astonishing how many self-sacrificing patriots suddenly arise to the surface of the boiling political cauldron, on the near approach of a great election-day! For the sake of serving their beloved country, men are found "thick as leaves in Valambrose," ready to surrender their cherished baleness, or legitimate business, as the case may be, just to benefit the dear people! The fact that Democracy bids fair to be triumphant in the next State election, has led to any amount of strong Democratic sentiments, loudly and frequently expressed, by men who, a few years ago, had either taken their position among the black-sheep, or were ready to do so. Office! office! office! that is the word at heart; and many will be doomed disappointedly to exclaim: "It might have been!"

It is not a good suit of clothes that will do you any good at the election.

The State Medical Association, after a session of three days in Selma, adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock on the 10th inst. The session represented to have been "profitable and happy." The tactician Dr. Jerome Cochran figured with ability, as ever. The following officers were elected for the year: President, J. S. Weatherly, of Montgomery; 1st Vice-President, J. J. Dement, of Huntsville; 2nd Vice-President, R. D. Webb, of Selma; Secretary, B. H. Riggs, of Selma; Treasurer, W. C. Jackson, of Montgomery; Censor for four years, Jerome Cochran, of Mobile; Censor for three years, James Guild, Sr., of Tuscaloosa; Censor for one year, R. E. Michel, of Montgomery; Censor for five years, G. E. Kumpke, of Leighton; Censor for two years, N. D. Richardson, of Athens; Orator, T. O. Summers, of Greensboro'; Alternator, W. A. Johnson, of Uniontown. Montgomery was selected as the next place of meeting. Dr. Summers had on exhibition a subject of vivisection of the canine race, with an aperture made in the poor brute's body, by which the digestive *modus operandi* could be observed in the interests of science; and on the principle that as most men are dogs, it was necessary to vivisection one of the quadrupeds for the benefit of the bipeds that fall into the skillful hands of M. D.'s, in the course of human and brutal events. Hereafter, it would be well for Prof. Bergh to send one of his agents to Alabama, to attend these conventions of the Medical Association, and protect the dumb animals from the scalpel.

At this meeting of the association there were about seventy men-killers present, all told. Several very eloquent and harmless addresses were delivered. Unhappily, there was no Insane Hospital convenient in which to recreate after the arduous duties were over.

There are very few—to the credit of the anti-Radical press, be it said—so-called Conservative diminutive sheets, by courtesy called "newspapers," published in this State, which ever and anon attack what are known as the extreme men opposed to Radicalism; and in these feeble assaults remind us of the gnat and the bull, in the fable. It is very natural for mankind to find fault with those qualities in men that they are unable to claim by reason of their stupidity, or are unwilling to imitate because of their timidity. In glorious contrast to the silly scribbles of these overly Conservative critics, we find the following sensible and manly views in the Selma Echo, on "Extreme Men."

There is a tolerably just apprehension on the part of the average man of character. Men, with an occasional exception, perhaps, pass at about their true value. We do not say that they get directly the equivalent of their services, from those whose prerogative it is to make the award; yet there is a well ordered providence that brings around, in due season, the compensation when justice is done. Available men are mostly men who believe nothing but lyingly, but who avoid the antagonism which braver and truer men arouse against themselves by an ingenuous, outspoken, unequivocal deliverance on any issue that is before the public. A man must be an extreme man to be truly effective.

Natural endowment, temperament, mental constitution, have much to do in the matter. In some men there is such an immediate connection between intellectual and moral impulse, that they seem to think with their hearts, and to have the glow of moral life in their reasoning. They think and speak with their whole being, and blaze along the track, heating the very atmosphere around them. Others seem to have a slender thread of connection between heart and mind. They think coldly, and speak with measured and cautiously selected language, leaving you always to doubt as to what will be their action when the test comes. As nature abhors a vacuum, so is there a tendency in men of impulse to rush into and supply by the overplus of their energy and warmth what is lacking in their frigid neighbors.

Aback of mere temperament and natural disposition, there is that which is the seat and origin of character—the will. Responsibility arises at this point; upon this pivot turns the destiny of men. One automating himself to hold firmly to the right, or his apprehensions of it, and foregoing all advantages that accrue by simulating a contrary conviction, may provoke very greatly those who have ends to serve which do not accord with such convictions; and a system of detraction and out-lavry may have to be endured. The ordeal may be a severe one.

Yet he is an extreme man, and men who think to "live by bread"

alone?" and are ready ever for the compromise by which it is gotten, pass flippantly upon his name. His "peculiarities" constitute the staple of their conversation. Some men do a huge business upon other men's "peculiarities." A place of preference is to be had. "When I make it appear that another man's 'peculiarities' unite him for it, he is out of my way and it falls to me. Therefore I must, of course, see to it that his 'peculiarities' shall be brought out in sharp outline. He is too extreme, but I am the pluck of conservatism! Appoint me; elect me, therefore."

The *Marion Commonwealth* is very anxious for J. W. Taylor of Tuscaloosa to be a candidate for Congress for the State at Large. He may suit some people, but not enough of them to get a place on the State ticket. His selfishness and greed for office are too well known.—*Escambia Star*.

We felt justly and highly indignant on reading the above abominable slander of the most able and distinguished Christian, patriot, statesman and stump-orator in Tuscaloosa, Frank A. Monroe, editor of the irreverent little *Star* that twinkles from afar! You ought to be ashamed of yourself! We utterly despise your assaults on one who is *sans peur et sans reproche*, as much as was Bayard "or any other man." Born and reared, as you were, in Eutaw, you should have known better than to have expressed yourself thus.

New Puffing Process for Use of Candidates.

Since our last issue, we have, after much care and research, found a form of announcing candidates for office in this county, far preferable to the one mentioned last week. The great inventor not having taken out letters-patent, as yet, therefore, we hasten to avail ourselves of our right to use it ere we are "shut out" of the opportunity by the action of Munn, or some other agent. Every individual who wants office, and has his name heralded to millions by an announcement in these world-wide columns, will be entitled to have his name appear, also, in our local column, filling the blanks in the following flattering form:— "A gentleman of acknowledged probity, ability, agility, activity, civility, and worth. He is a sound, sober, safe, sensible man, of most transcendent private and public character, and might, could, would or should, may, can or must, will, or shall make a first rate —" "He has troops of friends" (mounted and on foot) who had the announcement of his beloved name with unimpaired pleasure. Being a popular man, regardless of age, sex or previous condition, he will be heard to head, you bet. If triumphantly elected, we keenly feel that we can pledge, with a sincerity as deep as the truth pledged by an ardent lover, in advance, a faithful, fruitful, fearless, faultless unloading of the heavy duties of the office for which he is making a "bully strike." Besides being a Christian, patriot, statesman, and all that, he is able, ardent, accomplished, assiduous, eloquent, efficient, excellent, and a good stump-speaker for he can sit on a stump all day, whistle and talk, all at the same time. We earnestly hope and pray that he will be elected.

"Most incomprehensible man!" breath'd, as it were, To an untimely and continuous goodness: He passes."

(All candidates wishing to avail themselves of the above notice, will be accommodated by paying an additional printer's fee of \$5.)

The Flood in the Mississippi.

The information from the lower Mississippi valley is distressing, and vast districts of the most fertile portion of the great valley are inundated, and ruin has overtaken thousands of people. The damage already done can be estimated at millions, and if the apprehensions now reasonable are realized, the result will be disaster wide-spread and general to the population of the districts involved. The present flood is the highest known for years, and if we are not mistaken, it is the first instance in this generation where the city of New Orleans has been in imminent danger from the river front. Already has the water commenced pouring into the city from the front, and yesterday's noon dispatches reported it three inches above the levee at the head of Orange street, and one foot deep at the lower end of the French Market. New Orleans, if we are not mistaken, has been inundated on a number of occasions, but the water has come from the rear. The danger now is from the front. A large number of the very finest and most productive plantations above and below the city are under water, and with all hopes for crops this year destroyed. The river is still reported rising, and a few inches more will bring about a calamity to the people of the lower valley without a precedent. The people and the authorities are fighting the flood desperately, and we hope and trust that much of the threatened disaster may be averted.

[Selma Times, 16th inst.]



Proceedings of the Tuscaloosa County Council, April 9, 1874.

Report of Committee on Education—Adopted and ordered to be published.

To the Patrons of Husbandry of Tuscaloosa County.

At the organization of your County Council, it was resolved, that an Address on the subject of educating the children should be sent to the members of our Order. In the discharge of the duty devolving upon the committee, appointed under said resolution, we would briefly present this important subject for your consideration.

That we are in straitened circumstances, no one will pretend to deny; and that we should practice the most rigid economy, all will readily admit; but that we should commence retrenchment by neglecting the education of our children, is neither wise, patriotic nor parental. Wisdom teaches us the necessity of mental culture and development. Patriotism calls upon us to mold the youthful intellects committed to our care, that our country may expect a better class of men and women, for the coming age. Parental obligation imperiously demands that we place our children upon the best footing, both intellectually and morally. Besides these considerations, God himself holds us accountable for our stewardship.

It is hardly presumable that there is any one who will not admit these propositions, and yet we are compelled to confess that the school advantages we are giving our offspring are not only meagre, but are nearly directed in the right channel. Even where we chance to find a school, in a majority of instances, the teaching, so-called, is merely a nominal something. The teacher has been picked up, for the reason that he is cheap (dear?), and in many instances, he has taken the position because he dare not offer himself where she would come in contact with intelligent minds. Is this the course by which we are to make men and women of our boys and girls? A united voice peaks forth the answer, No.

Again, and again has it been rung in our ears that no people can ever be prosperous, who are not self-sustaining. It is equally true, that no people can become self-sustaining, who do not possess the intelligence to know, and to apply rightly the means of their command.—We may talk of our general, salubrious climate; of our multiplied square miles of mineral wealth; of our vast water-power; of our unsurpassed fertile soil; but what do these blessings so freely lavished upon us by our kind Creator, profit us, if we are too ignorant to make them subservient to our prosperity and happiness? Our Constitution truly says the prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions. It may, with equal truth, say the value of its productions is in proportion to the intelligence of its citizens.

When we make our men wise, practically wise, by judicious education, then, and not till then, will we see two blades of grass growing where formerly but one grew; then, and not till then, will corruption be forced from amongst us, then, and not till then, will demagogues and humbugs seek the back seats, and the worthy and capable come to the front, at the call of a nation of virtuous people.

Patrons of Tuscaloosa County, while we are striving to improve the present, let us not forget that others are to come after us; that when we have passed from this stage of existence, our children will step upon it, and must, of necessity, be just such fathers, mothers, citizens, as we have made them. We are responsible to God for the guardians into whose hands we commit the happiness, the destiny, of the nation, and this fact comes home to each one of us.

It is the sacred duty of every parent to provide for his son or daughter that training and culture which will fit him or her for any station in life, and when this is done, the parent's responsibility ceases,—not before! Should we discharge this holy obligation, not only our children, but a happy country, will delight to hold us in grateful remembrance. Should we fail to do so, bitter burnings will follow us, and the great Avenger of wrong will hold us to a strict accountability.

It is idle to talk about the coming generation, unless we prepare it for the work which will necessarily come with it, and would we do this, the task must be commenced now, if we do not wish to contemplate our country, at no very distant day, only as haunts where "the owl sings her watch-note," and "the spider weaves her web." If we would make our children and our country happy and prosperous; if we would avoid the maledictions of the Hebrew prophet, "Behold, Damascus is taken from being a city, and it shall be a ruinous heap," we must educate.

Your committee have deemed it expedient, in this address, to simply present some necessities and obligations why both Patrons and citizens should act in this matter of education, and to leave the elaboration of the subject to those who must go forward in it; but you will pardon us, when we suggest that it is in the earliest stages of instruction, when the child of six years of age comes into school, the teacher made most capable by inclination, intelligence and experience, should be sought; the teacher who is able to direct the attention of the child to things about it; the teacher who can awaken in the tender mind a longing desire for knowledge; the teacher who can teach it both to read and understand; and last, though by no means least, the teacher who is prepared to elevate the plastic mind from "nature's up to nature's God."

Now, Patrons, we leave this matter with you. We have presented it to you, at your home at large, surrounded by your wife and children, and upon you, where it rightly belongs, we throw the responsibility, and hope that, as in former years, when our beloved South furnished

the best men and brightest intellects to the nation, when our injured country shall have regained her pristine purity, we will again supply the wise men of the nation—men as good and true as they are wise.

Report of Committee on Immigration. Adopted and ordered to be published.

To the Council of Tuscaloosa County: The committee to whom was intrusted the subject of immigration, have had the same under careful consideration, and beg leave to make the following report:

Your committee are profoundly impressed with the magnitude and importance of the subject, and deplore their want of experience and inability to bring to maturation something worthy than this humble report.

How to increase our laboring population without entailing serious evils upon ourselves, is and has been a much talked of, and hallowed subject for the last several years, and with but little success. While we do not claim a deeper insight than others into the causes that have led to these failures, yet we believe that efforts have not been wisely directed.—The burden of these efforts has been rather to build up a large landed aristocracy, with its accompanying dependencies, than to secure population upon the terms adapted to the wants of these seeking homes in our midst.—The class of population, as a whole, who immigrate to this country, come to labor for themselves, and not for others. They have come to escape the thralldom of a landed aristocracy, that for generations has ground them, by their enervated, to scarcely a subsistence—wherefore it is not reasonable to expect men, who have sacrificed the endearments of home, torn themselves from kindred ties, and other holy associations, for these and other causes, to come thousands of miles to build up similar institutions to those from which they have happily escaped. Their hearty wish is to secure homes for themselves and children, under our benign institutions.

Furthermore, there are thousands in our own land, "bone of our bone" and "flesh of our flesh," whose hearts yearn to sit down under their own "vine and fig tree," yet, for the above reasons, and the present mode in which lands are disposed of, in large bodies and almost for cash, it is placed beyond their reach to secure desirable homes.

Likewise, your committee believe that if the order of the Patrons of Husbandry can be successfully instituted as a whole, and our minds brought to view its high moral and social bearings as we have viewed its pecuniary matters, numbers of the good and true will cease to inhabit the crowded cities, and will seek homes in the country. Also, our young men will not be so anxious to leave the endearments of home, for greater fields far away.

Therefore your committee respectfully recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

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

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

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

Report of Committee on Revising and Altering the Constitution of the Tuscaloosa Grange Council. Adopted and ordered to be published.

We, the undersigned, committee appointed at the last meeting of the Tuscaloosa County Council to examine and report on the expediency of so altering the Constitution of this Council as to make provision for the election of other officers of this Grange, and further, to make provision for the admission of lady-members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry into said Council, with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and profits of delegates, beg leave to report as follows:

After many weeks of deep-sleep consideration at night, and warm discussion by day, we have at last arrived at the sensible conclusion that, in our present judgments, it will not be proper or expedient to alter the glorious old Constitution of this Council, in any particular whatever.

First, As regards the proposition for providing for an increase of the officers of this Council, we believe that there are, already, enough officers elected.

Secondly, In deciding against the delegation of power in this Council to women, we beg leave to say, in explanation and extenuation thereof, that, individually and collectively, we yield the palm to no man or set of men, in the matter of unbombed admiration and exalted appreciation of woman—in her proper sphere:

"Women are as roses; whose fair flower Being once display'd doth fall that very hour."

So said the mightiest of poets, and so repeat we, the undersigned Committee-men.

There can be no reasonable objection, however, to the divine presence of Grange women in this Council, as beautiful spectators to its delightful deliberations; and any of those "last and best of all God's works" who may ardently desire to witness our remarkable proceedings, should, in our humble opinion, be cordially welcomed with open arms, as mere lookers-on in Vienna, or Milan, or Old Fellows' Hall, on the rare occasions of the meetings of the Tuscaloosa County Council.

All which is respectfully submitted.

[Note.—The Secretary omitted to state in his "minutes," that "Squire Jim Thompson delivered an "able and eloquent" oration at the meeting, proving that he is a first-rate "stump-speaker;" and the irrepressible applicant that cannot showing, conclusively, that the "Squire has "troops of friends." When the great disadvantages under which he labored on the occasion—his minus his coat—were duly considered, his oratorical effort was really sublime, startling, and stupendous.]

Ed. BLAIR.

L. D. Browne never sells any cheap coal, but always sells GOOD QUALITY coal.

The American Building Co.'s Boneless Scaffolds, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Scaffolds. Feb. 19-ly

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce
W. R. DODSON
as a candidate for County Clerkship for Tuscaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
W. S. FREEMAN,
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
E. A. POWELL,
of Tuscaloosa, as a candidate for Chancellor of the Western Chancery Division of the State.

We are authorized to announce
J. B. KING,
as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Tuscaloosa County, subject to the decision of the Democratic and Conservative Convention of the County.

We are authorized to announce
W. I. RYAN, (present incumbent)
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
H. C. FAIRBANK, (present incumbent),
a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk for Tuscaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
WM. MILLER, (present incumbent),
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Judge of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
T. C. CHANDLER,
as a candidate for Sheriff of Tuscaloosa County. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
W. H. WILDS,
for Tax Collector of Tuscaloosa County, at the approaching election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
MARK BROOKS
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Tuscaloosa County. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM H. JEMISON
as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate for Tuscaloosa County, at the election in November, 1874.

We are authorized to announce
WM. G. COCHRANE,
as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate for Tuscaloosa County, at the election to be held in November, 1874.

We are authorized to announce
H. H. BROWN,
as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate for Tuscaloosa County, at the election in November, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE!
A FIRST-RATE second-hand Rockaway for one horse; in perfect repair and almost as good as new.
A great bargain can be had by calling promptly at
THIS OFFICE.
April 23-4w

Proposals Wanted.

Office of Corresponding Secretary
Patrons of Husbandry of Tuscaloosa Co.
TUSKALOOSA, ALA., April 18th, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Tuscaloosa Grange Council," will receive sealed proposals, until the 1st day of July, for the purchase of the following:—
Saddles, Harnesses, and other articles, upon the most reasonable terms, to the Patrons of Husbandry of Tuscaloosa County. All bids or proposals to be addressed to W. G. COCHRANE, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Signed WM. G. COCHRANE,
Corresp'y Sec'y.

Administrator's Notice.

I, ETHEL E. ADMINISTRATION, of the Estate of Patrick Brady, do hereby give notice, to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present them to the undersigned, by the 1st day of May next, at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said Estate, to present them to the undersigned, by the 1st day of May next, at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said Estate, to present them to the undersigned, by the 1st day of May next, at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

MASONIC.

RISEING VIRTUE LODGE, No. 4, A. F. M., holds Regular Communication on the Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month, "at early candle-light."

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN PRICHETT, Sec'y.
April 2, 1874.

The State of Alabama, TUSKALOOSA COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, April 3, 1874.

THIS day was presented to said Court, for Probate, by Bird Logan, a petitioner, a petition, to be the last Will and Testament of Freeman Logan, deceased, and the 11th day of May next, appointed to hear and determine upon said application. This is, therefore, to notify Thomas Logan, who resides in the State of Texas, next of kin of said Freeman Logan, to appear before said Court, at the time aforesaid, and show cause, if any he can, why said paper should not be proved and admitted to record, as the last Will and Testament of said Freeman Logan, deceased.—
Witness, my hand, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1874. W. S. MILLER,
Judge of Probate.

SPRING OPENING

OF
Patterns, Bonnets,
HATS, &c.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
AND
Millinery Novelties!

CALL at the BROADWAY HOUSE,
where patrons will be gladly received.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Mrs. LOU. FLYNN.
Tuscaloosa, Moth 25-3m

NEW YORK STORE I JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK! WHICH I WILL SELL LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN TUSKALOOSA! DON'T FAIL TO CONVINCE YOURSELF.
Feb 12-17
LEWIS RAWITCH

Yellow Fever PREVENTION.

I profess to have discovered means that will prevent Yellow Fever, if properly used and not abused. Though the means is a general thing should be under the direction of a skillful medical adviser, yet I feel confident that I can furnish to me, with written directions to any intelligent Temperate Man, by the use of which he might remain in any city where the fever rages in its most malignant form, for months, and not be affected thereby as usually.

But my object is not to hazard a failure of this, the most precious boon to man; therefore, for reasons which the profession will appreciate, I purpose putting the means in the hands of Medical Men, known for their skill and experience.

This discovery is as certain in its results as anything human can be, yet I do not claim for it a specific, or that it is infallible. I think the day not far distant when there will be preventive means known for every disease of mankind. The principles that have guided me in my practice, for over thirty years, led me to this discovery, and I am sure that I had not seen it before.

I think I can make it to the interest of medical men residing in cities where the Fever occurs, and especially particularly, to visit me. I am old and in feeble health, and I wish to make something out of it before I give the discovery to the world; and in pursuing this course, others of the profession, under the circumstances, justly may.

I have felt thankful for the opportunities and advantages given me by the Colleges and Universities; but I have chosen always to think for myself, having early learned a lesson from Lord Bacon:

"In the Universities all things are found upon the advancement of the sciences; for the readings and exercises are here so managed, that it cannot easily come into one's mind to think of anything out of the common road; or if there and there one should venture to use a liberty of judgment, he can only imagine that upon himself without obtaining assistance from his fellows; and if he could dispense with this, he would still find his industry and resolution a great hindrance to his progress—for the vast number of men in such places are always confining and pinned down to the writings of certain authors, from which, if any man happens to differ, he is presently represented as a disturber and innovator."

For over 3000 years the Medical Faculty have been trying to cure disease. As a general rule, few have given much attention to PREVENTION. But I predict the time not far distant when prevention will be the order of the day, and that this science of prevention will be worth 100 pounds of cure—which I hope to live to elucidate fully to the profession.

The discovery is so very simple, when understood, that he who runs may read. It is an accord—made with every vital law of nature, and every rule of logic and common sense. In the practice of my life I have been my rule to discard any and everything that did not accord with nature's laws and common sense, and as yet I have no cause to regret my course; and before long I hope to add and assist in preventing hundreds of thousands from being scourged with this, their fatal fever. Come, then, medical men, from all parts of the world, and I thank I can satisfy, perhaps all.

My plan is, at present, to furnish printed directions with the physics, which directions must be carried out to the letter, or no guarantee.

Communications will be promptly attended to.—Best means always be accompanied with postage stamps for return letters.

Wm. A. LEVINE, M. D.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
March 12-1f

FROM THE MOUTH OF A FARMER'S SON.

We are not the poorest of men,
In the city or in the town,
Who wonder at the golden grain,
That grows on the hill or down,
We are not the poorest of men,
In the city or in the town,
Who wonder at the golden grain,
That grows on the hill or down,
We are not the poorest of men,
In the city or in the town,
Who wonder at the golden grain,
That grows on the hill or down,

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Who wonder at the golden grain,
That grows on the hill or down,

"Head Us, Somebody! For Heaven's Sake Head Us!"

The New York Herald is making a dreadful howl about the results of the war; nigger infamies in the South; the rotten financial system; and now, is especially deprecating the last threatened curse, "more inflation of the currency." The Herald has steadily worked up all these curses. It went in for the war, for Chase's money scheme, for "the acceptance of the situation" and the negro equality doctrine and to-day it yells out "save us from the consequences!" The Herald "reminds us of a story," as the lamented Abraham used to say. That story, in fact, has played the very part of "rural clerk," who figures in that story: A very verdant young man, assistant in a country store, had a bull calf he was training to trot in double harness before a buggy. He proposed to teach this calf first, and then, as soon as educated, purchase another, and induct him. In order to show to some friends, one fine afternoon, how well his pet had been taught, and how splendidly he would pull with a matched calf—if he had one—the rural young man got a yoke to prove it; and having no four-legged calf to make a double team, thought best to try a two-legged one, and so put the yoke over his own head, and "mucked" up his four-legged friend into a round trot. The four-legged calf smelled out some fun, and, tail up, went for it. He tore down the road toward the village at a killing trot; the head of the rural young man in one-half the yoke and his own in the other, and tail up—as we have observed—he created a sensation, running the legs of the rural gentleman almost out of their sockets, and his breath almost out of his body, (for he could not get the yoke off now) as with Dexter speed the pair pulled for the town. As at rapid a pace as possible he crowd behind tried to overtake and stop the pair of calves, but it could not be done. The rural young man ran his boots off, and then his pants off, the first quarter of a mile, and the team dashed into the village at a big rate, the rural young man's face the color of raw beef, reeking with perspiration, and his voice yelling every other second, "Head us off! head us off! here we come! darn our foolish souls! head us off, somebody, for heaven's sake!"—N. Y. Day-Book.

Extravagant prices have been paid for relics, more or less curious, but worthless in themselves. A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1816 for £730. It was purchased by a nobleman, who had it set in a ring which he wore constantly. The ring was sold by King Charles I. when on the scaffold was sold in London in 1825 for 100 guineas. The hat worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Eylau was sold in Paris in 1835 for 19,000 francs. A waistcoat belonging to J. J. Rousseau was sold for 950 francs, and his metal watch for 500 francs. A wig that belonged to Sterne was sold at public auction in London for 200 guineas. The coat worn by Charles XII. at the battle of Pultowa, and preserved by one of his officers and attendants, was sold in 1825 for 561,000 francs. The two pens employed in signing the Treaty of Amiens were sold in 1825 for £500.

CONSUMPTION MILK.—With simultaneous zeal in the pursuit of disagreeable knowledge, M. Chauveau, of France, and Dr. Klebs, of Germany, have demonstrated, by a long succession of experiments, that the milk of a tuberculous cow is capable virtually of infecting the partakers thereof with consumption. The virus, which is in the serum of the milk and in a dissolved state, is not destroyed by boiling. Worse than all, the lactical yield of one phthisical or tuberculous cow will contaminate all milk added to it. The person diseased by it has first a kind of intestinal catarrh, which extends to the liver and spleen, thence to the throat, and finally, tuberculously, to the lungs.

HOW ALABAMA "RETRENCHES."

Georgia and Alabama Economy.

Alabama being greatly embarrassed in her financial affairs, and seeing the necessity of retrenchment in some expenditures, her wise legislators lately determined to "economize" by holding up the punishment of crime! It was found by the patriotic searchers after items of use less expenditure, that the cost of keeping State prisoners until trial was about \$50,000 a year; Gov. Lewis called attention to this and recommended its avoidance by legislation; and the Legislature followed up his suggestion, passed an act to turn loose all criminals, of a grade below that of felony, upon their own recognizance! The statutes of Alabama are very lenient in their classification and punishment of crime—larceny being simply a "misdemeanor"—and some late decisions of the courts of that State, to which we have already called attention, reducing to misdemeanors crimes which in other States are treated as felonies. As the law now stands and is carried out in Alabama, a thief, swindler, or offender by assault and battery, has only to make his own bond, without security, for a small amount, and he is turned loose until court meets, scot free, to "ply his vocation" again!

As we have said, this departure from the first principle of Government—this retrogression in the march of civilization—was defended solely on the ground of economy. It was effected, in order to save an expense of \$50,000, by a Legislature which could easily have saved the State a larger sum by reducing the cost of its own machinery. We have already shown, by data obtained from the Comptroller's reports of the two States, that the cost of the Georgia Legislature of 1873-3 was \$97,280, while that of the Alabama Legislature for the same session was \$156,622. The Legislature of Georgia consists 219 members; that of Alabama of only 133. The average per diem of members of the Georgia Legislature for the whole session was \$294, that of members of the Alabama Legislature was \$304 each! The Senate of Alabama, consisting of 33 members and 44 attending "officers," and the House of 100 members had 77 "officers." The Georgia Legislature had not 3 as many. The Alabama Legislature paid 4 "firemen" \$1222 for the session, and dozens of sergeants-at-arms, pages, doorkeepers and assistants in like proportion. It is plain that most of this money was squandered on party favorites, and the State, which cannot afford to put thieves and rowdies in jail because of the expense, lavished her money on drones who had nothing to do but to pocket the cash extorted by taxation from the people. It is a duty which the people of Alabama owe to themselves and to the cause of civilization and good government, to banish from power the set who have committed these outrages. There never can be prosperity and security for life and property in that State until criminals are punished as they should be, and such extravagant squandering of the public money as that to which we have alluded is stopped. The general election of this year must decide the fate of Alabama, for it is evident that unless a great change is soon effected her finances will be irretrievably embarrassed, crime will run riot in its immunity and license, and the better class of citizens will be compelled to seek elsewhere the security and prosperity which they cannot find in a State almost peerless in the advantages and bounties which Nature has bestowed upon her.—Columbus Enquirer.

It is believed by many that Charles Sumner died from the attack made on him some twenty years ago, by Preston Brooks! Is it not more likely that Brooks died from that affair? We knew him well. He was about the age of Sumner, and quite as tall, perhaps, but slender, almost fragile looking, probably weighing one-fourth less. We also have seen and had in our hands the famous and historical cane of the occasion—a slight, India rubber, dandy affair. But the exertion necessary to "beat down on the floor of the Senate" a great ox of a fellow like Sumner, must have caused an immense strain on the vital forces of so delicately organized a man as Preston Brooks, and as he died only a few months afterward, we submit it is not probable that he, instead of Sumner, who lived eighteen years afterward, died from that affair?—[N. Y. Day-Book.]

Coal is selling at Birmingham, Ala., at \$1.50 per ton and in Tuscaloosa at \$2.50. It retails here at \$1.00. Yet the Warrior river is navigable to Tuscaloosa during the winter months, and coal could be delivered here in barges at \$5.00 with a large margin of profit. About one week's time would be required to make the trip. Any one having five hundred dollars and engaging in the business of bringing coal in barges from Tuscaloosa to this place, might clear one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per month. Let some active man go in to the business.—Demopolis News.

A malicious person says that cotton sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in the respect that a great many people lie in them.

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. NOT ONE HOUR.

It cures all the following diseases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, FROSTBITE, AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE BODY.

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY THAT CURES ALL THE PAINS OF THE BODY IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

It cures all the following diseases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, FROSTBITE, AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE BODY.

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Atlanta Store!

HAS NOW ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our Wholesale Department, before going to Distant Markets.

Atlanta Store

W. G. COCHRANE, Attorney at Law.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office next door east of Express Office. Nov 25-17

New Barber Shop!

By DOSSIE ROBERTS. SHAVING, Shampooing, Hair-cutting, etc., performed in best style. Shop over P. T. Brady's Store, corner Greensboro St.

Established in 1858.

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY OF

Atwater & Co., COLUMBUS, MISS.,

WE wish to call the attention of the citizens of Tuscaloosa and vicinity to our fine stock of Carriages, Barouches, ROCKAWAYS, HACKS, Top and No-Top Buggies, Road, Plantation and Spring WAGONS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

We offer you only First Class Work, warranted unequalled in excellence of material, faithfulness of workmanship, beauty of finish and Cheapness of Price.

Our work needs but to be seen and priced, to be purchased.

To all wishing any thing in our line, we say, come and see us, or write, with orders. We will make it to your interest to buy here.

Remember, all our work is Warranted Twelve Months.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

ATWATER & CO. Dec 11, 1873-6m

WILLIAM HUME, WITH

ORR BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commiss'n Merchants

AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Liquors

No. 40, Market St., Nashville, Tennessee

Oct. 23-6m

COAL OF BEST QUALITY!

Can be had by applying to Jno. Snow & Co., Agents for R. H. Nelson, at the following prices:

Lump delivered.....20 cts. Run of the mine.....16 "

At Foster's Landing, 3 miles from town, Lump.....16 cts. Run of mine.....12 "

Coal will be furnished at all points along the Warrior River, on application after the first good rise in the river, at reasonable prices. Jan 23, '73-17

VIGO'S RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON.

I RESPECTFULLY announce, to the public that I am prepared to furnish nice hot meals at all hours during the day, with the best of everything procurable in this market, prepared in the most approved style, and served in the neatest manner. My apartments, in which are served meals, are roomy, cool, and well furnished.

Farmers, Merchants, Professional Men, and Clergy, who may not find it convenient to eat at regular hotels or family houses, will find my Restaurant to be the very place for them to resort to.

The best quality of Cheesing and Smoking Tobacco, imported wines and cigars, are kept constantly on hand.

Thankful for past liberal patronage, I would respectfully ask of my friends and the public generally a continuation of the same. The ladies are especially invited to try my ice-cream. May 26 1873-17

Mortgage Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale given in a certain Mortgage executed by M. A. King and A. S. King to John Hanly, dated March 22, 1870, recorded Book 2 of 15, pp 003 and 010, in the Probate Court of Hale county, Georgia, to secure certain notes therein designated and particularly described, I will, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness, proceed to sell, before the Court House door in Tuscaloosa county, to the highest bidder, for cash, within the legal hours of sale, on

Monday, May 4, 1874.

The following real estate, known as the "Pat Edlin plantation," described in said Mortgage as follows, to wit:

The S W 1/4 and the W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and the W 1/4 of N W 1/4, in Sec 17, T 23, R 4 E, also, the S W 1/4 and the N W 1/4 of Sec 20, all in T 23, R 4 E, situated in the county of Hale, on the Warrior River.

JOHN H. HANLY, Mortgagee and McCACHIN, Att'y.

April 2-5m

Job Printing at this Office.

CAMPBELL HOUSE, J. W. Campbell, Prop'r

On the south side of Court street, between Royal and Washington.

MOBILE, ALABAMA. Transient Board \$2.50 per Day.

ITS location is conveniently near all places of business or amusement, as well as the Mobile, New Orleans, and Chattanooga Railroad Depots, and all the steamboat landings. Sept. 5-17

CITY WAREHOUSE.

THIS commodious and very advantageous warehouse, situated on the bank of the river, is now prepared to offer to all whom it may concern—farmers and merchants—such accommodations for the complete handling of COTTON AND MERCHANDISE, as are unsurpassed in this or any other city.

With an experience of six years in the business, I feel competent to satisfactorily discharge all duties entrusted to my care, and will give every facility to personal attention. The storage on cotton for first month, 50 cts. per bale, and each month after, 25 cts. per bale.

25 cents per bale will be paid as freight on cotton coming from North Port to this warehouse.

Charges are paid by shipper, when cotton leaves the Warehouse.

Charges by A. & C. Railroad freight or advanced, and drayage to Warehouse, free of cost. H. S. ROORKE. Oct. 17, 1872-17

Dental Card.

DR. R. E. WATKINS

WILL continue the practice of his profession at his office, over P. T. Brady's Store.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes for a continuance of the same from the citizens of Tuscaloosa, North Port, and vicinity. Tuscaloosa, Aug 7, 1873-17

Bottom Land for Sale.

40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND (without "a mile") on South Sandy Creek, being S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 Sec 35, T 24, R 6 East for sale on reasonable terms. Sep 12-17 Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bacon and Flour.

300,000 LBS. Bacon for sale from a "a mile" on South Sandy Creek, being S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 Sec 35, T 24, R 6 East for sale on reasonable terms. Sep 12-17 Apply at THIS OFFICE.

1,000 BARS OF FLOUR FRESH

Ground from Wheat grown in the year 1873. \$7 50, \$8 50, and \$9 50 per Barrel. T. L. HUGHES. Nov 13-17

For Tuscaloosa and North Port.

INDEPENDENT PACKET. THE A. No. 1, FIRST CLASS FREIGHT AND PASSENGER PACKET, Emma No. 2.

VAN B. GUNNISON, Master, A. P. DARGAN, Clerk.

WILL leave for the above, and all way Landings, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing first rise in the Warrior River.

For freight or passage, apply to CAETER & CO., Agents, Mobile. ALEX. SIMMONS, Agent, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Jan 15, 1874.

LATEST CUBAN NEWS!

DAN GALLAGHER At Taylorsville, TUSKALOOSA CO., ALA.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened a Store at this, the Southern terminus of the City of Tuscaloosa!

Dry Goods, Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco,

AND everything in the way of comforts and luxuries for the outer and inner man. The public are invited to give him a call. Terms easy and reasonable. THE BEST STORE IN THE SOUTH. Dec 4-17

6,000 BUSHELS Good Swamp Corn!

FOR SALE AT Plantation or Store.

CAR LOADS can be shipped from "Maxwell's Switch," 7 miles below Tuscaloosa.

WE will try to keep FRESH FINDLEY'S MEAL always on hand at our Store in Tuscaloosa. T. MAXWELL & SON. Feb 26-3m

NEWBORN H. BROWNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

WILL practice in this and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court, Office over the store of J. D. Spiller. Sept 5-17

H. M. Somerville, A. B. McEachin, SOMERVILLE & McEACHIN, Attorneys at Law,

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States Circuit Court, and give prompt and energetic attention to all legal business entrusted to them in Tuscaloosa and adjoining Counties. Jan 16th, 1874-17

The Last Thing a Man Wants, AT HALF PRICE.

In consideration of the death of Mr. T. S. Johnson, from whom they were purchased, we will sell out the stock of "Fish's Metallic Burial Cases" AT HALF PRICE. April 2-3m T. MAXWELL & SON.

P. T. BRADY ASSUREDLY HAS THE BEST STOCK OF

GROCERIES TO BE FOUND In Tuscaloosa.

CONSISTING OF Family Supplies, CANNED GOODS, Fancy Groceries, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, BUTTER, LARD, MEAT, Meal, Flour, Rice, Soap and Starch,

And everything else to be found in first-class Grocery houses. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES For Cash.

STORE, CORNER OF Main & Market Streets. The central point in the City. Sept 11, 1873-17

PRICHETT & BEERMAN, DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tin Ware, CASTINGS, LAMPS, OIL, &C., Main Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Roofing and Guttering DONE AT SHORT NOTICE

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly and neatly attended to. All work warranted. Office, one door east of Atlanta Store on Broad Street. Dec 18, 1873-17

DR. D. PERRIN, Surgeon Dentist.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to a full double set. Also, Filling, Scaling, Extirpating, etc., done in the best style.

All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Office, one door east of Atlanta Store on Broad Street. Dec 18, 1873-17

Dental Notice!

DR. J. B. WATKINS, OFFERS his professional services to the public, as a Dentist. Having studied and practiced the profession in its various branches, for several years, he feels confident of his ability to serve acceptably those who may need his services.

His office is over the store of P. T. Brady, being the same that is occupied by Dr. R. E. Watkins, where he will be pleased to wait on the public. Dec. 18-17

THE ARCADE BY POWELL BOLTON.

HAVING established a first class saloon of the above name at the former stand of J. T. Garner & Co., I respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public, both on this and the North side of the river.

The "Arcade" rooms have been elegantly renovated, and rendered as attractive as a free expenditure of money could make them. The very best of Pure Liquors of all sorts, together with choice brands of Segars and Tobacco, always on hand; in fact, everything that could be had at any barroom in the South.

Call, see, and taste for yourselves. POWELL BOLTON. March 12, 1874-17 Proprietor.