

Mr. Hill's Speech.
The subjoined beautiful extract from the speech of B. H. Hill, delivered before the Southern Historical Society in Atlanta, Ga., will touch a sympathetic cord in the breast of every patriot:
"I could detain you all night correcting false impressions which have been industriously made against this great and good man. I know Jefferson Davis as I know few men. I have been near him in his public duties; I have seen him by his private fireside; I have witnessed his humble christian devotion; and I challenge the judgement of history when I say, no people were ever led through the fiery struggle for liberty by a truer, nobler patriot: while the carnage of war and the trials of public life never revealed a purer and more beautiful christian character.
"Those who, during the struggle, prostituted public office for private gain; or used position to promote favorites, or forgot public duty to avenge private griefs, or were derelict and faithless, in any form, to our cause, are they who condemn and abuse Mr. Davis. And well they may, for, of all such, he was the contrast, the rebuke and the enemy. Those who were willing to sacrifice self for the cause; who were willing to bear trials for its success; who were willing to reap sorrow and poverty that victory might be won, will ever cherish the name of Jefferson Davis; for, to all such, he was a glorious peer and a most worthy leader.
"I would be ashamed of my own unworthiness if I did not revere Lee—I would scorn my own nation if I did not love Davis. I would question my own integrity and patriotism if I did not honor and admire both. There are some who affect to praise Lee, and condemn Davis. But of all such Lee himself would be ashamed. No two leaders leaned, each on the other, in such beautiful trust and absolute confidence. Hand in hand and heart in heart, they moved in the front of the dire struggle for their people for independence—a noble pair of brothers. And if fidelity to right, endurance of trials, and sacrifice of self for others, can win title to a place with the good in the great hereafter, then Davis and Lee will meet where wars are not waged, and slanders are not heard; and as heart in heart and wing to wing they fly through the courts of heaven, admiring angels will say, 'what a noble pair of brothers!'
Here is another extract from the same speech; a fitting tribute to the immortal Lee, which will thrill the heart of every reader:
"When the future historian comes to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he will have to lift his eyes high towards Heaven to catch its summit. He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a soldier without cruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices; a private citizen without wrong; a neighbor without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy; and a man without guile. He was Caesar without his ambition; Frederick, without his tyranny; Napoleon, without his selfishness; and Washington, without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life; modest and pure as a virgin in thought; watchful as a Roman vestal in duty; submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles!"

A Hill of Sulphur.
One of the most remarkable deposits of native sulphur, as yet discovered, is a great hill composed of almost a pure article, found some two years ago at a distance of thirty miles south of the Union Pacific Railway, and nine hundred miles west of Omaha. This marvelous deposit is found to consist almost wholly of sulphur, containing only 15 per cent of impurities. The best deposits heretofore available are those found in Sicily. The principal supplies for the manufacture of sulphuric acid come from there; the deposits contain 35 per cent of impurities and 65 per cent of sulphur. Our western sulphur hill, therefore, is much the more valuable, and promises to become, ere long, of great importance to the country.

Insect Organism.
Man generally flatters himself that his anatomy is about the highest effort of Divine skill, yet that of the insect is far more complicated. No portion of our organism can compare with the proboscis of the common fly. Man can boast of 270 muscles; Lyonnese discovered in a single species of caterpillar 8,000. The fly can look in 8,000 different directions at once, and certain species of butterflies in 25,000. So fine are the sensory organs of ants, that they converse by means of their antennae. It is astounding to think the fly can vibrate its wings 500 times a second, and in rapid flight it is supposed 3,600 is a moderate estimate.

The Howe Sewing Machine Company proposes to establish a factory for the making of these machines in Atlanta, provided the citizens will subscribe \$155,000 to its stock, the company subscribing \$345,000. It is said that both Macon and Augusta have offered inducements for the location of such a factory, but Atlanta is preferred by the company.

THE HERALD & TIMES.
J. R. ROGERS, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1874.
COST OF DRINK—GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.
The State Journal, in its issue of the 9th instant, commenting on our comments upon its article on this subject, says:
"The Herald will admit that over twenty-three millions expended for drink in one year, in a population of about a million, is well calculated to make such a population poor."
We admit that this sum, spent for such a purpose, is shamefully large.
The Journal adds—
"The State of Georgia 'by repudiating millions of its debt—by putting the earning of railroads, for which that debt was created, into its treasury—by selling its own bonds among its own people, and by refusing to provide the necessary current expenses—it manages to make its rate of taxation only four or five mills, while in Alabama it is seven and a half mills. That is all the present advantage which Democratic Georgia affords over Republican Alabama; and any one who can figure up 'riches' or 'prosperity' out of a difference of a few mills in the dollar in the rate of taxation, is welcome to all the 'prosperity' it will afford him!"
Four or five mills, and seven and a half mills, are small sums, very small. But mills make cents, and cents make dollars. We will take the highest figure for Georgia—five mills—and seven and a half mills for Alabama, and see if they are so very insignificant, after all. The difference between 5 mills and 7 1/2 mills is 2 1/2 mills, or a difference of 50 per cent. Practically, then, a man in Georgia who pays \$100, taxes on a given amount of property, would, if he lived in Alabama, have to pay on the same property \$150, and where the citizens of Georgia pay \$1,000,000 taxes the people of Alabama pay \$1,500,000. Is this half million of dollars such an insignificant sum? To us it looks very large, especially when we remember that it is that much more than we ought to pay. If we take the 4 mills, a sum nearer correct, then the difference is 87 1/2 per cent. In other words, an Alabamian pays \$187.50 on property upon which a Georgian only pays \$100. And the State of Alabama collects from her citizens \$1,875,000, while the State of Georgia collects only \$1,000,000—a difference of \$875,000.
The Journal very graciously adds, "any one who can figure up 'riches' out of the difference of a few mills in the rate of taxation, is welcome to all the 'prosperity' it will afford him. We have 'figured out' quite a snug little sum, and we are very much obliged to the editor of the Journal for his kind offer. If he will only collect the amount for us, we promise to give him one-half, and will, besides, consider ourselves under everlasting obligations."
The next point made by the Journal is in these words:
"Nor did we assert that liquor was the sole cause of our financial troubles. The Herald must have known we did nothing of the kind."
We will copy the exact language of the Journal, and leave the reader to decide that point. Here is what was said: "If Alabamians spent twenty-three million dollars annually for whiskey, and became poor thereby, instead of attributing it to its real cause—drunkenness—certain Democratic papers, with a sublime contempt for truth, have had the hardihood to say it is all the result of Republican ascendancy!"
We cannot see how the Journal could have asserted, in any plain language, that the twenty-three millions spent for liquors was the cause of our financial troubles.
The Herald is not in the habit of misrepresenting any one knowingly, and when it does assert that a newspaper said thus and so, that journal had better re-read carefully its editorial before denying it.
The Journal next accuses the "Herald and other Democratic papers" of persistently misrepresenting "the actual condition of its own State and people," and concludes by saying, "Must not they be foul birds which thus defile their own nests?"
If the Journal means by this that those who speak and write of the real condition of Alabama deserve reprobation, then we beg leave to differ with it. But, if it means that those who really defile Alabama are foul birds, then we agree. The Herald, and other Conservative papers desire most earnestly to get rid of all those who have been guilty of corruption and bribery, and those who, by their venality and ignorance, have brought financial trouble upon us, and who, if not ousted, will ultimately bring ruin. If we can succeed next November, we propose to apply soap, water, and disinfectants, and cleanse our nest thoroughly.
This is the year in which the late sister Anna Maria Taiga, of Rome, predicted the Pope would die, with attendant convulsions, of nature. "For three days and three nights," she said, "Cimmerian darkness will rest over the earth, hiding every object in the world from view; the people who look out of the windows for the purpose of describing what is going on in the firmament will be immediately struck down dead."
The whiskey war in Ohio is damaging the whiskey trade of Cincinnati about \$20,000 per day. The Enquirer says: "Distilleries in this city which formerly turned out four hundred barrels of whiskey per day are now running but sixty."

THE NECESSITY OF THE HOUR.
The great necessity of the hour is an enlightened and systematic course of farming. As now carried on, farming does not pay. This fact is apparent to all. And yet there are here and there isolated cases where men have succeeded, even in the last few disastrous years, demonstrating the fact that success is possible. To continue in the course pursued by the large majority of farmers will inevitably bring ruin—ruin upon the planter, ruin upon the merchant, ruin upon the physician; in a word, ruin upon every industrial pursuit; for farming is the basis of all prosperity in our country, especially in the South. What shall the farmers do?
First: Let them, one and all, seek industriously, eagerly, for more information about their particular calling. Let them secure one or more good agricultural periodicals, and read them closely, and ponder well all they read, select that which is good, that which is practical, that which addresses itself to their common sense, and then put into practice that which their judgment approves. The truth is, very few of us do as well as we know how. For instance, where is the man who does not know that one hundred dollars spent in having leaves and pine straw (oak leaves are the best) hauled into his stables and cow lots, will pay him better than one hundred and fifty dollars spent in the purchase of guano, even if the guano purchased should be pure and good? Who does not know that twenty dollars spent in good chemicals, and manipulated at home, is worth more than fifty dollars spent for the same articles manipulated by somebody else at a distance? And yet who profits by this knowledge? Possibly one in a hundred. Who does not know that it is cheaper to pay out money for a good plow, than it is to use a poor one at no cost. We might go on to enumerate every implement used in making or harvesting a crop. But we have said enough to show that we do not do as well as we know how.
After putting in practice what they already know, and the careful reading and studying of the best agricultural works—advertisements as well as reading matter—farmers should, secondly, have a number of small plots of ground set apart specially for trying experiments upon, and the planting of new and improved varieties of seed. They should note carefully the preparation of the land, the kind of seed, the time of planting, the mode of cultivation, and the yield of each plot. This method, followed for a few years, will furnish an invaluable fund of information for their subsequent guidance.
Thirdly: Farmers should interchange views freely with each other. And in this interchange they should be ever ready to receive as well as impart information. Some men live and die ignorant, simply on account of their willfulness, being too vain to receive information from others. There are many agricultural journals and newspapers now published, teeming with information on all subjects pertaining to the welfare of the farmers, and the patrons of husbandry are scattering information broadcast—so that ignorance is not any longer excusable.
The purchase of improved implements should by no means be neglected.
By reading, study, and systematic industry, every farmer can become independent. Let the agriculturists of the land give the same careful attention to their calling that the successful merchant is compelled to give to his; and soon, very soon, our afflicted land will "rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Study to be Eloquent.
Eloquence may be studied with advantage, and many might add to their influence by its help. Let the standard to be reached be a high one and in strict accordance with good taste. Sense and sound should not be separated from each other. The power of arranging one's thoughts in natural and beautiful order, of detecting fallacies and false words, and of gathering from every department of science and art from the teeming store-house of nature analogies and illustrations—these are the strong points of the orator. Smoothness of diction, melody of intonation, and gracefulness of gesture are important in their place, but in the stern conflict of mind with mind they are no more than the gay plumes on the helmet of the warrior in the terrible whirlwind of battle.—[Home and School.]
To be truly eloquent there must be substance, truth, correct thoughts.—Well rounded periods, chaste language, and graceful gestures, do not constitute eloquence. These are all important elements in a true orator, but these alone would only serve to amuse children and ignorant people. Hence an orator's mind must be stored with facts—his logic must be sound, and his mind clear. Hence, too, he who would be a finished orator must labor hard—read, write, think, closely and consecutively.
The people of Memphis have contributed thirteen thousand dollars to the endowment of the Vanderbilt University. In addition to this, Gen. N. B. Forrest has transferred to the university, Dr. Young, five thousand five hundred dollars of the capital stock of the Selma and Memphis railroad for the benefit of the University.
Caleb Cushing has arrived in Madrid and relieved Gen. Sikes as U. S. Minister to Spain.

A God Law.
Below we copy an Act passed by the Georgia Legislature for the protection of birds and game. The wonton killing of birds and game is a great evil, and more stringent laws should be enacted, to arrest this evil in Alabama. Proper laws on the subject can do no good citizen any harm, and may result in great good to the State.
We hope our next Legislature will take the subject into consideration and pass the law copied below, from the Georgia Code, or one similar to it:
AN ACT
To prevent the destruction of insectivorous birds, and to make penal the killing, trapping or other destruction of game during certain seasons of the year, and to prohibit the destruction of fish by poisonous drugs or other deleterious substances, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of this State, that from and after the passage of this act, any person who shall kill, trap, snare or otherwise destroy, any whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, mockingbird, French martin, chimney-swallow, barnswallow, woodpecker, flicker, oriole, red-bird, cedar-bird, panther, cat-bird, blue-bird or any other insectivorous bird; or shall rob or destroy the nests or eggs of any such bird, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as prescribed in section 4705 of the Code of Georgia.
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that any person who shall trap, snare or not any wild turkey or partridge, except on his or her own land, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as prescribed in the first section of this act.
Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that any person who shall shoot, kill, trap, or otherwise destroy, any deer, partridge or wild turkey between the first day of April and the first day of October, of any year, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed in the first section of this act.
Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that any person who shall place in any fresh water, lake, stream or pond, any deleterious substance, or any drug, or bait, with intent to injure, poison or catch, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed in the first section of this act.
Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that any person who shall be found hunting, trapping or fishing upon the advertised land of another, or who, being found hunting, trapping or fishing on such land, shall, upon notice, refuse to leave the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in the first section of this act.
Provided, the provisions of this act shall apply only to the counties of Richmond, Muscogee, Dougherty and Randolph.
TRANSPUSION OF BLOOD.—Dr. Arling says that in London a lady was dying from hemorrhage; pulsation at the wrists and temples had ceased; the heart's action could scarcely be felt; she was entirely insensible, with dilated pupils, cold extremities, and blanched face and lips. Eight ounces of blood were transfused, through a tube without exposure to air, from the arm of a healthy man into a vein in the arm of the patient; the pulse was gradually restored; in a few hours consciousness returned; the patient took nourishment, and afterwards fully recovered. In this instance, life was unquestionably saved by this most important and valuable operation.

MARVELOUS PHENOMENA.—The construction of an artificial nerve, and its excitation by touching it with a piece of gold iron so as to cause the arms to bend, the eyes to see light when closed, and also to discharge a cannon, was effected by Dr. Jermine Kidder at the last fair of the American Institute. Dr. Kidder sends free from his office, 50 Union Place, New York, a catalogue which shows his genuine improved Electro-Medical Apparatus. It has varied qualities of electricity, now creating a deep interest from their surpassing utility in curing many forms of nervous, acute, and chronic disorders.

VENTILATION.—Ventilation is never thoroughly accomplished by side windows, however numerous. Ascending currents alone will be constant, and keep up that circulation of air from within outwards, so necessary to healthful respiration. This can be easily and cheaply accomplished by gratings in the floors and ceilings of the halls and passages with a carefully constructed opening near the highest part of the roof.

ESCAPE OF THE NOTORIOUS ROCHFORD.—Henri Rochford and Paschal Groussot and others have escaped from the French penal colony of New Caledonia. They have arrived at New South Wales. They had been three days at sea in an open boat when they were picked up by a British sailing vessel. Rochford intends to visit New York and other cities and lecture, before taking up his residence in Brussels.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—[Charles Lamb.]

The Happiest Period of Human Life.
I am sure there is only one answer.—It is now. If I am doing my duty, today is the best day I ever had. Yesterday had a happiness of its own, and up to this morning it was the best day of all. I would not, however, live it over again. I string it as a new bead, on the chaplet of praise, and turn to the better work and the higher thoughts of this present time. Of all the many days of my life, give me to-day. This should be our feeling always, from the cradle to the hour when we are called to come up higher. Childhood is the best for children, manhood is the best for men, and old age for the silver-haired. We will all join in a chorus of common thanksgiving to God, and, when asked, "Which is the happiest period?" I will say—childhood, manhood, and old age alike—"O, Father, it is now!"—[George H. Hepworth.]

The cause of direct trade with Europe is at last receiving practical encouragement and assuming a feasible shape.—The Charleston chamber of commerce has taken the matter in hand and inaugurated a movement that bids fair to be crowned with success, and requires only the co-operation of the interior cities to make the achievement certain. The Charleston chamber of commerce in prosecution of its enterprising plan has deputized a special commissioner in the person of Mr. J. Adger Smyth to visit the cities of the south and west, including Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, etc., to induce the business men of those cities to order all their foreign goods direct through Charleston and thus afford freight that will pay for the establishment of a line of steamers every two weeks.

The "Food Journal" relates that Pompeian dinners usually comprised three courses: the first consisting of eggs, oysters, salad, pickles, etc.; the second of made dishes, fish, roasts, etc.; the third of pastry, confectionery and fruits. A painting at Pompeii represents a feast in those days, in which an immense dish containing four peacocks stands in the center of the table, surrounded by lobsters, one holding a blue egg in its claws, another a stuffed rat, another an oyster, and the fourth a basketful of grasshoppers. At the bottom of the table are four dishes of fish; and above these partridges, hares and squirrels, each holding its head between its paws. All these are surrounded by a sort of sausage; outside this runs a circle of yolks of eggs; then follows a row of peaches, melons and cherries; and last of all are placed the vegetables in great variety.

It is a vain effort to attempt to stop the use of slang phrases on the part of clergymen, if sensation preachers are allowed to use them in the pulpit unrebuked. "I make a point on you," is a billiard saloon expression; "I close in on you" is a prize fighter's term; "That's what the matter" and "Go back on yourself" are slang phrases that fall very harshly from an ambassador of Christ, "who speaks as never man spoke," even though the preacher be "a man of sense and a philosopher." A regard for the propriety of speech, aside from the sacredness of the pulpit and its mission, should deter preachers from the use of such expressions.

A papa in Greenville, Kentucky, has a daughter Kate, and Kate has a lover distasteful to papa. On the Lover's birthday Kate bought a nice gilt-edged box of perfumery for a gift, and put into it "The contents are as delicate and innocent as your love." Papa got hold of the box before it was sent, and changed the contents for bottles of soothing syrup. Kate is now heart-broken by the continued and unexplained absence of her lover.

An old curmudgeon has been deterred from committing matrimony in the following way: Thinking over the subject, and particularly the expense of maintaining a family, he set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost.—No wonder he is still an old bachelor.

In some countries frogs are used as barometers. The species employed for this purpose is the green tree frog.—They are placed in tall glass bottles with little wooden ladders, to the top of which they always climb in fine weather, and descend at the approach of bad weather. This is a cheap and highly interesting weather glass, where the green tree frog is to be procured in its natural state.—[Science Gossip.]

The following letter to a Congressional inflationist hits the nail on the head: "I see you are in favor of more money. I have a few dollars in my pocket that I should like to have inflated. I have also some debts that I should like to have contracted. If you gentlemen in Congress will manage to liberally increase the one and decrease the other, I think I can come out about even."

There is a minister near Doonerville, Ind., who has been married three times, his first two wives being sisters, and his third wife stopmother to his first two wives.

The Grain Crop!
CAN BE EASILY AND ECONOMICALLY SAVED!
HOLSTEAD & CO.,
COLUMBUS, GA.,
Offer the following at lower prices than ever:
Mowing and Reaping Machines;
Steel-tooth Horse Rakes;
Grain Cradles;
Grass Scythes and Snaths;
Threshing Machines;
Fan Mills; Straw Cutters;
Corn Shellers; Cotton Gins; Cotton Presses;
Horse Powers, stationary and mounted;
Genuine Scovill Hoes;
Improved Dixon Sweeps;
Plows, of all kinds.
HOLSTEAD & CO'S Agricultural Depot,
February 11, 1874. COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
SPECIAL TAXES.
MAY 1st, 1874, to APRIL 30th, 1875.
THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of a SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.
THE TAXES ENBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:
Rectifiers \$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor 25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor 50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale 60 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail 20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco 25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco 500 00
And on sales of over \$1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.
Dealers in manufactured tobacco 5 00
Manufacturers of stiffs 60 00
And for each year manufactured 20 00
Manufacturers of cigars 10 00
Manufacturers of cigars 10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class, (more than two horses) 50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second-class, (two horses) 25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third-class, (one horse) 15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth-class, (on foot or public conveyance) 10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels 60 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more 100 00
Any person, no liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.
Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to P. D. BARKER, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery, Ala., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.
J. W. DOUGLASS,
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 16th, 1874.
The money must be sent per Postal Order, Registered Letter, or Express, (prepaid) to P. D. BARKER, Collector, Montgomery, Ala., BEFORE MAY 1st, next. Failure to comply will add 50 per cent. to the Tax, and subject the parties to criminal prosecution. apr-8-m

W. M. STAKELY & CO.,
BANKERS,
COTTON FACTORS AND MERCHANTS,
UNION SPRINGS, ALA.
Union Springs, Ala., November 26, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.
DR. TUTT'S
VEGETABLE
LIVER PILLS.
THE BEST ADVICE that can be given to persons suffering from Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Complaints, Colic, Constipation, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Nervous Debility, or of any disorder affecting the stomach, liver or kidneys, is to tone, cleanse and regulate them by DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. They act very mildly, yet they thoroughly reduce the functional action of the digestive organs and the intestines, and renovate the whole system. They produce neither nausea, griping or weakness, and may be taken at any time without change of diet or regimen. Price 25c. a box. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Tutts' Hair Dye
Possesses qualities that no other Dye does. Its effect is instantaneous, and so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. It is harmless, easily applied, and is in general use among fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. Price \$1 a box. Sold everywhere.

DR. TUTT'S
EXPECTORANT.
A distinguished clergyman of New York, speaking of this remedy, characterizes it as "one of the special blessings of the nineteenth century. The certainty of its healing effect," said he, "and the immunity from danger whether administered to children or to adults, adapt it for the widely popular use it has attained." None would long suffer from lung complaint if they knew how easily they can be cured by this remedy. By its timely use all pulmonary diseases may be arrested, and consumption—the scourge that sweeps away thousands every year—would be checked in its commencement. Persons with a seated cough, which breaks their rest at night, will find, by taking the Expectorant on going to bed, they will be sure of unbroken sleep and refreshing rest. Possessing very pleasant taste, it is easily administered to children. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory, 48 and 50 Courtland st., New York. feb25-ly

STALLION.
(GEORGE WHITLWIND is a fifteen sixteenth thoroughbred SPALLION, recently purchased of Major Geo. T. ALLEN, of Tennessee, by L. F. GUYLER, and will stand this season at L. F. GUYLER'S Stables. For further particulars, see handbill. Bullock Co., Ala., April 8th, 1874. 1m

Chas. Rosenstihl,
EXCHANGE BAR,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he keeps the best imported Cigars, Wines, Cigars, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

Union Springs
BUGGY AND WAGON
MANUFACTORY.
The Proprietor is now offering to the trade the Best BUGGIES and WAGONS and at cash prices that compete with any other market, the freight and expenses included.
WARRANTED WORK.
All work done in the shop will be executed in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Give me a trial.
A. ROSS.
P. BLUE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in
PROVISIONS AND FORAGE,
Keeps on hand,
BACON,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
CORN,
CORN MEAL,
FLOUR,
OSNABURG,
CHEOKS,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CIGARS,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.
8-1-ly.

F. J. C. HANSON.
DEALER IN
Rosewood and Metallic Burial Cases
AND CASKETS.
Also, just received, a new lot of WALNUT FURNITURE, which I will sell cheaply on cash.

