

# The Tuscaloosa Blade.

"Be Just, and Fear Not."

Two Dollars Per Annum;  
Always in Advance.

NUMBER 25.

TUSKALOOSA, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

R. RANDOLPH & CO.,  
Proprietors and Publishers.

VOLUME II.

The Blade.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Single copy one year, in advance.....\$2 00  
" 6 months, " 1 25  
" 3 months, " 75

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Dollar per inch for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months.

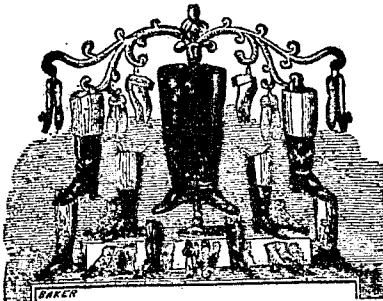
1 inch 3 mos. \$5 0 mos. \$8 12 mos. \$12  
2 " 3 " 8 " 6 " 12 " 18  
3 " 3 " 12 " 6 " 12 " 26  
4 " 3 " 18 " 6 " 12 " 36  
Quarter col. 1 year (changeable quarterly) \$25  
Half " " " " " 50  
No. " " " " " 100

Obituary Notices, Testimonials of Respect, &c., exceeding eight lines, charged the usual advertising rates.  
Transient advertisements collectable after first insertion.  
Advertisements inserted in local columns will be charged double the usual rates.

AGENTS FOR THE BLADE.

MANLY & CO., Mobile, Ala.  
J. F. DAVIS, (at Probate office) Butaw, Ala.  
GEO. A. SEARCY & CO., Meridian, Miss.

Boots and Shoes!



THE LARGEST AND BEST assortment of  
BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all qualities and sizes, now open at the

ATLANTA STORE,  
WASHINGTON HALL CORNER

Sportsmen and Hunters!



YOU will find at the

ATLANTA STORE,  
Washington Hall Corner

The finest assortment of Guns, Revolvers,  
Pistols, and other articles in your line, at the  
lowest prices. Oct 3-17

E. CHISHOLM,  
DENTIST.

HAS permanently located in Tuscaloosa,  
and respectfully tenders his professional  
services.

He has devoted sixteen years exclusively to  
the study and practice of Dentistry, in all its  
branches, and will be endorsed by  
The Tenn. Dental Association,  
The Ala. Med. Association,  
W. H. Morgan, M. D., D. D., ex-Pres. American  
Dental Association,  
S. J. Cobb, D. D. S., ex-Vice-Pres. American  
Dental Association.

OFFICE OVER SEARCY'S BOOKSTORE  
May 22-17

THOS. L. HARRISON, FRANK D. FOSTER

HARRISON & FOSTER

Commission Merchants,  
DEALERS IN

BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES,  
AND

Western Produce,  
No. 9 N. Commerce St., Mobile, Ala.

Sept. 11-6m

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to do all  
work in the above line, in the best man-  
ner, and on the most reasonable terms.

227 Orders left at Heater & Hays' Drug  
Store will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 10-17

EWEL SCHNEPP.

Merchants' Exchange,  
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,  
U. S. ROUKE, Proprietor,  
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

BAR supplied at all times with the choice  
wines and liquors in the country.

LAGER BEER

On Draught at all times.

OYSTERS AND GAME IN SEASON.

A first rate Cook will be employed during  
the Winter, and Lunch will be furnished  
at any hour day or night. Jan 2-17

D. M. SCOTT & CO.  
Will always keep on hand



The Finest Clothing,  
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Jewelry Store!  
PRICES REDUCED.

MRS. H. A. RALPH respectfully informs  
her friends and the public that she is  
still conducting the Jewelry business at the  
store formerly occupied by her late husband,  
Thos. H. Ralph.

She has now on hand, and will be constantly  
receiving, the latest styles of

Gold and Silver WATCHES,  
CLOCKS,

SILVER WARE,  
Musical Instruments,

TABLE CUTLERY,  
WALKING CANES, &c., &c.

Repairing, Cleaning, &c.  
Done in the neatest manner, and guaran-  
teed. Terms, Cash on delivery.

BESTER A. RALPH,  
Aug 14, 1873-17

J. H. FITTS & CO.,  
Bankers,

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

BUY and sell GOLD, SILVER AND EX-  
CHANGE. ADVANCE SIX PER CENT. IN-  
TEREST on Deposits, when left for a specified  
period. Collect on all points. City collections  
made without charge.

Monthly certified statements of assets and  
liabilities subject to inspection of Depositors.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
Sept. 5, 1873-17

MASONIC.  
RISING VIRTUE LODGE, No. 4, A. F. & M. U. L. holds Regular Communications on the  
second Tuesday and Fourth Saturday of  
each month, "at early candle-light."  
Visiting brethren are cordially invited to  
attend. JOHN FRIEDEL, Sec'y.

Sept. 26, 1872.

NEWBORN H. BROWN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

WILL practice in this and adjoining  
counties, and in the Supreme Court of  
the United States. Sept. 5-17

A. C. HARGROVE, B. H. LEWIS,  
HARGROVE & LEWIS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

WILL practice in the Courts of Tuska-  
loosa and adjoining counties, and in the  
Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the  
United States Courts. Sept. 5-17

REDUCTION  
In Price of Coal!

AFTER this date, I will furnish the best  
coal brought to Tuscaloosa, at the fol-  
lowing reduced rates:

Lump Coal at Bed. 18 cents per Bushel.  
" delivered 20 " " "

Mixed Coal at Bed. 15 " " "  
" delivered 17 " " "

Nov 20-17

B. O. RANDOLPH.

Residence for Rent,  
at TAYLORSVILLE!

HAVING just completed a new house on  
the site of the one destroyed by fire last  
year, at Taylorsville, I now offer the same for  
rent on reasonable terms.

The house is an elegant frame building,  
containing 5 rooms, a wide passage between,  
and a veranda the full length of the house—  
43 feet long. There are 6 acres of excellent  
land attached, including an orchard, garden,  
&c., with outbuildings. Kitchen, Smoke-house,  
Stable, Corn-cub—all in first rate condition.  
The residence is within 200 yards of "P" Union  
Institute, 4 miles from town, on the Greens-  
boro' road. Apply to

JOHN HAMPTON,  
New Tu. L. L. S.

BLANK DEEDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jan 22

NEW TU. L. L. S.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jan 22

G. A. SEARCY.  
Geo. A. Searcy & Co.  
DIARIES FOR 1874.



Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.

Nov 6-17

W. F. KARSNER,

AUCTIONEER

COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY solicits from his friends  
and the public the consignment of DRY  
GOODS, GROCERIES and all descriptions  
of MERCHANDISE, to be sold either at Auction  
or private sale.

References—R. C. McLeister; Baugh, Ken-  
nedy & Co.; T. Maxwell & Son; Jas. D.  
Spiller.

Auction Rooms in the store house next  
door to Dr. Little's Drug Store.

His motto is "Quick sales and prompt  
return of money." Sept. 5-17

DRY GOODS!

The finest selection of  
Dress Goods and Trimmings.

The most complete Stock of  
SHOES.

The best assortment of  
China, Glass Ware and Crockery.

WHITE GOODS  
Will be a Specialty.

They will  
SELL AT LOW RATES

And Guarantee Satisfaction.

Remember that they sell Good Ar-  
ticles, and sell them LOW.

Any articles not in stock ordered promptly  
Agents for

Wilcox & Gibbs, & Best Sewing Machines.  
E. SNOW & CO.,  
Broad Street, Tuscaloosa.

Jan 1-17

War Declared!

Recruiting Offices Established

Opened, on the 9th inst., in the  
Rooms over the store occupied by J. D.  
Spiller, Esq., on Broad St., a first-class

Photographic Gallery!  
FONTAINE & SHAW,  
ARTISTS.

During the year 1856 on '57, the name  
of Fontaine became a household word  
throughout Tuscaloosa county, on account of  
the beautiful pictures taken by him then,  
many of which are held to-day in this county  
as priceless gems.

His partner, Mr. SHAW, is fully equal to  
the task which they together have under-  
taken. Their united efforts never fail to please  
the most fastidious; and though always busy,  
they are ever ready to take just one more

Photograph,  
Ambrotype,  
Ferrotype,  
Melainotype,

G. E. M., or any other Picture taken by the art  
Give them a call AT ONCE!

Dec 11-17

JOHN M. MARTIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

GIVES prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to him. Office over Waverly  
Book Store. Sept. 5-17

Great Reduction in Prices!

THE OAK CITY HOTEL

NOT CLOSED!

But still well open, with the Best Beds,  
Best Rooms, and Best Furnished Ta-  
ble, in Tuscaloosa.

Call, and Judge for Yourself

TERMS—Per day, only \$2 00  
Table boarders, per month, 16 00  
Feb 5-3m

Call, and Judge for Yourself

TERMS—Per day, only \$2 00

Table boarders, per month, 16 00

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage  
For a mansion tall and grand,  
Or exchange the little grass-plot  
For a boundless stretch of land—  
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,  
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have not means to purchase  
Costly pictures rich and rare—  
Though we have not silken hangings  
For the walls, so cold and bare,  
We can hang them o'er with garlands,  
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,  
If the right course we begin,  
We can make it inmates happy,  
And their trust blessings win,  
It will make the small room brighter,  
If we let the sunshine in.

We can gather round the fireside  
When the evening hours are long—  
We can blend our hearts and voices  
In a happy social song;  
We can guide some erring brother—  
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,  
And with sunshine brimming o'er,  
If against all dark intruders  
We will firmly close the door—  
Yet, should evil shadows enter,  
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly,  
Which the grandest fail to find;  
There's a chain of sweet affection  
Binding friends of kindred mind—  
We may reap the choicest blessings,  
From the poorest lot assigned.

FAITHFULNESS AND BLOODLESS AMPUTATION.

The most interesting operations in the  
whole round of medical practice are the am-  
putations. The cutting off of an arm or leg  
has not those dangerous results attending it  
which ever threaten operations where the in-  
ternal organs, the viscera, or the brain, are  
concerned; it is tolerably easy of perfor-  
mance, requiring only a certain address and  
"nerve," a good eye and a good hand,  
and, when well done, is a brilliant perfor-  
mance. Surgery as a science has long since  
been placed upon that positive basis which  
medicine still lacks. That fascinating pro-  
gress common to ineffectual stages of a science,  
or an art has given way to direct progress—  
Even this advancement is seen more in the  
growing perfection of instruments and appli-  
ances than in the methods themselves. The  
one thing which has of late years altered in  
a visible manner the general character of sur-  
gical operations generally, and perhaps more  
especially those of amputations, is the intro-  
duction of anesthetics. An operation is no  
longer an agonizing vivisection. There are  
no cries, no struggling, no pain. This was  
a grand step; recently there has been made  
another. It is the invention of a local ap-  
pliche by which the blood is completely shut off  
from the limb to be operated upon. Some-  
thing of this kind was tried a number of years  
ago, and it failed. The tourniquet had its  
parisians and its day. The blood by its use  
could not be driven out of the limb; it only  
shut off the current so that no fresh blood  
could enter, but what was already there remain-  
ed. It was discarded; but during the Franco  
Prussian war a German surgeon, Dr. Eschsch-  
bach, brought it into use again under a new  
and greatly improved form. By the addition of  
an elastic band wound tightly around the limb  
the requisite amount of pressure can be  
brought to bear precisely where it is needed.  
It has been everywhere tried and has invari-  
ably met with success. Bloodless amputation  
is the latest topic in the schools and at the  
clinics, and the Eschschbach method is heralded  
as a successful advance. Thanks to it, the  
capital operations are painless; thanks to the  
Eschschbach method, they are bloodless. There  
was at the Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday,  
an operation performed by Dr. Wood—an ampu-  
tation of the leg—in which both ether and the  
Eschschbach appliance were used. The scene  
contrasted strongly with those of some of the  
operations in Paris and other of these modern in-  
stitutions where very often neither of these modern im-  
provements are brought into requisition—  
In Paris there are amputations every day in  
some one or more of the many hospitals. In  
many of the hospitals there are no amputations  
at all, the operating room consisting only of an  
ordinary large chamber, containing no furni-  
ture except the operating box—a simple affair  
of cane, half chair, half couch.

HOW AMPUTATIONS ARE MADE IN PARIS.

When a case is on hand two surgeons take  
their position at the foot of the couch; the  
patient is crowded up and around closely on all  
sides without restraint. The patient is brought  
in and laid upon the bed. If the limb to be  
taken off is a leg, the foot of the couch is  
dropped by means of a hinge, so that the op-  
erators can have free play. The two attend-  
ants stand guard at the patient's shoulder to  
administer the ether (when it is given), not  
steering him, but to hold him in case he, not  
being able to contain himself, should struggle.  
The limb is bared, one of the surgeons takes  
a tight hold of it just above the place where the  
cut is to be made. Glancing with both hands  
and compressing as tightly as possible,  
he gives the word. The other takes the knife  
which is about eighteen inches in length and  
half an inch in breadth, long, slender, and  
sharper than a razor—but at all times any other  
knife and once seen it is not easily forgotten.

The first cut is made in the cutaneous and two

motions," two rapid semicircular sweeps of  
the hand as one might cut an orange, passing  
only through the skin. But the skin here is  
made up largely of nerve. It is in this first  
cutaneous incision on the leg, it is the first two  
strokes that—where the patient is not under  
the influence of ether—all forth the terrible  
heart-breaking shrieks, the head being thrown  
violently backward with agony and the chest  
seeming almost supernaturally convulsed.

The skin thus divided is quickly turned back  
for an inch all round. Then comes the second  
cut, this time only one motion. The knife  
sinks down, hissing through the quivering  
flesh—downward on all sides against the cen-  
tral shaft, the bone; the severed muscles,  
nerves, veins and arteries lie with their sep-  
arate ends exposed; the blood from the smaller  
veins spurts in little spurts from the larger  
it oozes in broken gushes, all in side of  
the pressure. The cries of the patient  
again break out, as the knife thus perfor-  
mance the second portion of its work. This time  
they are groans, deep and very different from  
the high, piercing shrieks heard at the first.

A bright light saw lying ready in each hand,  
eight or ten quick strokes are given. The  
cries are not renewed; there is no struggling  
then—it is only sawing through dead line  
phosphate. The severed member—no longer a  
part of the body physiologically—drops.

The operation is not over; it has but reached the  
critical point. The life of the patient is literally  
in the hands of the surgeon who holds that  
stump. One moment's relaxation of that  
grasp, and the vital torrent would rush forth  
from its home, taking life with it. The op-  
erator is intensely active—eyes, a finger, are  
upon the stump, and pinners and thread are  
brought into lively motion. Those gaping  
mouths with their oozing and spurting must  
be tied quickly and securely. He knows  
where they all are, but the ever gushing  
blood impedes him and hides them from his  
view; it covers his instruments and his sur-  
gical work, and now and then some rebellious  
vessel, as if with malice aforethought, spurts  
a fine stream unexpectedly straight into his  
face; his white apron is terrible to behold,  
and the floor is splattered and smeared. One  
after another the vessels are caught and se-  
curely fastened. When all is snug the grasp  
which was turned back is brought down over  
the edges of the stump and is firmly secured  
by strips of adhesive plaster, and the ex-  
hausted patient is lifted up and borne back to his  
bed.

THE PAINLESS AND BLOODLESS METHOD.

All this is changed by the use of the Es-  
chschbach appliance. The following description  
from the Chicago Post and Mail gives a very  
fair idea of its use and of what it consists:

"If a limb is to be amputated, for instance,  
the surgeon begins by administering anes-  
thetics, as usual, and the patient being re-  
laxed to a comatose state, he takes a long, elastic  
bandage, and, beginning at the toes, wraps  
it around the limb very tightly, each succes-  
sive turn overlapping the former at least one-  
half, until the entire limb below, and four or  
five inches above, the place of amputation is  
completely enveloped. This forces all the  
blood in the limb upward, beyond the point  
of incision. When this is accomplished, a  
piece of flexible rubber tube is wound tightly  
around the member just at the upper edge of  
the bandage, and secured by knots. This  
prevents the blood from returning, and it only  
remains necessary to remove the elastic band-  
age below, in order to be ready for the ampu-  
tation. No blood follows the knife, and it only  
as if carrying a round of lead. When the  
work is completed, and all the arteries tied,  
the tube is loosened for the purpose of letting  
the blood, in order to discover any twigs  
arteries not yet fastened. By this method the  
patient not only does not lose any blood from  
above the wound, but even that below is re-  
tained in the veins, leaving much greater  
strength in the body to recover from the shock  
than where the usual hemorrhage occurs. It  
is thought that this method may be also  
utilized to avoid the administration of anes-  
thetics, which are so much, though we rarely  
necessarily, feared. The very tight elastic  
bandage several inches above the incision, it  
is believed, deadens the nerves of sensation to  
such an extent that the operation can be per-  
formed without great pain to the subject, even  
though not under the influence of ether—  
Professor Andrews used this method not long  
since upon a young woman in Mercy Hospital,  
by Pirogoff's amputation. When the  
bandage was removed, the limb had a white  
and slightly shriveled appearance, and the  
cutting yielded only three or four drops of  
blood. It follows from this that the usual  
tourniquet is an unnecessary restraint, and  
that the rubber band is an excellent substitute  
therefor."—X. Y. Grey.

Chancellor Key, of Chattanooga, has re-  
ached his 50th year and signalized it by a grand  
supper to the Bar, at which many of the mem-  
bers indulged in "chin music." The follow-  
ing extract from the Chancellor's speech may  
not prove uninteresting:

No lawyer should try to win his case by  
tricks and sharp practice, but every one  
should feel a pride in his profession, and  
should give to it all his study, energy and  
integrity can contribute.

CORRECTION. Mr. Tuscaloosa greatly with  
1,000 Conservative majority, has \$1,000 in her  
treasury. L. W. D. S. at 2500 thought not  
rich, and twice as fully as much as her people  
can put up with, cannot pay, her just, let-  
ter.

Davis and Foote—A Deep-rate Struggle of  
Printer's Ink—Foote Victorious.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1873

Mr. F. C.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th  
inst., has been this day received. I have not  
seen any of the articles which you inform me  
H. S. Foote has written in abuse of me, nor  
have I any desire to read whatever he might  
write.

In the year 1851, I published him as con-  
fessionally a liar, and his subsequent career  
only served to confirm me in that judgment.  
Since that date, therefore, I have taken no  
heed of the utterances of said Foote.

His flattery when he was seeking political  
preference in the O. Confederacy, and his abuse  
when, faithless to his trust as a representa-  
tive in Congress of the Confederate States, he  
was preparing for his subsequent desertion  
to the enemy, were alike disregarded by me.

You are at liberty to do this as you think  
proper. I remain, respectfully, and truly,  
Yours,

J. F. DAVIS.

It could hardly be expected that so copious  
and self-sufficient a matter of philippic as  
General Foote could remain silent under  
such a blast. We are not surprised, there-  
fore, to read in the Radical papers in Wash-  
ington the following rejoinder of said him:

FOOTE VS. DAVIS.

AN OLD QUARREL REVIVED—A STANDING OFFER.

As a portion of the community who possi-  
bly expect from me some notice of the insul-  
ting and grossly abusive letter over the sig-  
nature of J. F. Davis, which yesterday  
morning made its appearance in the columns  
of the Capital, through the glowing mendacity  
of all its allegations of fact contained therein  
might well justify me in flinging the letter in-  
to the fire, and its infamous author with cool and  
passionless contempt, yet for certain reasons not  
difficult, I imagine, to be divined, I have  
thought proper to take a somewhat different  
course.

I shall not now go into a detail of past oc-  
currences with a view of my own vindication.  
It is not possible for the ruined and disgreed  
champion of disunion to say anything of me, or  
my public career, which could in the least de-  
grade either my personality. He has cher-  
ished a malignant hatred for me ever since he  
saw my presumptuous arrogance, or a very noted  
occasion, compelled me to slap his jaws, in  
this city, in the winter of 1847-8. The hos-  
tility thus engendered was afterwards much  
heightened by my defeat of his treasonable  
aspirations for the Governor of Mississippi,  
as a secession candidate, in 1851. My con-  
stant and unyielding opposition to him and  
his nefarious schemes in Richmond, during  
the war of the rebellion for three years, was  
not at all calculated to assuage his enmity.

My free, but unwarred, and I venture to say  
unassailable, expressions last summer, of his  
inducement to an insidious attempt to keep alive  
in the bosoms of his countrymen feelings of  
irritation and animosity, which ought never  
to have been brought into existence, have  
doubtless much influenced the malice which  
was slumbering in the recesses of a heart  
pale of all mischief. I intend to know that  
the blighting curse of Mr. Davis's envenom-  
ed tongue can now be my ill-fortune to in-  
cur. But I did this mighty man of Gath, who  
writes so blazonously for publication in the  
newspapers, that I did not let him in abso-  
lute contempt; my whereabouts may be easily  
found by him and his idolizing confederates.  
He knows, as thou and others know, that  
for full five years I have stood ready to ac-  
count to him such satisfaction as he might deem  
me worthy to give to his wounded honor; and  
that, whatever general views I may entertain  
touching the propriety of settling such issues  
as have arisen between him and myself in the  
in de referred to, yet that, from special defec-  
tiveness to him, I shall be altogether induced to  
make him an exceptional case. The habitual  
calumniation of honest and patriotic men has  
no right to shake the belief of the people in the  
extreme piety.

H. S. Foote.

A Wash. Gen. Correspondent of the N. Y.  
Daily Tribune gives the following sketch of  
Alabama's change of color—secession.

First in George B. Spencer, the only cap-  
tured secessionist who has been re-elected. He  
is a young widower, aged fifty-three, born on  
the St. Lawrence River, educated at St. John's  
and at twenty years of age was Secretary of  
the Senate of Iowa. He always had reg. city  
for politics and a business, and soon after the  
war began went into the army and recruited  
the cavalry regiment among the Unionists of  
North Alabama. This made him a brigadier-  
general on Sherman's great raid. Soon after  
the war he was made a judge in bankruptcy,  
and by the time he came to the Senate, in  
1864, had considerable property in his adep-  
tate State, where meantime his wife, B. M. Z.  
Spencer, a beautiful woman and an authoress,  
died. Spencer fell out with his colleagues,  
Warner, a champion of the Unionists. Both of  
them were on the point of quarreling, and  
Warner did, by which means Spencer organ-  
ized the State, carried it for Grant, and after  
an exciting campaign, gained a second term.

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# The Blade.

R. RANDOLPH, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Office on Main St., opposite Dr. Little's.

TUSKALOOSA, FEB. 19, 1874.

## Immigration—Its Importance.

The question of Southern immigration has already been discussed repeatedly and at length, not only by us, but by nearly every editor in Alabama. But the subject is both exhaustless and of never-flagging interest to those most deeply concerned in rebuilding the fallen fortunes of the State. As yet, whatever the plans that have been urged for perfecting a system of immigration, none have been carried out with any promise of consummate success. There is no salvation for the State short of the adoption of some common-sense plan of filling the void created by the immense emigration that has set out since the war, and which has gathered so much strength of late as to threaten the depopulation of the large landed estates. Important as is the great Grange movement, with all its intended reforms, the question of labor—how to procure it—is, incomparably, of more vital significance to the South; and it is to be hoped that the first endeavors of the Patrons of Husbandry will be directed toward some practicable measure of promoting an extensive influx of industrial population.

Some of our Southern journals, and many of our political friends, take a seeming pride and delight in repeating the melancholy news that is, every day, itemized in the columns of the press: "Negroes are leaving the State, by the thousands, for the Mississippi bottoms." Now, whilst as much opposed as any body to negro rule—neither by instincts, principles, nor leaning in any wise affiliated with the party now revelling in unchecked power—yet, we cannot help thinking, and expressing our sentiments, that the loss of this, the only labor available, is a damaging blow to our State at this time. We know that during the calamitous year just gone, the crops in the cotton belt have been almost entire failures; and, taking everything into consideration, it would have been better for the farmers to permit their lands to lie idle. Yet, on the other hand, while making all due allowance for negro indolence and dead-head consumption, can we, justly, cast the whole blame on the negro, whilst calm reflection and large experience evidence the fact that our deplorable condition is, for the most part, the result of Providential hindrances in the form of unpropitious seasons and the sweeping ravages of the cotton-worm? Without competent labor, how are we to liquidate the indebtedness that now hangs over us like a grim incubus?—The only capital we possess is invested in heavily-taxed landed property; and does not common sense teach us that, unless we cultivate our lands, in a short time the little remaining from the wreck of war and recent failures will be whittled down to nothing? Whilst theorizing on the wealth that, under certain adventitious circumstances, might attend us, and earnestly sighing after a more intelligent and reliable labor, are we to continue to eat the bread of idleness? In Alabama, if the white men were only true to principle, we could soon afford to forget that the negro is endowed with the privilege of suffrage. They should bear in mind that the reason why we are now chafing under Radical domination is as much our own fault as that of the negro.

Do the farmers of Alabama only dream of the introduction of white labor, or are they determined that it shall be a reality? We know such introduction is in the air, but hardly think that those most deeply concerned

are sufficiently in earnest, judging from the almost universal absence of zeal and liberality hitherto displayed. What Demosthenes said constituted the orator—"action, action, action"—is also necessary to accomplish Southern immigration. Various schemes looking there-to have been devised with prodigal ingenuity in the minds of theorists; all of which have failed, more or less, because of their impracticability, or because the farmers have withheld their assistance in rendering them effective. Those who are sufficiently earnest in their desire and determination to secure white immigration, must be willing to render a *quid pro quo*. The current of immigration is like every other current; it follows the channel already washed out; and hence we find it still flowing westward. From Tuscaloosa to Foster's ferry is a distance of twenty-five miles by water, whilst by land it is only eight miles. Could the distance by water not be shortened, thereby saving time and lowering freights? Assuredly, it could be done by a little outlay of money, by cutting the bank of the Warrior on the Tuscaloosa side, and allowing the water to pass directly down the natural valley, instead of pursuing its present meandering course. Montgomery is two miles further South than Selma; yet, after leaving the latter, we have to go some ninety miles by water, up stream, before we arrive at the former city. Could not the channel be changed?—Yes, but it would cost money. So with immigration. If we would change the current from the West to the South, we must be prepared to make pecuniary outlay for the privilege. It costs something to change the current.

This brings us only to the threshold of the great vital question under consideration; and, lest we weary our less matter-of-fact readers by dwelling on what may appear to them a dry subject, we will postpone probing the very heart of the matter for another number of this paper.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House, on the 11th inst. in the committee of the whole on the Army Bill, Sun-set. Cox offered an amendment, that the army of the U. S. shall not be used in aid of the pretended State Government under the usurper Kellogg, in Louisiana, or so as to interfere in the elections of that or any other State. Sealawag Sypher, of La., hoped the amendment would pass, as the Kellogg Government had troops enough to thrash out the rebel Democracy. Randall, of Pa., said it had *ras-cals* enough. Sypher withered and wilted, and, like a weak black sheep before his shearer, opened not his mouth more.

Of course, Cox's amendment was overruled. An amendment to the Southern Claims' Bill, extending the time for presentation of claims to Nov. 1st, 1875, passed—yeas 145, noes 104.

In the Senate, Bayard said that one Maj. Merrill, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, had secured \$4,400 for his rascally agency in effecting the arrest and conviction of so-called Ku-Kluxes in South Carolina, and aided in lobbying a bill through the S. C. Legislature, giving \$35,000 to persons who should secure such arrests and convictions. Sealawag Scott defended Merrill. Massachusetts Howe reminded Bayard that the Federal Government had distributed \$100,000 among the army officers who aided in the capture of Jeff. Davis; whose offence, quothed the holy Howe, was less, perhaps, than that of the Ku-Klux. After a week's discussion, the Senate passed the Bankrupt Bill.

The bill is very much more lenient of the debtor class than the old law, one of its principal features being that a debtor who suspends the payment of his paper cannot be forced into bankruptcy under forty days.

An amendment was offered by Sena-

tor Johnson, of Virginia, requiring assignees to make public notice in newspapers having the largest circulation, of the assets of the bankrupt.

The bill further reduces the fees of bankrupt officers to one-half of that which they received under the old law, and provides that an arrangement for a dividend between bankrupt officers and creditors shall be signed by at least one-half of the creditors, and representing one-half of the indebtedness. Suits to recover all sums under \$500 may be brought in a State court under another form, a federal judge having charge of the estate. Bankrupt officers are required to make full reports of all facts in connection with cases coming before them to District Courts, and the clerks of District Courts are to report to the Attorney General every year.

Our old confere of "the horse marines," and former editor of the *State Journal*—John G. Stokes—is in Washington City, doubtless lobbying in the legislative halls of the Yankeed nation. We are rejoiced to know that we are held in remembrance by our spectacled friend; proved by his thoughtfulness in sending us a copy of the *Congressional Record*, with the following item of intense interest to Alabama, distinctly marked. Get that bill through, Hays, and we'll forgive you all old scores:

## DESTRUCTION OF ALABAMA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Hays introduced a bill to compensate the State of Alabama for the destruction of its University building, libraries, etc., at Tuscaloosa, by the Federal forces in 1865; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Premier Gladstone is likely to be a sadstone, for the late English elections have gone overwhelmingly against him and the ministry. To the House of Commons, 254 conservatives and 180 liberals have been returned from England; from Scotland, 15 conservatives and 36 liberals and home rulers—Scotland and Ireland did the business for him, in face of his good offices for the latter. Thus far, the conservative lead is about 25. Five years ago, Gladstone had a majority of 112. Disraeli's prospects are good.

Dr. Carrol, a distinguished physician of New York, has been delivering interesting lectures on Hygienic Philosophy. While emphasizing the deadly nature of adulterated liquors, he took occasion to repeat what he had previously declared, that in certain circumstances alcoholic beverages are not only innocuous, but beneficial; a conclusion that he has arrived at by long and careful study, and which is therefore entitled to respect. These will prove to be tidings of great joy for Squire Jim T., Col. J. H., Capt. B. T., Capt. H. K., and others who hold out against the temptations of Good Templars.

Messrs. R. & P. A. Weaver will accept our thanks for the Annual Report of the Mobile Board of Trade, for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1873. It contains a mass of useful information; but also contains lamentable proofs of Mobile's decline. The value of domestic exports to foreign ports from Mobile for the year ending June 30th, 1867, was \$22,101,601; for 1868, \$22,611,973; for 1869, \$20,541,450; for 1870, \$22,422,631; for 1871, \$21,874,703; for 1872, \$18,954,060; for 1873, \$12,375,115. The value of imports of foreign goods for the year ending June 30th, 1871, was \$1,711,614; for 1872, \$1,761,657; for 1873, \$1,099,716. Exports of cotton for the year ending Aug. 30th 1872, value \$13,592,114 99; for 1873, \$10,960,188 50.

A splendid assortment of fashionable ready-made clothing, and cassimere, will be found at the ATLANTA STORE. Call and examine.

"NOS & RENOVATION" is a new and valuable work on the treatment of the various diseases of the human system. It is a complete and practical guide to the physician, and a valuable aid to the patient. It is published by the ATLANTA STORE.

A splendid assortment of fashionable ready-made clothing, and cassimere, will be found at the ATLANTA STORE. Call and examine.

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## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

TUSKALOOSA GRANGE.

Meets in Old Fellows' Hall on the first and third Thursday of each month, at 7 P. M.

Secretaries of Granges throughout this country would confer favor on their neighbors and by sending to us for publication in the *Blade*, lists of officers and times of holding their meetings. No charges will be made.

From the proceedings of the Tuscaloosa Council of Grangers, in session here on the 10th inst., we extract the following:

Whereas, This Council considers debt and the credit system as ruinous to agriculturists; therefore, it is

Resolved, that this Council recommends all Patrons of Husbandry to abandon the practice of buying their supplies on credit; and to look to their farms alone for most of the necessities of life, and to buy nothing that is not absolutely necessary, and in this way create no new debts and pay the old debts.

The following Patrons were appointed a Committee on Immigration: Dr. R. Neilson, Dr. A. J. Clements, H. Foster Hill, W. R. Dodson, H. H. Sartain.

The following Patrons were appointed a Committee to revise the Constitution, so as to provide for the admission of female Grangers to all the rights enjoyed by the males in the Council: R. Randolph, Dr. R. Neilson, J. A. Thompson, Daniel Oribel, G. W. Hasel.

The following excellent report of committees on farming, adopted by the Romulus Grange (No. 265), was handed us last week in time for publication in that issue of the *Blade*, but was, unavoidably, crowded out:

Whereas, sad experience has taught us that the Southern farmers have pursued a system of farming so ruinous to themselves, both financially and socially, as to be on the very verge of bankruptcy; and well knowing that unless there is a complete and immediate change in their operations, we are all doomed to be involved in a common ruin. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the members of the Romulus Grange, agree to plant this year as near two-thirds (as possible) in corn and small grain, thereby reducing the cotton crop to one-third.

Resolved, 2. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 3. That we, the members of the Romulus Grange, agree to plant this year as near two-thirds (as possible) in corn and small grain, thereby reducing the cotton crop to one-third.

Resolved, 4. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 5. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 6. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 7. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 8. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 9. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 10. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 11. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 12. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 13. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 14. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 15. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

Resolved, 16. That knowing this to be a step in the right direction, while we could not presume to dictate to our sisters, we would earnestly request all farmers to unite with us on the good old plan of supplying ourselves with all the necessities of life, from our farms, instead of depending on foreign markets for them.

as to persons and places where regalia, jewels, etc., can be bought \$5.00 goes to the Secretary of the State Grange. For what? Document cannot answer. From \$10 to \$50 and in many instances more than \$50, are retained by these organizations, Granges, which amounts go down into their pockets.

Now this thing must be explained to the satisfaction of those who are no longer willing to be gulled, if such is the case. I have the good of the objects of the order at heart, but we are all too poor to be hanged, or to pay out money unnecessarily. I the accounts the several Granges of the State have paid out were absolutely necessary, I have not a word to say. But when I know that from \$10 to \$50 have been taken out of the community in which every Grange is located, I cannot see the necessity for the expenditure. Will some one rise to explain?

MR. EDITOR: I am more than glad, along with yourself and very many others who were present at the musical concert given at the Alabama Female Institute on the evening of February 4th, to be able to bear testimony to the excellence of the entertainment.

And I presume we are all the more willing to do so, because of the great want of attention paid to the music by some in the audience, and their entire disregard of such propriety and respect as would have better become them on such an occasion. The very crowded room may have been a reason for some of the misbehavior, but, notwithstanding, I think it is high time that the better part of our community, composition, as they do, by far the larger portion of our audiences, should take such steps as would insure that their pleasure should not be so materially marred by the misbehavior of a few others, who, on several public occasions, of late, have been peculiarly offensive to all rules of good breeding. Your remarks in the last issue of the *Blade* were correct and just, and, no doubt, were meant to be severe.

The excellent lady, the fruits of whose labors were exhibited on the occasion, has but recently moved into our midst, and has, I think, plainly showed her excellence as a teacher of music, even in this short time. The young ladies evinced a very high degree of training, such as is not very often exhibited, even by our popular artists. There was such a softness, clearness, and melody of voice as can only come by a certain amount of skilled exercise.

Mrs. Gould received her musical education in the city of Dublin, from the direct pupils of the celebrated Frenchman, Logier, who has a world-wide reputation as an originator of much that was altogether new and good in teaching music. She has continued, all her life, been engaged in giving lessons in music, has taught in Philadelphia for a considerable length of time, and in many places in Virginia, Maryland, and other Southern States. More particularly, she has been induced to leave much more lucrative positions for the present one.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould intend making Tuscaloosa their permanent home, and are determined to raise the standard of teaching in the Ala. Female Institute to as high a degree of excellence as it has ever attained before. And though honest work cannot always demand success in this world, they will no doubt do what is better—they will deserve it.

J. T. S.

We regretted our inability to attend the exercises in English declaration at the State University, Tuesday night. A large and appreciative auditory was in attendance, and are unanimous in the opinion that the young gentlemen acquitted themselves very handsomely, much to their own and Prof. Meek's credit. Such exercises are not only sources of considerable innocent pleasure, but also of no little instruction, as well to the speakers as to the hearers. Hope the beneficial entertainments will be continued, with seasonable intermissions.

Wanted to buy, or hire for a few months a GOOD COW, with young calf. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Tuscaloosa County. 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 W. G. COOKMAN, 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.

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We take the following from Tuscaloosa news from the Selma Times: Oak City Lodge F. O. G. T., of Tuscaloosa, on the 31st inst., installed the following officers, viz: J. J. Harris, W. C. T., Miss P. K. Ruliff, W. V. T., Rev. J. M. Bulant, W. C. F. P. Turner, W. S.; Miss Mary Lewis, W. S.; Miss Mary J. Hanson, W. T.; George Calmes, W. F. S.; J. C. P. Kline, W. M.; Miss Annie Stiles, D. M.; Miss Mary Hendrix, W. I. G.; Bealle King, W. O. G.

Big Fire in Tuscaloosa! All those wanting a good one, will read L. D. BROWNE for a list of his RED ASH COAL—the very best brought to this market. See 21st st.

MARKET REPORT. Cotton in Tuscaloosa, 12c. In Mobile, 12c. In New York, 12c. Gold in New York, 12c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The American Safety Kerosene Lamps. These lamps are made of brass and will burn for the escape of gas, and will never explode.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES AND MILLIONS OF PROPERTY, SAVED BY USING THE American Safety Kerosene Lamps.

The State of Alabama, TUSKALOOSA COUNTY, PROBATE COURT, Feb. 7, 1874.

THIS day came Wm. Shypton, the Administrator of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate. And said accounts having been examined by the Court, and found correct, and being now reported for such settlement:

It is ordered, That the matter of such settlement be given to the day of March, 1874, and that a list of the time and nature of such settlement be given, by publication, for three successive weeks, in the "Tuscaloosa Blade," a Newspaper printed in said County.

W. M. MILLER, Judge of Probate.

Martin Morgan, BUTCHER.

THE NEW Variety Store!

S. H. LAWRENCE, Prop'r.

Next Door East of P. T. Brady.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SOMERVILLE & McEACHIN, Attorneys at Law, TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

Sheriff's Sale.

First Monday in March next.

New Provision Depot.

The Cheapest Paper IN THE SOUTH.

THE SELMA DOLLAR TIMES.

A LARGE TWENTY-FOUR COLUMN.

RURAL CAROLINIAN.

Two Dollars Per Annum.

HANDSOME CHROMO, JEWELS OF SPRING.

TO THE LADIES.

MARTIN MORGAN, BUTCHER.

THE NEW Variety Store!

S. H. LAWRENCE, Prop'r.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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THE OLD CHANGER  
A PARODY.  
Near the track of a railroad newly laid,  
A farmer found on his country road  
A box of cigars, and he took them all,  
And he took them all, and he took them all.

"I have taken you long, and here I am  
A farmer found on his country road  
A box of cigars, and he took them all,  
And he took them all, and he took them all.

"We will run in our Grange, bold and free,  
And show with might and main our way;  
Not a party crew, nor a party back,  
But a party of men, to do our day.

Now a great politician came that way,  
And he took them all, and he took them all,  
And he took them all, and he took them all,  
And he took them all, and he took them all.

Then a lot of his eye, to seem acute,  
"The farmer's tongue has too long been mute;  
I am just your man, if it suits your mood,  
So place me where I can do most good.

If an office fit you will let me win,  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in;  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in;  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in.

Touching hand to hand, in a warm exchange,  
They take a walk to the Grange, where  
Where the stranger speaks with rural air,  
And sprinkles his seed in his hair.

"Let railroad men and our boys begin;  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in;  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in;  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in.

So they vote for him at the coming polls,  
Those who, rural, honest souls;  
Never dreaming that they of the horse-hoers  
Are voting too, for the man of course.

When election is over the railroad men  
A score of trains where they once had one,  
While a ditch by the track is found to hold  
A poor old Granger, stark and cold.

For the day he's helped to office win,  
Had gathered him in; had gathered him in;  
Had gathered him in; had gathered him in;  
Had gathered him in; had gathered him in.

G. C. Langdon on the value of  
Newspapers to Farmers.  
I recently saw it stated in a letter to  
a Northern paper, written by a "North-

ern man" in Alabama, that of the planters  
of the State, there was not one in a  
hundred who ever read a newspaper.

Now, is this true or is it false? Ah, my  
friends, I fear it is too true. I know  
that this class of people delight in read-

ing any kind of paper, for the purpose  
of getting news, and for the purpose  
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"This but ten years since," is the title  
of a series of articles contributed to the  
New York Weekly Graphic by Walt  
Whitman, collected from memoranda  
made during the war. In his first paper,  
we find the following account of the sad  
fate of the old hero who fired the first  
gun of the struggle, at Fort Sumter:

Said first gun was fired by Edmund  
Ruffin, a prominent Virginian, seventy  
years of age. To anticipate a little, I  
will give the gloomy conclusion of  
this enthusiastic personal episode,  
as it took place in less than five years.

Soon after the surrender of General Lee,  
and the collapse of the rebellion, Mr. Ruffin  
committed suicide, June 18, '65, at  
his residence in Amelia county, Virginia,  
near Mattatox. He was seventy-four  
years old.

The Richmond *Times*, a  
couple of days after, gave the following  
account: "It is now said that Mr. Ruffin's  
mind had been very perceptibly af-  
fected since the evacuation of Richmond  
and the surrender of the Confederate  
armies. For a week previous to terminat-

ing his life, Mr. Ruffin kept his room  
busily employed in writing what subse-  
quently turned out to be a history of  
his political life. He also wrote letters,  
and in one of them he left directions as  
to the disposal of his body. He bathed  
himself, put on clean under and outer  
clothing, and directed that his body  
should be buried in the habilitations he  
had put on, without shroud or coffin.

He then seated himself in a chair, put  
a loaded musket to his mouth, and, lean-  
ing back, struck the trigger with his  
hickory stick. The first cap did not ex-  
plode, and he replaced it by another,  
which discharged the musket, the charge  
of ball and buckshot blowing off the  
crown of the venerable old gentleman's  
head, and scattering his brains and  
snowy hair against the ceiling of the  
room. When the family, alarmed at  
the report, reached Mr. Ruffin's room,  
he was found lying back in his chair,  
the gun leaning against him, and life  
gone. A paragraph in the letter left  
for the perusal of family and friends ex-  
plained the tragic deed. It reads: 'I  
cannot survive the loss of the liberties  
of my country.'

Rotation of Crops.  
An old French agriculturist gave the  
following seven rules as the fundamental  
principles of rotation:

1. However well a soil may be pre-  
pared, it cannot nourish crops of the  
same kind in succession without becom-  
ing exhausted.

2. Every crop impoverishes a soil more  
or less, according as more or less is  
restored to the soil by the plant culti-  
vated.

3. Perpendicular rooting plants, and  
such as root horizontally, ought not  
to succeed each other.

4. Plants of the same kind should  
not return too frequently in rotation.

5. Two plants favorable to the growth  
of weeds ought not to succeed each other.

6. Such plants as eminently exhaust  
the soil, as the grain and oil plants,  
should only be sown where the land is  
in good heart.

7. In proportion as the soil is found  
to exhaust itself by successive crops  
plants which are least exhausting ought  
to be cultivated.

Pickling Beef.  
The following is a most excellent re-  
cipe for pickled beef, and may be relied  
upon to keep it nice, fresh and tender  
in the warmest weather in summer, re-  
taining its natural juiciness for months:

After cutting into convenient pieces  
spread the beef in some cool place,  
sprinkle salt over lightly and let it re-  
main all night. For each 100 lbs of  
beef take 4 gallons water, 8 pounds  
salt, 3 pounds brown sugar, 3 ounces  
salt petre, boil a few minutes, then add  
one ounce soda, and skim while boiling.

When perfectly cold pour over the beef,  
putting on weights to keep it under the  
brine.

The Sanguinary Duel.—Two men  
fought a duel. Let us distinguish them  
by the names of A and B respectively.  
It was a real, bona fide, powder-and-  
ball affair. A meant business, so did B.

It was a terrible encounter.  
A had all the vocal parts of his jaw  
shot off, and several useful portions of  
his epiglottis carried away. Totally un-  
fitted for his business as an auctioneer,  
he died some years afterward of dyspepsia  
of the brain.

B parted company with his left arm,  
so he was compelled to pass him off as a  
disabled hero of the rebellion and accept  
a snug little office in the United States  
custom-house, where there was nothing  
whatever to do.

That is all.  
The dispute grew out of something A  
had said about B. B said A said that  
B said something, and B said he hadn't  
said it.

Moral:—Don't duel.  
A MINISTER IN DEFENSE OF DUELING  
—A short time ago a duel took place at  
Rastatt between two lieutenants belong-  
ing to the regiment in garrison at that for-  
tress. One of them, Lieutenant Meyer,  
was shot through the head and died on  
the spot. He was buried with military  
honors, three generals, all the officers of  
the division, Dr. Baer, preached the  
funeral sermon, in which, according to  
the *Badische Landeszeitung*, he said,  
among other things, "that honor was  
also by Christianity declared to be a  
high and valuable good, that its defence  
was often ably commanded by the  
manner and customs of the time, and  
that a certain social position." The *Badische  
Landeszeitung* remarks to this: "A  
defence of the duel, an act made penal  
by law, on the part of a clergyman, and  
on these grounds has never been heard  
of before."

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

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for  
SICK HEADACHE,  
MIGRAINE,  
RHEUMATISM,  
GOUT,  
BRUISES,  
SCALDS,  
BURNS,  
AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE BODY.

The Only Pain Remedy  
That instantly cures the most excruciating pains, all the  
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE BODY.

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for  
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AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE BODY.

Atlanta Store!  
HAS NOW ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST  
THE ATLANTA STORE  
FALL & WINTER  
SALE  
Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our Wholesale Department, before going to Distant Markets.

The DuBois Patent  
FLANGE RIB COTTON GIN.

The attention of Planters is now called to something entirely new in the history  
of the Cotton Gin. The present improvement is the result of forty-seven  
years' experience in the manufacture of the Saw Gin. It is simple in its con-  
struction, and not easily put out of order. It is found by practice that the flange  
is indispensable to the perfection of the Cotton Gin.

By the flange, the cotton is kept in contact with the teeth on each side, until  
the fibers are taken from the seed, without allowing them to be taken up by the re-  
turn motion of the roll, as in other Gins. By the free discharge of seed as soon  
as cleaned, a clean or white roll, as it is called, is kept up, and thus, the cotton  
ginned in a given time, is at least thirty per cent.

The flange prevents bolls, stems, sticks and hard substances from being cut,  
consequently making a better sample out of roughly picked cotton than other  
gins. It is uniform in its performance through the season, discharging the seed  
when dry and light, as readily as when green and heavy. It does not allow the  
fiber, however long, to reach to more than one saw at the same time. The saws  
will last longer and will not require sharpening so often, as sticks and pieces of  
basket wood cannot get where the cotton is taken from the seed by the saws.  
Immature lobes of cotton of the late picking are thrown out by coming in contact  
with the flange.

The following certificates are only a portion of the great number that have  
been received by the Manufacturers:

MOBILE, Ala., March, 1872.  
Messrs. DuBois & Co.—We have sold cotton  
ginned on your Improved Flange Rib Gin, and  
have found the sample smooth and even. We  
can with safety commend it.  
Very truly,  
F. E. STOLLENBERG & CO.,  
Factors, Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., March 1st, 1872.  
To Messrs. DuBois & Co., Mobile, Ala.:  
We have received and sold several crops of  
cotton ginned on your Improved Flange Rib Gin,  
which we find to be a most successful and  
valuable improvement in the use of this  
Gin. We have no objection to your placing  
our name in connection with the Flange Rib  
Gin, and we will be pleased to see it in  
your circulars.  
Very truly,  
J. H. HUGHES & CO., Cotton Brokers

MOBILE, Feb. 29th, 1872.  
We have examined a number of crops of cotton  
ginned on the "DuBois" Improved Flange Rib  
Gin, and find the sample very smooth and even,  
having few or no seeds in the cotton, and we  
think it one of the best Gins now in use. We  
cheerfully recommend the planter to use it.  
Very truly,  
D. B. HUGHES & CO., Cotton Brokers

Refer to Capt. John Hampton, Tuscaloosa county.  
Orders can be filled on short notice by applying to  
DUBOIS & CO., Mobile, Ala., or  
W. O. MONROE, Agent, Eataw, Ala.

NICHOL & MCGAVOCK,  
DEALERS IN  
FURNITURE.

Ware-Rooms: 25, 27, and 29, N. College Street,  
(SEWANE BLOCK.)  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Orders forwarded will be promptly, honestly, and correctly filled.  
We pack carefully and place on trains free of any extra charge whatever.  
We keep on hand, continually, chamber suites from \$25 to \$150, Parlor  
suits from \$50 to \$1,000. Dining sets from \$12 to \$700.  
All goods warranted First Class. Sept. 4—6m

W. G. COCHRANE,  
Attorney at Law,  
TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

WILL attend promptly to all business  
connected with the law.  
Office next door east of Express Office.  
Nov 20—1y

New Barber Shop!  
By DOSSIE ROBERTS.  
SHAVING, Shampooing, Hair-cutting,  
etc., performed in best style. Shop on  
P. T. Brady's Store, corner Green and 8.  
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—1y

Barber's Notice  
AFTER the first day of January I will con-  
duct the Barber Shop of Billie Jones ex-  
clusively on my own account. I shall be  
pleased to wait on my old customers and the  
public. My terms will be low for cash, and  
CASH ONLY.

Billie Jones will be with me when not en-  
gaged in cutting his old customers, and will  
be pleased to wait on his old customers.  
Jan 8—4f

TOBACCO,  
J. H. HUGHES & CO.,  
Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 1, 1873.

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Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 1, 1873.

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.  
8 pt 11, 1873—1y

PRICHT & 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  
satisfactorily attended to. All work war-  
ranted. Orders from the country will receive  
strict attention. Jan 1—1y

THOMAS JONES,  
(Late of the Firm of B. P. ARDYOON & CO.)  
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Oysters and Fish,  
FRONT STREET,  
Between St. Michael and St. Louis,  
MOBILE, ALA.

Oysters in Barrels and Cans,  
Pickled and Spiced.  
Country Orders solicited, and promptly at-  
tended to. Sept 4—6m

DR. D. PERRIN,  
Surgeon Dentist.  
A ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one  
to a full double set. Also, Filling,  
Scaling, Extracting, etc., done in the best  
style.

All operations warranted to give perfect  
satisfaction.  
Office, one door south of Dr. Searcy & Son,  
on Green-hill Street.  
Nov 18, 1873—1y

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 is confident of his  
ability to serve acceptably those who may  
be in need of his services.

He will be over the store of P. T. Brady,  
being the same that is occupied by Dr. B. B.  
Watkins, where he will be pleased to wait on  
the public.  
Oct 13—1y

DR. R. E. WATKINS  
WILL continue the practice of his pro-  
fession at his office, over P. T. Brady's  
Store.  
Thankful for past favors, he hopes to  
continue the same from the citizens  
of Tuscaloosa, and vicinity.  
Tuscaloosa, Aug 7, 1873—1y

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