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Feb'y 1st, 1873
W. F. FOSTER, R. R.

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For Selma..... 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

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MOBILE & GILBERT RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leaves Tuskegee..... 3:00 P. M.
Arrive at Columbus..... 10:23 P. M.

FRIGHT TRAIN.
Leaves Columbus..... 5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Tuskegee..... 4:00 P. M.

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CHANCERY COURT.—J. F. FOSTER, Judge—1st Monday in each month.

CONVOCATION.—J. F. FOSTER, Ex-Officio Judge—1st Monday in February, 1st Monday in April, 1st Monday in June, and 1st Monday in November.

CHANCERY COURT.—J. F. FOSTER, Judge—1st Monday in each month.

MUNICIPAL.
Town Council—J. F. FOSTER, Mayor—1st Monday in each month.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

COUNTY COUNCIL P. O. H.

Tuskegee Weekly News.

D. W. MEYER,

VOLUME IX.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 12, 1874.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NUMBER 50.

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Tuskegee Weekly News.

Communications intended for publication, must be written on one side of the paper, and accompanied by name of writer. We will not, in future, give place to correspondents that do not comply with this rule.

Notes by the Way.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Feb. 15th, 1874.
EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Horace Grooley once declared that "Texas needed fifty thousand books," and Brick Pomeroy has said that he "was offered eighteen different kinds of whiskey in Texas, but no milk." Such has not been my experience. I do not remember ever to have taken a very poor meal in the "Lone Star State," and very often I have fared sumptuously. This Hotel, the Hutchins House, is certainly an excellent one.

The note addressed to you from Austin was intended, in part, to engage to those impatient to leave their homes in Alabama, and come to Texas, the propriety of exercising a wise discretion, and not permitting expectation to be too highly inflated. Whether or not a move is judicious is dependent on so many conditions and contingencies, that it is difficult to fix rules by which it is to be determined. Indeed there can be no absolute rule in regard to it. But it may be safely asserted that it is generally bad policy for a man who has passed the meridian of life to leave a comfortable home, where a living can be made, simply from a hope of gain in a richer but less improved country. In seven cases out of ten, such men are disappointed. It is equally unwise for a professional man, of over forty, who has established a fair reputation, to leave the community in which he is known, with the expectation of making that reputation largely available in a new field. Time is required, in the one case, to subdue the forests, and erect suitable habitations and surround them with the comforts of home; and it is no less needed, in the other, to impress upon a community of strangers a consciousness of superior worth, and to win any considerable patronage over established competitors. But in some cases happens that there are local hindrances, which weigh down the energies of men and prevent the accomplishment of useful and honorable results. To such, Texas extends her arms and opens her bosom. Every where here is manifested a disposition to "give every man a fair hearing and an impartial trial," and then assign him the position to which he is entitled.

To young farmers, ready to endure labor and exposure, who can take the hoe and the plow in their own hands, untroubled alike of heat and cold, Texas offers high encouragement. One or two examples of remarkable individual success in farming has come to my knowledge. A few years ago a young man from Barbour reached the vicinity of Austin, a stranger and destitute. He applied for a clerkship in a Store; none was given him. At length a farmer in the neighborhood told him that he would allow him to go on an open prairie and take in and cultivate as much land as he wanted. This the young man concluded to do; but he had no team, no utensils and no food. It was agreed between them that the farmer would furnish a pair of oxen and a plow, and the adventurer in return would tend the garden and feed the stock of the farmer. The year was a favorable one, and the young Alabamian made fourteen hogs of cotton and two hundred bushels of corn.

Yesterday I met a gentleman with whom I served in Virginia—a high-toned, honorable man—who gave me his own experience. A little more than two years ago, he and his brother-in-law came from west Alabama and settled in Bastrop. They were joint owners in five hundred acres of densely timbered land, that had long belonged to their family; and became partners in business. When they left Alabama they had only two hundred dollars, and this was nearly exhausted when they pitched their tent in their forest home. They had been told that an unaccompanied Aligator would die there in a week. But they went heroically to work. Fortunately

ly the Texas Central Railway passed across their land and wood was in great demand. From early morn to late at night the axes of these young men rang through the woods. Soon they secured a contract for furnishing the Rail Road with wood, and a regular woodyard was established at their place. Other axmen were employed. Enough wood was sold, during the year to pay current expenses, build temporary houses, buy stock and implements for a small farm, pay for the clearing of land, and buy provisions for the next year. The next year the firm was worked and the wood yard continued. Forty bales of cotton, and a plenty of corn, were raised, and again the wood yard paid all expenses and a surplus besides. This year they bought more land, have opened a plantation on which they expect to make one hundred bales of cotton, and have erected comfortable houses—and, when I last saw Jeff Childers he was looking for the superintendent of another Railroad to make another contract. This may be done again; but let no man come to Texas assured that he is the man to do it, and that some body has lied if he don't do it. Here was an extraordinary combination. Great energy and endurance, on the part of the men, combined with mental cultivation and business sagacity; rich soil, and an extensive woodland over which a great Railway passed, crossing on both sides of it, a vast prairie on which scarcely a stick of timber could be found. Nevertheless Jeff Childers and Tom Moore are worthy of all commendation, and their example should inspire others to similar exertions with the hope of a corresponding success.

There is not the evidences of progress at Houston that characterize some other localities. It is one of the oldest cities in Texas, and may have nearly attained its growth. It has a population of about twelve thousand. Unfortunately contagious diseases and epidemics have prevailed here and by many it is considered an unsafe residence. Nearly all persons coming to Texas by New Orleans come to Houston, and thence to their ultimate destination. Usually the Morgan line of Steamers are taken at New Orleans for Galveston, and thence connect with the Buffalo Bayou Steamers, or the Galveston and Houston Railroad. From this point Houston, there are two Great Railways going North. The "International and Great Northern" going through Eastern Texas to Jefferson, and thence to Little Rock and St. Louis; and the "Texas Central," and running through Middle and Western Texas, and passing the flourishing towns of Hempstead, Bryan, Bremond, Dallas, Sherman, Red-River City and many others. At Hempstead a road branches off to Austin, and at Bremond there is a branch to Waco. From the last named place you will probably again hear from me.

Tempore Franchising.
In a pulpit a man is expected to speak for a given time, on a great theme, and with less of exact material than is obtainable on other occasions and on ordinary subjects. And further, a majority of preachers are not good speakers, and perhaps could not be made such. They have no natural gift for good speaking; they are not logical in mind, nor full of ideas, nor free of speech; and they have none of that natural readiness which is essential to a powerful and interesting speaker. Is it possible, nay, perhaps very probable, that if reading sermons was abolished, while some sermons would be better than they now are, the majority of them would be simple chaos, and utterly unendurable to the most patient congregation. Given a man with knowledge of his subject, and a gift for public speaking, then I think reading a mischievous; but given a man who knows little, and who has no gift of speaking, then reading seems to be inevitable, because speaking, as I deem it, is impossible. But it must be a terrible thing to have to read or speak a sermon, every week, on the same topic to the same people; terrible to the speaker and hardly less to the hearers. Only men of great mind, great knowledge and great power, can do this with success. I wonder that any man can do it? I often doubt if any man has ever done it. I forbear therefore from giving a strong opinion on the point you submit to me. Where a man can speak, let him speak—it is no doubt most effective; but where a man cannot speak, he must read. Is not this the whole matter?

Trouble Between Beck and Crossland.

The House to-day witnessed a very disgraceful exhibition on the part of the two Democratic members, Messrs. Beck and Crossland, of Kentucky, and which for the time created considerable excitement. The bill relating to the free transmission through the mails of public documents was under discussion, and the House had become pretty warm on the subject, involving, as it does, the partial restoration of the franking privilege, when Messrs. Beck and Crossland became involved in a wrangle, exactly what could not be heard owing to the confusion on the floor, and the first thing many members knew Mr. Crossland had rushed to Mr. Beck's seat and was poking his fist under that gentleman's nose and applying to him several very vulgar epithets. For the moment those members in the close vicinity to the two gentlemen were appalled, but this was quickly succeeded by a rush to the spot and a separation of the two belligerents before any blows had been struck. Later in the day, when it became known that there was further danger of a collision between the two Kentucky members, and a possibility of

bloodshed, the friends of both parties interceded and effected a reconciliation. The debate on the bill continued until the adjournment without a vote being reached. The passage of the bill, in the face of the discussion today means a return to the franking privilege, pure and simple, and the Republican members are engineering it through the House and will be held responsible by the country if it passes.

A Good Man Gone.

Infinite sorrow will be diffused through this whole community by the sad news of the sudden death of that popular and public-spirited citizen, Mr. A. W. Merriam. He had borne a prominent part in the procession of Tuesday. He was one of the chief designers of the display of the Mistic Krowe, and had devoted for some time much of his time, and means to the arrangement of some of its most impressive features.

After participating in all the festivities of Tuesday—marching in the procession and attending the balls—Mr. Merriam retired to his home in high spirits about 3 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and after entertaining a few of his friends, sought the rest of his couch. About 6 or 7 o'clock he was discovered by some members of his family to be in great suffering from a difficulty of breathing. His family physician was called in, but before his arrival he had breathed his last. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy.

Mr. Merriam was a most enterprising citizen, of winning manners and great zeal in all public undertakings looking to the promotion of the welfare of our city and the happiness of its people.

In his devotion to the country, duty and friendship, his course has been most worthy of emulation, uniting in his own generous person the noblest qualities of a nature beloved by friend and stranger, and casting around the brightest impressions of a virtuous and dignified character.

Mr. Merriam was known through out the country as the proprietor of the most extensive billiard saloon on this continent. He was a native of Mass., but for many years a resident of this city.

The funeral took place from his late residence on Thursday the 19th, and was attended by a large concourse of people. —Our Home Journal.

The man who was caught napping is supposed to have been a hatter.

Sketch of a Millionaire.

William B. Astor has walked Broadway for three-score years without indicating any sympathy with mankind. If you wish to make a trial, call at the office in Prince street. It is well understood that charity is not tolerated there. Mr. Astor's property enabled him, fifteen years ago to pay a tax of \$45,000, and at present he pays about \$65,000, which is a small sum in proportion to his immense estate. When he was a boy his father's property was worth about \$1,000,000. The old gentleman died in 1848, leaving \$20,000,000, and the estate has much more than doubled since that time. Six hundred houses acknowledge Astor as landlord; but with all his wealth, why, just try him for charity! Thirty thousand women have been driven by poverty into prostitution, during the time that Astor's property has thus grown into a colossal pile, and now, while poverty grinds the masses more bitterly than ever, the golden mountain increases still more rapidly under its owner's management. What a contrast to behold \$60,000,000 in the hands of an old man just on the verge of the grave, while the direst poverty, reaching even to starvation, is the lot of thousands. —Cor. Rochester Democrat.

A Brick in the Danbury Hat.

It was an unlucky hour for the Danbury man, and fortune smiled not upon his endeavors, when he neglected his newspaper and buried himself within the deep recesses of some hidden wild of solitude to study out for the polls of thankless, whimsical minding a new style of hat, the copy-right of which, it is reported, he afterwards disposed of to some one of the shrewd furriers of New England, and now hoards up the proceeds. Why did he not leave such folly to other and idler minds, and bind himself to his newspaper with stronger chains? Had the popular young journalist paused well to consider the consequences of his inventing meddlesomeness; had the Danbury man thoroughly reflected upon and taken into account all the bearings of the probable after-results of his unfortunate side speculation, he certainly would not have lain awake throughout long and wearisome nights to tax and worry his fertile brain in the effort to produce the hat which bears his name and photograph, and which, however religiously he intended should be strictly and exclusively a *chuck-going* hat, has now fallen into most outrageous company and gone lamentably astray. The story goes, and with some degree of reliability, for an occasional story as published nowadays will sift out a few small grains of truth, that on the second day of the ladies' righteous crusade against Jeffersonville whisky, even while the songs and prayers of those noble women ascended in opposition to the accursed traffic, the Danbury hat took upon itself a part supremely ridiculous, if not extremely disgraceful. It is said of the hat in question, that it fitted into drinking-salons singly and by twos. That it went in by fours and by squads. It crowded in by platoons, and surged into those in mass—six or seven hundred of it strong, and was loudly and widely vociferous for something to absorb, and rested not until it had absorbed its full. It entered light and came out heavy. Came out—hear us not ye quiet people of a land of steady habit—that hat came out with an unmistakable and perfectly-developed brick in it, and conducted itself in such a disgraceful manner as no proper self-respecting and genteel hat should do. It was boisterous, unmusical, profane. It performed the most absurd and rigorous gyratory movements in the air of day. It pranced madly about; it stowed in its once beautiful and symmetrical crown and occasionally would flounce itself in the mud. In short, we are pained to have to write about the Danbury man's copy-righted hat, that it got superlatively tipsy and made a diabolical fool of itself.

JOHN GLADES.

The secret of fashioning is to surprise, never to disappoint. —Bulwer.

What is the difference between a temptation and eternity? One is a wife of the devil and the other is a devil of a wife.

A rumor that the women of Philadelphia, were about to begin the crusade, caused a great deal of excitement in that city among the saloon keepers, and they are organizing a protective union to counteract the prayers of the ladies—furnishing a striking illustration of the truth of the old couplet—
"Satan trembles when he sees
The feeblest saint upon his knees."

An Effective Speech.

"A speech, a speech from Wilton," cried the thoughtless fellows.
"He can't make a speech on cold water. I defy him," said one of their number.
"My friends," began Wilton.
"Hear, hear! he's really in for it now," cried a young man, whose flushed cheeks gave pitiful signs of his devotion to the Lottie. "Wilton's on his feet."
The comrade they called Wilton was a young man twenty-three years of age. Upon his face, within his eyes a settled melancholy rested; his manners were as grave as those of an old man. He was often called "Wilton the steady," on account of quiet adherence to principle.

The head partner in the firm in whose employ Wilton was, gave a great party once a year, and it was to this gathering that Wilton had been persuaded to come.
In vain his companions tempted him with the wine that flowed freely. The "firm" considered themselves good Christians, as indeed, did the world generally. They gave largely to charities and to the churches, where their seats was seldom empty. They did a great deal of good with their money, yet in placing this fiery temptation before young men, some of whom were as yet without fixed principles, they committed a gross and almost fatal error. Looking about him, Wilton saw already many faces flushed to inebriation; many eyes that, in spite of their flash and sparkle, moved with difficulty, and that dire unsteadiness that marks the incipient stage of drunkenness.

"My friends," he said, and then paused as if to give greater emphasis to what might follow, "I am going to make a confession."
Some of the company smiled at this, but by far the greater number were awed at the sad yet earnest tones of his voice.
"Five years ago I had a brother, a bright beautiful lad in whom the hopes of a large family circle entered. He was called a genius, and he was one. Sensitive, gentle hearted, and generous to a fault, he also gave extraordinary vigor of mind. One night, several boys in the village where I was born resolved to have a frolic. The party was to be a secret one, and we were each to carry from our homes, if we could provisions and wine. It came off with success. There was good cheer, there were bright and flowing liquors, we were all young and buoyant. My brother had never tasted wine. Whether it was a disinclination caused by natural dislike, or whether it was intuition that led him to avoid it as dangerous to him I do not know. I only know—and the recollection at this moment is burning in my brain—that we all thought that if we could get Herbert drunk it would be fine fun. Friends could not have got themselves more ingeniously to work to compass this object than we did. I was foremost in the attempt. I will not excuse myself, nor in night palliate my conduct. I knew he had a manuscript poem at home, that had been pronounced remarkable by competent critics; I knew he could improvise almost without mental effort, and expected under the stimulus of the fiery serpent—whose sting I dread more than I dread death—his brain would be quickened and we should be charmed, perhaps amazed at the exhibition of his rare gift.

At last we prevailed, but instead of quickening, the wine stupified his faculties. A few glasses rendered him to state of utter inebriety.
"The party broke up. We were all wild with excitement; he alone was immovable and quite insensible. There was no arousing him from a state of deathly sleep into which he had fallen. I dared not take him home that night, fearing our frolic might be found out in consequence of the trouble we should have in getting him to his room. So we left him there, lying as comfortable as we could place him—his handsome face flushed and almost purple, his active brain for once completely stilled.
"In the morning I was awakened by the sound of sobs. A white scared face stood over me; a trembling weak voice, cried out:
"O, Phillip, your poor brother."
I sprang from my bed. My friends I knew the truth soon enough. Herbert had recovered consciousness in the night, sufficient to mislead him. He had fallen from a window, a height of twenty feet. He was still living. In vain my prayers, and tears and anguish." His voice faltered.
"Young men, he is living yet, but an incurable idiot! Now will you ask me to take the accursed stuff? Yes, the curse of the living God rests upon it. It has burdened my life—it has ruined as noble an intellect as ever was ready to do battle with the faults and follies of the world. Do you still jeer and laugh because I will not be jovial! I tell you, if it was a living thing, I would strangle it—and there is nothing I hate with such deadly hatred."
There was a deep silence. Not one in all the company seemed inclined to drink again. —Watchman and Reflector.

Poor Child!
Yesterday's *Inter-Ocean* contained an account of the discovery of a little girl in the lake, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street.
Late on Monday evening the poor child was identified by her uncle, Mr. Ezra Danna, as Matilda Danna, and yesterday Deputy Coroner Pillgrim held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of suicide was returned. —The case is one of sad and peculiar interest, so rarely does it occur that a child of such tender age deliberately takes its own life.
Yesterday a reporter called on Mr. Danna at his residence, No. 165 Eighth street, to learn something of the history of the little girl, and of the circumstances that led her to end her life. Mr. Danna said that Matilda was 13 years of age. Last August her mother died, and since that time she has been living in her uncle's family, who have made every endeavor to render the life of the orphan child pleasant and happy. The most of the time Matilda has appeared to be well contented in her new home but at intervals she has been subject to uncontrollable fits of passion, and at such times she appeared to think that she was friendless, and has frequently told children of her acquaintance that she would end it soon. —When in her better moods she was attractive, lovable little girl, fond of her relatives, delighting in the performance of such duties as were imposed upon her, loving school, and constant in her attendance at Sabbath school. But she was morbidly sensitive, and the gentlest reproval would cloud her happiness and make her miserable for hours.
Last Monday morning the little girl was expected to assist her aunt in preparing breakfast. She did not, however arise in time, and when she appeared her aunt reproved her tardiness. Matilda's heart was broken at once and she returned to her bed-rooms for a crying spell, and when her aunt called her to breakfast she answered that she did not wish to eat. The family thought nothing strange of this, neither were they alarmed at her continued absence, thinking that she had gone to the residence of some other relative for sympathy in her fancied sorrow. In the afternoon, however Mr. Danna went in search of his niece, but was unable to find her until he had the great sorrow of seeing her cold in death, at the morgue.
The little girl had three brothers, two of them in New York, and one of them a soldier in Wyoming Territory.

D. W. McIVER,
Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 19, 1874.

Death of Hon. Millard Fillmore.

The Telegraph announced the illness of this distinguished gentleman several days ago, consequently his death was not altogether unexpected. He died at his residence on last Sunday night. Mr. Fillmore was born on the 7th of January 1800, in Cayuga county, N. Y. and was in his 75th year. Thus has another honored and beloved American citizen passed from earth. Appropriate honors were paid to his memory by the Government. The Senate adjourned in his honor. The Executive Mansion and the several other departments are draped in mourning, and the President has ordered the Navy and War departments to pay suitable honors to his memory, and all business to be suspended on the day of the funeral—next Thursday. We conclude with the following from the Columbus Enquirer, regretting that on account of the lateness of the hour we are unable to notice more at length:

Mr. Fillmore was one of the two few American statesmen who have had the moral courage to oppose themselves to the prevailing sentiment of their party in their own region, and by so doing destroy their political prospects and opportunities. He boasted the so-called Free soil, where on which the White party of the North generally drifted into a sectional organization, and was well hated by them for his independence, and since the late war he was known as a firm, but quiet opponent of the conquering party for the reconstruction of the South. He was a man of firmness in his convictions, spotless integrity in both public and private life, of well balanced judgement, and lofty gentlemanly bearing. Altogether, he was one of the noblest types of the sturdy, incorruptible, persevering and eminent self-made American republicans.

The State Campaign.

The general elections will take place this Fall, and in addition to the officers usually elected, the choice of Supreme Court Judges, Chancellors, &c., will be submitted to the people. There will be, of course, numerous candidates for the various positions, and we even now observe busy signs of preparation and hear the muffled hum of the approaching contest. We trust that the Conservative forces will be thoroughly and completely organized, and that no immaterial issues will be allowed to interfere. The people must select good men to represent them in the various Conventions, whose duty it will become to nominate the most available men. It might be necessary even to ignore the claims of some who have furnished themselves for such extraordinary newspaper eulogiums. It might be possible that some modest, meritorious gentlemen could be found who are not in the "ring" of office seekers, but who might be induced to accept positions of honor and trust, and who would fill them with satisfaction; but, however, we may differ about personal preferences, when nominations are made, then we should forget all else, except the absolute necessity of securing victory, and subordinate all minor questions, which are calculated to produce distraction and confusion, and thus render us an easy prey to our enemy.

We are sorry to see such disposition among some of our hitherto staunch friends. They affirm that the question of "reputating" certain Rail Road bonds shall not be ignored, at the peril of losing their co-operation. Are there threats in the spirit of patriotic duty and harmony, which should characterize the efforts of those who are engaged in a common struggle for emancipation from the evil of corrupt government? We can't afford to be divided, we must be united now, or all is lost. We can't tolerate any dissension upon material questions. Our enemies are mustering their legions, and will soon be in the field in unbroken phalanx. No division among them, No! No! but when the battle is gained their black cohorts are hurled with terrible unanimity upon the ballot box. "Eas est ab hoste doceri," and we should profit by this lesson.

The issue is: Shall wealth, education, talent and experience be superceded by poverty, ignorance, inexperience and stupidity? Shall the rule of negro ignorance and barbarism be enthroned upon the ruins of white intelligence and cultivation? This is the contest to which we are invited; for the singular adhesion of the black race in every election, their

unrelenting exaction that every man must "go with his color," and the absolute danger to life which is incurred by any who dare to vote against them, is the gauge of battle on this point, and we should be cowards not to accept it. Let it come then, and what lover of social position or civil liberty can hesitate as to which banner he will fight under. We expect to see in their ranks some white trash who hope to stick their filthy beaks in the carcass of spoils, but we hope for the honor of Southern manhood that there will be but few, in our section, found to betray their country and their race.

To nerve us in the fight, we have but to remember the condition of our sister State, South Carolina. Look at her, prostrate and bleeding, with the heel of the oppressor upon her neck, and despairing of any relief from home, she is actually pleading to Congress to remand her back into a territorial condition and appoint rulers for her as infinitely preferable to the base and ignoble government that now lords it over her. Her pitiful appeals have excited the sympathy of the civilized world, while the ignorant and desolated blacks are happy in the demoralization and ruin which surround them, and gloat with fiendish exaltation as they hear the clanking of the chains which are galling their former masters and grinding out their life's blood.

Can we contemplate that such a fate may be in store for us, and talk complacently about other issues? Let us save our State from this prospective degradation and infamy and then for matters of business.

The Whisky Crusade.

The Liquor War has about subsided. The Courts have decided that the proceedings on the part of the ladies are illegal, as licensed dealers were recognized by law, and were consequently under its protection. We have never thought it entirely becoming in ladies to visit such places on any account, yet we have not condemned them for their conduct. Whisky is, undoubtedly, an accursed evil, and should be expelled from among civilized people, yet this would be the most difficult thing that was ever undertaken, as it has gained too strong a foothold upon a great army of the human race, and there are grave doubts in our mind as to sale and manufacture of Whisky ever being put down. It is alarming to contemplate the large quantity of spirituous liquor that is consumed annually in this country, its cost will far exceed that of any single article of food. A large mass of human beings are daily being dragged down to the lowest depths of infamy and degradation by its use. What can be done to induce men that it is a deadly enemy, and to cease drinking it. This is a question that has never yet been solved, and the probability is that it will not be for ages to come.

Local Option.

The following from the Courier-Journal shows a "local option law" was passed by the last session of the Kentucky Legislature, and the people are to vote upon the question whether or not "spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold in the respective Counties." We await with interest the result of this election, as we are anxious to hear the voice of the people upon the subject, however, there is but little doubt as to the result, as the vote will surely be in the negative. We shall see:

At the Bascom church temperance meeting on Monday afternoon a committee of ladies was appointed to solicit subscribers to a pledge to vote for a prohibition against the sale of intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the local option liquor law.

The local option law was passed at the recent session of the Legislature, and refers the question of prohibition to the determination of the qualified voters in each election district. The law provides that it shall be the duty of the county judge, upon a written petition signed by at least twenty legal voters in any civil district, town or city, to order the sheriff to open a poll at the next regular State, town, city or county election for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters upon the proposition whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold therein. A division of the question is not provided for, and whisky, Rhine wine and lager beer will have to stand or fall together. The sheriff is required to give due notice of the election by means of advertisements and hand bills, and at the polls the officers of

election will propound to each voter the interrogatory, "Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in this (district, town, or city)?" and his vote will be entered for or against it as he may direct. If the majority of the voters are in favor of prohibition the election examining board certify that facts to the County clerk, and at the next regular term of the County Court the Judge must have the certificate spread on the order book of his court, and this entry is declared to be *prima facie* evidence in all proceedings under the act. After the entry of the certificate in the order book of the county the sale of liquors will be unlawful within the district, town or city in which the vote was taken, and any one violating the prohibition will be liable to a fine not less than twenty five nor more than one hundred dollars. The prohibition, if ordered, does not apply to wholesale dealers, nor to druggists who sell liquor on the prescription of a physician.

As a preliminary to the order for holding the election the petitioners who ask for the same are required to deposit with the county judge an amount sufficient to pay for printing and posting advertisements and to pay the fees of the clerk for making the entries on the order-book and other legal fees. If the majority vote against prohibition the question can not again be submitted for two years.

For the Tuskegee News.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 9th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—In plain, and strange language your Local advertisement, "Wanted," strikes us as hugely out of place. First: A "young lady thoroughly skilled in domestic affairs." What have you to give in return for even this small item? Next: "All kinds of sewing," and especially the *patience* of keeping buttons in their proper places, must be had. What shall you do? but of course, you are an adept in breaking them off, and certainly of losing them. Your applicant must be pretty, in form and feature, I suppose you mean. Cultivate the soil of your own heart, until it may be a proper judge of the beauty of the soul, and then be brave, and find for yourself the pearl of woman's perfection; not by advertising, but by manly perseverance and true nobility.

Then too, she must be amiable. Have you such a characteristic? And she must be accomplished. Ah! I question you not upon that subject. Intellect also must crown her life with another glorious halo, as well as the perfect capacity for guiding the pen. Can it be possible that you imagine one frail woman could bear the sweet burden of such magnificent perfection? Such, indeed, may be found, yet think you, that such a royal being could be desirous, or if so, would descend so far below her radiant sphere, to answer an advertisement, saying she was desirous to enter upon a *life partnership* with a man, who keeps so sacredly silent upon the towering aspirations, noble genius and high toned morality which he should offer as the recompense of such a woman's sacrifice?

WE CONFESS to our fair correspondent that we are somewhat at a loss what to promise, in return for such perfection. We will agree, however, to make, as far as it is in our power, a model of a husband. To go in early at nights and go out early of mornings, and—well, will be all that could be required of one frail piece of humanity. Our correspondent's advice is timely, and we will endeavor to follow it out, that is "to cultivate the soil of our own heart, until it may be a proper judge of the beauty of the soul, and by bravery and perseverance, obtain a *life partner*." We thank our correspondent for the lesson.

Union Springs Herald & Times.

The Editor of this sheet, James R. Rogers, lately refused to insert a notice for a Universalist meeting, when politely requested to do so by Dr. J. B. Coleman, an aged gentleman of upright, christian character. Our Universalist friends who desire to take an intolerant, exclusive paper, will take the Times. We have a supreme contempt for all such pitiful bigotry, which is a disgrace to the intelligence of the age.—*Universalist Herald*.

No more than could have been expected. That Herald man has ignored the Fire Department of Union Springs and has now refused to publish a religious appointment, thereby ignoring a religious denomination. He is so very remarkably conscientious, that he should be styled the "model Editor." Next.

An Earnest Appeal.

The Haysville Examiner, always able and vigorous, is making an earnest appeal for unity, strength and victory for the Democratic party in the coming struggle. We earnestly pray, says the editor, that there may be no discord in the ranks of the Conservatives of Alabama this year as success is everything to us now.—The moral influence of victory in the coming canvass will alone for every defeat in the ulterior aims of the party. Central Alabama is suffering intolerably by the rule of the common enemy. It is no time for the people of the "black belt" to be precise about the terms upon which they shall go into the struggle. All we should ask from the white counties is that they will rescue us from the ban of mongrel rule. We are oppressed with taxes, cursed with carpet-baggers, often bullied by negro mobs. We ask only for deliverance. Our sign is that of distress. We wish to be freed from country officials who rob and insult us. We wish for laws that will check the stealing which cripples our planters. We wish for judges, magistrates, and juries who are impartial and unprejudiced. We wish for the burden of taxation to be lifted from us.

Mormonism.

Congress is about to have another wrestle with the Mormon question. A bill in the House of Representatives, designed to strike at the root of the matter, has just appeared. This bill provides that it shall not be necessary to prove the "extra marriages," as the Gentiles would say. It is to be sufficient of polygamy that a man is found living with several so called wives. This, and the restricting of all cases under the law to the United States courts, will certainly carry terror into Mormonism. If this law were to be put in force it would soon whelm the courts and jails of Utah. But there is very little prospect of such a law passing Congress. It will serve as a subject of discussion for a few days and then, like all other measures of real reform be indefinitely postponed. Mormonism is a higher law, Puritan institution, and so long as high law Puritanism controls the National Government it will not be seriously disturbed.—*Sav. News*.

The Alabama Senatorship.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the argument of counsel and the facts brought out in the Sykes and Spencer case have in the minds of the committee given a different phrase to it than heretofore presented. The prospects of Mr. Spencer for retaining the seat are not near so good as they were a week or two ago. His case is now said to be entirely defective in certain legal points.

Both Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Alcorn are very particular in insisting upon all legal requirements being complied with. Their votes added to those of the two Democratic members of the committee, Messrs Hamilton, of Maryland, and Samsbury, would make a tie as Mr. Sumner, who is the ninth member of the committee, never meets with it. The probability now is that the case will be reported back to the Senate, without recommendation. Then, if Mr. Spencer cannot secure enough other votes beside those of his carpet bag associates to give him a majority of the Senate he will be unsated, whether Mr. Sykes obtains the seat or not.

That's the Way to Do It.

Too much and too long have the people of the South—those especially who are in debt or have to procure "advances"—relied upon the labor of freed negroes to build them up to independence again. It has not worked satisfactorily so far, and there is no evidence that the condition is improving. It is one of the things that prompts the making of so much cotton—cotton wherewith to raise money to pay for hired labor that have repays the cost of employment. We may regard it as almost certain that in the proportion in which land owners rely upon their own labor and that of their families, in the same proportion will they decrease their cotton and increase their provision crops. While therefore, it is at first thought saddening to hear that so many planters have to curtail their force of hired negroes, it is at the same time encouraging to have the assurance that this will work a partial reform in their farming economy, and one that will be apt to lay the basis of a stable

and growing prosperity.

The following report which the Griffin News makes, of the course which many planters in middle Georgia are pursuing, is one that ought to inspire hope instead of despondency. We have an abiding faith that the resolute and self-reliant class mentioned will, at the close of the year, find themselves better off than they have been for six or eight years past, and will discover that they have at last made the first sure and reliable advance towards independence and prosperity. The News says: "The planters in this section are striving to release themselves from debt and make themselves independent. They have largely curtailed their force and are running plows themselves. We know of some men who last year employed at least thirty negroes. This year their number has been reduced to ten, and the planter has taken charge of a plow. Another farmer employs no negroes, where he had many last season, and he and all his sons are doing all the farm work. We hear of other instances of this kind, and believe it a fair indication of the people generally. Negro labor is cheaper and more abundant than at any time since the war. Instead of being sought after as heretofore has been the case, numbers are begging for work. Hands which last year commanded \$100 and \$130 a year, now only ask \$50. Many out of employment seek to labor for clothes and food, yet planters will not or are unable to give that. These 'wanderers' are, however allowed to cultivate land at a small rental, but they must subsist themselves. This is the general condition. Whites are leading the forces in the field in active operations."—*Columbus Enquirer*.

The Atlanta Herald says: The largest sensation is an advertisement in a Guineville paper offering for sale "twenty Georgia raised mules." The idea of a Georgia planter raising anything for sale except cotton, and only enough of that to pay for his year's supply of bread, meat and gunpowder, seems a heavy draft upon the public credulity, but the advertisement actually appeared, and had the name of a very responsible and respectable gentleman affixed to it, Capt. J. S. Nichols, of Natchooche Valley, to whom all honor be given.

At a temperance meeting in New York city, a few evenings ago, a professional pugilist said he wished to make one observation concerning women who, by their bad temper, drove their husbands out of their homes to get drunk on the outside. "He thought if wives would show more affection and gentleness towards their husbands, there would be far less drunkenness."

Cold Water in the Sick-Room.

Nothing could be clearer to the eye of common-sense than that thirst expresses a need of the organism. A man perspiring freely craves water because his blood is parting with its watery constituents; and drinks are demanded for a similar reason in diseases, such as cholera, attended with wasting discharges. A cholera patient one exclaimed to me, pausing as she drank a glass of ice-water, "Doctor, every swallow is worth a hundred dollars." Cold beverages have the effect in cooling down the body directly by contact, and subsequently by affording water for evaporation from the surface. And hence it is that thirst, becomes the most intolerable of all the cravings of patients laboring under fever or inflammation. Children suffer immensely from thirst when indisposed. Their moans and cries, kept up for hours together, often have their origin in this distress, which they can express by no language except these cries; and it is wonderful to behold the relief frequently afforded by a draught of cold water.

THE PRINTERS DEVIL:—A rare and rare paper, brim full of "bits" only costs a year with elegant chromo to every subscriber. Will be sent three months of trial for only 10 cents. Don't miss it. Address: P. D. SWICK, Northwood, Iowa.

In Chancery at Tuskegee—Macon Co. Jefferson L. Buford vs. Mary L. Hobdy, et al.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register of said County by affidavit on file that one of the Defendants, John R. Buford, is a non-resident of this State that he resides at Santa Barbara in the Province of San Paulo in the Empire of Brazil, South America, and that he is over 60 years of age.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

BY HENRY ADAMS.

LOCATED in the most convenient place in town, east corner Magruder House, more than five paces from main entrance. Will serve all calls made by gentlemen and ladies at their residences.

Christmas.

We are now offering the following goods for the Holidays at N. Y. prices as we are established Agents for a responsible N. Y. firm: Stationery of all kinds, rose, cream and other tints—initials, envelopes to suit, 50c a pack. 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, green gift Albums holding 60 pictures 60c; Gold pens from \$1 to \$5; Silver extension pencils 50c to \$2; Watch charms all kinds, from 25c to \$1; false mustache 50c; full beard \$1.50, with vegetable wax for putting them on—can't be detected; a complete Book of Magic, explaining 500 different tricks, 30c; 500 different kinds of pictures of ladies, flowers, birds, &c. &c. Send 10c and you will be sure to get one that will please. If interested catalogue sent for free. Goods sent C. O. D. by one-fourth the amount in advance. Any book or novel you want, send to HARRIS & PAYNE, Box 208, Jonesville, Va.

1874. 1874.

PROSPECTUS

—OF THE—

Montgomery Morning News.

The People's Organ

BOLD, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE, INTERESTING AND NEWSY.

It enters the campaign of 1874, determined to battle for the redemption of Alabama, to the full extent of its ability. The NEWS is not an extreme partisan Journal, and will not be. Though its influence will always be given to the good Conservative party—the only side upon which, in our opinion, the white men of this country can stand. Yet it will not champion the candidates of that party, only when they represent these principles: It will adhere to measures rather than men; and will ever strive for the election of such as favor Reform, Economy, Honesty and Fidelity in the administration of public trusts. It wants the masses elevated, and intelligence and education spread among all classes, and will ever give its influence to the cause of the whole people against all factions, conspiracies, corrupt corporations and monopolies.

STARTED DECEMBER 15, 1873. Its success has been unprecedented in Alabama Journalism, and day after day shows the high appreciation with which the people regard it. The NEWS will not be content to keep pace with the old style of journals in Alabama, but will endeavor to lead in.

ENTERPRISE AND PROGRESS

While it is independent and fearless—tracking and striving to non-judging support and encouragement of all promising in return a first class paper, containing a summary of news impartially given, including:

MARKET REPORTS AND TELEGRAPH.

The Weekly will be issued January 1st, and will contain the

CREAM OF THE DAY.

Carefully selected to suit the Farmer, the Merchant and Mechanic in his Literary, Political, Financial, Social and Agricultural Departments.

Its Markets Reports will contain the fullest and most reliable information. Its Local columns, under the control of one of the best and most reliable writers in the State, will ever be found of interest to the public.

AS A FAMILY PAPER.

It will be entertaining and instructive. In short, both its Editions will be of the first order in all respects.

TERMS:

DAILY ONE YEAR.....\$5 00
SIX MONTHS.....4 00
THREE MONTHS.....2 00
YEARLY ADVANCE.....2 00
Money sent by Post-Office Order at our risk. Specimen copies sent free. Address, ROBERTS & REINHARDS, N.Y. OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

Read Dr. Holland's New Story.

Extraordinary Increments to New Subscribers.

500 Pages for \$1.00! &c., &c. The Publishers of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, in their prospectus just issued, promise for the ensuing year a more brilliant array of contributions, and an increase in the variety and quantity of its illustrations, already conceded by the public to be of the highest quality.

Dr. Holland, the Editor, will write the serial story of the year, which will be another triumph in his long career. He will be assisted by Miss Hilditch. It is entitled *Another Day's Work*, and will deal with some of the most difficult problems of American life. It will be commenced in the November number.

There will be a new story by Saxo Holm, The One Legged Danes.

Best of the best of short stories now living, will contribute a characteristic story, entitled *The Epic of Fiddletown*, which will be illustrated by Saxo Holm.

R. H. Stoddard will write a series of entertaining papers about Authors, their personal characteristics, homes, life, families, friends, whims, and ways. A series of portraits of living American writers will also be published.

Clarence Cook will write about Furniture, and the Decoration of American Homes. These papers will be eminently practical as well as artistic, and will be illustrated with designs and sketches by numerous artists in addition to those which the writer himself will furnish.

The editorial control and direction of the Magazine will remain in the hands of Dr. Holland, who will continue to write *The Topics* of the Time, which the N. Y. Independent says "are more widely quoted than any similar papers in any American Magazine."

Clarence Cook will write *The Old Cabinet* as his history. Prof. John D. Hensley conducts the department of "Nature and Science."

The subscription price is \$4.00 a year, with special rates to Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters. The following Extraordinary Advances are offered to new subscribers: For \$5.00 the publishers will send, or any bookseller or newsdealer will supply, the magazine for one year, and the twelve numbers of Mrs. Oliphant's *IV*, containing the beginning of the story of *Edith's Secret*. At the same time \$7.50, the Magazine for one year, and the 24 black numbers from the beginning; for \$10.00, the Magazine for one year, and the 24 black numbers (4 vols.), charges on bound vols. sent free. This will give nearly 5000 pages of the choicest reading, with the finest illustrations, for \$10.00, or nearly 500 pages for a dollar!

and will enable every subscriber to obtain the series from the first. Special terms to Dealers, Clergymen and Teachers.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 29th day of March 1867, by A. S. Harper and his wife, M. R. Harper to W. R. Cunningham, and recorded in book N, on page 29 of the records of Macon county, Ala., I transferred to the undersigned, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in Tuskegee in said county, on Monday the 9th day of March, 1874, the following described lands situated in Macon county, to-wit: See 33, town-ship 15, R. 23. M. L. McGowan, transferee.

45-

Dr. J. W. Boyd,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Macon county. He has had extensive experience in Ophthalmic, Surgery and all branches of his profession.

He can be found at all hours in his residence, unless professionally engaged.

45-

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 5c.

A lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatocoele or Seminal weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impotency to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By Robert J. Oliver, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or constricting bands. A mode of cure at once certain and effectual in every case, no matter what the condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post-stamps.

Address the Publisher, CHAS. J. K. OLIVER & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4586. July 24th, 1872—4q's.

The Science of Health.

A NEW INDEPENDENT HEALTH MONTHLY.

Devoted to the preservation and restoration of Health on Hygienic principles.

Health is the great want of the age. It is the first need of the individual, the nation, and the race. Health is long life. It is the basis of all human progress. Health develops body, mind, and soul; it cures disease and paralyzes all. To educate the people in the Science of Life, which includes all that relates to preserving Health, and to the all that relates to curing disease without medicine is the object and purpose of this new Health Monthly.

The Science of Health will aim to disseminate throughout the world a knowledge of Hygienic principles, and will be the organ of every person, business, or institution, with an earnest teacher of the Laws of Life and Health.

The Science of Health will be the exponent of all known means by which Health, Strength, Happiness and Long Life may be obtained, by using and regulating those agencies vitally related to Health and the treatment of Disease, including Air, Light, Temperature, Humidity, Exercise, Food, Sleep, and all normal agents and hygienic materials.

Terms:—Published monthly at \$2.00 a year in advance; single numbers, 20 cents. Clubs at special rates. It will be sent to every agent. We are offering the most liberal list of premiums. Local Agents wanted everywhere, and cash commissions given. Address all letters to SAMUEL B. WELLS, Publisher, 380 Broadway, New York.

FOR CASH!

TO THE PUBLIC!

On account of the existing pressure in Monetary Matters, and for the protection of our customers as well as ourselves and creditors, we will, for the present, sell our goods for

Cash Only!

We are prepared to offer as choice lot of

Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, &c.,

As was ever brought to this market, and

CHEAPER THAN HERETOFORE!

We hope that our motives will be understood and appreciated, and that our friends and the public will sustain us under the present circumstances. As it is the best thing out, we make Payment of Accounts Due. We will receive COTTON from those who are without money, and sell on order of depositors, thus giving them the benefit of any future rise in price. Respectfully,

Jno. G. Motley.

Tuskegee, Ala. Oct. 2d, 1873.

CANVASSING AGENTS.

We are offering the "most taking" and "most successful" combination that has ever been put into the hands of a canvasser. A circular will cost you nothing, and will convince you that there is a chance to make large profit at home or abroad.

Address J. QUINN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

July 2d, 1873—1w.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage executed by W. B. Bayline and wife to L. V. Yarnes, I will proceed to sell for cash before court-house door in Tuskegee, Ala., on the 9th day of March, 1874, the following described land situated in Macon county, to-wit: See 18, R. 13, T. 15, L. 24, L. C. Yarnes, Mortgagee.

45-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 12, 1874.

A. A. HENDERSON.

Is hereby appointed Agent of the News, and is authorized to receive and receipt for any money due this office.

Notices inserted in this column in future, will be charged 25 cents per line, for each insertion. No deviation from this rule in any instance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements, in future, to insure insertion, must be handed in Tuesday morning.

Take Particular Notice.

We request all who are indebted to this office, either for advertising or subscription, to come forward and settle their accounts.

Cash in Advance.

We see that other papers throughout the State are demanding cash in advance or good security, for all Legal Advertisements that are published in their papers, in consequence of the loss sustained from previous sale of publishing legal notices. We are compelled to adopt this method ourselves, as we have suffered from failure to receive a Printer's Fee. And we now give notice that no Legal Advertisements will hereafter be inserted that is not accompanied with the cash.

60 lbs. knitting cotton at 75 cts. per lb. for sale by CAMPBELL & WRIGHT.

EXPANDED HORSE. Charges reduced to \$3 per day except parlor floor—\$4. Only first class house in the city. Day board \$35 per month. Rooms and board on reasonable terms. Montgomery Ala. Watt & Lanier, Proprietors.

50 lbs. ball thread at 5 cts. per ball, for sale by CAMPBELL & WRIGHT.

500 yards sheeting at 12-12 cts. per yd. for sale by CAMPBELL & WRIGHT.

\$500.00 worth of Clothing at Cost, and less than Cost, at CAMPBELL & WRIGHT'S.

Nov. 26, 1873.

1000 yards sheeting at 10 cts. per yard, for sale by CAMPBELL & WRIGHT.

1500 yds. Calico for sale at 10 cts. per yard by CAMPBELL & WRIGHT.

January 7th, 1874.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Tuskegee News has been removed to the second story of the Bilbo Building, directly over the store of Messrs. J. G. Motley & Son. We are especially anxious that our friends should take notice of this removal, lest some desiring to pay their subscription and advertising account should fail to find us. Please give us a call, friends, prepared to settle these little bills.

The Marshal will sell the property of delinquent Tax Payors on the fourth Monday in March instead of the third. Many have come forward and paid their taxes, since their property has been advertised. Let all do likewise and save their property from sacrifice under the Auctioneer's hammer.

A CAPITAL NUMBER.—The Southern Cultivator for March has a full and varied table of contents. In addition to editorials, interesting answers to inquiries, and original articles from correspondents, it contains "Prof. White's Analysis of different Parts of the Cotton Plant," his "Analysis of different Fertilizers," and copious extracts from "Dr. Penland's Report of Experimental and Practical Planting of University of Georgia," besides practical articles on the various topics connected with the farm and garden. Terms, \$2.00 a year. Address W. L. Jones, Athens, Ga.

The March number of Wood's Household Magazine is a capital one. It opens with an interesting story entitled, "The Guiding Hand," by Mrs. H. G. Rowe; following this Joseph Sinder gives his "Experiences in the City," an article which for its simple truth the youth of the land should read to their profit; "My Prayer" is not a religious sketch as one would suppose from the title, but is as most touching story told in the sincere manner and rough speech of a railroad hand. "The Week's Diabolical," by Karl Kase, aims a sharp and timely blow at sensational literature. "The Kaiser Frederick" is one of Mary Hartwell's entertaining stories. In the installment of "Merry Jippen," H. V. Osborne raps the knuckles of the fashionable clergyman, and dunes Penny Post from sight. There are several other articles of merit, and some choice poetry. The Magazine contains six illustrations, including a fine design for a Country School House. Terms only one dollar a year. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Address, Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

This Gen'l R. E. Lee Monument.—The colossal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Valentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country. The structure will be surrounded by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible date, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Henderson, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnson, Col. Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have authorized the publication and sale of a perfect life size steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Lee. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostwick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, have been appointed and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and all communications addressed to them for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

The Council, we learn, will make a change in the Marshal's office.

At the SHOE STORE.—A splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses Cloth, Calf and Morocco Walking Shoes, including the "Fancy Sensation" Polish, just received by KYLE & GAITHER.

Rigid economy will be practiced by the new Council. Be sure gentlemen you are judicious.

The old Methodist Church building has been nearly made into a nice, new dwelling.

The Musical Club held its meeting as usual last Monday night.

Let the new Council not sacrifice the interest of the town to save money.

All of the Latest Styles of Hand & Machine made Boots and Shoes, at prices that defy competition, for sale by KYLE & GAITHER.

Saturday was a busy day, and a considerable number of people were in town.

Circuit Court brings very few people, outside of those compelled to come, to town.

The Tuskegee Library Association is a fixed fact, and will be the pride of the town.

We attended last week, the most pleasant party of the season, where mirth and enjoyment ruled the hour.

500 Pair Men's Kip Hand Sewed Brogue, For Sale by KYLE & GAITHER.

We now have regular Sunday mails the same as every other day, and those paper purloiners will have to take papers themselves.

Spring has set in really in earnest. We have had beautiful weather for several days past, and March is behaving itself finely.

We saw in town during the week, Mr. Burris, of Natusga, son of Rev. J. C. Burris, Editor of the Universalist Herald. He is a typo.

Some of our leading business houses are getting fashionable, open at nine o'clock in the morning. This is very city like.

The Farmers are requested to call and examine the Heavy Stock of Men's Flow Shoes and Brogues, at the "Shoe Store."

Read the interesting letter from D. Houston, Texas, on our first page. It will give you an idea of life in the Lone Star State.

The Grand Jury found a number of True Bills and adjourned last Saturday until next Monday, last week of the Court.

Notice the change of figures in the 6th Street Rail Road Time tables which are published on our first page.

The College Commencement Exercises take place on the 10th of June, several weeks earlier this year than usual.

Col. W. L. Clark, Superintendent of the M. & G. R. R., and Col. J. M. Wells, of the M. & E. R. R. will please accept our thanks for courtesies.

We are truly glad to see that the College yard is being improved, shrubbery is being planted and a general renovation is going on. It can be made to be a beautiful yard, and President Moore will make it so.

A stranger upon looking over our advertisements asked us if there were not more business houses than in Tuskegee? No more live business houses; for they don't advertise we replied.

Gen'l LYMAN WELLS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Montgomery & Alabama Rail Road, has filled the position for several years, with credit to himself and to the interest of the Rail Road. He is clever, courteous and in every sense a gentleman. He is a fine business man, well aware to the duties and responsibilities of his office, and eminently fit for the position which he now occupies.

Our Circuit Court is still in session, engaged on the original docket, which will occupy the week, especially in the case of the State vs. Keeling, which is set for Thursday, is tried. A good many cases on the civil docket were disposed of last week. There were several cases submitted to the Jury, after occupying considerable time in their trial, in which verdicts of several hundred dollars were found for the Plaintiff.

Col. HENRY M. KIRK.—We noticed with pleasure, Col. King, of Society Hill, in attendance on our Court, engaged in several cases, in which he displayed his ability as a lawyer. Before the law he resided in Columbus, Ga., in the practice of law and as Editor of a paper in that city, and was especially distinguished in the latter vocation. Since the war, he has resided on his farm in this county, and we trust he may find his interests to engage in more literary pursuits for which his talents so eminently qualify him, at any rate we hope to see more of him hereafter.

GOOD JOHN O'SONERO.—On last Thursday evening, just after dark, a bright light was seen in an Eastern direction, and some of our citizens were "gladly discussing the probable distance from town, their ideas varying from three to five miles, when suddenly the alarm of "Fire!" was resounded throughout the Square. There was a hurrying to and fro, and all the wild excitement, usual on such occasions, women and children alarmed, &c., &c. In the meantime some enthusiastic firemen rushed frantically for the new "Extinguisher," seizing it with the energy of reckless desperation, away they went with tremendous speed in the direction of the aforesaid light, and they never relaxed until they drew up, breathless and exhausted, about a mile from town, discovering that the fire was still several miles distant, supposed to be in somebody's new ground. They, greatly pulled their "machine" back to its abode, places, (which, by the way is very heavy) and, after a while, and without losing time, they themselves the victims of a cruel hoax. A little forethought with your zeal, next time, gentlemen

Why don't the colored Fire Company drill? They have now the Hook and Ladder Truck, and they must drill to be of any service.

Eugene Smith, Capt. A. B. Fannin and Dave Johnson, of Montgomery, were in town several days last week, and were cordially welcomed by their many friends.

The new Mayor and Councilmen were sworn in last Monday evening, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. We have no doubt but that the administration of this august body will be beneficial to the town.

We call attention to the advertisement, of J. P. Stow & Co., Montgomery, Ala., headed "Closing out Sale." These gentlemen recognize the hard times and scarcity of money and are offering bargains which cannot be excelled, and which may not be soon presented again. So let all in need of anything in their line purchase a supply immediately.

It gives us pleasure to hear that the Band is about to be reorganized. Good, gentlemen, we don't know when we have heard anything that we were as glad to learn as this. You have energy and talent and must bring it all to bear in the accomplishment of the object. There is nothing that goes far to relieve the dull routine of every day life, in such a town as this, as a good Band.

We call particular attention to the Schedule of the Mobile & Girard Railroad. It will be seen that close connection is made with this Road by Western Road for Union Springs and Troy, Ala. W. L. Clark, Superintendent, is a thoroughgoing, first rate Rail Road man, and everything runs like clock work on this Road. Col. J. M. Frazier, the Secretary and Treasurer, is a staunch and reliable business man, and has filled his position with entire satisfaction for a number of years. In fact, there are no better Rail Road men or cleverer gentlemen to be found anywhere than the officers of this Road.

Sunday was a beautiful, Spring day. There were services in all the churches at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. a large congregation assembled at the Orphan's Home to attend the Funeral of one of the Orphans—TOMMY WOOD.—By Rev. A. R. Holderby. The sermon was preached from the text: "Be ye therefore, also ready; and was addressed to the children. The remarks were solemn, interesting and impressive. All were urged to prepare to face the Judgment Bar, for they knew not at what hour the thief would come, in the shape of death, and claim them for his victim. His arguments were most conclusive and deeply impressed the congregation. Tommy was a good boy, and his widowed mother has copious of believing him in that better land, sweetly asleep in Jesus, and where all suffering is forever at an end. Sunday night there was a large congregation in attendance.

Circumstances prevented our noticing the Concert at the College as it was our desire, or as it deserved in our last issue, and in fact the Concert, in itself needed no praise from us, as it was a rich treat and all who were present have already praised the works of its success far and near. We desire to say a few words more in behalf of the honored President. He has made appeal after appeal to the citizens of Tuskegee for aid, and while it is true, some have done all in their power, their whole duty, others have done nothing, and those too, who are reaping all the benefits from the institution. Come now, arouse yourself, go to the bottom of your pockets, ye merchants, and aid this institution. Let all aid President Moore in defraying the expenses of fitting up the building, improving the yard, and in a general revision. Work was never so badly needed upon a house, as upon this one and what has been done was absolutely a matter of necessity, and the people themselves should bear the burden and not a single individual. Who will speak now in response to this appeal. Let us see.

COTTON MARKET.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 10s. Middling 10s. Strict Middling 10s. Middling 10s. Strict Middling 10s. Middling 10s. Strict Middling 10s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 11s. Middling 11s. Strict Middling 11s. Middling 11s. Strict Middling 11s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 12s. Middling 12s. Strict Middling 12s. Middling 12s. Strict Middling 12s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 13s. Middling 13s. Strict Middling 13s. Middling 13s. Strict Middling 13s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 14s. Middling 14s. Strict Middling 14s. Middling 14s. Strict Middling 14s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 15s. Middling 15s. Strict Middling 15s. Middling 15s. Strict Middling 15s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 16s. Middling 16s. Strict Middling 16s. Middling 16s. Strict Middling 16s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 17s. Middling 17s. Strict Middling 17s. Middling 17s. Strict Middling 17s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 18s. Middling 18s. Strict Middling 18s. Middling 18s. Strict Middling 18s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 19s. Middling 19s. Strict Middling 19s. Middling 19s. Strict Middling 19s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 20s. Middling 20s. Strict Middling 20s. Middling 20s. Strict Middling 20s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 21s. Middling 21s. Strict Middling 21s. Middling 21s. Strict Middling 21s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 22s. Middling 22s. Strict Middling 22s. Middling 22s. Strict Middling 22s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 23s. Middling 23s. Strict Middling 23s. Middling 23s. Strict Middling 23s.

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COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 27s. Middling 27s. Strict Middling 27s. Middling 27s. Strict Middling 27s.

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COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 49s. Middling 49s. Strict Middling 49s. Middling 49s. Strict Middling 49s.

COLUMBUS, GA., MAR. 10.—Ordinary 50s. Middling 50s. Strict Middling 50s. Middling 50s. Strict Middling 50s.

STATE OF ALABAMA—MACON CO.

Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 8, 1875.

This day came John W. Pace, Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Sarah E. Downer, dec., and filed his account current and vouchers, evidence of and statement for a final settlement of the same. It is ordered, that the 21st Monday of February, 1874, be appointed a day for making said settlement; at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper. J. T. MENDEBEE, Judge.

MACON COUNTY, 2

Dividend Educational Fund, commencing Oct. 1st, 1873 and ending Sept. 30th, 1874.

Township Range Whites colored total

15 21 7.78 146.50 144.34

" 22 31.17 335.33 307.40

" 23 41.47 275.53 320.00

" 24 40.83 219.17 200.00

" 25 125.83 266.07 382.00

" 26 79.17 160.83 230.00

16 21 82.50 199.17 281.67

" 22 109.17 462.50 571.67

" 23 79.17 224.16 303.33

" 24 33.62 372.94 406.56

" 25 73.00 248.10 321.10

" 26 60.83 148.34 209.17

17 21 23.33 73.94 97.27

" 22 100.83 89.17 190.00

" 23 302.50 345.00 737.50

" 24 370.83 361.67 732.50

" 25 164.17 115.83 280.00

18 23 177.50 125.53 303.03

" 24 305.83 225.07 530.90

" 25 28.33 62.50 90.83

\$2,528.96 \$4,587.61 \$7,116.57

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the dividend list furnished me by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alabama.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Supt. Education Macon county.

Sale of Town Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Marshal of the County of Tuskegee, I will proceed to sell on the fourth Monday in March, 1874, the 23rd day of said month, the following described real estate, for the taxes and cost due unpaid thereon, to the Town Council, for the year ending last day of March, 1874.

C. H. FELTS, Marshal and Clerk.

Alley, Bob, house and lot, tax \$1.13, cost \$2.00.

Battle, Jason, house and lot, tax \$1.13, cost \$2.00.

Bilbro, J. A. house and lot, tax \$9.40, cost \$2.00.

Bascom, Hardin, est. house and lot, tax 19cts. cost \$2.00.

Bortner, George house & lot, tax \$3.00, cost \$3.00.

Bark, Mrs. A. house and lot, tax \$11.25, cost \$2.00.

Conine, R. E. house and lot, tax \$3.00, cost \$2.00.

Clanton, York house and lot tax \$1.13, cost \$2.00.

Davis, Mrs. R. T. house and lot, tax \$2.75, cost \$2.00.

Edmonds, William house and lot, tax \$39.00, cost \$2.00.

Graves, Mr. B. Pinkard, Agent, tax \$7.50, cost \$2.00.

Gunn & Strange, Brick Office, tax \$8.75, cost \$2.00.

Gunn, G. W. vacant lot, tax \$3.75, cost \$2.00.

Howard, Millie house and lot, tax 57c, cost \$2.00.

Howard, Henrietta house and lot, 45c, cost \$2.00.

Johnson, W. F. house and lot tax \$3.75, cost \$2.00.

Harvey, E. A. house and lot tax 38c, cost \$2.00.

Holland, Dave house and lot tax 75c, cost \$2.00.

Harrison, Mrs. Mary, house and lot, tax \$3.75, cost \$2.00.

Jackson, Mrs. H. A. house and lot, tax \$0.50, cost \$2.00.

Keeling, Ben house and lot, tax 75c, cost \$2.00.

Ligon, Ambros house and lot tax 75c, cost \$2.00.

Low, Jim house and lot tax 57c, cost \$2.00.

