

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 19th (of which Col. Tyler is editor) contains some words which we are unwilling to pass in silence. In commenting on an article from the Huntsville Democrat, in which the address of the State Committee is approved, the Advertiser (Col. T.) says:

"With such words as these the champions of the 'howlers' would soon be able to say, 'Let the Press speak out and put down the revolt of the Grangers professing Democracy.'"

Now, if we comprehend the import of language, the meaning of the above words is, that all those who dissent from the address of the Committee at all are "howlers," "Mongrels," and merely "professing" opponents of Radicalism; and those newspapers which endorse the address are called upon to combine and raise a yell, or such a storm, that the "howlers" will be frightened into silence, if not acquiescence. Coming from the source it does, we regret very much to see such language applied to any portion of the Democratic and Conservative press of Alabama. More than that, we regret, "We are one of those who do not agree with the address of the Committee, but as we have heretofore said, have, for the sake of peace and harmony, merely stated the fact of our dissent. We may say more hereafter. But if we had done more, we would like to know by what authority Col. Tyler, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, or Col. Tyler the editor, assumes to apply offensive epithets to any who have thought for themselves and differ from the Committee? And what right has he to call in question the patriotism of those who doubt the immediate wisdom of the Committee? And furthermore, by what or whose authority does he undertake to establish a reign of terror over those who have exercised what they supposed to be the right to express an opinion upon a matter in which they were interested? If it would not be regarded as a new "revolt of the Mongrels," we would respectfully ask an explanation.

The Advertiser—No notice that some of the papers in this judicial district have not done so; and as a citizen of our town is before the people for nomination, our silence may be construed into indifference towards him. But that would not be correct. Judge Terry's nomination and election would give us great pleasure; he made a good and acceptable judge for a number of years, and we believe would do so again. His name has not been placed on any method simply because to do so would be at variance with the course which we have marked out, and not in accord with our ideas of what a newspaper ought to be and to do.

ARKANSAS.—The legislature of Arkansas met and re-elected Baxter as Governor, and the President issued a proclamation requiring the Brooks party to quit and go home. A dispatch from Little Rock, dated the 18th, says: "Both Houses have passed a bill for a Constitutional Convention, to convene on the 14th of July. Brooks' forces are routed and were sent home."

LITTLE ROCK, May 19.—Brooks has evacuated the Statehouse, and Baxter has possession. The Federal barracks were removed. Baxterites fired a salute of 100 guns.

JUDGMENT COMING.—The following dispatches explain themselves:

CHARLESTON, May 17.—Governor Moses and Ex-Treasurer Humbert of Orangeburg, have been indicted by a Republican Grand Jury on charges of breach of trust, with fraudulent intention, and for grand larceny. The county solicitor pressed his motion for a bench warrant to arrest Gov. Moses. The Court granted the same and the sheriff goes to Columbia to-night. The order fixes the bond at \$5,000; for trial at the present term. The Attorney General promises to be at Orangeburg on Wednesday, to prosecute the case.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18.—The Sheriff of Orangeburg county undertook to arrest Gov. Moses this morning at his private residence. The Governor declined to accept service of the writ. He called upon colored Brigadier-General Nash, commanding the National Guards (all colored), to furnish him military protection. Soon three companies were ordered out under arms and distributed between the Executive office and the Governor's residence. Large crowds gathered in the streets and around the guarded points. This afternoon upon the river of his counsel, he concluded to submit to the law and gave bail. He did not surrender to the Orangeburg Sheriff, but to the Coroner of this county. The troops were dismissed, flushed with their victory, over champagne and cigars. The streets were filled with military and business was paralyzed.

Both Houses of Congress agree to adjourn on the 22d of June.

Why Is It?

One of the curious inconsistencies of the time is the sympathy, not to say hostility, with which the Radical party of the South especially looks upon the Grange movement. That party has lawless itself borne in proclaiming to the world that it is on the side of the people against all odds and enemies, individuals and inventions, machinations and monopolies, coming from whatever quarter or in whatever shape they may. And the farmers have been the special objects of the sympathy and solicitude of the patriotic and affectionate Radical newspapers and stamp speakers. Indeed, so anxious have they been to testify their love for the tillers of the soil, that they would sound the loud alarm of their own motion, and then rush to the rescue of the imperiled farmer in such unselfish haste as to cause their coat-tails to fairly stiffen in the breeze! O, how they did love the dear people! But lo! a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. The Grangers have come, the people are fearing to rely upon themselves, their united counsels have uncovered the hypocrisy of their pretended friends, and the Radical Othello has lost his occupation!

Now there is something remarkable in this great change of attitude, considering that the Grangers have positively refused and studiously avoided giving a partisan coloring to any of their words or acts. They firmly forbid any political talk at their meetings. They have declined every overture to ally themselves formally with either political party but have pursued the even tenor of their way, uncorrupted, unswayed, untroubled.

Then, to what cause must we look for the opposition to the Grange movement by the Radical leaders of Alabama and the South? Let us see. The Grangers are opposed to "rings," while the Republican party is the foster-mother, or rather the hot-bed, of all the corrupt, thieving rings in the land. The Grangers are opposed to monopolies, while the Republican party is the aider and abettor of the oppressive and insolent monopolies which grind the people throughout the land. There is scarcely a ring or monopoly in all the country that is not controlled by leading Radical politicians, and fostered by the party and the government. Then, in general terms, the Grangers advocate honesty, fairness and justice on the part of individuals, parties and governments. The Radical party does not; and that is the middle.

As we have said, it has been, and is, the policy of the Patrons of Husbandry to avoid all political discussion; and we should not have ventured thus to use the name of the Order in our warfare upon Radicalism, but for the reason which follows. Recently, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, Mr. Dodge, the President—a member of the firm, we think, which was recently proven to have swindled the government in a large sum of money—this Mr. Dodge deliberately charged the Grangers with being the cause of the depression and stagnation in business from which the country has been suffering for some time. And this accusation is given prominence and publicity in the leading Radical newspaper of the State; which fact, in connection with the direct and covert attacks which have heretofore come from that quarter, has induced us to say what is herein said. The reason given by the sepiet Mr. Dodge, President of that organization which puts the money of the country in its pocket, and does it out in dribbles to the planters for their cotton, for his attack upon the Grangers is, that they have made war upon and weakened the railroads; that the railroads being the strength and support of the manufacturing and commercial enterprises of the country, their fall caused their dependents to fall, the panic and depression followed—and the Grangers are responsible for it all.

Let us look at this for a moment. Suppose what Mr. Dodge says to be true; then it appears that the great railroad corporations of the country created and upheld only a fictitious prosperity—that they were mere bubbles, which a little rough handling from the Grangers exploded into thin air. Or if we admit that their prosperity was sound and healthy, then it would appear that the great corporations and monopolies of the country were flourishing at the expense of the people—for the people, it is known, were not prosperous. In either case, if the Grangers had anything at all to do with the great explosion, it has only had the effect to bring the great manufacturing, transporting and commercial corporations and organizations nearer back to their true relation to the people—to show them that they were created for the people, and not the people for them.

It is only natural that Mr. Dodge and his kind should oppose the Grangers, but that merely proves the latter to be right.

The Louisiana relief fund raised in Boston amounted to \$44,500 on the 14th.

The State Journal, the Radical organ,

is very much disturbed by a paragraph of the ADVOCATE in regard to the attitude which that paper and the Radical solicitor of Montgomery chose to assume in the matter of the trial of collector Robinson for alleged misconduct in office. We will do the Journal the justice to say that it does attempt to sustain its position by argument—such as it is—which is more than can be said of the majority of Radical newspapers.

But the Journal must establish one position which it has assumed, before there can be any profitable discussion of the course of itself and coadjutors in regard to the Robinson trial. The grand jury which instituted the investigation is described as "partisan," and their report is called a "partisan" report. Now, if the Journal can show that the grand jury—composed, as it was, of different political elements, and of some of the best men in Montgomery county—was actuated solely, or in greater part, by more political sentiments and motives, and did not act, or desire to act, honestly and lawfully towards the accused, and had no reasonable ground for their presentment—we say, if the Journal can show this, then we must of course give up the case and retract our charges. But we cannot allow the Journal to assume the dishonesty of the grand jury and the citizens who sustained them, and then endeavor to meet it on its unfairly chosen ground. The effort to draw us into such a trap is only an exhibition of shallow controversial tactics. Let it be assumed that the grand jury and the people acted honestly, and did what they believed to be right, and then the actions of all others in regard to the case may be discussed with some hope of arriving at the truth. And the ADVOCATE desires nothing else.

We may, however, answer one question which the Journal insists upon. That is, if the grand jury and the citizens desired only to do right, why did they ignore the solicitor, the lawful prosecuting attorney, and put the case into the hands of other lawyers? Why, simply because they believed, from the conduct of the solicitor in the opening of the Robinson matter, and in the Fitzpatrick case, that he would make no effort to get at the truth, or to convict if the discovered truth should justify it; that he would do what he could to shield his party friends, right or wrong, and it was therefore concluded that the public good required the course that was adopted. That is all.

Another Terrible Flood.

The following dispatches give the particulars of a singular and terrible flood which recently occurred in Massachusetts. The reservoir mentioned was a very large one, and had been built for the purpose of furnishing a constant and uniform supply of water to the mills and factories situated on Mill river:

FLORENCE, May 16.—The reservoir above Williamsburg, Mass., broke this morning, letting loose a large volume of water, which carried away nearly every dwelling house in its course. Many lives were lost, but so great was the excitement that it is impossible to get the exact number. At Leeds, the silk manufacturing and button shop are both carried away. The station agent of the N. H. and N. Railroad company, with his wife, are both drowned. At the same place many persons were swept down the stream.

SPRINGFIELD, May 18.—The Williamsburg reservoir, which gave way Saturday morning, precipitated the vast mass of water it contained three miles down a steep and narrow valley into the thriving manufacturing village of Williamsburg, and thence further down the valley through the villages of Haydensville, Leeds and Florence, into Northampton Meadows, where the stream emptied into the Connecticut river. The huge torrent dashing into Williamsburg with resistless power swept away in a moment manufacturing establishments and numbers of dwellings, causing enormous destruction of property, and a terrible loss of human life. The lower villages suffered, only less awfully.

Latest figures of the loss of life make the total one hundred and forty-four, as follows, from three places: At Williamsburg, 60; Leeds, 40; Haydensville, 35. These figures only represent persons whose loss is positively known, though the bodies of all are not yet recovered. Bodies are constantly being found, and in some cases those of persons who were not supposed to be lost, so that it seems perfectly safe to say the total loss of life will exceed 150, if indeed it does not more nearly approach 200. It is impossible yet to give a detailed estimate of losses. Aside from buildings destroyed and bridges carried away, roads are ruined and hundreds of acres of meadow land rendered almost worthless. Total loss must far exceed one million dollars, and will probably come near two. It appears serious doubts as to the safety of the reservoir have been entertained ever since it was built nine years ago, though less in last few years than in its early history. The gate keeper has several times expressed fears to his employers, calling special attention to the point where the break occurred, but examiners always reported everything safe.

All accounts attribute the disaster to the weakness and insecurity of the reservoir works. The walls were not thick enough to resist the pressure of 125 acres of water averaging thirty feet in depth.

A little before 8 o'clock, while all the

people of the place were just going to work or finishing their breakfast, their attention was attracted by the appearance of a man named Myron Day, from Haydensville, on a horse, shouting wildly, "The reservoir is broken! Save yourselves, for the flood is at hand!" He rushed for the bridge and over the dam, and had got about half way over it when the roar of the coming waters was heard by the inhabitants, who, by this time, stood at their doorsteps. He dashed toward Florence, and the people looked north, toward the North Dam, and saw there what seemed to them the crest of an enormous moving pile, fifty feet high. They knew what it was and rushed wildly up the slopes to safe quarters. Their houses were left just as they stood, with tables spread for breakfast and children getting ready for school. In less than three minutes the stone dam broke, and the great column of water, laden with frame houses, sewing machines, pianos, boilers, iron wheels, huge grist-mill machinery, cows, sheep, poultry and human beings from Haydensville, plunged into the valley of Leeds.

Measures for immediate relief have been instituted. At Haydensville Mr. Hayden sent out notice to rebuild his works, and offers to employ all who were working for him, and as many more as are needed, in clearing away the debris and making preparations for work. Hundreds of acres are covered with the remnants of villages which once adorned the country. A tract running eight miles through Hampshire county is now a barren waste, covered with stones, ruins and corpses. Thousands of people have gone from this city and the surrounding country to Northampton, the scene of the Mill river devastation. Search for dead bodies has been going on all day, and will be continued under the best possible management for several days; and perhaps even weeks. The meadows are so deeply covered with debris, resulting from the destruction, that it is feared many dead bodies have been undiscovered. Numbers have been recovered to-day, and it is now thought yesterday's estimate of two hundred lives lost may fall even below the actual truth. The extent of the disaster increases rather than diminishes, and it is yet impossible to give a full and reliable estimate of the loss of life and property. At Haydensville, to-day, sixty families have applied for relief. The temporary funds furnished from Northampton, yesterday, are now exhausted, and a new meeting has been called at Northampton, this evening, to devise means for a continuous and systematic relief of sufferers. The whole community is moving in the work of relief and everything that can be done to alleviate loss and suffering.

SPRINGFIELD, May 19.—The number of the last body recovered is 110, 17 of the missing being from Haydensville and 18 from Leeds. Possibly strangers or unknown travelers may have been in the flood. The search for more victims pursued this morning. The total number lost will scarcely exceed 150.

General News.

FIRES IN THE WOODS IN MICHIGAN and Pennsylvania are doing great damage. The czar of Russia and his brother, the Grand Duke Alexis, are on a visit to the royal family of England. The sum of \$300,000 is to be presented by the pilgrims to the Pope on their arrival at Rome. A negro has been nominated for Congress in the second district of North Carolina. The wife of Chas. O'Connor, the eminent lawyer, died in New York, on the 15th inst.

A skirmish near Little Rock, Ark., on the 13th, in which eight of Brooks' followers were killed. The United States troops stopped the fighting. One hundred delegates were present at the opening of the National Agricultural Congress, at Atlanta, on the 13th inst.

The currency bill which passed on last Wednesday, provides for free banking until the greenbacks are reduced to \$300,000,000. A few years ago there was one marriage a year to every eighty-two of population. Now it is one to every one hundred and eighteen.

The currency question has driven at least one Congressman crazy—Mr. David B. Mallish, of New York city. He has been taken to an insane asylum. The cotton factories of Columbus, Georgia, paid out on Saturday last, as operatives' wages for the two weeks ending on that day, \$12,000.

The Democratic Caucus, at New Haven, Conn., nominated Wm. O. Bator for U. S. Senator, on the 15th inst. It was unanimous, and is equivalent to an election. Edward Thomas, a native of Connecticut, who has been a resident of Augusta, Ga., since 1869, died on the 13th inst., aged 81 years. He was the wealthiest man in Georgia.

NEW HAVEN, May 19.—The House and Senate took separate vote to-day for Senator, and Eaton is elected. He was the most pronounced and denounced copperhead Democrat in the North during the late war.

SHREVEPORT, May 18.—The people landed James and Hill, gamblers in the Court House yard, for the murder of a Tennesseean named Elliott, whom they enticed to their den. During the excitement 14 prisoners escaped from the jail.

New Orleans papers estimate the total loss to this year's crops by the Mississippi floods at more than 300,000 bushels of cotton, 40,000 bushels of sugar, and "the almost total destruction of the tobacco and rice crops."

It is stated that the report of the House committee in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a State meets the approval of a majority of the Senate committee, so that we are likely to greet the thirty-eighth State of the Union before Congress adjourns.

The speaker of the Arkansas House

Representative, who calls himself

Tinkerley, is said by one of the Little Rock papers to have been named Casswell, in Virginia, and that he deserted the Confederate army, and was cashiered from the Federal army.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A number of Southern representatives held a meeting in the rooms of the House Committee on Agriculture to-day, to fix upon some measure for the reimbursement of the cotton tax, levied by the Government some years since, and subsequently pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The amount of taxes imposed was sixty millions dollars. Thirteen Southern States were represented, and the members were generally agreed that some measure of relief should be passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The bill reported by West from Senate Committee on Railroads proposes to grant to Daniel P. Holland and his associates, the right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad from the present terminus of Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, on Apalachicola river to the city of Mobile, Ala., with branches to Pensacola and St. Augustine. The bill reserves to Congress the right to fix the rates of tariff for troops, war material and U. S. mails. The bill reported by Thurman from Committee on private land claims proposes to extend for two years from the first day of June next, the time allowed by act of June 3d, 1872, for the redemption of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes.

Admiral Franklyn Buchanan, the hero of Hampton Roads and Mobile Bay, died in Baltimore on the 13th inst., at the ripe age of seventy-four years. He was an officer in the United States service until the secession of the Southern States, when he resigned, and was appointed to the temporary command of Drury's Bluff. A short time afterwards he was appointed to the command of the iron-clad ram Virginius (Merrimack), then lying at Norfolk. On the 8th of March, 1862, he steamed out into Hampton Roads and attacked and dispersed the Federal fleet, sinking the Constitution and the Congress. But during the action he received a severe wound which disabled him for several months. After his recovery he was appointed to the command of the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay, and in the great battle before Fort Morgan, on 12th of March, 1864, received another wound which compelled him to turn over the command of his iron-clad, the Tennessee, to Lieut. Johnson, who continued the action until the gallant little flotilla was overwhelmed by the superior numbers and guns of the enemy.

REPUTATION.—The State of South Carolina is now represented in New York by a man whose business it is to graze and designate which batch of \$8,000,000 bonds the State does not propose to pay. There is no reasoning with such a man. The Southern States are ruined. The sooner our people recognize the distressing necessity of compromising with them their indebtedness, the better it will be for both parties. To roll up interest on principal, neither of which can ever be paid, is foolish. The money is lost. Let the South pay what she can pay, and take off the things.—Brooklyn Argus.

Post Master General Cresswell has issued a notice to the public requesting that the name of the county as well as the post office and State be superscribed upon all letters, circulars, newspapers and other matters forwarded by mail.

Senator, of Virginia, tried, but failed to get an amendment to the post office appropriation bill to pay mail contractors in the Southern States prior to April, 1861.

New Advertisements.

State of Alabama, Butler County. JAS. S. FAIRHURST, administrator of the estate of Thomas Williams, having this day filed in the Probate Court the account, vouchers and statement required by law, in order to a final settlement of said estate, and the Judge of said Court having appointed the 1st day of July 1874, for such settlement, notice is given to all concerned, that on the above mentioned day the said court will examine said account, and decree upon said account.

Witness my hand, this 15th day of May, 1874. J. W. WALTON, Judge of Probate.

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State of Alabama, Crenshaw County. SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1873. I WILL sell before the Court House door of Crenshaw county, on

The first Monday in June, 1874, it being the 1st day of said month, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., the following described lands, for taxes due and unpaid for the year 1873, with cost and charges. Said lands will be sold, at public outcry, to-wit:

The 1st half of a w. quarter, section 3, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 18, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 23, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 28, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 33, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 38, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 43, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 48, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 53, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 58, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 63, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 68, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 73, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 78, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 83, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 88, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 93, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 98, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 103, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 108, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 113, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 118, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 123, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 128, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 133, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 138, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 143, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 148, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 153, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 158, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 163, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 168, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 173, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 178, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 183, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 188, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 193, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 198, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 203, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 208, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 213, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 218, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 223, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 228, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 233, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 238, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 243, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 248, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 253, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 258, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 263, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 268, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 273, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 278, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 283, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 288, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 293, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 298, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 303, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 308, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 313, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 318, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 323, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 328, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 333, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 338, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 343, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 348, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 353, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 358, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 363, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 368, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 373, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 378, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 383, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 388, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 393, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 398, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 403, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 408, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 413, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 418, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 423, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 428, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 433, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 438, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 443, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 448, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 453, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 458, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 463, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 468, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 473, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 478, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 483, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 488, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 493, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 498, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 503, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 508, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 513, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 518, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 523, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 528, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 533, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 538, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 543, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 548, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 553, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 558, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 563, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 568, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 573, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 578, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 583, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 588, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 593, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 598, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 603, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 608, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 613, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 618, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 623, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 628, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 633, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 638, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 643, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 648, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 653, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 658, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 663, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 668, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 673, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 678, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 683, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 688, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 693, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 698, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 703, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 708, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 713, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 718, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 723, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 728, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 733, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 738, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 743, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 748, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 753, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 758, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 763, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 768, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 773, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 778, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 783, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 788, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 793, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 798, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 803, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 808, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 813, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 818, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 823, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 828, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 833, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 838, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 843, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 848, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 853, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 858, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 863, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 868, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 873, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 878, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 883, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 888, township 8, range 18; the 1st half of a w. quarter, section 893

GREENVILLE ADVOCATE.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

For the following interesting statistics of this powerful society from the Home Commercial:

The Methodist Church South has Conferences in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, California and Oregon. It numbers 676,000 members—all of whom are whites, except 3,429 negroes and 4,779 Indians. It has 3,434 traveling preachers, and 5,044 local preachers connected with it. Eight of the traveling preachers are Bishops.

The following table will give a view of the Methodist churches of the world:

Methodist Episcopal Church (North)	1,474,598
Methodist Episcopal Church (South)	676,000
Methodist Episcopal Church (Africa)	71,000
African Methodist Church (Africa)	200,000
Methodist Church (Zion)	161,694
Methodist Church (China)	50,000
Methodist Church (Japan)	70,000
Evangelical Association	84,000
American Wesleyan	20,550
Free Methodist	6,100
Primitive Methodist	2,000

Methodists in the United States.....2,835,180
British Wesleyan Church.....620,487
Primitive Methodists.....70,191
Methodist New Connection.....31,767
White Christians from Campbell.....28,418
Methodist E. Church in Canada.....21,556

Total Methodists.....4,832,705
And yet, Mr. John Wesley did not organize a Methodist class until 1739. Recently the Methodist Bishop South, a body of highly intellectual and patriotic men, have issued an able address in Conference, concluding with the following paragraph:

Finally, brethren, remembering that the safety, usefulness and power of the Church is not in mere organization, however compact, nor in prudential legislation, however wise or expedient, but in the spirituality of the ministry and membership, in the maintenance of sound doctrine and godly discipline, address yourselves to the task of protecting the Church we love from the corruptions of sentiment, taste and habit which are in the world through lust, and of restoring her to the self-denial, the moral courage, the consistent piety, which must characterize all who would be accepted witnesses of the Lord Jesus.

May the Great Head of the Church be present in all our sessions, and pour upon your counsels and conclusions the benedictions of His grace.

(Signed) R. Paine, G. F. Pierce, H. B. Kavanaugh, W. M. Wightman, D. M. Marvin, D. S. Doggett, H. N. McIntyre, J. O. Keener.

A CONTRARY MULE.—A farmer in this county says a North Carolina paper, has a mule so awfully contrary that he can do nothing with it. Put him in harness, and it is hard to say which way he will travel. Put a saddle on him, and he appears to doze; but try to mount him, and he will all of a sudden begin to kick every way—straight out, straddling, with all four legs at once. As to eating, he will eat any thing, from the feed-trough up to a wooden saddle. The owner took a notion to have him shod; but he kicked out the blacksmith-shop and returned home. The owner tried to kill him sometime since, so he tied his ears with a trace-chain and rode him for six successive days and nights as hard as he could under whip and spur. The fact is he nearly killed himself in the effort, and had to be carried up stairs to bed, and his firm belief was that the mule would die that night; but, to his astonishment, the next morning he found that the mule had kicked to death a Chester hog weighing three hundred pounds, bit a piece out of his horse's shoulder, ate up a saddle, blanket and bridle, tore down the fence, and was splurging about more devilish than ever, to find something else meager to do.

BEAUTIES OF SHADOWS.—The shadows all day long play at silent games of beauty. Everything is double, if it stands in light. The tree sees an unrevealed and muffled self lying darkly along the ground. The slender stems of flowers, golden rods, wayside asters, meadow daisies, and rare lilies (rare and yet abundant in every vale, level meadow) cast forth a dim and treacherous line of shadow, that lies long all the morning, shortening till noon, and creeping out again from the roof of the afternoon, until the sun shoots its far eastward in the evening, as the sun shot it westward in the morning. A million shadowy arrows such as these spring from Apollo's golden bow of light at every step. Flying in every direction, they cross, interlacing each other in a soft network of dim lines. Meanwhile the clouds drop shadow-like anchors, that reach the ground, but will not hold; every browsing creature, every flitting bird, every moving team, every unconscious traveler writes itself along the ground in dim shadow.

VEGETABLE ENEMIES.—To destroy bugs on squash and cucumber-vines, dissolve a tablespoonful of salt-peter in a pailful of water, put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more salt-peter if you can afford it; it is good for vegetable, but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night and fall to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the "grub" in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it; a concentrated solution applied to beans makes them grow wonderfully.

As the manure of the hen-house is the best for onions, so onions chopped fine and mixed with corn meal are occasionally the best food for chickens. It should be given once or twice a week, and will prevent gas, and all kinds of inflammation of the throat and eyes.

The height of ability consists in a thorough knowledge of the real value of things, and of the genius of the age we live in.

GOING TO THE CITY.

I read nothing more than to hear young men saying, "I am going to the city." If they ask me, they often do, when I am traveling about the country, what chances there are for a lawyer in the city, I say, "Just the chance a fly has on a spider's web; go down and be eaten up!" If they ask me what chances there are for a mechanic in the city, I say, "Good! there death carries on a wholesale and retail business!" The mechanic art flourishes! Coffin-making is admirable! Men are dying ten times as fast as anywhere else! If a man's bones are made of tin, if he can work sixteen or eighteen hours a day, and not wink, and then sleep, scarcely thinking; if, in other words, he is built for mere toughness, then he can go into the city, and go through the ordeal which business men and professional men are obliged to go through who succeed. The conditions of city life may be made healthy so far as the physical constitution is concerned; there is connected with the business of the city so much competition, so much rivalry, so much necessity for industry, that I think there is a perpetual, chronic, wholesale violation of natural law. There are ten men that can succeed in the country, where there is one that can succeed in the city.

A meeting of the Southern Lumber and Timber Association will be held in Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th of May. The meeting for organization of the association was held in Savannah last year, but a lack of unity of action prevented any material results for the advancement of the lumber interests from being accomplished. The chief object of this association is to form a coalition of all the Southern mill men for the purpose of compelling the purchasers of lumber at the North to purchase and receive lumber from the South subject to home measurement and inspection; and to cause the abolishment of the foreign inspector.

White kid gloves, even for brides and grooms, are entirely obsolete. The favorite and fashionable shades of the most delicate colors, and these are only not white, but that is all. When twelve hundred shades of one color can be found it is needless to attempt to name colors for the colorless gloves.

A Georgia clergyman has thirty-two children. His sermons are nearly all upon the subject of "a better life than this."

"O-c can that p-p-p-parrot talk?" asked a stuttering man of a German. "Ven he don't talk so goot as you, I chop his head off."

The map of the overflowed district along the Mississippi shows an extent of submerged country of 15,400 square miles, or a stretch of land 480 miles long by 30 wide. The damages is estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

Nesmith, of Oregon, gave the mule a very clear and unique status when he alluded to it as "one of those useful animals that has no pride of ancestry, and no hope of posterity."

That was a very singular mule made by Dicks at a wedding, who, when introduced to the bride, wished that she might enjoy many returns of the present happy occasion.



SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.
This universal medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,
containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It cures all Diseases caused by derangement of the Liver and Bile.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimony to its virtues from persons of the highest character and respectability. Eminent Physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
Armed with this ANTI-DYSPEPSIA, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. It is a Remedy for MALADIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT IS THE CHEAPEST, PUREST AND BEST FAMILY MEDICINE in the World!
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZELLIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price \$1. Sold by all Druggists. Jun22-2y

Metropolitan Hotel,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
Having been thoroughly re-painted and fitted up in ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS,
— FOR THE —
Comfort and Convenience of Guests,
OPENED FOR BUSINESS ON
Thursday, November 20, 1873.
J. B. TOGNI, Proprietor.
O. L. KEENE, Manager. (in the even)

NEW SHOP.
Wagons and Buggies, Made and Repaired.
ALL KINDS OF WOOD WORK,
Done With neatness and Dispatch.

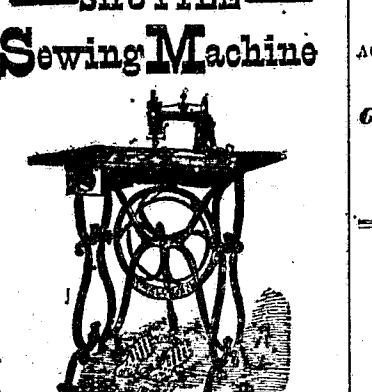
SHOP Next Door to W. H. Morris'
LIVERY STABLE, (between the Market and Greenville Avenues.)

I hereby respectfully notify my friends and the public generally, that I have opened a SHOP to work of the above description, and that I will be thankful for their patronage, assuring them that I will not fail to do my best to give them the best possible service, and at prices the most reasonable.

COPPIES made to order on the shortest notice and at reasonable rates.
FRANK CAMPBELL.
May 22-23.

A NEW IDEA!

A WILSON SHUTTLE Sewing Machine



FOR

50 Dollars FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, AND EVERYBODY

Buy the World-Renowned

WILSON Shuttle Sewing Machine

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The Highest Premium was awarded to it at

VIENNA;

Ohio State Fair;

Northern Ohio Fair;

Amer. Institute, N.Y.;

Cincinnati Exposition;

Indianapolis Exposition;

St. Louis Fair;

Louisiana State Fair;

Mississippi State Fair;

AND

Georgia State Fair;

FOR BEING

The Best Sewing Machines

and doing the largest

and best range of work.

All other Machines in the

Market were in direct

COMPETITION.

For Hemming, Felling, Binding, Cording, Binding, Braiding, Embroidering, Quilting, & Stitching fine or heavy Goods, it is unsurpassed.

Where we have no Agents, we will deliver a Machine for the price named above, at the nearest Rail Road Station of Purchasers.

Needles for all Sewing

Machines for Sale.

Old Machines taken in Exchange.

Send for Circulars, Price

List, &c., and Copy of the

Wilson Reflector, one of the

best Periodicals of the day,

devoted to Sewing Machines,

Fashions, General News and

Miscellany.

Agents Wanted.

Address;

Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

L. & J. TOUART,

COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants

NO. 14 NORTH COMMERCE STREET

MOBILE, ALA.

Dec. 22-27-24.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE,

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

JOSEPH KOHNS AGENT,

AT

J. & H. WELF & CO., Greenville, Alabama.

May 1-1873-4.

SPEAR & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HEAVY HARDWARE, RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT and SAW-MILL SUPPLIES, etc.

Bar and Rod Iron, heat Iron, Iron, Copper and Brass Wire, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Rabbit Metal, Pig Lead, Spelter, Spelter and Soft Solder, Rubber and Leather Belting and Hose, Iron, Pipe and Fittings, Globe and Check Valves and Brass Cocks, Steam and Water Gauges, Nuts, Bolts and Washers, Boiler Iron and Ribs.

AGENTS for Thos. Tarry's Sons' PURE LARD OIL, GLOBE and LUBRICATING OILS, Brainerd's CARBIDE, Also MINERAL SEED OIL, the Great Illuminator of the Age.

Also, AGENTS FOR

Gutter's, Pratt's, Brown's and Carver's Cotton Gins.

Findlay's, Gray's, and Reynolds' Labor-Saving Presses, Geo. L. Squire & Brother's American

Cane Mills and Comminutors, Strub's Corn Mills, Engines, Saw-Mills, and Circular Saws, Also, Baker's Fire Extinguishers, Bailey's Hot and Cold Water Pumps, R. Hoe & Co's Circular Saws, Mandrels, etc., etc.

(P. O. Box 856), No. 12 South Commerce St., MOBILE, ALA.

ALL HANDS POINT TO

D. G. DUNKLIN & CO'S.,

Dry Goods and

GROCERY

ESTABLISHMENT,

No's. 20 and 22 Commerce Street,

Greenville, Alabama.

As the best Place to buy Goods of any and every Description.

These houses filled with goods of the best quality, bought expressly for this market and we expect to keep well supplied during the entire year with all the latest and freshest

STYLES, so that the Ladies can always be suited in DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS &c and the Gentlemen can find a full line of READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES &c.

They keep constantly on hand a heavy Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Holloware, Crockery, Wooden Ware &c. &c.

All are first class GOODS and will be sold at low cash prices.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see them.

Highest market prices paid for COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

D. G. DUNKLIN & CO.

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SHEPHERD HONANS, Secretary.

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MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

CAPITAL \$300,000.00

Keep Your Money at

HOME!

BY INSURING IN THE

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

JAMES B. STANLEY, AGENT,

Greenville, Ala.

April 3, 1873-4

GREENVILLE

Collegiate Institute!

GREENVILLE, ALA.

REV. H. URQUHART, A. M. Principal.

MISS IDA RICHARDSON, Assistant.

A KRIZEK, Professor of Music.

The Board of Trustees of the Greenville College Institute, having children of their own to educate and wishing them to be well and thoroughly trained, and being convinced of the eligibility of Greenville as a location for a first class college, both on account of the healthfulness of the site and the complete retirement from all influences subversive of good discipline, determined more than six months ago, to establish, under the auspices of the M. E. Church South, such an institution. Having consulted and corresponded with teachers all over the country; having employed a Principal and other members of a faculty, and having erected temporary buildings and put under way the erection of a magnificent edifice, they are determined to make a beginning on the

15th of September,

and make the first year's school operations a nucleus for future work.

The temporary buildings are furnished throughout with DESKS and SEATS, manufactured by the Excelsior Company in Cincinnati.

The teachers are all *selected*, and have nothing to engage their attention besides their duties to the mental and moral instruction of their pupils. They are employed for their competency to instruct, regardless of expense.

The first annual session of this school, will begin on

MONDAY THE 15th OF SEPTEMBER, 1873,

and continue forty weeks.

The course of study will embrace all of the principal branches of an English and classical education. Both Male and Female Pupils will be received. Separate Study Halls have been provided for their accommodation.

Rates of Tuition.

The rates are \$20.00, \$30.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00 per scholastic year, according to grade.

Music on Piano, \$45.00 per term, including use of Instrument.

Incidental Fee, \$20.00.

Payments of Tuition must be made in monthly installments.

A just deduction will be made for those who wish to make out payment for the entire term.

No deduction will be made for absence, unless caused by sickness, rendering a withdrawal from school necessary.

Board can be had in good families at \$15.00 per month.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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N. D. COOK, Secretary

Rev. S. P. HIGGINSON, Vice President

D. T. MCALPIN, Dr. G. KENNEDY

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Aug. 14-1873-4.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

\$60,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be Distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

16th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, June 30, 1874.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

\$5,000 each in Greenbacks!

TWO PRIZES \$1,000

FIVE PRIZES \$500

TEN PRIZES \$100

GREENBACKS!

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth \$500.

1 Fine-tuned Rosewood Piano, \$550.

10 Family Sewing Machines, \$150 each.

Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth \$300 each.

Five Gold American Hunting Watches, \$125 each.

Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, \$100 each.

500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from \$20 to \$300 each.

Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewels, &c.

Number of Gifts \$5,000. Tickets limited to 5,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets \$1; Six Tickets \$5; Twelve Tickets \$10; Twenty-Two \$20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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MARTIN HORST,

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Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter

Western Lager Beer,