Greenville Advocate.

VOLUME IX. GREENVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874. NUMBER 30

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"THE BEAUTIFUL BY AND BY."

By the shining shore of this beautiful river,
Where the morning dawns on the bright waves quiver,
A dark lay is thrown upon the tide;
We stood on the white sands, John and I,
And he whispered, "Dear heart, shall we sail together,
All the long, long day, with its changeful weather,
Till we land by and by on the other side?"
My heart and my voice made swift reply,
"We will cross together, love, you and I,
Over the tide to the other side,
To that beautiful by and by!"

Through all the day, with its sweet, bright morning,
Its darkening noon with its clouds of warning,
Its evening of billing, dreamy rest,
We have breasted the billows, John and I;
And I whisper, "Dear heart, shall we land together,
Unharmed and unchilled by the changeful weather?
See, our sun goes down in the golden west!
The spray of the storm that beat so high
Hath but frosted the hair and dimmed the eye;
And lo! on the sands of my nightless land
Is our beautiful by and by?"

CORA'S DELUSION.

Cora Depeyster pined for a prince.—Not a common prince like the snuffy old Russian we used to see on Broadway, wearing a greasy fur-collar, and long overcoat, eating garlic and drinking brandy three times diurnally, and growling at everything American in the most detestable English. Nothing of the kind.

She pined for a prince such as we read about in the fine old sentimental novels that amused our fathers and mothers in the flower of their youth; a Thaddeus of Warsaw, all talent, and pallor, and tenderness, and musical voice, and fine, rolling eyes, and pedigree, and that sort of thing.

For my part I don't believe in such princes. The Prince of Wales isn't one of that species, and I'm afraid the breed has gone out with fine old sentimental novels. Nothing else, however, would suit Miss Cora Depeyster. Being not totally unlike other fair damsels of twenty or thereabouts, she desired to experiment upon the state matrimonial, and had plenty of opportunities, but common clay would not do. A prince she must have or single she would remain.

Now, a real good writer of sentimental stories could create such a being especially for the emergency, and, after the customary amount of tantalization through the medium of an obstinate parent or what not, marry off Miss Cora and her prince in the most satisfactory style. But I never was good at sentimental creation. I must write about people I know and see. I am sorry for the Coras. I've seen lots of them; but what sort of princes did they marry? One now pours tea for a sharp-nosed, red-haired life-insurance agent. Another is the spouse of a strapping farmer, who sits with hat on and cats in his shirt-sleeves. Another wedded a subdued German who plays second clarionet in a cheap orchestra, and has to move monthly because he can't pay his rent. Still another—but the catalogue grows melancholy. Thus with all the Coras. They go on pining for princes that never come; marrying all sorts of people instead; and, dying, give way to a fresh race of Coras, who follow in their mamma's footsteps with a disregard of experience that savors of the sublime.

Notwithstanding the round of pleasures in which she every summer took prominent part she could not stifle her inward and continuous yearning for the music of a princely voice, the glance of devotion from princely eyes, the touch of a princely hand in the dance, and the sweet envy of all maidens who had to go princeless through life. She sighed a great deal, and began to think the great world a cold, hard, unromantic sort of an arrangement.

Of course, you and I know better. I never wrote a romance yet half so wonderful as the simplest life would make were it truly told. The only trouble is that the simplest life cannot be truly told. It seems easy, but you try it once!

Though there was no prince among the Pavilion Hotel boarders, there was a poet. Arthur Bayne was there. It is barely possible that Cora might have fallen in love with him; there is something very fine and hyfalutin—pardon the expression—in a young lady's idea of a poet. But then Arthur Bayne was altogether different from her ideal. He knew the world too well to believe in its hollowness. He had found it in fact a very round, hard, and stubborn sort of thing. I notice that men who have really been shaken up a bit in the merry-go-round we call life are not apt to preserve the outside show of sentimentalism to any great extent. We all start off, some time or another, with our long hair, our turn-down collars, our stable suits, our brigand hats, and our little hidden sorrows; but when we have cut our eye-teeth and learned something about other folks' trouble we always come back to reason, to plain neckties, to stove-pipe hats and the barber.

Arthur was too matter of fact for Cora and she too sentimental for him from any hymeneal point of view, yet they somehow became very excellent and very intimate friends. One evening they sat on the shore of the little lake together. Cora was gazing at the moon, of course. She was one of that kind. She had been telling Arthur what kind of a hero she had imagined for her heart-history, and described the prince with his melting eyes and musical voice, his generous nature and magnificent air, his mild melancholy and inexhaustible affection, his irreproachable morals and aristocratic birth. Arthur listened with due gravity until she had finished.

"Why don't you take me?" he asked. "I am not very rich, but then poverty is romantic. I can't play the guitar, but I know a fellow who is splendid on the banjo. As for a fine antique family, my father was Mr. Bayne, son of Old Bayne; I believe he never went to state prison."

"Now, Arthur, you are too bad! You make fun of everything."

"Well, to be serious, child, you'll never find your prince."

"And why not?"

"Because they don't make 'em. Most men are tolerably human, and humanity is not perfection. If a man has no other small vices he is sure to chew tobacco, write poetry, or keep a dog. We are fair but frail, we men."

"Ah, Mr. Bayne! what a world it is! I wish there might be some place where one might go and hide away and dream in peace."

"There is; and I am going there now. I refer to my bed."

The next morning the ladies of Happy Valley were in a state of excitement. The night before had brought a new young man, and young men were not a drug at the Pavilion. The new comer had taken the finest suite in the establishment, and a great pile of trunks with his initials stood in the vestibule where they were jealously regarded by the other young men; heart-broken with the consciousness of possessing but a single trunk, and and that, perhaps, a small one. When it became known that the unknown was really on the piazza, smoking a cigar, all sorts of diplomatic manœuvers were resorted to to get a fair sight of him on the part of the young ladies. Cora Depeyster denounced it as an exhibition of brazen ill-breeding in others. As for herself, she only stood at the window, which commanded the piazza, and scrutinized him through an opera glass.

Montgomery Smythe—for such was the name which appeared on the register—in three days' time found himself a favorite with the ladies. He was of the conventional type of magnificence—the black-haired, black-eyed, red-checked style, with small feet, dyed moustache, and eye-glasses. In the matter of scarfs and necties, with the jewelled pins thereto devoted, he was truly gorgeous. If a man has the least taint of vulgarity let him beware of his neck. Too much thoracic decoration ruins one.

A great change came over Cora. She was sad and gay by fits; irritable, changeable, and incomprehensible. There is no use wasting words about it. She was in love. Her prince had come.

As the days wore on this regal person developed. He gave suppers in his room to the young bloods, and organized picnic parties in the woods thereabout, which made the belles of the Pavilion quite miserable with happiness. To Cora's intense delight he made her in some sort the central figure in these last charming affairs, and held profound consultations with her concerning the details. They thus became associated in a certain degree before the public eye, and when rumor whispered an engagement, Cora did little more than blush and stammer a denial that sounded ever so much like a confirmation.

She gave herself up to a sort of blind adoration of Montgomery Smythe. She made a prince of him first, and put all her trust in him afterward. He told her of his ancient family; of his late father, Judge Dewey, twice United States senator, and son of Commodore Smythe, of the war of 1812. The commodore's father, he said, was General Smythe, of revolutionary fame, and brother to Governor Smythe, of one of the colonies under George III. He talked of the magnificent old country-seat his father had left him, with its picture-gallery full of the portraits of the old worthies just mentioned and their wives; all uniforms and brocades and gold braid and laces; of the long drawing-rooms, the grand dining-hall, the library, the grounds—all in true baronial style. Cora, rich and luxuriously reared as she was, began to look up to him as a being of an altogether different and higher sphere.

One day they took a walk in the grove in the rear of the Pavilion. It was the closing up of the season, and the next day there was to be a general exodus of the Happy Valley boarders to their homes. Cora felt that the decisive moment had arrived; and it had. The hitherto pent-up devotion of Montgomery Smythe found vent at last in a declaration and a proposition. He vowed his love in a perfectly princely style, and having been accepted with a good many blushes and tears, just as is the case in all well-written novels, he informed her that letters just received from his confidential agent in Europe compelled him to start immediately for Paris, and urged her to marry him at once without waiting to go through the form of asking the permission of her grandsire or consulting her friends. Was he not Montgomery Smythe? and who could possibly object to such an alliance?

It is very possible that Cora might have consented, so infatuated was she with her prince, but she had read that the regular thing was to demand time for consideration, so she postponed her decision, which really was already made, until evening.

As they reached the piazza, he lazily tapping his glossy boot with his bamboo, and she very tremulous and very happy, a thickset, pock-marked individual, with black, heavy whiskers and a glazed cap, came down the steps and, nodding to Smythe, said:

"I'd like to say a private word to you, young man."

Montgomery Smythe suddenly stopped tapping his boot and, turning pale, looked sharply at the stranger. A slight vibration of that person's eyelid made him turn still paler, and without a word he walked several steps away from the Pavilion. The stout man then slowly drew a large pocket book from his breast, favored Smythe with a view of certain documents therein contained, immediately after which he said aloud:

"You're my prisoner, sir, in the name of the law!"

Cora felt like screaming but her curiosity was more than a match for her weakness.

Smythe looked toward her, laughed a little gasping laugh, and tried to say that this ridiculous mistake could be easily explained.

"Let this person explain it, then," said Cora, trembling all over.

"Why, you see, miss," said the stout man, "I'm a detecting officer, and I've been laying for this young gentleman sometime. I have his photograph here, miss, if you'd like to see it."

And he produced a *carte de visite* the very twin of one Cora had, but that moment stowed away among her treasures.

"There ain't any mistake about *him*, is there?" said the detective gravely.

"But for what—for what is he—is—is he—arrested?" faltered the poor girl.

"Why, miss, you see, he left California too suddenly, with all the spare cash of the proprietor of the Pacific Hotel—thirty thousand dollars—and a matter of five thousand dollars more in jewelry belonging to the boarders of the house."

"But Mr. Smythe——"

"Smythe! that ain't his name, miss. He's plain Bill Higgins, fancy barkeeper of the Pacific. I'm very sorry for you, miss. I don't s'pose you had any idea who you were with. Good morning."

She looked at Montgomery Smythe, but he did not raise his eyes, nor open his mouth. Plainly the detective had told the truth. She turned to the hotel. Happily, the whole affair had escaped notice.

Montgomery Smythe was already on his way to the depot, arm in arm with the stout man, and as they turned a bend in the road Cora took a last, sad, farewell look at her prince. The shock made her seriously ill, and when she recovered the nonsense was pretty thoroughly washed out of her.

Arthur Bayne was not the man to triumph over the fall of any one. On the contrary, he was too generous, and when the people began to make remarks about this unfortunate episode in Cora's existence he married her himself to shut their mouths.

Curing Consumption.

Dr. McMasters, for years a practicing physician of note in Toronto, Canada, has recently established an office in this city. He has successfully performed the very difficult operation of blood transfusion quite a number of times for the cure of consumption. Yesterday afternoon he performed this operation for the second time upon Mrs. Campbell, wife of Frank M. Campbell, foreman of Oxley's Iron Works. Not long since she was brought to this city so weak that she was unable to walk. She received the first operation about ten days ago, since which time she has rapidly improved, and gained two and one-half pounds in weight, and is so far recovered as to be able to walk out upon the street for exercise. Her improvement is even remarkable. The principle upon which this cure is being effected is readily understood.—It is well known that consumption is induced when the blood loses its vitality or power of reproduction. The remedy then is to impart to the blood of the patient the power of reproduction. After a controversy of more than two centuries it has been proven beyond a doubt that the blood of a healthy human, if transplanted to the veins of another, while living, and without being allowed to cool, will go on reproducing itself, just as the ingrafted bud. One of the principle obstacles in the way of the general adoption of this cure has been the difficulty to construct such an instrument as would transmit the blood without allowing it to cool, and the consequent danger attending it. Dr. McMasters is the inventor, however, of an instrument which, though not yet completed to his satisfaction, obviates this difficulty. Yesterday afternoon he lifted a vein in the wrist of the patient, also one in the wrist of her husband, who is a very strong, healthy man, and, lancing them, applied the instrument. In about thirty minutes two ounces of blood had been transplanted. At the first operation the blood of the patient resembled in color watered port wine, but yesterday it appeared much redder, showing that the work of reproduction had already commenced. It is thought about three or four more operations will effect a permanent cure.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

TRANSPLANTING COTTON-PLANTS.—A Georgia planter has succeeded in securing a valuable return from cotton-plants, the seeds of which were germinated in hot-beds, the plants being afterward set out, as those of tobacco. From a report of those experiments we learn that long pits were dug, about three or four feet deep, into which were placed rough boxes, resting on planks, filled with manure and soft earth. Into this rich soil the seeds were planted in January. At night, and during the colder days, the pits were covered with canvass. In April, the usual planting season, these protected plants were a foot high. As the light boxes rested upon plank, the transplanting was effected by removing these planks, with the plants, to the field, and then slipping the plants into holes dug for them, at the same time raising the box out, and thus the roots were not disturbed. The result was a yield of two bales to the acre, with no need of additional manure, as with the young crop planted in the usual way.

From the Mobile Register.

Rust in Cotton.

Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor of Agriculture in the Georgia State Agricultural College, has for a number of years been making a very careful study of rust in cotton, and he finds two species which he calls respectively the Black Rust and the Red Rust. The cause of each is the same, it being a deficiency in nutrition. Whenever, from any cause, a plant is deprived of its proper nutriment, especially in a sudden manner, rust is the consequence. Rust differs from autumnal decay only in the fact that it is sudden and premature.—He has seen it parch up the leaves, resembling very much the effect of a killing frost. Among the most notable remote causes bringing a deficiency of nutrition, are lack of moisture, deficiency of organic matter, too much water, rapid growth, and sudden exhaustion from stimulating fertilizers on poor lands, deficient nutriment in the soil itself, and a heavier fruitage of cotton than the soil can sustain. So, while the proximate cause is always the same, the remote causes are numerous and sometimes very opposite in their character—as, for instance, too little moisture, or too much.

It is an open question as to whether humus acts favorably as a preventive of rust, by holding more moisture in the soil, or by furnishing a better and more equable supply of nutriment. In his opinion, it acts from both causes, and in that very fact is the great remedy for rust in our old, impoverished soils.

The clean culture of cotton and corn—especially the former—rapidly destroys the organic matter of the soil, the absence of which constitutes the difference between a virgin and impoverished soil. Now, by what means shall we gradually restore this important principle to our exhausted fields?

1st. By a proper rotation of crops; we must cease to push our lands in cotton so many years consecutively. Where the lands are abundant, the poor fields may rest entirely one year in four. One crop of small grain, two crops of cotton, and one year of rest. But he is satisfied, from his own experience, that a remunerative crop may be gathered every year, and the lands improved without rest.

2d. By not depasturing the lands.—Let every particle of organic matter, every stalk of corn and cotton, all the grass and weeds remain to decay on the soil.

3d. By returning all the cotton seed to the land, taken from it, which becomes an immense source of humus itself, in the heavy stubble it induces, besides the coating of grass and weeds which sping up after a crop of small grain.

4th. By a proper application of good fertilizers, which supply the soil with the two deficient elements—nitrogen and phosphoric acid—both of which become a great source of humus when applied directly to a small grain crop, or from the effects of what is left in the soil after the application to cotton.

DIDN'T KNOW HIM.—A California paper tells the following of Lieut. Derby, "John Phœnix," the humorist: One evening, at the theater, Phœnix observed a man sitting three seats in front whom he thought he knew; he requested the person sitting next to him to punch the other with his cane. The polite stranger did so, and the disturbed person turning his head a little, he discovered his mistake—that he was not the person he took him for. Fixing his attention steadfastly on the play, and affecting unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with the cane to settle with the other for the disturbance, who being wholly without an excuse, there was, of course, a ludicrous and embarrassing scene, during all which Phœnix was profoundly interested in the play. At last the man with the cane asked, rather indignantly:

"Didn't you tell me to punch that man with my stick?"

"Yes."

"And what did you want?"

"I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not."

A gentleman in Panola county, Miss., a few nights ago, hearing a noise at his corn-crib, took his shotgun and crept out in the dark and saw a man on the end of a rail which was used as a pry to lift up the corner of the crib. In the hole thus made, two other men were sitting pulling out the corn very leisurely. The old gentleman shot the man on the rail, the rail came down as the man fell off, and let the house down on the other two men, killing them both. The old gentleman walked up to find three dead negroes.

HORSE FLIES.—According to Rochard, a French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged result, it may perhaps be equally applicable in repelling mosquitoes from the faces and hands of persons.

A tea made of chesnut leaves, and drank in the place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

A plaster made of fresh slacked lime and fresh tar is a sure cure for cancer, which, with all its roots, will come out.

Jerusalem.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has some interesting sketches of Jerusalem and its environs. The "Wailing place at the walls of the Temple" still has its devotees, and is seldom without Jews in humiliation before it even now.

We looked from the walls of the temple over into the valley of Jehosaphat and saw Absalom's pillar, and other objects of interest. The Garden of Gethsemane was pointed out, and over against us was the Mount of Olives, with its triple summit and the crown of the Church of the Ascension, and the buildings erected by the Princess *de la tour d'Auvergne*. The olive trees had lost their leaves, and were bleak and bare, and the sides of the hill had an uninviting appearance. Down to the brook Kedron our gaze extended, or, rather to its bed, as the valley was dry and dusty, as if no brook had ever flowed there. Other places of historical or traditional note were pointed out, but we were too far away to discern them clearly.

We left the temple and proceeded to the Wailing place of the Jews; here are the foundations, or a small portion of the lower walls of the great temple, where every Friday the Jews come to wail and weep over their downfall.—Half a dozen Jews were there at the time of our visit; with their faces to the stone they read from their prayer books in a low, wailing tone; that was exceedingly impressive. At the Wailing place there are visible five courses of beveled stones in fine state of preservation; in some places they have been worn considerably by the kisses of the devotees that for many centuries have pressed around them, and wept for the downfall of Jerusalem. Both sexes and all ages are represented here, and they have come from all quarters of the globe.

Oh! weep for those that wept by Babel's stream,
Whose shrines are desolate, whose land a dream;
Weep for the harp of Judah's broken spell;
Mourn—where their God hath dwelt the godless dwell.

The Caterpillar and How to Destroy It.

This has been a most serious enemy for the last few years to our fruit trees in all parts of the country. Some years it has nearly stripped the orchards of foliage, to the great destruction of the fruit crops, and if left alone to acclimate and gather strength, it will finally very much enfeeble the tree. At this season of the year will be seen a small glutinous ring around the small branches and at or near the extremities of these. This ring is composed of eggs in number from three to five hundred. In the winter the eggs are protected by a water-proof varnish which can be destroyed neither by frost nor rain. There is no trouble about detecting the little knots to which reference is here made. And now is the time for their speedy destruction. For this purpose it is best to select a cloudy day, as on a bright one, the continuous round of inspection which is carried on is painful to the eyes.—Take a basket and ladder so that you may be able to ascend at pleasure.—Scrutinize the branches closely, and cut off all those on which eggs are located and burn them. In this way, in one hour more of the pests can be destroyed than in a whole day, further on in the season, when they are scattered about on the trees. If any of the eggs chance to be overlooked they will be hatched about the time the leaves begin to open. At this stage the most effectual method is to take a long pole, at the end of which attach a sponge. Then prepare strong lye, into which dip the sponge. Finally swab the nest of caterpillars thoroughly, and every single insect that the sponge comes in contact with will be killed.—*Cor. Farmer's Home Journal.*

THE BUSY BEE.—It is estimated that there are two million bee-hives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound; so that after paying their own board the bees present us with a revenue of over eight millions eight hundred thousand dollars. To reckon it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one-third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey average from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested.

A writer in *Les Mondes* says that he is enabled to materially reduce the number of insects which prey upon the flowers and fruits of his garden, by covering the inside of an old tub with liquid tar, and at twilight putting a lighted lantern within, leaving the whole out over night. The bugs, attracted by the light, try to reach the lantern, and are caught and held fast by the tar.

A farmer should never go to town without carrying something to sell—butter, eggs, potatoes, poultry, or even a load of wood. By so doing his income is quite sure to exceed his outgoes.—There is no more miserable and poverty stricken way than to keep sending to stores and shops, and having things charged, with the expectation of paying for them when special crops come.

What is the difference between a Jew and a lawyer? The one gets his law from the prophets, and the other his profits from the law.

WEEKLY ADVOCATE

Greenville, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

JAMES B. STANLEY, Proprietor

E. F. BIBBS, J. B. STANLEY, } Editors.

Another Warning.

We regret to learn that there are several candidates in Crenshaw county for some of the offices that are to be filled at the coming election. We must repeat a word of warning to our friends in that staunch white county, because the political complexion which it may take is a matter of importance not only to its neighbors, but to the whole State.

Each candidate doubtless thinks he has just as much right to run for an office as any one else; and so he has, legally.—But we submit that no man has a right to place himself before the people as a candidate, if that act endangers the supremacy of the only party that pretends to be friendly to the white man and to just government. If each candidate refuses to yield, then the people must take the matter in hand and give expression to their wishes. It will be absolutely necessary. Let it be remembered that many of the negroes who went to the timber region some months ago are now out of employment, and they will naturally drift back to the farming country, where they hope to find something to eat. A small negro vote will decide the election where there are a number of candidates for the same office.

What we say to one county is applicable to all. If the mass of the people are opposed to a county convention, let them adopt some other means of thinning out the number of candidates.

We point them to the civil rights bill which has passed the Radical Senate, and to a similar bill which comes before the legislature of Alabama at every session, if they ask a reason for our note of warning. We would also point them to the ruined and degraded condition of our own and every other State which has been subjected to Radical supremacy for a length of time. And we would tell them that too many Democratic and Conservative candidates simply ensures Radical supremacy in this State for two, and perhaps many more years to come.

We would appeal to aspirants for office to consider well what the consequences may be, before they determine to run the race through at all hazards. What we say to one we say unto all—Watch!

STILL ANOTHER.—Those of our readers who decline to have anything to do with politics, if there are such, and those candidates who are going to run for office anyhow, let the consequences be what they may, are requested to read the following dispatch. It gives an indication of what Radical success in Alabama means:

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Judge Linch, of the Fourth District Court, has given the following amount to colored claimants in suits under the State civil rights bill: $1,000 to Joseph against Bidwell, proprietor of the Academy of Music, for refusing admittance; $250 each to George Washington and Lewis against McClosky, for refusal to sell soda water; $250 to Clements against O'Neil, for refusing to sell drink. These cases were decided by the Judge in conformity with the law passed by the recent Legislature—the juries failing to agree.

J. M. Buford, Esq., of Eufaula, gives notice to whom it may concern, that while he is an aspirant for the office of Judge of that circuit, yet he desires it distinctly understood that he will submit to the action of a convention. That sounds like patriotism.

Surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, who desire pensions, should send to A. M. Kenaday, Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C., for an important circular issued by the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War. Some of the circulars can be seen at the ADVOCATE office.

The church in the South appears to be taking a decided stand upon the temperance question. Recently a Baptist church in Georgia cited a member to trial for selling liquor, and the following dispatch speaks for the Methodist church:

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—In conference of M. E. Church South to-day a minority report on temperance was read, which provides an amendment to general rules that any person making, buying, selling or using as a beverage, intoxicating liquor, shall be on conviction debarred from membership, and was adopted by a vote of 335 to 38. The question caused very animated and prolonged discussion. This action will be sent to the annual conferences, and if three fourths concur therewith it will pass into a law.

The New York *Times*, a Radical paper, has this to say about Spencer, the carpet-bag Senator from Alabama who holds his seat by fraud:

If Mr. Spencer were sent home, it would go a great way toward establishing a belief which cannot be too soon established, that a seat in the United States Senate is not the lawful prey of any adventurer who may be able to "capture" a dubious majority in a disorganized and divided legislature.

The Bill Passed.

The Civil Rights bill has passed the Senate of the United States, and may become a law. If it does, white people must mix with negroes upon terms of perfect equality at hotels, churches and theaters, in the schools and colleges, and upon steamboats and railroad trains.—We need now say little upon the subject. When those of our people who are so tender towards Radicalism, or so indifferent about politics, come to realize the fact that according to Radical laws they are socially no better than negroes, then they will make their own comments upon this Civil Rights bill. They will open their eyes when the negroes begin to take possession of their schools and churches, and of the ladies' parlors at hotels and the ladies' cars on the railroads. We have given faithful warning of what they might expect from Radicalism.

The following is the dispatch announcing the passage of the bill:

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Civil Rights bill passed the Senate this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. It was a strict party vote, with forty-five Senators present. Many colored, and all the white people who are not Government pap-eaters, deplore the action of the Senate as destructive to the public schools throughout the South. It is asserted by the best informed parliamentary tacticians that the Democrats have the power to stave off action in the House on the bill until after adjournment.

Carpenter, upon the final vote, was among the nays. His point was that the Federal Government had no right to interfere with State juries any more than with the State legislatures. Carpenter swallowed the bill in all other respects.

The Senate vote on the bill was:—Yeas—Alcorn, Allison Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Ogelsby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—29. Nays—Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Haynes, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury and Stockston—16.

Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

We publish this iniquitous bill in another column, so that, whether it becomes a law or not, the reader may see what the Radical party desired to inflict upon the white people of the South.

For the Greenville Advocate.

Georgiana Beat.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Beat 14, held in accordance with the suggestion of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, at Georgiana, on Saturday, May 23d, Dr. P. M. Bruner was called to the chair, and J. G. Sills requested to act as Secretary.

A committee of three, appointed to nominate five delegates to the County Convention to be held in Greenville on the 30th instant, reported through Capt. E. C. Milner the following nominations: Dr. P. M. Bruner, Messrs. J. S. Rencher, P. M. Smith, G. P. Heard, and J. S. Burch, delegates, with E. W. Jordan as alternate. On motion, Col. J. F. Tate and Capt. E. C. Milner were added to the list as alternates. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The meeting decided to give the delegates no instruction on the subject of making nominations for county officers, but leave the matter to their discretion.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send the proceedings of the meeting to the Greenville ADVOCATE for publication.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

P. M. BRUNER, Chairman.
J. G. SILLS, Secretary.

For the Greenville Advocate.

Letter from Ohio.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 12, 1874.

Editors of Advocate:—It is o'er true that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but the meanest, vilest, and most unnatural piece of inhumanity was reserved for Wm. P. Palmer, of Bradley county, Tennessee, who turned his mother away from his house after she had traveled over two hundred miles by railway to Cleveland, then twelve miles by private conveyance, to visit this unnatural son, who refused her even a dinner, saying he had as large a family as he could feed. Palmer is worth at least twenty thousand dollars. He is unanimously decided to be the *meanest man* in the world.

Here I can learn nothing of the crops; along the line of travel through Tennessee and Kentucky, the first of the month I noticed planting just begun—a month, late—and the ground wet and in a bad condition.

The accounts from the overflowed districts South are fearful. Arkansas is suffering an additional scourge in the way of Governors. Baxter's ahead. Speaking of crops, I may add, that the wheat crop, as far as my observation extends, and from newspaper reports, is rather promising. Cincinnati is the *biggest* town of its size in the United States. Here everybody works and drinks lager. Over the Rhine is almost entirely a German population, and the beer gardens beat the world. More than a hundred thousand people are able at the different gardens on Sunday evening to listen to the music and take their beer.

I met with a gang of crusaders yesterday—forty-three in number—seven married women, whose husbands were at home nursing—thirty-six were fair maidens averaging thirty-eight years—the youngest nineteen, and the eldest sixty-five—only one under twenty-two and only three under thirty-six. I am told that they are in the employ of the saloon keepers. When they stop in front of a bar to sing and pray, it attracts a large crowd, and the proprietor is overrun with business.

Mayor Johnson told me yesterday he was going to "bust 'em up." So look out, ye fair *dram-sels*. I'm short of paper, and close these few lines.

LA FONDE.

Alabama News.

(FROM OUR LATEST EXCHANGES.)

A small steamboat was recently built and launched at Eufaula.

Wind, rain hail hail in Wilcox last week; not much damage done.

Mrs. Margaret Shelley, mother of Geo. Shelley, of Selma, died in St. Clair county on the 19th.

The value of real estate and personal property in Selma is $3,020,000.00; a falling off from last year.

Wm. Falconer, late tax collector of Montgomery county, is the editor of the Ellis county, Texas, *News*.

A fire in Camden last week destroyed the blacksmith and wood shop of Daniel McLaughlin and Frederick Cooper.

Mr. Wm. Landy has established a ferry on Conecuh river, between Orion and Troy.

The editorial excursion train went from Montgomery to Calera, 60 miles, in one hour and twenty minutes.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives making Montgomery a port of entry, with a deputy collector at $1,500 a year.

F. M. Weems, of Henry county, who was wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, was thought to be dying from his wound on the 22d inst.

Benjamin Robinson, formerly an ultra Democrat of Russell county, was recently defeated as the Radical candidate for mayor of Fayetteville, N. C.

Col. C. H. Colvin, of Orion, is preparing a history of the Cavalry Regiment organized by him for the Confederate service.

The Montgomery *Journal* of Saturday says: "There were fifty cars loaded with grain and meat at the South and North railroad depot, yesterday. We learn that about fifty cars are required to do the South-bound freight business.

A vein of copper ore has been discovered in Randolph county which yields a ton per day to each hand, and which is worth $100 per ton. It is said to be the richest vein in the world. Gold has already been found in paying quantities in that county.

General News.

(FROM THE LATEST PAPERS.)

Dr. J. Wilson, of Pittsburg, is elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly.

Gains Chisholm, who shot Penn Bedell in Atlanta sometime since, has been acquitted.

The Southern Methodist Conference has declined to unite with the Northern Methodist church.

A Natchez paper reports the appearance of a small black snail, which is eating the young cotton plants.

Negro Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, has purchased a summer residence in Windsor, six miles from Hartford, Conn.

LITTLE ROCK, May 23.—Resolutions concerning Senators Dorsey and Clayton, and asking them to resign, have passed the House by a vote of 47 to 9.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis the Committee on Home Missions recommend that no distinction on account of color be made in that work.

DENISON, TEXAS, May 20.—The wheat crop is out of danger and will be the largest ever raised in Northern Texas. It will be ready for market the first of June. Cotton looks finely.

Among the bills introduced in Congress and referred was one by Sheridan, of Louisiana, to refund the cotton tax, and one by Young, of Georgia, to have Rome, Ga., selected as a manufacturing arsenal.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Tobey & Booth's packing house, with a large number of dressed hogs, over a million pounds of bulk meats, several thousand pounds of lard and six hundred live hogs, were burned last night. Loss estimated at $150,000. Fully insured.

Miss Nellie, daughter of President Grant, and Mr. Sartoris, a rich young Englishman, were married on the 21st. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the bride received $50,000 worth of presents. The young couple have gone to Europe.

The Episcopal Council unanimously passed resolutions severely condemning ritualism, and instructing delegates to General Convention to ask this body to ascertain if the present form in the Prayer Book for constituting ministers is there legally, and, if it is not there legally, to abolish it.

Judiciary Committee by six to four have agreed to report to the House articles of impeachment against Judge Durell, District Judge of Louisiana. Vote in Committee for articles was, Butler, Poland, Wilson, White, Eldridge and Potter. Against—Freeman, Frye and Cesna. The vote in Busteed's case the Committee is equally divided.

The Darlington, S. C. *Southerner*, of the 22d says: From the most diligent enquiries we learn that many farmers in the county are replanting cotton, as all that was planted early got killed, or since died from the last frost, and cold following. In some sections of the county cotton seed is so scarce that many cannot even replant. One thing is very certain, the cotton being put in the ground so late cannot mature unless we have what is termed a late fall.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Although there is a sufficient number of votes in the house to pass the senate civil rights bill, there will be difficulty in reaching it in the regular order of business, owing to measures which have precedence and dilatory motions by its opponents to prevent action upon it. The house committee on the judiciary has matured one of similar character soon to be reported. Even if such a bill should pass both branches, doubts are expressed as to its receiving the President's signature.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly the question of a formula for the admission of members of the church was discussed and referred to a select committee. The subject of the classification of benevolent work was discussed during the afternoon. The committee recommended boards as follows: Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Education and Relief, and Publication. The minority recommend a Board of Church Election. No final action had.

LITTLE ROCK, May 21.—The Legislature will investigate Federal Senators Clayton and Dorsey, on the charge of attempting to overthrow the State Government. A bill for amnesty for those engaged in the late war is introduced in the House. M. L. Stevenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, has resigned. Wm. H. H. Clayton, a brother of Senator Clayton, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, also resigned.

The House passed a joint resolution to adjourn Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Post Office appropriation bill passed. It allows agricultural reports to pass in the mail free. Pension appropriation bill passed. Congressional delegates from Arkansas and Mississippi had a conference with a view of obtaining further Congressional aid for sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river. A sub committee was appointed to collect all the information available on the subject as to resources and requirements. It is expected that $500,000 additional will be asked for from Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Baptist Bible and Publication Society commenced its Fiftieth Anniversary meeting here to-day. Many delegates are present. A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the management of the Society, and in view of this important era of its history, and at the request of the management, a committee of seven was appointed to examine into its affairs. This afternoon there were addresses by Prof. Davis, of Virginia, Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Moss, of Pennsylvania, and others.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—Methodist Episcopal Conference sustains Baltimore Conference in expelling Huston. Committee on organization of colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America made report, which was adopted, declaring that the organization of the Colored church into district ecclesiastical conventions meets the hearty approval of this conference, and that the efforts to establish institutions of learning and education of colored ministers deserves to be commended to friends of colored people everywhere.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Superior Court of Sangamon county, yesterday decided that it had jurisdiction over the railroad cases sought to be taken to the Federal courts by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and refused to send them up to the Circuit Court of the United States. This involves a direct conflict of jurisdiction between the State and United States court. A writ of *certiorari*, issued by the latter, was inoperative upon the State court, and its refusal to obey the writ is therefore a clear case of contempt.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 22.—The *News*' special from Brownsville says there is a terrible state of affairs in that section. Judge Doherty reports that there is less security for persons or property between the Nueces and Rio Grande than heretofore. In Nueces and Live Oak counties, ranches have been destroyed by old frontiers-men. They will send affidavits to Gen. Steel substantiating the account of murders and raid erie, and ask for authority to organize and protect themselves. A meeting of citizens was held at Corpus Christi last night and a committee of safety was appointed.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—The statement that Gov. Moses last night submitted to arrest, turns out to be incorrect.—He had concluded to yield and had sent his carriage for an officer empowered to make the arrest, but at the last moment charged his mind, and again refused to be arrested. This morning he obtained a warrant for the arrest of the Orangeburg sheriff, on the charge of attempting to illegally arrest the Governor, but the Sheriff had left Columbia. In Orangeburg, this morning, the State Solicitor reported the Governor's resistance to arrest, and inquired what steps the court would take to enforce its authority. The court replied that for the present it did not see its way clear to successfully fight the State militia, and further action would be held under advisement.

ATLANTA, May 21.—Confederate Surgical Convention elected Surgeon General Geo. P. Moore permanent President, and Dr. Henry Campbell Vice-President at large. The Association is named "The Association of Medical Officers of the late Confederate States Army and Navy." The medical officers of the United States army and navy, who resigned to join the Confederate service, were made honorary Vice-Presidents. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Surgeon General of the United States relative to the archives of the medical department of the Southern Confederacy, and the records of the medical directors of the Tennessee and Western armies, tendered the association. Richmond was selected as next place of meeting, and 1st Wednesday in July, 1875, as the time. After a harmonious session of two days adjourned *sine die*.

The people of the North must be a singular people, judging from the following dispatch:

NEW YORK, May 25.—The investigation conducted in secret by a committee of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, on the subject of mixed schools, has revealed some startling facts, which fully justify the policy of conducting the investigation in private. What has been developed will make necessary an examination of every school teacher in the city.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of Fort Deposit Lodge No. 291, held Saturday, May 23, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Him in whom we trust to call from labor in our earthly Lodge to refreshment in the celestial Lodge on high, our esteemed worthy brother, T. J. Payne; we, his surviving brothers, in order to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, do hereby

Resolve, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for our Brother, and write his name on a blank page of the Secretary's book in memoriam.

That we tender our sympathy and condolence to his bereaved wife and children in this their hour of deep distress, with the hope that in the great hereafter they will meet with the departed one, in that happy land where parting is not known.

That while we mourn the loss of our brother, it is gratifying to know that he passed the chill river without fear, firmly trusting in God, and sustained by a hope of blissful immortality.

That these resolutions be published in the Greenville ADVOCATE, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

W P RICE,
M. G. HAMMONDS,
Committee.

DANCING SCHOOL!
RICE'S HALL!

PRICE OF TUITION - - - $5.00

CLASS for young men will meet THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. For Misses and Masters meet Saturday morning, from 8 to 12; afternoon from 4 to 6½. Soiree Friday evenings, 8½ o'clock.
may 28-1t WILLIE WOMACK.

MARKET HOUSE!
FRESH BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, FISH, &c.

I RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of my many friends to the fact that I am still furnishing the

BEST BEEF

that can be procured; that I have no partner, am connected with no one in market business, and beg that when they want

FRESH MEATS OF ANY KIND,

they will send or come to

N. A. HENDRICKS,
may 28 tf Stall No. 1.

New Firm!

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Butler and surrounding counties that we have purchased a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

at such prices that we can afford to sell them

25 to 50 Per Cent. Less than any House in Greenville!

Our Stock consists of

DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,
And an assortment of
Hardware, Saddlery,
NOTIONS, &c.

In fact, we have
ALMOST ANYTHING YOU NEED OR WANT!

OUR
Grocery Department
Will always be supplied with a choice Stock of
Flour, Bacon, Lard,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice,
MOLASSES,
And everything else in the Grocery line, which will be sold
EXCEEDINGLY LOW!
M. Wimberly & Co.
may 28-ay

State of Alabama, Butler County.

JAS. S. FARRIOR, as administrator of the Estate of A. M. William, deceased, having this day file 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: Now, notice is given to all concerned, that on the above mentioned day, the said court will examine, audit, and decree upon said account.

Witness my hand this 18th day of May, 1874.
H. W. WATSON,
may20 cw Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama—Butler County.

JAS. S. FARRIOR as 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: Now, notice is given to all concerned, that on the above mentioned day, the said court will examine, audit, and decree upon said account.

Witness my hand, this 18th day of May, 1874.
H. W. WATSON,
may21 3t. Judge of Probate.

The 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 m., the following described Lands, for taxes due and unpaid for the year 1873, with cost and charges. Said sale will be for cash, at public outcry, to-wit:

The s half of s w quarter, section 3, township 8, range 18; the n e qr of n w qr, section 10, township 8, range 18; the s e qr and e half of n e qr, section 20, township 9, range 18; the s w qr and n e qr of s e qr, and s w qr of n w qr, section 21, township 9, range 18; the n half of s w qr, and s e qr of n e qr, and s e qr of s w qr, section 28, township 9, range 18; the w half of s e qr, and s e qr of s e qr, and s e qr of s w qr, section 29, township 9, range 18; and all that portion of the n e qr of s w qr that lies on the s e side of Patsaliga creek, and s w qr of n e qr, section 29, township 9, range 18; the w half of n e qr, and e half of s e qr, and s w qr of s e qr, section 31, township 9, range 18; the n e qr of n e qr, and n w qr of n e qr, and n half of n w qr, section 32, township 9, range 18; the s w qr of n w qr, section 32, township 9, range 18; the n half of n e qr, and s e qr of n e qr, section 33, township 9, range 18; the n half of s e qr, and n half of n w qr, section 33, township 9, range 18; assessed to J. & H. Weil & Co. Tax $11 75; cost 4 75.

Also, the n e qr of s w qr, section 3, township 10, range 16; and the s w qr of s w qr, section 15, township 11, range 16, assessed to Abner Waters, col. Tax 3 21, cost 4 75.

Also, the w half of n w qr, section 3, township 10, range 16, assessed to Eden Perdue, col. Tax 4 60, cost 4 75.

Also, the s w qr of s e qr, section 10, township 7, range 16, and the s e qr of n w qr, section 15, township 7, range 16, assessed to Jack Burnett, col. Tax 2 32, cost 4 75.

Also, the following n e qr of n w qr, and s w qr of s e qr section 17, township 7, range 17, assessed to Owner Unknown. Tax $2 50, cost $4 75.

T. A. SIKES,
Tax Collector, C. C.

New Store! New Goods!

GREAT OPENING OF

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS!

The Latest Styles and Lowest Prices!

SIMON & EZEKIEL,

Cody & Smith's Old Stand, COMMERCE STREET,

Have just opened their NEW STORE, with a LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED Stock of

Dry Goods,

FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c. &c.,

Including the best variety of Goods brought to this city during the present season.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL ENTIRELY NEW,

And being purchased but recently, enables us to assure all purchasers that we are prepared to offer Goods at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES; assuring all who may honor us by calling, that we will readily convince them of the correctness of our assertion.

Our motto is to sell Goods, and in order to carry out our ultimatum we are determined to keep pace with the times, and dispose of our Goods at very low figures.

We have a Large Stock, well assorted, and in addition we will continue to be in receipt of the LATEST NOVELTIES of the season. The Ladies will find our lines of Goods choice and complete. Let one and all interested in purchasing CHEAP GOODS call at once, and satisfy themselves.

SIMON & EZEKIEL,
apr30 Commerce Street, Greenville, Ala.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES!

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to *procure and place conspicuously in his establishment* or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following:

Rectifiers,	$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor,	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor,	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale,	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail,	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco,	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco,	500.00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco,	5.00
Manufacturers of stills,	50.00
And for each still manufactured,	20.00
And for each worm manufactured,	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco,	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars,	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses),	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses),	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance),	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels,	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more,	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to LOUIS H. MAYER, Collector of Internal Revenue at Mobile, Alabama, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874.

Fifty per cent. penalty will be added after May 1st.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET IRON

ROOFING!

THIS ROOFING, for CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY, EASE and RAPIDITY of application by any carpenter, PERFECTNESS of finish, combined with its FIRE, WIND and WATER-PROOF qualities, has NO EQUAL in the market.

Its application on RAFTERS WITHOUT SHEETING makes it specially desirable for many classes of buildings, saving not only a great expense of sheeting lumber, but rendering inside of roof VERY FIR PROOF.

It is extensively used in nearly every State and Territory in the Union, giving the most entire satisfaction wherever adopted.

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Sent Prepaid by Mail.

New Physiognomy; or Signs of Character—As manifested through temperament and external forms, and especially in the human face. 1,000 illustrations. By Wells. One volume. $5.00.

Hydropathic Encyclopedia, Illustrated. A complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. Embracing Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the human body; Hygienic Agencies, and the preservation of health; Dietetics and Cookery; Theory and practice of treatment; Special pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of all known diseases. 500 engravings, and nearly 1,000 pages, including glossary and index. By Dr. Trall. $4.50.

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Annuals for 1865, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73. Phrenology and Physiognomy. In 1 vol. of over 250 pp., with 250 engravings. $2.00.

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Copies of the above sent prepaid by return post on receipt of price. Address,

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Carriage Painter's Illustrated Manual. The art, science, and mystery of coach, carriage and car painting, gilding, bronzing, staining, varnishing, polishing, copying, lettering, scrolling and ornamenting. By F. R. Gardner. $1.

How to Paint. For Mechanics, Merchants, farmers, and a guide to the professional painter, plain and fancy painting, staining, mixing paint in oil or water. By same author. $1.

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Infancy; or, the Physiological and moral management of children. By Combe. $1.50.

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POSTERS, Business Cards, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, and all kinds of fancy Job Work.

WEEKLY ADVOCATE

Eureka Lodge, No. 64,
Meets on the 1st. and 3rd. Saturday's in every month. Jan., 16th

Greenville R A Chapter No. 90
Meets on the 2nd. Saturday in every month Jan. 15th.

Greenville Lodge No. 70 I. O. O. F.
Meets in thier Hall over the Post Office every Monday night.

GREENVILLE CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Methodist.—Rev. O. R. Blue, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7,30 P. M. Sabbath School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Presbyterian.—Rev. W. W. Morrison, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7,30 P. M. Sabbath School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Baptist.—Rev. S. A. Goodwin, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7,30 P. M. Sabbath School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

St. Thomas Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. Britain, Rector. Services every Sabbath 11 A. M. and 7,30 P. M. Sabbath School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

MOBILE & MOTGOMERY R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

GOING SOUTH.
Night Mail Train Leaves..... 9:30 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
Morning Mail Train Leaves.....6:32 A. M.

S. M. WILSON,
Agent.

CANDIDATES.

The friends of WM. M. FLOWERS announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Butler County, at the approaching election.

To the Voters of Butler County.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the following Beats, viz., Head Fill and Manningham, being desirous of electing our county officers, as far as practicable, from the country, and in clear opposition to Ring and all candidates who may be announced in the town of Greenville, do hereby earnestly request the hearty co-operation of all country citizens in breaking down Ring, we have long regarded as a monopoly and imposition. We hearing of no other candidate on this ticket, offer the name of SAMUEL RUDULPH for Sheriff of the county; and as it is best for the success of the ticket that only one candidate run from the country outside, we will, and are willing to accept any candidate from any other Beat who can show a stronger or more popular support.

[Signed by a number of citizens of the above named Beats, and others have been heard from approving it.] feb19-3m.

The price of cotton yesterday was 13½ to 15½.

Returned.—Rev. S. A. Goodwin, who has been absent for sometime attending the bedside of his mother, has returned, and will occupy his pulpit at the Baptist church next Sabbath. He left his mother hopelessly ill, and we are sure he has the sympathies of the community.

The tax assessor is in the city during court, and delinquents had better call on him while he is in a good humor.

Messrs. Reid & Steiner have purchased the stock of drugs, medicines &c. of H. M. Caldwell & Co., and are now running that establishment.

Mr. Willie Wynnack, assisted by Mr. Louis Perdue, will open a dancing school in Rice's Hall to-night. See advertisement.

The officers of the Masonic Lodge of this city will be publicly installed on the 24th of June, and an address will be delivered on the occasion. Particulars in due time.

Good Templars' Picnic.—Thursday next is the day appointed by Greenville Lodge of Good Templars for their annual celebration, which will be by a grand picnic. We predict that every body will have a good time.

Two communications crowded out this week. We regret this on account of one of them, which came too late, and would be better of an early publication.

Saturday next is the day appointed by the County Executive Committee for the people of the county to meet in convention to appoint delegates to the State convention and to determine whether or not it is advisable to nominate candidates for the various county offices.

An advertisement in another column of Mr. N. A. Hendricks is before the people. Mr. H. keeps stall No. 1 in the market house, and says he will endeavor to supply his friends with fresh meats of as choice kinds as he can find.

We direct the special attention of all of our readers in this section of the State to the advertisement of Messrs. M. Wimberly & Co. In their advertisement they say they are almost giving goods away, and we know they are not exaggerating, for they are indeed selling goods at less than cost. They have a great variety, such as hardware, saddlery, cutlery, medicines, notions &c., besides their regular stock of dry goods and groceries. Messrs. Mack Wimberly and Coolsby are to be found constantly in attendance, and as they are very desirous of gaining the good will of the people who trade in this city, they will take great pleasure in serving you, and that, too at unprecedently low prices.

Masonic.—On Saturday last Greenville Chapter No. 90, elected the following officers:

G. W. Thigpen, M. E. H. P.; S. D. Betton, K.; J. L. Dunklin, S.; J. M. Thigpen, C. H.; J. B. Stanley, P. S.; F. N. D. Riley, R. A. C.; Grey Thigpen, M. 3d V.; J. W. Mallett, M. 2d V.; J. T. Knight, M. 1st V.; T. M. Bragg, Treas.; A. W. Metcalf, Sec.; T. H. Bargo, A. B. Dulin, Stewards; J. Jordan, Chaplain; S. S. May, Sentinel.

Brewton.—We made a visit to this little railroad and timber town on last Saturday, and saw and heard some things that may be worth recording.

We soon learned that the timber business, upon which the life of Brewton depends almost entirely, was very nearly at a stand-still. The business depression in Europe has stopped the demand for timber for the present, but a revival is hoped for within five or six weeks. Still, many hands have been discharged, and in some cases the employers are unable to settle with them, on account of various mishaps during the season, and the fact of having unsold timber on hand.

Timber is becoming scarce within reach of the streams, and some of the timber men are beginning to turn their eyes towards other localities.

Very little farming is done in the vicinity of Brewton, though we heard one man say that the worms were destroying his corn.

Brewton has recently been incorporated, and it was our unusual privilege to arrive in the town on the very day in which its first municipal officers donned the robes of authority; and we are gratified to say that the city fathers conducted themselves towards common people just as though nothing had happened. We were not present at their induction into office, but had the honor of seeing the first arrest that was made by the vigilant marshal. The subject was an old colored man rejoicing in the name of Raif, whose head was on fire from the strange liquid in his stomach. Raif seemed to imagine himself the king of the Cannibal islands, or some other festive dignitary, and as the calaboose was not ready for his reception, Marshal O'Bannon baptized him into the corporation church,—that is, two other negroes were made to pour water on his head to cool him off a little, when he was given an opportunity to run away, which he did to the best of his ability, and to the amusement of a large crowd.

Heretofore the negroes have stolen very little in that community, but so many of them are now idle that the people are becoming apprehensive. Cholera is doing considerable damage among the hogs.

We enjoyed the hospitality of several of the citizens, among them one of the new aldermen, and can bear testimony not only to their sociability, but also to the modest grace with which he bore his blushing honors.

We hope to make another visit to Brewton in a few weeks, when we can in person express our regret to the obliging host of the hotel that we were compelled to leave the city so early and too suddenly to allow us to say good-bye, or anything else.

We have been honored with an invitation to attend the Commencement exercises of the Alabama Conference Female College, at Tuskegee, and regret that we have no prospect now of being able to attend. The exercises begin June 5th and continue to the 10th.

The fact that Miss Mary Shores, of this city, is now one of the teachers in this College, will add to its interest and popularity with the people of this section.

That Templar's Drink.—Since Messrs. J. H. Dunklin & Co. have put on steam and started their soda fount, the Good Templars have been in their glory. They say the ice cold soda made at this establishment takes away all desire for a stronger drink.

Rain.—The rain that was so much needed came to whithin four miles of the city on the east, on Monday evening. We learn, also, that copious showers prevailed at the same time from Georgiana to Pensacola. Our time next, may be.

Three Runs.—The corn crop in this beat, we learn, is doing well. The oats are taking the rust, and will be cut all considerably. The cotton is coming out, and is beginning to look all right.

The Montgomery Radical paper attempts to quote an oft repeated passage of Scripture, and does it in this way: "How beautiful 'tis to see brethren dwell in unity." Repeating Scripture is evidently not in that editor's line.

Calendar of the Closing Exercises of the Greenville Collegiate Institute.

Sabbath, June 14th, 10½ A. M.—Commencement Sermon, by Rev. W. M. Motley.

Monday, 9½ A. M. to 1 P. M.—Declamations, Dialogues, &c.

Monday, 8 P. M.—Address by J. C. Richardson, Esq., Exhibition and Entertainment of the G. L. Society.

Tuesday, 10½ A. M.—Address by Rev. T. F. Mangum.

Tuesday, 8 P. M.—Concert, conducted by Prof. A. Krizek.

Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Compositions, Original Addresses, &c., by the Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Calisthenics, Charades, Tableaux, &c.

During the previous week, the patrons and friends are invited to visit the Institute and witness the regular recitations of the classes, and examine them in such studies as they may think proper.

The morning exercises will be held in the church, and the evening exercises in McMullan's Hall.

Alabama Press Association—Its Guests and Enjoyments.—On Tuesday, the 19th, the Press Association of the State convened in that city of cities, Birmingham, there being a very full attendance of the members. Col. Jolly, in behalf of the city, welcomed the guests in a beautiful and elegant address, to which Col. Saffold, President of the Association, responded in a manner characteristic of that eloquent gentleman. The remainder of the day was devoted to general business, which was harmoniously transacted, though there were many interruptions in the shape of telegrams from citizens and railway companies in different sections of the country, inviting the Association to visit them or travel over their road.

About 6 o'clock the New York editors arrived, and were assigned quarters at the Relay House. After supper the whole town, with their guests, filled the large and beautiful room known as Sublette Hall, to listen to reading and recitation by Mrs. Goodwyn, of Montgomery. This was her first appearance; but for the announcement of that fact by her father, Col. Tyler, no one would have known but that she had been accustomed to reading before audiences for years. Suffice it to say, she could not have been excelled by a professional.

Next morning the guests were formally received and welcomed by Col. J. R. Powell, the Duke of Birmingham, who, in behalf of the good citizens of that city, tendered them the most cordial welcome. Mr. Winegar, of Amsterdam, N. Y., in behalf of his party, replied to Col. Powell. The whole party then went to the office of the Elyton Land Company to examine the various specimens of minerals, and to partake of the numerous kinds of liquid refreshments which were most abundantly furnished. The remainder of the day was spent in looking at the water-works, iron mines, furnaces, &c., in and around this magic city. Before leaving this subject, we must congratulate the citizens of Birmingham upon their energy, enterprise, pluck and perseverance, and above all, their open-hearted hospitality.

Thursday morning, about 5½ o'clock, the whistle blew, and the train, on that great elephant, known as the Alabama & Chattnooga road, started for Tuscaloosa, the old capital of Alabama, where we arrived about 9 o'clock. At the depot we were met by citizens of the place in carriages, who vied with each other in seeing who could get the most to accompany them. It was our good fortune to be the guest of Col. J. A. Bozeman.—After breakfast we were carried immediately after breakfast to the old State house, now occupied as a Baptist Female College, where a formal reception was had.—Speeches were made by Mr. Lewis in behalf of the city, and Hon. Ryland Randolph, of the Alabama Press Association, which were replied to by Mr. Pease, of Saratoga, N. Y. After which, we were furnished some fine music by the Professor of music in the college.

We were then conveyed to the Methist college and introduced to Professor Larrabee, the efficent President of this flourishing institution, who had arranged an entertainment for our especial benefit, consisting of music and calisthenic exercises by the school. The very large audience will long remember their visit to the Tuscaloosa Female College. What especially attracted the admiration of the visitors was the gymnastic exercises by about fifty of the pupils. One of the gentlemen of the New York Association, in thanking the Professor for the entertainment, said that he was an old teacher himself, had visited many schools in this country and Europe, but he had never seen this exercise excelled. We next visited the State University and the Insane Asylum. These buildings are a credit to the State. The University has only about 50 pupils, but ought to have at least 300. The Asylum has about 350 patients. It is kept in most excellent condition. Dr. Bryce, as Superintendent, is indeed the right man in the right place.

After a most elegant dinner, furnished by the most hospitable of all hospitable people—the good citizens of Tuscaloosa—we were conveyed to the depot and took the train back to Birmingham, where we spent the night.

The next day, Friday, we came to Selma. Here we arrived in time to partake of a most sumptuous banquet spread by the city in honor of her distinguished guests. After many toasts were drunk and speeches made, a large number visited the new Masonic Hall and large cotton compress.

After only about 5 hours stay in this lovely little city of Central Alabama, we started for the capital city, Montgomery, where we arrived about 6 o'clock. We were met by hundreds of citizens, with carriages and buggies, which conveyed the guests to the theater, where a formal reception was had. Mayor Faber, in a short speech of welcome, introduced Hon. David Clopton, who, in behalf of the city, delivered an eloquent speech of welcome. Mr. Pease, of the New York party, replied to Mr. Clopton in a beautiful and feeling manner.

After being conducted to the hotel, it was announced that an entertainment at the rooms of the Standard Club would be given that evening. Of course everybody went that could.

We have not the space to write what we would like to do in regard to the unbounded hospitality shown these Northern gentlemen by our Alabama citizens. We believe it will have a good effect upon them. It will open their eyes and let them see the true condition of this, the greatest State in the Union.

These gentlemen remained in Montgomery until Monday morning, visiting the many places of interest in and around the city. They then started homeward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of young men assembled at the Court House on Wednesday night, May 20th, for the purpose of organizing a Hook and Ladder Company.

The meeting being called to order, J. A. Harris was requested to act as chairman, and J. M. Steiner to act as Secretary.

After a few preliminary remarks by several gentlemen, stating the object of the meeting, &c., the following officers were duly elected to serve the first year: S. L. Pinney, Foreman; A. Steinhart, 1st Assistant J. W. Clark, 2d Assistant; J. R. Jones, 3d Assistant; J. M. Steiner, Secretary; J. A. Harris, Treasurer.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the committee from the City Council in regard to an appropriation for purchasing Truck, &c.: J. A. Harris, W. O. Parmer and J. T. Perry.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the city papers.

The Company then adjourned till Wednesday, May 27th.

J. M. Steiner,
Secretary.

Editors Advocate:—A convention of the Democratic party for Beat No. 12 was held at the Court House on Saturday last, at which the following named delegates were appointed to attend the Democratic County Convention, to be held Saturday, the 30th of May. W. R. Thagard, Robert Perry, Seth Mercer, Newton Freeman, T. B. McCall, J. C. Kendrick, J. S. McMullan, D. G. Dunklin.

S. D. Betton,
Secretary.

May 23, 1874.

Notice to Mill Men.—We have 54 feet of V Rail, 15 Rollers, with washers, nuts, &c., everything to make a railroad track for a saw mill, which we will sell cheap. Apply early.

Teague & Wilkinson.
april-16-tf

Mrs. L. Fleming is now receiving a new and beautiful stock of Spring Millinery. The ladies are invited to call and examine her stock before making their purchases. Room over E. J. M. Padgett's store. apr 9 4t

Opened Again.—I respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I have again opened a photograph gallery, this time in the building known as Wm. Miller's opposite Flexner & Lichten.

R. P. Watts.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

On Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1874, a Convention will be held by the Democratic and Conservative party of Butler county, in the Court House at Greenville, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held at Montgomery on the 29th of July next; also, to the Judicial, Congressional, and Chancery Division Conventions, at the time and places hereafter to be made known. It is hoped and expected that the people in the respective precincts of the county will call meetings and send their best representatives to attend this Convention. It is also requested that the beat meetings canvass the question as to whether it is the wish of the people that county nominations should be made this year, or not, and instruct their delegates respectively to vote for or against nominations, as each meeting may decide for itself, empowering them to make the nominations if it is decided advisable to do so by the Convention.

In order that the concert of action may be as perfect as possible, it is also suggested, that the several beats hold their meetings on Saturday the 23d of May, preceding the day fixed above for the County Convention.

J. M. Whitehead,
Chairman Executive Committe.

The Rush to Kansas and Colorado

The indications are that the rush to Kansas and Colorado will be greater than ever in 1874. The shortest way to reach the far West is through St. Louis, the great Mississippi-Valley City of over 450,000 inhabitants and thence west over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, which reaches all the great land grants in the west, and runs six fast Express trains, two more than any other road, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. This road, in the last two years, has expended over two million dollars, besides earnings, in extraordinary improvements of roadway, in relaying its line with best quality of new steel and iron rails, on broad new ties, and in passenger equipment, having substituted for ordinary cars new reclining chair coaches, with every appliance for comfort and safety, being elegantly carpeted and fitted with dressing rooms, with toilet conveniences for ladies, gentlemen and families traveling with children, *free of any extra charge*. Any ticket agent selling through tickets to the West will furnish tickets by this excellent route through St. Louis, over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, the best and shortest to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, California and the great West, it being the only line running through cars between St. Louis and Omaha. For map, circulars and time tables address either Gen. D. Tellar, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. M. Reynolds, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. F. McCarthy, Cincinnati, O.; F. A. Palmer, Indianapolis, Ind.; or, P. B. Groat, St. Louis, Mo., either of whom will furnish any information desired.
feb12-tf.

State of Alabama, Butler County.

Letters of administration on the estate of M. A. Bishop, deceased, late of said county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court for said county: Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the same to present them to the undersigned, duly proven, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to the undersigned. April 28, 1874.

STEPHEN BISHOP,
apr 30 6t Administrator.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The following are the provisions of the bill in full, as it passed the Senate:

Sec. 1. That all citizens within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres or other places of amusement and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and also insitutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions of limitations established by law, and applicable alike to all citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to the benefits, except for reasons by a law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1000 or be imprisoned not more than one year: *Provided*, that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial; And provided further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected the proceeding, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act, or the criminal law of any State.

Sec. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding may be prosecuted in the territorial, district, or circuit courts of the United States wherever the defendent may be found, without regard to the other party; and the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as other cases; *Provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified from service as grand or petit juror in any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

The annual production of snuff is about 2,000,000 pounds, the greater part of which is said to be used in the Southern States.

GO TO TEXAS
— VIA THE —
LONE STAR ROUTE
(International and Great Northern R. R.)

Passengers going to Texas via Memphis and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike this line at Longview, the best route to Palestine, Hearne, Waco, Austin, Huntsville, Houston, Galveston and all points in Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Texas.

Passengers via New Orleans will find it the Best Route to Tyler, Mineola, Dallas, Overton, Crockett, Longview and all points in Eastern and Northeastern Texas

This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including New and Elegant day coaches, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinhouse Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Platforms and Couplers; and nowhere else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey.

The LONE STAR ROUTE has admirably answered the query: "How to go to Texas?" by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct map, which can be obtained, free of charge, by addressing the GENERAL TICKET AGENT, International and Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Texas.
feb13

MONEY TO ADVANCE ON COTTON!

I WILL ADVANCE FIFTY DOLLARS PER BALE on COTTON of the present crop, upon proper security.

WILLIAMSON HARRISON.
Greenville, April 23, 1874. tf.

D. McDonald. Wm. March. T. W. McDonald.
McDONALD, MARCH & CO.,
Marble Dealers,
And Manufacturers of
Monuments, Tombs,
GRAVESTONES, MANTLES, etc.
Drawings of Monuments furnished when desired.
Royal St., East side, bet. St. Louis and St. Anthony,
MOBILE, ALA.
All work warranted as represented. sep 18-6m

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
J. H. SNOW & BROWN,
104 and 106 Dauphin Street, MOBILE, ALA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CHICKERING, LINDEMAN, STANLY & SONS, WEBER, MATHUSHEK, STECK, AND KNABE.
—ALSO—
Mason & Hamlin's Celebrated Cabinet Organs.
These Organs are to be RENTED on very favorable terms, and can be purchased, if rented.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
STRINGS AND TRIMMINGS FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, BRASS INSTRUMENTS, &c.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS IN THE SOUTH.
An Elegant Stock of Choice CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, FRAMES AND MOULDINGS of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.
apr2 Branch House, Meridian, Mississippi.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL, ROYAL ST. MOBILE, ALA.,
— DEALERS IN —
Builders' Hardware, Cutlery,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass,
WHITE PINE.
Doors, Sash, Blinds.
GOOD WARES AT LOW PRICES.
May 1.-1873-1y.

THOS. L. HARRISON. FRANK D. FOSTER.
HARRISON & FOSTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in WESTERN PRODUCE,
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE, AND IRON TIES.
NO. 9 NORTH COMMERCE STREET,
Mobile, Ala.
jan8-bm6mw

Spring has come with her birds and flowers;
And the birds, so happy and gay,
Trill out their notes in the shady bowers
Throughout the livelong day.

Which is all very pretty, but it does not excel the elegant stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS
—AT—
Flexner & Lichten's
DOLLAR STORE!

We take pleasure in inviting the public generally, and especially the Ladies to come and look at our

SPLENDID SELECTION
OF
DRESS GOODS,
Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
AND
Boots and Shoes,
CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
FOR THE
Spring and Summer Wear of
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIRLS AND BOYS!
AND SUCH LOW PRICES!

These Goods were selected by an experienced buyer, and are specially suited to this section. No house offers such

Good Bargains

for the same quality of Goods. Polite attention and a pleasant trade to all. Give us an early call.
FLEXNER & LICHTEN,
mar26 At the Dollar Store.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Deputy Collector's Office,
1st District Alabama,
Greenville, April 22d, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, M. G. Candee, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue within and for the 1st Collection District of the State of Alabama, did, in the town of Greenville, in the county of Butler, in said district, on the 17th day of April, 1874, seize, for violation of section 70, Act of July 20, 1868, the following described lots of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, to-wit:

12 parcels of Manufactured Tobacco, containing in all about 437 pounds.

And any person or persons claiming the same, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that they may appear before LOUIS H. MAYER, Collector of said District, at his office in the city of Mobile, in said district, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice, and make such claim, and execute bond as provided by section 63, Act of July 13th 1866.

M. G. CANDEE,
apr|23-3w. Deputy Collector.

Gulf City Hotel,
JNO. J. WHEADON, - - Proprietor,
Corner Conti and Water sts., - Mobile.
RATE PER DAY, $3.
Liberal arrangements made with permanent Boarders. apr16-ly

Jas. B. Wilder, Thos. O'Mara, Graham Wilder
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Also, Wholesale Dealers in
Whiskies, Wines, Brandies and Tobaccos,
181 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth,
Louisville, Ky.
oct 2-fm

GEO. A. ARNOLD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 13 ST. FRANCIS STREET
MOBILE, ALA.
ec.7, 72-1y.

The Grangers.

Butler Council, Patrons of Husbandry,
April 8th, 1874.

THERE will be a called meeting of the Council held at their Hall in Greenville on SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH. Important business is to be transacted, and a full attendance of delegates is urgently requested.

By order of J. F. TATE, Pres't.
John Bolling, Secretary. 6t23

JOB WORK.

BLANKS, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Mortgages, Deeds, Pamphlets, Posters, at the Advocate office.

REMOVAL.
On or about the middle of September, I intend moving
MY STOCK
-OF-
GOODS
To the New Building in
Wilkinson's Block,
next to STEINER, McGEHEE & CO'S, where I will be prepared to see my old customers and the public generally with a
Fine Selected Stock
OF
GOODS,
Such as is Kept by First Class Houses.
I am now absent in the Northern and Western Cities, selecting my stock, and will do so with direct reference to the needs of this market.
S. STROUSE.
Aug.-21s.-1873-tf.

Thos. S. Bidgood,
Wholesale and Retail
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK
Manufacturer,
Corner of St. Francis and Water Sts.,
MOBILE.
SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!
sep 18-1m

Wanted!
EVERYBODY TO KNOW that E. J. M. PADGETT & CO. have again commenced business at their old stand, and are determined to close out their Stock, consisting of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &C.,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
We intend to sell, and the Goods must go at some price.
Merchants desiring to buy the entire stock can get terms and prices to suit them.
Our friends and customers indebted to us will please come forward and settle. We are compelled to raise money, and are dependent upon our friends to help us. E. J. M. PADGETT & CO.
apr-23

L. D. Brooks, J. C. Richardson.
Brooks & Richardson,
Attorneys at Law,
-AND-
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Greenville, Alabama.
(OFFICE OVER THE STORE OF J. H. JOHNSON)
Will practice in the Courts of Butler, Crenshaw, and adjacent counties; and in the Supreme Court.
jan29-a1.

E. O. ZADEK & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS
AND
JEWELLERS!
AGENTS FOR THE
HOWARD WATCH
For Mobile, Greenville and Demopolis.
Diamond Spectacles!
Beaten and
FINE GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Clocks! Clocks! Clocks!
We have a large and select lot of Clocks, of
VARIOUS STYLES,
Cheaper than Ever Before Offered in this Market!
In fact, we are selling at
Manufacturers' Prices!
The Watch-Making and Jewelry Business
will still be conducted by J. W. CLARKE, who guarantees SATISFACTORY WORK in every instance.
E. O. ZADEK & CO.
Opposite Mallett & Thigpen's,
At Mrs. Leatherwood's Old Stand,
nov20 GREENVILLE, ALA.

WANTED!
BY BERTRAND ZACHARY, at Opelika, Ala., 2,000 lbs. good YELLOW BEESWAX, at 27 cents in lots of 100 lbs. or upwards; 25 cts for smaller lots.
GOOD FLINT HIDES, 12½ to 14 cents.
DRY SALT HIDES, 10 to 12 cents.
Buys FURS from 1st of November until 1st of April. Sells TOBACCOS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PEANUTS, &c., &c.
BERTRAND ZACHARY,
apr2-1t Opelika, Ala.

[illegible]

Why Southern Immigration Papers Have Failed.

The object, the real solution to all Southern immigration propositions, is the future to offer to small homesteads to the [illegible] to allure to our country. There is no proposition to allow the thrifty farmer to invest in the soil. There is too much intelligence in the world, even among the working classes, to render any scheme acceptable which does not concede to them an equal station with any and all other classes. The European immigrant comes to America to secure a home for himself and his posterity. If he is expected to be merely a tenant, he will remain on the estates of the European aristocrat rather than become a tenant on the lands of an American. Let the Southern people secure an influx of white immigration by offering to sell lands in parcels to suit, to immigrants, on accommodating terms, and then show the natural advantages of the country, and they will soon turn a stream of immigration in their direction. A few years ago a large number of Swedish and German immigrants were induced to go to Mississippi and Alabama. They had not been long there before they saw the position they were expected to occupy. They had not come to America to become hirelings.—With good reason they became dissatisfied, and scarcely waited for the close of the year to leave the country. Some of these people came to Missouri; where they became proprietors of small homesteads, and are annually contributing to the prosperity of the State. They might have remained in Mississippi and be contributing to its prosperity, had they been properly received.

These may be unpleasant truths, but it is best that they should be told. The interest of the whole West should be subserved by the highest possible development of all the Southern States. There must be a disposition to give immigrants an even start in life, if the South is ever made to bloom on account of the labors of adopted citizens.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Growth and Manufacture of Sumac.

A correspondent from Pennsylvania asks for information as to the gathering and curing of sumac; how it should be treated so as to render it marketable; also the comparative value of sumac from different parts of the country.

The season for gathering sumac is from July to the first frost, after which it turns dry and is worthless. Strip off the leaves and leaf stems, leaving the thick stems and the flowers; there is no tannin in either of them. When gathered, let it lie and wilt in the sun for about an hour, no more, and then store it under cover until thoroughly dry.—This must be carefully attended to, for it will not sell when damp, and if sent to market in that state will turn black and be worthless. When packed down in the leaf in large quantity, care must be taken to have the air circulate through it to some extent, to prevent combustion. These are general directions for the gathering and curing, which, if followed, go far toward insuring a good article.

Sicily sumac, which sells in this market at from 25 to 35 per cent. more than the domestic, is ground, which is, we think, its principal point of excellence.

The soil is prepared as for potatoes, the roots or small plant being set out two or three feet apart.

Sumac is ground in this country in a round mill with a wooden bed, on which two, and sometimes four, ponderous wheels revolve. In Sicily it is ground in stone mills.

As for the comparative value of sumac in different parts of the country, it has been pretty conclusively established that when grown in the latitude of Virginia (which, by the way, corresponds with that of Sicily) it has superior virtues for tanning purposes. Being near the sea coast, and readily transported to the principal markets—Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, New York and Boston—the Virginia article has retained its superiority, and leads the market in amount sold as well as in price. The Northern sumac seems to have less strength, while of that from further South we have little opportunity to speak practically, as it has not been brought into market, but we have seen immense quantities of it growing by the roadsides and in the pastures of South Carolina and Georgia, and have no doubt it would be a profitable crop if prepared for market.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE FASHION.—A writer in the *Orphans' Friend* thus hits off some of the absurdities attendant upon following the fashions:

"Do anything you please, now-a-days, no matter how absurd, and wear anything you like, no matter how ridiculous, and if any one by even so much as a look, question the propriety of it, with a stare which announces your contempt of their ignorance, remark in a matter-of-fact tone that 'it's the fashion.' That's sufficient excuse for any and every folly under the sun. Tall women will wear church steeple hats, and short men pancake shape, during the same season, thus making the fashion of the other appear more absurd, and ladies promenading with their husbands present the appearance of mother and her little boy. A woman with a crow-like neck revives the ruff of Elizabethan days, and looks charming in it. Forthwith it becomes the rage, and both you see her more unfortunate sister, with almost no neck at all, with a head rising from a mass of starched muslin which reaches from shoulder to ear. Of course she looks like a perfect show, but what matter?—'it's the fashion.'"

Boston pays one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars a year for church music, while congregations stand ready to sing without charging a cent.

What was Joan of Arc made of?—She was Maid of Orleans.

Government Homesteads.

As many inquiries are made of the editors of this paper in regard to the public lands under the homestead act, we give the following figures as to what it costs a poor man to get a farm:

For a grant of 160 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre, $14 fee when entry is made; $2 fee on issue of certificate.

For a grant of 50 acres, valued at $1.75 per acre, $7 fee when entry is made; $2 fee on issue of certificate.

For a grant of 40 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre, $6 fee when entry is made; $1 fee on issue of certificate.

For a grant of 80 acres, valued at $2.50 per acre, $13 fee when entry is made; $4 fee on issue of certificate.

For a grant of 50 acres, valued at $2.50 per acre, $8 fee when entry is made; $2 fee on issue of certificate.

To sum up, 160 acres cost $13; 80 acres, $9; 40 acres, $7. The $2.50 lands is that included within the limits of railway grants, and only open to United States soldiers under the homestead act. A soldier must settle on his claim until the time of settlement added to his term of service in the army makes up five years, which is the length of settlement required from settlers who have not served in the army or navy.

There are yet over 12,000,000 acres open to soldiers under the homestead act within the limits of railroad grants in Kansas.

The above fees are the same as charged in Alabama.

EXPERIENCE WITH PEACH TREES.—Peach trees require considerable attention, and are very commonly neglected. The result is worthless and nearly worthless fruit, and trees greatly injured by the borer. Banking earth around the trunk of the tree tends to keep the insect away that deposits its eggs under the bark near the roots; and ashes, wood or coal, lime and cinders from a blacksmith's forge, are still better. Where one sees gum issuing near the ground, above or below the surface, from the body of a tree, he may be sure that one or more grubs are at work. Scrape away the gum with a knife, and with a wire larger than a knitting needle, bent for the purpose, one may find the opening that discharges gum and wood excreta from the worm, and kill him by pushing the wire through his body. Peach trees should be trained with low heads, that no excess of limbs, wood or fruit be allowed to grow. It is a common mistake to permit a fruit tree or grape vine to overbear, to the injury of the plant, and the detriment of the fruit. Cut out a part soon after it sets, and cultivate the orchard of vines diligently at the right times. The same rule applies to the management of strawberries and blackberries. Judicious pruning and thinning mean the checking of wood growth, and the effort of nature to develop more seeds and their valuable surroundings, than there is nutriment to form richness and size in each fruit, which is known to be attainable as well as desirable.—The finest specimens of pears, peaches, apples and grapes are never obtained without cutting down the number raised in a single crop. It is like giving a large calf the milk of two cows instead of half the milk of one. Uncommon growth is the result.

Any young man who will wear shirt-studs, and then wear a necktie long enough to hide them from gaze, don't know the first principle of reason.

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivaled 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 allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. *It will cure all Diseases caused by derangement of the Liver and Bowels.*

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 doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials as 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 ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water, and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. jan29-ay

Metropolitan Hotel,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

Having been thoroughly re-painted and fitted up in ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS,

— FOR THE —

Comfort and Convenience of Guests,

OFFERED FOR BUSINESS ON

Thursday, November 20, 1873.

J. B. TOGNI, Proprietor.

G. L. KLENE, Manager. [nr cbi-em

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, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GREENVILLE ALA.

I hereby respectfully notify my friends and the public generally, that I have opened a SHOP in the work of the above description, and that I will be thankful for their patronage, assuring them that I will spare no pains to do whatever I undertake in the best possible manner, and at prices the most satisfactory.

COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

FRANK CAMPBELL.

May 29-ly.

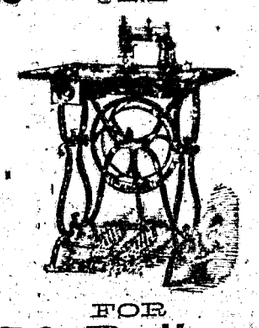
A NEW IDEA!

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, Stitching, 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

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

NO. 12 NORTH COMMERCE STREET

MOBILE, ALA.

Dec. 22,-70-tf.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON, & GLOBE,

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

JOSEPH KOHNS AGENT,

—AT—

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

May 1,-1873-tf.

H. BERNSTEIN,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS and SHOES,

No. 14 North Water St. - MOBILE.

Merchants who are *close buyers* would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. sep 18-ay

Geo. B. Preston. A. S. Stetson

ESTABLISHED 1816.

Preston & Stetson,

Successors to M. B. Stetson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Hats

No. W. Cor. St. Francis and N. Water Sts.,

MOBILE, ALA.

Office in Dexter's Hotel. jun8-em

SPEAR & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

Bar and Rod Iron, Steel Iron, Iron, Copper and Brass Wire,

Tack Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Lead, Spelter, Spelter and Soft Solder,

Rubber and Leather Belting and Hose, Iron Pipe and Fittings.

Globe and Cl. & Valves and Brass Corks, Steam and Water Gauges, Nuts, Bolts and Washers, Boiler Iron and Rivets.

AGENTS FOR Cook's Patent SOLITAIRE LAMP OIL, GLOBE AND LUBRICATING OILS, Tried's CAR GREASE, Also MINERAL SPERM OIL, the Great Illuminator of the Age.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

Galler's, Pratt's, Browne and Carver's Cotton Gins.

Galler's Gray's and Reynolds' Labor Saving Presses, Geo. L. Squier & Brother's American Cast Steel and Horse Shoes, Blanch's Corn Mills, Farmer's Saw Mills, and Circular Saws. Also, Babcock's Fire Extinguishers, Blake's Hot and Cold Water Pumps, R. Hoe & Co.'s Cingler Saws, Mandrills, etc., etc.

April 3, 1873-ly. 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.

WE ALWAYS keep 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, BOOTS, 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.

W. L. BAKER, President. JOHN P. KENNEDY, Vice-President. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. H. M. FRIEND Secretary

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-tf

GREENVILLE

Collegiate Institute!

GREENVILLE, ALA.

REV. H. URQUHART A. M. Principal.
MISS IDA RICHARDSON, } Assistants.
A. KRIZEK, Professor of Music.

The Board of Trustees of the Greenville Collegiate 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 correspended 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, but in a different 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, $45.00per term, including use of instrument.

Incidental Fee, $2.00.

Payments of Tuition must be made in monthly installments.

A just deduction will be made for those who wish to make one 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.

JAS. H. DUNKLIN, President.
N. B. COOK, SECRETARY, REV. S. P. RICHARDSON, VICE PRESIDENT,
D. T. McCALL, J. L. DUNKLIN,
T. B. McCALL, DR. J. C. KENDRICK,
W. W. WILKINSON, W. H. FLOWERS.
JUDGE P. O. HARGER, REV. J. HARRIS,
J. J. FLOWERS, REV. J. W. SHORES.

Aug. 11,-1873-tf.

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

J. W. CAMPBELL

PROPRIETOR,

Is now open at that well known locality the Mansion House, near the Theatre on South side **Conti,** between **Royal** and **Water Sts**

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

The house contains sixty-five well ventilated rooms, and its location is convenient to all parts of business of importance.

Guests will be supplied with the best the market affords, and provided with every accommodation on the most reasonable terms. (Hay Horses often cheap in the city.

Dec. 7th-1872.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$100,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be Distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

4TH SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Saturday, July 4th 1874.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000 IN GOLD!

One Prize $5,000 in silver!

FIVE PRIZES $1,000 } Each { GREENBACKS!
FIVE PRIZES $500
TEN PRIZES $100

Two Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each!

Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!

2 Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, $550.

10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each.

1,500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Gold Co ins, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

Number of Gifts 10,600! Tickets limited to 50,000!

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

Single Tickets $2; *Six Tickets* $10; *Twelve Tickets* $20; *Twenty-Five* $40.

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 **L. D. SINE, Box 86,** CINCINNATI, O.

Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st. oct 2

MARTIN HORST,

DEALER IN

Imported and Domestic

Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter

Western Lager Beer,

CIGARS, BAR STORES, ETC.,

Corner Conti, Front and Commerce Streets,

MOBILE ALA.

April 3-74-6m

J. H. Hargrove. W. G. Little. J. B. Wilkinson.

HARGROVE, LITTLE & CO

Wholesale Grocers,

Nos. 47 and 49 North Commerce St.,

MOBILE, ALA.

sep 18-6m

Stolen!

FROM the undersigned, six miles east of Butler Springs, on the 24 of March, a

Sorrell Horse,

blind in left eye, blazed face, saddle marks on both sides of the back, and branded with the letters U. S. on one shoulder; 13 or 14 years old, full medium size. Any information of the horse thankfully received. JACOB BARRON,

March 26. Georgiana Post office.

LEROY BREWER, THOS. DUGAN, HUGH L. KOPPER, C. A. HARRIS

L. BREWER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—DEALERS IN—

Northern and Western Goods;

—RECTIFIERS & DEALERS IN—

Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors;

—ALSO—

Cotton Factors,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS;

Agents of the
Orange Powder Works.
Home Bitters.
French Cognac Bitters.
Gold Seal Champagne.

CORNER

Commerce & St. Louis Sts

MOBILE, ALA.

Sept.-12,-1873-ly.

P. G. ORER. S. J. ANDERSON, F. P. ANDREWS.

ORER, ANDERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GRAIN DEALERS,

AND PROPRIETORS OF

COMMERCE STREET MILLS;

GAGE BUILDING,

Corner Commerce, Front and Government Streets,

Also, No. 42 North Commerce Street,

Mobile, Alabama.

Keep always in Store, Corn, Oats, Bran, Cow-Peas, Hay, Gunny Bags, Fresh Ground Meal, Hominy, Grits and Cow Feed, Seed Rye, Oats and Barley.

jun2-1m **All Orders Filled at the Lowest Market Prices.**

W. W. WILKINSON,

GRAND OPENING OF

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS

LARGE STOCKS! HEAVY SALES!

DESIRABLE GOODS; LOW PRICES.

Without vain boasting, we can offer to the citizens of Greenville, the surrounding country and the public generally as fine assortment of DRY GOODS as was ever exhibited in this market.

FALL and WINTER Prints

almost endless variety. **Dress Goods,** a beautiful assortment.

BLEACHED GOODS.

Muslins, Spanish and Day Linens, Spring and Summer Cassimeres, &c

Boot and Shoe Department, is Complete.

MY READY MADE CLOTHING DAPARTMENT, is fixed up with every Class of GOODS, from Broadcloth to Cottonades.

Hats! Hats!! of the Latest Styles.

IN THE NOTION DEPARTMENT can be found all kinds, almost everything that can be called for.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

THE Grocery Department will be kept heavily supplied as usually with all goods in that line and will be sold at very close margins.

W. WILKINSON,
Greenville, Alabama.

Dec. 24, 1872-6m

E. J. HART & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

IN

Groceries & Drugs,

73, 75, 77 & 79—TCHOUPITOULAS ST.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

IMPORTERS OF

CHEMICALS,

Epsom Salts, Sodas, all kinds, Copperas, Alum, Widow Glass and Dental Instruments, Perfumery and Druggists' Sundries, English White Lead, Pure and Genuine, Warranted.

Paint Brushes Etc.,

QUININE, FRENCH & GERMAN,

LARGE DEALERS IN

American Brandies

FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars, Fine Whiskies, Brandies, Madeira, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines. Wooden and Willow Ware.

May 8,-1873-1y.

T. B. McCarty. Capt. Geo. W. Jenks.

SHERMAN HOUSE,

McCARTY & JENKS, Proprietors,

Opposite Union Depot,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. S. Grant, } Clerks.
Dep. Kenne, }

t 2-tf

A CARD.

To the People of Butler and Surrounding Counties.

I am daily receiving one of the best STOCKS of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, SHOES &c.,

for Fall and Winter wear, that I have ever had since the war.

I selected the goods myself carefully and with an eye single to the wants of my customers in this market. I respectfully ask the readers of this advertisement to call and examine my STOCK, and I promise them (though it may not be quite as large as some others) that I will sell as cheap as any other house in town, and guaranteeing to those who buy from me satisfaction.

During the entire season my Grocery department shall be kept full of PLANTATION SUPPLIES, all the necessaries and luxuries of life, polite and attentive clerks will be found ready to attend the wants of customers. Come and give me a trial.

J. T. LONG,

South of Court Square, BURNETT'S OLD STAND, Greenville, Ala.

Sept. 9,-1872-tf.

A MEDICAL TRIUMPH!

Dr. D. S. PERRY'S

VEGETABLE AROMATIC

Bitters.

PERRY'S Bitters must become the universal remedy for all ills. There is nothing like them or to equal them under the sun. They restore the weak, invigorate the feeble, and give new life and tone to the broken down system. In miasmatic and malarious districts they are worth a ship load of Quinine powders and pills. They are specially adapted to persons suffering from

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints,
Costiveness, Headache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Chills and Fever, and Piles.

To Delicate Females.

Ladies, old or young, will find these Bitters especially adapted to the ills peculiar to their sex. Nervousness, Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and General Debility, all yield to the magic charm of these inestimable Bitters.

HEAR WHAT IS SAID:

HEAR WHAT IS SAID!

HEAR WHAT IS SAID!

"Wonderful effects have resulted from Dr. Perry's Bitters."

"My Chills are gone. I can hardly believe it."

"Send me one case Perry's Bitters again. Nothing like them here."

"I enclose affidavit of my case. I had to do so to convince you of the wonderful cure."

"Surely they are the most delightful wine tonic in the world."

"Dr. Wilson says that you are a public benefactor."

"Hurrah! No more Rheumatism."

"No more headache, thanks to you."

We could fill this paper twice over with such genuine extracts, but the above must suffice. Our Bitters are prepared under the supervision of Dr. D. S. Perry, Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England, and of the Medical Clinic of Glasgow.

All orders should be addressed to THE PERRY AROMATIC BITTER CO.,

42 *Cortlandt St.,*

New York.

The Bitters are sold either by the bottle or case at $1 per bottle.

Parties sending letters for advice as to their diseases will confer a favor by giving name of County as well as Town where they reside. It will save us a wonderful amount of time and annoyance if this will be observed.

THE PERRY AROMATIC BITTER COMPANY.

march19-ay.

TO THE WEST! TO THE WEST!

Before making your arrangements to follow the advice of the "thousands who have already gone," it would be well to consider what has been done, to make the journey to your "Homes in the West" as pleasant and as free from danger as human skill and foresight can accomplish.

By consolidation and construction a road has been put into operation on the shortest possible line from Nashville, Tenn., to St. Louis, "the future great City of the world." This line, the

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY,

has, during the past year, earned an enviable reputation by its smooth track, prompt time, sure connections, and the magnificence of its passenger equipment. Its trains are made up of new and commodious day cars, provided with the celebrated Miller coupler and platform, and the Westinghouse air-brake.

It is positively the only line running Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars through without change from Nashville to St. Louis. No other line pretends to offer such advantages, either in distance, time, or equipment. Why, then, journey by circuitous routes? Do not be induced to purchase tickets to St. Louis of the West by any other line, remembering that

THE "ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN"

is the SHORTEST, CHEAPEST, QUICKEST, BEST AND ONLY line under one management from Nashville to St. Louis, and is from 60 to 200 miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, California, Texas, and all western points. It is also the "Chicago Shortest Line," *via* Evansville.

You can secure the cheapest rates for yourselves and your chattels on application, in person or by letter, to C. S. BARNETT, Southern Passenger Agent, Postoffice Box 212, Chattanooga, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

W. B. DAVENPORT,
General Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

☞ No trouble to answer questions.

May 1, 1873.