

WEEKLY ADVOCATE

Greenville, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

JAMES B. STANLEY, Proprietor

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J. B. STANLEY, Editors.

A Truth Worthy of Thought.

It is not often that Henry Ward Beecher utters anything upon the subject of politics which finds an echo in the sentiments of the good and true men of the South. We of this section of the Union have little cause to feel thankful to him for anything that he ever said or did in regard to the government or the politics of the country. But now and then he does utter a truth which it is worth our while to consider. Though often joined to much that is false and hateful as regards the South, yet it is a truth nevertheless. Such is the character of a sentence which we find in one of his late addresses. The words are to this effect:

"The respectable people, and the religious people, are more responsible for the present condition of the affairs of the country, than anybody else. They refuse to vote, and refuse to have anything to do with politics, and then complain that the politics of the country are in the hands of bad men."

If the devil himself had spoken these words, they would still be true. And if such is the case in New York and in the North generally, with double emphasis may the same be said of the South. Many of our best men have refused the influence of their names, their acts and their votes in the public affairs of the State and of the country; they have covered themselves as with a veil, and because they stood in gloomy silence with folded arms, the ambitious, the ignorant and the vicious have laid their hands upon the helm and the sail and given direction to the ship of state. Then these good people have turned away in disgust because bad men had control of the politics of the country!

Surely somebody must vote and hold the offices, and if honest men will not do it, dishonest men will.

A man has no right to complain if a thing which he refuses to do is badly done by others. So, as Mr. Beecher says, if the politics of the country are corrupt and debauched, the respectable and religious people may take the blame upon themselves.

It is a theory with some that ministers and others who occupy conspicuous positions as professing Christians should stand entirely aloof from politics. We dissent from that. Of course they should not become political braylers and demagogues; neither should any other class of men. But we hold that if a man's morality, or piety, or ecclesiastical position, gives him influence with men, he is morally bound, at least in times of peril, to wield that influence in behalf of the best interests of his country, politically as well as socially. And so far from its being improper, in any sense, for Christians to take part in politics, the contrary is true, that they, more than others, should control the affairs of the country. Solomon tells us that "when the wicked rule, the land mourneth;" and the converse must be true, that when the righteous rule, the land rejoiceth. Our own experience tells us these things, if Solomon had never spoken them.

Then we would appeal to the good men of the State—to the religious men, the deacons and elders, the ministers and laymen—to resolve to do their full duty as citizens in the approaching canvass. They need not, and should not, descend into the dirty depths of politics; but it is a duty which they and all others owe to the community of which they are members, to give their influence and their votes in behalf of pure and honest government. No man has a moral right to close his lips and withhold his ballot when the interests of his State are at stake; but if he does do it, still less right has he to complain if others carry the State to destruction.

CRENSHAW COUNCIL.—On the first page will be found the proceedings of the Granges of Crenshaw in County Council. They reached us a few hours too late for insertion in our last issue.

It will be seen that the ADVOCATE was made the official paper of the Council, for which we return our acknowledgments. It is gratifying to know that our efforts to publish an acceptable paper are appreciated by those whose good opinions are valuable.

We would suggest an amendment to the first resolution of the Council on the subject of economy, so as to make it read, "But this Council does not regard it as economy to decline to subscribe and pay for a good newspaper, or to discontinue one that is already taken." The soundness of this proposition seems so apparent that we submit it without a speech in its support.

The funeral of Dr. Livingston, the great African traveler, will take place in London on the 18th, the government paying the expenses.

A Comparison.

The State Journal, the Radical organ, in reply to the remark of the Bufala News, that there is a great difference between the tax sales of the Democratic county of Crenshaw and the Radical county of Montgomery, says:

"Crenshaw paid State taxes in 1873, to the amount of \$5,110.87. Of that amount it receives back for school purposes—\$3,155.58—leaving only \$1,955.29 as its entire contribution to the State treasury! Out of this small sum the State had to pay over \$1000 last year to a member of the House of Representatives from Crenshaw. It had to pay for the prisoners in its county jail. In other words, the county of Crenshaw was actually a charge upon the State treasury, and the State would have been better off, infinitely, so far as revenue is concerned, if there had been no Democratic county of Crenshaw in existence!"

The Journal then goes on to say that the Republican county of Montgomery paid \$47,048.98 more into the State treasury last year than it received back. As neither the State Treasurer nor the Auditor has furnished us with his last report, we have not full data for determining the correctness of the Journal's statement; so we must assume that it is true. Then the abstract fact may exist that Crenshaw receives more from the State treasury than it contributes to it. But the manner in which the statement of the Journal is put is not only calculated, as it was perhaps designed, to draw attention from the real point in the case, but it is also a reflection upon the honesty of the people of Crenshaw, if not a sneer at their supposed poverty.

The facts show that while there are a dozen or two delinquent tax-payers in the Democratic county of Crenshaw, there are hundreds in the Republican county of Montgomery. The people of Crenshaw pay all the taxes assessed against them, and if they are not rich enough, or numerous enough, to make their taxes aggregate a large sum, it is their misfortune, not their fault. The people of Montgomery do not pay all the taxes assessed against them, as the six or seven columns of advertised tax sales plainly show, (to say nothing of defaulting poll-tax payers) and if what they do pay is largely in excess of that paid by Crenshaw, it is simply owing to the fact that they have very much more property that is subject to taxation. So that Montgomery can justly claim no credit for the difference in the contributions to the treasury by the two counties, nor can Crenshaw be justly criticized. If Crenshaw, with its present moral and political temper, had the population and wealth of Montgomery, it is safe to say that they would return to the treasury thousands of dollars more than does Montgomery.

And if the Democratic and Conservative tax-payers were taken out of Montgomery county, it is doubtful if the taxes returned to the State treasury would pay the county expenses for six months! So that after all, the Radical paper is boasting of Democratic wealth and honesty! The Radical majority in Montgomery county is greater than the entire vote of Crenshaw, and yet the Radicals there pay a very small proportion of the taxes. If, then, Montgomery contributes to the support of Crenshaw, it is a Democratic family affair, of which the Journal has no right to boast or to complain!

A TEXT.—The Montgomery News, of the 9th, contained this paragraph: "There was brought to this city yesterday, over one of our principal railroads, 3,077 sacks corn, 232 sacks bacon, 1,023 pieces meat, and 441 barrels of flour."

We do not propose to preach a sermon from this text; the reader can do that for himself. But we desire to say that it is a forcible explanation of the hard times and scarcity of money in Alabama. Let our farmers think of it.

The editor of the Homestead, Texas, Messenger has become alarmed at the idea of the temperance crusaders visiting that town, and says: "We have erected a cistern to catch rain for our own drinking. If the worst comes to the worst, we expect to give the plan an honest trial to see if a man can live on undiluted water."

The following dispatch, dated New York, April 12th, indicates that the Catholic church is waking up to the intemperance of its members:

The Metropolitan Catholic total abstinence union of New York convened here today. A letter was received from Archbishop Lealehy of Casbel, Ireland, heartily approving of the proposed combination between the two countries for the protection of emigrants from the ruinous influence of intemperance, and promising the co-operation of both clergy and laity with the movement. Arrangements were completed for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on the 10th of May next, for the purpose of laying the case before the people. A large number of distinguished speakers have signified their intention to be present.

The Radical Governor of Mississippi recently gave a supper to which people of all colors were invited, but there were no liquors of any kind.

Cuba.

The following dispatch furnishes some indication that our government is beginning to perceive, after so long a time, the folly of its course heretofore in regard to the war in Cuba. The action foreshadowed in the dispatch is doubtless prompted by the report which has been published that representatives of European governments are among the Cuban patriots, proposing to furnish them help to throw off the Spanish yoke, if they will set up a monarchy instead of a republic. It seems that our government now proposes, at the eleventh hour, to aid the "rebels" in organizing a republic— which it might have done two years ago.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The official organ contains an elaborate editorial declaring the present time as opportune, and gives reasons for the immediate recognition of the Cuban republic. The article contains nothing showing no just cause of offense to Spain if recognition should be accorded and commercial treaties entered into with the republic prior to recognition by Spain. It declares that our commercial interest is greatly suffering by the war in Cuba; the balance of trade against the United States is forty to fifty millions; that complications hereafter existing no longer exist; that England intrigues for the control of Cuba affairs, and the trade that recognition would open to new markets for western grain growers, provision dealers, machinists and manufacturers of the eastern and middle States would furnish occupations to thousands of Southern people, tend to restore prosperity and good feeling in the Southern States towards the government. The article, which is supposed to express President Grant's views, foreshadows the action by the government.

Church and State.

The Catholic Bishop of Olinda, in Brazil, was recently condemned to four years imprisonment and labor by the civil authority. The cause of trouble was the bishop's effort to suppress certain Catholic institutions which admitted free-masons to membership. Although Brazil is a Catholic country, there are a great many free-masons there; and the government and people claim that the civil law is superior to the authority of the Pope. The Bishop of Olinda claimed that the objection to his action in making war upon the masons should be referred to the Pope; but the government said it was able to control its own affairs, and the Pope had nothing to do with it. The Bishop refused to plead, or in any way recognize the right of the civil tribunal to deal with him; but he was condemned nevertheless.

The Government of Peru, another Catholic country, has recently ordered some Jesuit fathers, who took refuge there from persecutions in Europe, to leave the State.

The civil authorities in Catholic Mexico, in which a Protestant missionary was recently murdered at the instigation of a priest, have arrested and condemned to death six of the murderers, and at last accounts the priest himself was on trial.

All these facts indicate that the ultra-montane, or high church party of the Catholics—the party of the Pope—is losing favor with the nations of the earth, and that even Catholic states are no longer inclined to submit to the authority of the Pope in temporal matters.

Alabama News.

(FROM OUR STATE EXCHANGERS.)

Judge Mudd, of Jefferson, is mentioned for supreme court judge.

Conceal paid her last grand and petit jurors in cash.

Judge Harper will hold a special term of court for Escambia sometime in July.

The grand jury of Conecuh found 10 true bills at its recent session.

The Montgomery water works will be completed before very long.

The young grain crop about Selma is looking well.

Dr. J. C. Pope, of Bufala, died last Saturday.

The State Medical Convention is in session in Selma.

J. A. Adams, of the Star, has been elected mayor of Ozark.

A slight frost in Dale last week; no harm done.

Burglary and horse stealing common in some parts of Barbour county.

A negro woman was killed by the train at a bridge near Pollard on Tuesday morning.

An alligator 9 feet long was recently caught in a fish-trap on Choctawhatchee river, Henry county.

The physicians of Henry county have organized a medical society; Dr. John P. Crawford, president.

Strawberries plentiful in Montgomery at 35 cents per quart, and new potatoes at 20 cents per quart.

Cows in Montgomery are dying from eating the trimmings of muck orange trees.

The Montgomery & Bufala railroad was damaged more by the last hard rain than the first.

The Montgomery street car have arrived and been put on the track.

Rev. J. B. Cottrell has been transferred by Bishop Marvin from Selma to Owensboro, Kentucky.

The deficit of B. N. Callahan, treasurer of Conecuh county, was found to be very small.

When the taxes for the past year are collected, the debt of Shelby county will be reduced to about \$7,000.

Senator Cobb, of Shelby, is a candidate for circuit judge, but will abide the decision of a convention.

The grand jury of Montgomery city court has found 139 indictments, and are not done yet.

The U. S. Marshal recently arrested six negroes near Birmingham, for kidnapping.

The bonded debt of the city of Selma, is \$340,000, and the annual interest \$27,200.

The children's temperance society, the Cold Water Templars, in Montgomery, numbers nearly 200 members.

Trains on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad will run tri-weekly, instead of daily, until further notice.

The grangers of Dallas are forming a tax payers league for the purpose of prosecuting dishonest county officers.

Thos. G. Jones, supreme court reporter, will deliver the address at the memorial celebration in Montgomery on the 26th.

Montgomery people are preparing to entertain the Northern editorial excursionists.

Revolutions are in progress in the First Baptist church, Montgomery, and in the Baptist church at Selma.

The attendance at Selma Sabbath schools is—Campbellite 45; Episcopal 114; Presbyterian (2) 204; Methodist (2) 232; Baptist 100.

The citizens of Bufala have issued a powerful address in regard to the corruption and rascality of B. M. Keils, Radical judge of the city court.

A man named Money, in Henry county, had his mother and her daughter-in-law confined in jail on the charge of burglary—all about an old bedstead.

The lawyers of Marengo county, in view of the short crop and the low prices of all sorts of property, have done their best to dissuade creditors from suing their debtors to the Spring term.

The grand jury of Shelby county recently brought all its power to bear against a man for stealing two clay pipes, for which the court fined him one dollar.

Gen. Martin, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Conecuh, calls a meeting of the committee at Evergreen on the 4th of May.

Rev. Mr. Boykin, Sunday School Agent of the Baptist Church in this State, has during the past year traveled nearly six thousand miles and organized 113 Sunday Schools.

Some time ago Judge Ely, of Montgomery, gave a license to a minor to carry. In the City Court a verdict of \$500 was rendered against him. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

C. H. Slater, recently appointed notary public in Montgomery county by Gov. Lewis, and who is also deputy tax collector, has been sent to jail under indictment of the grand jury for altering and raising jury certificates.

A year or two since a man was killed in Montgomery by the explosion of an arvil which some negroes were firing at a political meeting on the public square, and his wife is suing the city for \$100,000.

Mr. E. Beebe, of Montgomery, has engaged in the encouragement of German immigration, and already the first installment have arrived. Three hundred have engaged to come, and will settle on the South & North railroad.

Between Birmingham and Decatur, a distance of ninety-three miles, on the South & North Alabama railroad, there are no less than fifty bridges, near, and over rivers, creeks and water courses generally.

Mr. A. F. Blisberry, office at Alabama Warehouse, Montgomery, is Purchasing Agent for the Grangers by appointment of the Executive Committee of the State. He will faithfully fill any order committed to him, furnish supplies, sell cotton or other produce.

The Advertiser learns from a reliable citizen of Butler county that several genuine white shad have been caught in Pigeon creek, in this county, this season. This creek empties into Escambia river, which goes into the bay of Pensacola, and thence to the Gulf.

The Evergreen Star says: Our neighboring county, Monroe, has in her county treasury two thousand dollars; Conecuh county owes about seven hundred dollars, and has not a cent in the treasury. Monroe county has democratic officers; Conecuh county is in the hands of the radicals. This accounts for the "milk in the coconut."

The Montgomery Journal says: The transportation committee of the Montgomery Industrial Association have made arrangements by which emigrants are to be brought here at a reduction of 60 per cent. from the regular railroad fare. The price from New York is \$20, from Savannah \$10. There will be 175 German emigrants to arrive here soon. They will settle near this city, and go to farming and gardening.

Six masked men, fully armed, went to the jail in Opelika, on Tuesday night, called the jailor, and on his going to the door, he was seized, disarmed, and a pistol pointed to his head, with a threat that if he made any noise, his brains would be blown out. They then compelled him to go and open the cell and release a man named Moon, charged with murdering his uncle, Thad. Pennington, in Tallapoosa county, in 1871. They made their escape before the alarm could be given.

Terms from the Hayneville Examiner, 10th: Dr. Olley is master of Lowndesboro grange. Miss Victoria Torrence, formerly of Lowndes, was recently married in Alabama to Frank W. Broward, of Florida. Mr. Frank Crocker has returned from Virginia to reside in Hayneville. A Grange has been organized in East Lowndes, near Pintala, with Benji Mason, master. Rev. Mr. Norton was to organize a Methodist congregation at Fort Deposit on Sunday, 12th. The outstanding claims against Lowndes county amount to \$11,802.93. Circuit court

begins April 27th. Dr. Caffey has been superintended as Superintendent of Education, and Wm. Buckley, Radical, appointed in his place; no cause given for the change. The roads are in bad condition. Wet weather had on the plantations.

General News.
(FROM THE LATEST PAPERS.)

The English government has supplied the starving people of India with food. Charleston ships green peas and strawberries to New York.

There was a heavy snow storm in Tennessee on the 10th.

A large number of foreign immigrants are going into South Carolina.

Gen. Burdette is a candidate for U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, with a bad prospect of success.

Two of the Radical judges in Texas have been ousted by the legislature for rascality on the bench.

A shoe manufacturer in Boston has made three pairs of No. 10 shoes for two colored legislators in Mississippi.

Cambass Hunter was hung at Darlington, S. C., on the 10th, for the murder of Cornelius Robinson.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The Democrats were successful in the election here yesterday.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—The Democrats gain three in the Council; The Republican loss since '72 is 7,898.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The Democratic majority in Cincinnati will be about 5,000 in a vote of about 28,000.

The late rains caused the levees on the Mississippi river to break in some places, and much damage was done in Louisiana by the overflow.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—An Independent Republican is elected Mayor. The license ticket generally carries the smaller towns.

The steamship Europa was recently lost at sea, with a cargo of wines and silks valued at \$1,000,000. The passengers were rescued by another ship.

Trains have been suspended on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad in consequence of damage to the track by late rains.

MOBILE, Va., April 9.—Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, was today elected by the General Assembly as State Treasurer, vice Mayo removed.

LONDON, April 12.—The ship Belmont, from Bristol for Pensacola, was spoken in latitude 41 deg., longitude 11 deg., with the loss of her yards and rigging.

The House Committee of Territories, by a vote of six to one, have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union.

DAYTON, OHIO, April 8.—The Mayor and Police Commissioners issued a proclamation requiring the police to keep the hands of women away from the saloons.

ST. JOSEPH, April 8.—The Democratic ticket has been elected here. This city has since negro population began voting, given a Republican majority at every election until yesterday.

J. R. Breckinridge, son of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and a student at Lebanon (Tenn.) law school, was shot and killed on the 9th by J. M. Anderson, son of the mayor of Lebanon, Whiskey.

According to a Savannah paper the tax on a thousand dollars' value of property in Savannah is just \$9.20; on the same amount in Charleston it is just \$42.00. Savannah is under Democratic rule; Charleston is not.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Full returns of the election in this city yesterday show a choice of five Democrats, three Republicans and four Independents to the City Council, which will stand with the members holding over, Democrats 14, Republicans 6, Independent 4.

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE!

J. H. SNOW & BROWN,

109 and 104 Daphnia Street, MOBILE, ALA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CHICKERING, LINDEMAN, STANLEY & SONS, WEBER,

MATHUSHEK, STECK, and KNABE.

—ALSO—

Mason & Hummel's Celebrated Cabinet Organs.

These Organs can be RENTED on very favorable terms, and rent applied, if bought.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

STRINGS AND TRINNINGS FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, BRASS INSTRUMENTS, etc.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS IN THE SOUTH.

An Elegant Stock of Charles CHROMOS, ENGRAVING, FRAMES AND MOUNTINGS of all

kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, etc., always on hand. Branch House, Meridian, Mississippi.

To the

Cheap Store. J. & H. Well & Co. The way to

Get Bargains

WE TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public of Butler and surrounding Counties that we have

replenished our Stocks of

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J. & H. WELL & CO.,

Next the Court House, GREENVILLE, ALA.

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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 July 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:

And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco, 50c.

Manufacturers of stills, 20c.

And for each still manufactured, 20c.

And for each still manufactured, 20c.

Manufacturers of tobacco, 10c.

Manufacturers of cigars, 10c.

Dealers in tobacco, first class (more than 500 lbs.), 50c.

Dealers in tobacco, second class (two horns), 25c.

Dealers in tobacco, third class (one horn), 15c.

Dealers in tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance), 10c.

Dealers in multi barrel shot, 10c.

Dealers in multi barrel shot, 10c.

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GREENVILLE ADVOCATE.

An Unpleasant Incident in Church.

We have already mentioned that old Mr. Collamore, who goes to our church, is very deaf. Last Sunday in the midst of the service, Mr. Hoff, who sits immediately behind Mr. Collamore, saw a spider traveling over the latter's bald head. His first impulse was to "nudge him and tell him about it; but he remembered that Collamore was deaf, so he lifted up his hand and brushed the spider off. Hoff did not see high enough, and consequently in his nervousness, he hit Collamore quite a severe blow; the old man turned around in a rage to see who had dared to take such a liberty with him, and Hoff began to explain by gestures the cause of the occurrence. But Collamore, in a loud voice, demanded what he meant. It was very painful for Hoff. The eyes of the whole congregation were upon him and he grew red in the face, and in desperation exclaimed:

"There was a spider on your head!"

"A white place on my head, hey? Spoken there to, what's that to you?" said Collamore. "You'll know what it is to be bald-headed yourself some day."

"It was a spider," shrieked Hoff, while the congregation smiled and the perspiration began to roll off his face.

"Certainly it is wider," said Collamore, "and it's got more in it than yours. But you let it alone—do you mind? You let my head alone in church?"

"Mr. Collamore," shrieked Hoff, "there was a bug on your head, and I brushed it off—this way?"

And Hoff made another gesture at Collamore's head.

The old man thought he was going to fight him then—and there, and hurling the hymn-book at Hoff, he seized the kneeling stool on the floor of the pew, and was about to bang Mr. Hoff when the sexton interfered. An explanation was written on a fly-leaf of the hymn-book, whereupon Mr. Collamore apologized in a hoarse voice, and resumed his seat. Then the services proceeded. They think of asking Mr. Collamore to worship elsewhere. *Danbury News.*

SOUND PHILOSOPHY.—There is a deal of sound philosophy in this paragraph from the *Herald of Health*:

Many people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work all day enjoy their moments of rest and recreation so much, that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for rest implies a relief from previous toil; and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it takes us up; the idle know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupations to escape the misery of idleness.

Some people are as careful of their troubles as mothers are of their babies; they cradle them, and rock them, and hug them, and cry over them, and fly into a passion with you if you try to take them away from them; they want you to fret with them to help them to believe that they have been wrong-treated than anybody else; if they could, they would have a picture of their grief, in a gold frame, hung over the mantel-piece for everybody to look at. And their grief makes them ordinarily selfish; they think more of the dear little grief in the blanket in the cradle, than they do of all the world besides; and they say, "You are hard-hearted," if you say, "Don't fret." "Ah, you don't understand me; you don't know me, you can't enter into my trials!"

Mr. Holting, in a paper presented to the Essex Academy, thus extols the virtues of butter milk: "Life exists only in combustion, but the combustion which occurs in our bodies, like that which takes place in our chimneys, leaves a detritus which is fatal to life. To remove this we would administer lactic acid with ordinary food. This acid is known to possess the power of removing or destroying the incrustations which form on the arteries, cartilages and valves of the heart. As butter milk abounds in this acid, and is moreover, an agreeable kind of food, its habitual use, it is urged, will free the system from these causes, which inevitably cause death between the seventy-fifth and hundredth year."

CURE FOR BOYS.—Respecting this, a correspondent of the *Rural World* writes:

I have seen so many old fog remedies for curing horses of bots, that after a long time I have concluded to send you two remedies, which have long since been kept as secret remedies by many farmers.

When your horse complains of bots, give one vial of vermifuge in one-half pint of warm milk, and if not relieved in fifteen minutes repeat the dose. Another good remedy is to give forty drops of capsicum in a half-pint of water. Also for colic, give the capsicum as directed for bots.

I will only say this recipe is worth preserving.

At a late conference session a clergyman gave a reason why the Baptist church is like a beaver's hut. "There is but one entrance to it, and that is under the water."

An impatient fellow wants to know if you ever sat down to tea where skin milk was on the table without being asked, "Do you take cream?"

It was a North Carolina landlord who posted the notice in his dining room that members of the Legislature would be the first seated, and afterwards the gentlemen.

THE USE OF SALT FOR STOCK.

While a certain amount of salt is absolutely necessary for the health of stock, it by no means follows that its indiscriminate use is either needed or safe.

On the contrary, salt used in excessive quantities is highly dangerous. It then acts upon the stomach and intestines as an irritant poison, and cases of death have occurred through permitting cattle and hogs to consume too much of it. When stock are allowed access to it, they will take a small quantity very often, but if denied a frequent supply they become ravenous for it, and are in danger of eating it to excess. The safest way is to use a small quantity regularly in the food; a quarter of an ounce daily being amply sufficient for a hog or a sheep. If stock are salted once a week, no more than one ounce at a time should be given to a cow, and a quarter of an ounce to a sheep or hog. It should also be given in such a manner that no one animal should eat more than its share. It may be given scattered thinly in the feeding trough with more safety than in any other way, excepting when it is mixed with the feed. Regularity in its use is the most conducive to health of the cattle. We find it necessary to give this caution because some of our readers have been led to suppose, very erroneously, that as salt is a good thing, stock cannot have too much of it. *American Agriculturist.*

SMALL MEANS.—The power of money is on the whole overestimated. The greatest things which have been done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small pecuniary means. The greater thinkers, discoverers, inventors and artists, have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so. Riches are often an impediment to a stimulus to action; and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and he soon grows sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time heavy on his hands; morally and mentally asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a pauper over which the tide flows.

Helen Crager, an attractive young school teacher, was killed against her will by a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. She caused him to be arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and he was fined and discharged from his position. She then went to the railroad company, and has just recovered one thousand dollars damages, the Circuit Court of Sauk county, Wisconsin, ruling as a matter of law, that that company was liable to the plaintiff for actual damage occasioned by the wrongful act of the conductor. Now let railroad companies take warning, and employ no conductor of vehement kissing propensities.

Bill Bridges, of Dahlonega county, Ga., attempted to knock down a pine tree by riding read foremost against it with his chestnut race-horse. The pine tree still waves, but Bill's chestnut race-horse sleeps in the valley, beneath the green tarp.

Vasquez, the California robber, took five dollars from a mother and then bought the man's gloves for two dollars.

"If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl you would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes, mar," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her."

Old maids in Virginia are politely called "belated sisters."

When the Indians catch a bald-headed man they cut off his ears to compensate for the loss of scalp, and it's about as well to be scalped.

There is a law in Kentucky giving to the wife or any relative of a confined debtor the right to sue any whiskey seller who after notice not to sell continues to sell liquor to an inebriate. The law prescribes that there shall be a recovery of not less than \$20 damages for each offense after notice.

Successful cattle-breeders in Europe give molasses constantly to fatten cattle and u-l-c cows. A large German farmer gives a pint of a mixture with oil cake to his cows, largely increasing their milk.

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A NEW IDEA!

A WILSON SHUTTLE Sewing Machine

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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; Georgia State Fair; AND 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.

F. Hemming, Felling, Stitting, 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 Miscellaneous.

Agents Wanted. Address, Wilson Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

L. & J. TOUTART, COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants NO. 12 NORTH COMMERCE STREET MOBILE, ALA.

Dec. 22, 1874.

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE, FIRE INSURANCE CO., JOSEPH KOHNS AGENT,

J. & H. WEIL & CO., GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

MAY 1, 1873-4.

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. STEWART, ESTABLISHED 1810.

Preston & Stewart, Successors to M. S. STEWART & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Hats N. W. Cor. St. Francis and N. Water Sts., MOBILE, ALA.

Office in Boston 118 South St. sep 18-ay

SPEAR & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

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

AGENTS for Theo. Emery's Sons' PURE LARD OIL, GLOBE AND LUBRICATING OILS, Truett's CAR GREASE, Also MINERAL SPIRIT OIL, the Great Illuminator of the Age.

Also, AGENTS FOR Gutter's, Pratt's, Brown's and Carver's Cotton Gins. Findlay's, Gray's, and Reynolds' Labor-Saving Presses, Geo. L. Spaul & Brother's American Case Mills and Excavators; Strick's Corn Mills, Engines, Saw-Mills, and Circular Saws. Also, Babcock's Fire Extinguishers, Blake's Hot and Cold Water Pumps, E. Hoe & Co's Circular Saws, Mandrels, etc., etc. MOBILE, ALA. (P. O. Box 32.) No. 12 South Commerce St.

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ESTABLISHMENT, No's. 20 and 22 Commerce Street, Greenville, Alabama.

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

JAN. 1, 1873 finds 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 our 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, JOHN P. KENNEDY, SHEPPARD BOWMAN, H. M. FRIEND, President, Vice-President, 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, 1873-4

GREENVILLE Collegiate Institute! GREENVILLE, ALA.

REV. H. URQUIHART, A. M. Principal. MISS IDA RICHARDSON, Assistant. A. KINZIE, 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 believing in the nobility 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 adverse to good discipline, determined more than six months ago, to establish, under the auspices of the A. B. Church South, such an institution. Having consulted and corresponded with teachers all over the country having employed a Principal and other members of a faculty, and having erected temporary buildings and put under way the erection of a magnificent edifice, they are determined to make a beginning on the

15th of September, and make the first year's school operations a successful one.

The temporary buildings are furnished throughout with DESKS and SEATS, manufactured by the Excelsior and Century Companies of the city 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 adverse to good discipline, determined more than six months ago, to establish, under the auspices of the A. B. Church South, such an institution. Having consulted and corresponded with teachers all over the country having employed a Principal and other members of a faculty, and having erected temporary buildings and put under way the erection of a magnificent edifice, they are determined to make a beginning on the

Monday the 15th of September, 1873, and continue forty weeks.

A just deduction will be made from the principal branches of an English and classical education. Both Male and female Pupils will be received. Separate High Hall have been provided for their accommodation.

Rates of Tuition. The rates are \$20.00, \$30.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00 per scholastic year, according to grade. Music on Piano, \$45.00 per term, including use of instrument. Incidental Fee, \$2.00. Payments of Tuition must be made in monthly installments. A full deduction will be made from those who will 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. JOHN P. KENNEDY, Treasurer. D. L. DUNKLIN, J. P. McALL, Dr. J. C. KENDRICK, W. W. WILKINSON, W. L. FLOWERS, JUDITH P. O. HANSEN, Rev. J. BARKER, J. J. FLOWERS, Rev. J. W. SHORES, Aug. 14, 1873-4.

CAMPBELL HOUSE, J. W. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR, Is now open at that well-known locality the Mansion House, near the Theatre on South side of Canal, between Royal and Water Sts. MOBILE, ALABAMA.

The house contains sixty-five well ventilated rooms, and is provided with every accommodation on the most reasonable terms of any House of its class in the city. Dec. 7, 1874.

JOHN R. LASSABE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HATS AND CAPS, No. 13 ST. FRANCIS STREET MOBILE, ALA.

D. McDonald, Wm. March, T. W. McDonald, 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-ay

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HATS AND CAPS, No. 13 ST. FRANCIS STREET MOBILE, ALA.

I. McDonald, Wm. March, T. W. McDonald, 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-ay

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, BUNKLEY'S OLD STAND, Greenville, Ala. Sept. 3, 1874

THE WEST! TO THE WEST! Before making your arrangements to follow the advice of the "household gods" 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 consultation 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 West. This line, the St. Louis & Southern Railway, has, during the past year, earned an enviable reputation by its smooth travel, prompt time, and connections, and the magnificence of its passenger equipment. Its trains are made up of new and commodious day cars, provided with the celebrated Miller complex and platform, and the Westinghouse

It is positively the only line running Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars through the entire line from Nashville, Tenn., to St. Louis, and 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 or the West by any other line, remembering that

THE "St. Louis & Southern" RAILWAY is the shortest, quickest, best and safest line under one management from Nashville to St. Louis, and is from 60 to 200 miles the shortest route from Nashville, Tenn., to St. Louis, 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 movable on application, in person or by letter, to C. B. BARKER, Southern Passenger Agent, Pullman Box 245, Chattanooga, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

W. D. DAVENPORT, General Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo. May 1, 1873-4.

Be so prompt to answer questions. May 1, 1873-4.

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LEROY BREWER, THOS. BRAGLEY, HUGH L. HOPPER, C. E. BROWN, L. BREWER & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS

DEALERS IN Northern and Western Goods, DOMESTIC and IMPORTED WINES and LIQUORS; Cotton Factors, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS; CORNER Commerce & St. Louis Sts., MOBILE, ALA.

Agents of the Orange Powder Works, Home Bitters, French Cognac Bitters, Gold Seal Champagne. Sept. 14, 1873-17.

W. W. WILKINSON, GRAND OPENING OF FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS LARGE STOCKS! HEAVY SALES! DESIRABLE GOODS! LOW PRICES.

Without any boasting, we can offer to the citizens of Greenville, the surrounding country and the whole 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. Jaconets, Spanish and Bay Linens, Spring and Summer Cassimeres, &c. Boot and Shoe Department, is complete. MY READY MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, is fixed up with every CLASS of GOODS, you would wish to obtain.

Hats! Hats!! of the Latest Styles. IN THE NOTION DEPARTMENT can be found all kinds, almost everything, that can be called for.

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.

Oct. 24, 1873-6th

E. J. HART & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND