

THE CHOCTAW HERALD.

Volume VI. Butler, Alabama, Thursday Morning, May 28, 1874. {WHOLE NO 273} Number 19.

Professional Cards.

W. E. BEGGS,

Attorney at Law,

BUTLER, : : : ALABAMA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Choctaw and Sumter counties. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

W. BAILEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BUTLER—CHOCTAW COUNTY ALA

WILL practice in all the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. Prompt attention given to all business.

June 3, 1873. 34-1v.

S. T. PRINCE, **Geo. W. LAYTON,**
Mt. Sterling, Butler.

Taylor & Prince,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,
CHOCTAW COUNTY ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Choctaw and Washington Counties. 25-1v.

THOS. COBBS, **JNO. J. ALTMAN,**
Livingston, Ala. Butler, Ala.

COBBS & ALTMAN
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

BUTLER, : : : ALABAMA

WILL Practice in the Circuit, Probate and Chancery Court of Choctaw County. J. J. ALTMAN, will also attend to any business in the Courts of Washington County.

MAT. TURNER M. D.

Resident Physician.

BLADON SPRINGS ALA.

Office, (next door to Wille Connor's) on the HILL.

May 9, 1873. 16-1v.

DR. S. FRISBIE,

Resident Physician,

Bladon Springs, : : : Alabama.

WILL most respectfully inform the citizens of Bladon Springs and vicinity that I am now prepared to serve them at all hours, either by day or night. When not professionally engaged, I will be found at my residence, near the store of Messrs. Turner & Long.

J. G. FORSTER, M. D. | V. P. GAINES, M. D.

DRS. FORSTER & GAINES,

Mt. Sterling, Ala.

Having Associated, offer their service to the citizens of Choctaw County, in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE, MT. STERLING ALA

June 1, 1873. 21-3m.

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor

South Side Contl Street, between Royal and Water Streets.

Mobile, : : : : Ala.

This House is conveniently located to all places of business and amusement, and is first-class in every respect.

71. 1v.

Speed.

THE CREED OF AN OLD AND HONEST CITIZEN.

[From the Talladega Watchtower.]

Hon. Joseph H. Speed :—

Sir,—I address in a note of inquiry to you, respectful asking of you, the cause of my removal from office. You have not condescended to reply to it. If I respect prompts me to inform you, that I was placed in my position by the respectable intelligent voters of this county.

I am not ashamed of the manner in which I obtained office, nor am I ashamed of the manner in which I have been disposed.

How, sir, were you elected to office? Was it by the intelligent voters of the state?

I have been careful to discharge my duties in a manner that would not elicit the approbation of all persons interested. I have attended at my office punctually, and treated with courtesy and respect, all who have had business to transact with me, exercising a due and becoming regard for their interest and convenience.

Can you say as much for yourself and your actions? If you can, you are misrepresented by those I have heard speak of you.

I shall mention a few articles of my faith for your edification and consideration.

In the first place I believe there is a band of false spies and informers, sneaking about the streets and store doors, ready to report to you any thing they may see or hear that can by misrepresentation or exaggeration be made to bear witness against the victims of your hate.

I believe you are taking advantage of your official position to assist unprincipled parties in the accomplishment of their nefarious designs, by removing from office such as are independent enough not to be collar men.

I believe you entirely disregard the interest of the teachers of free public schools, by delaying to approve and return reports this day hindering them from receiving their pay.

I believe, from what I heard of your antecedents, whilst in Marion last week, that as a shameful record can be made against you, as any other man in the state.

I believed you failed in your effort to make one thousand dollars of two citizens of this county by depositing their parolons (brought from Washington city as a favor) with a notary public and instructing to require from each of the applicants \$500 (five hundred dollars) before delivering them up.

I believe that when I ventilate fully facts and circumstances of my removal before the board of education, that I am able to body will perceive the propriety of restricting the powers of future superintendents of public instruction as to prevent one from outraging the feeling and setting at naught the wishes of the citizens of an entire county, to gratify the unwholesome designs of an unscrupulous partisan.

I believe that you have discharged the duties of your office in so careless and bungling a manner that you are in disgrace with your own party and that they will not confer on you another state office.

I believe you will be consigned to deserved and well merited contempt, for the entire disregard you manifest for the respect and esteem of your former white associates.

I believe that you will consider yourself unfortunate in being made a tool to effect political purposes, while publicly asserting in speeches made during the canvass that education and politics should be kept separate.

I believe and trust, that when I die, my children will be able to say, "My father was a Bingham collar for the sake of a petty county office."

I believe that when you retire from office you will go out "damnablely traduced and immeasurably despised."

Wm. L. LEWIS.

Talladega April 24, 1874.

Lo! The Poor Indian.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Herald, writing to that paper from Jefferson, Texas, under date of May 8th, thus recites the facts of an interesting event in the Baptist Convention now in session in that city.

During the evening the Indians sang another song in their own language, and a very touching prayer was offered by Dr. J. W. M. Williams, of Baltimore, by request of the Convention, for the special blessing

of the Indians. John Jump is the Chief of the Seminoles; is a Baptist preacher, a very large, tall man, dark copper color, rings in his ears, dressed like white people, and has a very agreeable face. By invitation he addressed the convention to-day, using an interpreter, as he cannot speak English. Last night the Creek Indians sang several songs. "How happy are they," in their native tongue.

Dr. Bond is highly educated and his wife, almost white is a refined lady; in style of dress rather a lavish in jewelry, but many ladies, not Indians, prefer the same style.

Several Texas towns have requested the convention to extend to pass them and be determined, and it is said to favor a fine trip over the State, probably west to Sherman, up to Indian Territory, South to Austin, Houston, Galveston, and back via Houston to Jefferson and home.

Dr. G. Taylor preached a magnificent sermon to a crowded house last night. "I know whom I have believed." While I write, Dr. Libertus G. Jones, of Nashville, is addressing the convention on the claims of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

France.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

She has paid the indemnity to Prussia, according to treaty of peace with that kingdom. The indemnity was \$100,000,000. She paid the quarter of it while it was unpaid—say \$100,000,000. She supported an army of 50,000 Prussians which occupied France until the indemnity was paid—say \$50,000,000 more—in all \$150,000,000. The end of this war found France desolated and in less than three years she has paid this enormous sum, and not a Prussian soldier treads her soil.

It must be remembered furthermore, that this wonderful nation, besides meeting and extinguishing this enormous burden, has paid the expenses of its own Government, including the war with the Communists, has rebuilt houses, restored agriculture, and has reestablished and newly armed a peace establishment of great power. This example of France under all her trials, is one the world may emulate. No nation ever gave a more admirable proof of its consistency and force.

Defeated by gross negligence and incompetence, the French nation has risen, indeed, like the fabled Phoenix from its ashes, and stands now the admiration of the world.

A New California Gold Fever.

[From the San Diego Herald.]

We learn from Mr. A. Rogers that Mr. Frank B. Kelly, of the latter sea, has lately discovered a rich placer diggings on the San Jacinto River, about fifteen miles east of Temecula. Mr. Binkley took out from very imperfect sluice-boxes, in an eight hours' run, \$33.50. The gold is of the finest quality. As soon as the news of this wonderful discovery reached town, it created wild excitement, and men of professions and trades immediately procured conveyances and started for the new gold fields.

The diggings extend about seven miles, having a width of about 150 yards. Plenty of color can be got from any part of the belt. Mr. Rogers says it at its best any diggings he has yet seen in California, and every body knows that he is well posted in mining matters. The mines are undoubtedly the richest ever discovered in the country. The whole vicinity is now crowded with prospectors, who all seem to be in high spirits and confident of success.

During the height of the storm last Tuesday night a week ago, in Columbus, some gentlemen standing in a door saw a frog fall upon the pavement. The frog evidently came from the heights of the towering clouds, for he hit the pavement so hard as to make a report like a pistol, and to wash him. If a fat as a pan-cake.

More wonderful than the self evident proposition that his fall did actually rain down from the clouds, it is the fact, as witnessed by the spectators, that the pan-cake mass upon the pavement, quickly gathered itself up into the comely proportion of a beautiful toad, and squatting a few moments on its haunches in seeming contemplation of the weather and the prospects of a wet spell, hopped off as the witnesses of this phenomenon aver and believe, in search of a pond to lay some eggs to hatch out tadpoles to make more frogs to be lifted up to come down again amidst lightning, thunder, rain and hail. We put this story upon the Columbus Press which is "some" on a yarn.

The cotton factories of Columbus, Georgia, paid out on Saturday last, as operatives' wages for the two weeks ending on that day, \$12,000.

On yesterday one hundred Catholic pilgrims sailed from New York for Rome. They take three hundred thousand dollars as offerings to the Pope.

Mrs. M. J. Westmoreland recited the beautiful poem by James Randall, entitled "At Arlington," at the decoration of the Confederate graves in Charleston.

Esire and Wyoming counties, in Western New York, are suffering heavily from fire in the woods. A great deal of farm property has been destroyed and the village of Elms narrowly escaped destruction.

The currency question has driven at least one Congressman crazy—Mr. Davis B. Meili-h, of New York city. The Washington Chronicle has of late contained many sensational and incoherent advertisements of his, relative to his numerous speeches on the currency.

Among the foreign celebrities now doing this country is young Au-tuch, the son of the famous German novelist. He is said to be tall, well formed, and very handsome. His hair which is very profuse is of blonde color, his eyes are blue, and his teeth are well formed and beautiful.

At last steam has been applied to boats on the Erie Canal. The steam canal-boat, City of New York, Captain Barker, which left New York on the 10th, arrived at Albany the next morning at three o'clock. She was immediately loaded through with an assorted cargo into the Erie Canal and went westward.

In Michigan, citizens in various localities have spent all their time fighting woods fires. The town of Muskegon escaped destruction only by a timely change in the wind. The whole country is ablaze with flames, lighting the sky at night in every direction with a lurid glare, and making the atmosphere murky with smoke.

Mr. Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee thinks that ninety thousand dollars was too much for Congress to appropriate for the relief of the sufferers by the Southern flood, but his patriotism and philanthropy readily expanded to the three million appropriation for the Centennial, to be raised by tax on tea and coffee.

Among the heroes of common life must be enrolled for brief fame a youth named Stutton, a flagman of a train on Pennsylvania road. He was sent to flag a following train, and fell between the cars. His legs were crushed, but wounded as he was, he signalled the coming train before he fainted, and thereby saved many lives. That was courage worthy of record.

This last and a rather significant novelty in Paris is the appearance of apparently genuine five-france pieces with the imprint of the head of a young Napoleon, and the words, Napoleon IV Empereur, on the one side, and the imperial arms on the other. The word "Essai," engraved in small letters on the coin, protects it against government interference.

A new bill has been introduced in the British Parliament which proposes to establish courts of registry, in which any one showing a title without law may have it registered as absolutely good, so that in records or transfers inquiry beyond this record will be needless, and the tedious work of examining separately every link in a long chain of titles may be dispensed with.

A TALE OF LOVE.—One quiet day in early June, when the bees and birds were all in tune, two lovers walked beneath the moon. The night was fair, so was the maid; they walked and talked beneath the shade, with no one to harm or make afraid.

Her name was Sal and his was Jim, and she was fat and he was slim; he took to her and she to him. Says Jim to Sal: "By all the snakes that squirm among the brush and brakes, I love you better'n buckwheat cake."

Says she to Jim. "Since you've begun it, be keen and gone and done it. I love you next to a new bonnet." Says Jim to Sal, "My heart you've lusted, but I have always gals mistrusted." Says Sal to Jim, "I will be true, if you love me as I love you no katie can out our love in two."

Says Jim to Sal, "through thick and thin, for your true love count me in, I'll court no other gal 'g'in."

Jim leaped to Sal; Sal leaped to Jim, his nose just touched above her chin; four lips met—went—ah-m! ah-m! And then—and then—and THEN. Oh, gas! beware of men in June, and underneath the silver moon, when frogs and June bugs are in tune, lest you get your name in the paper soon.

Death of Admiral Buchanan.

Admiral Franklin Buchanan, the hero of Hampton Roads and Mobile Bay, died in Baltimore on the 18th inst., at the ripe age of seventy-four years. He was an officer in the United States service until the secession of the Southern States, when he resigned, and was appointed to the temporary command of Drury's Bluff. A short time afterwards he was appointed to the command of the ironclad ram Virginia (Merrimack), then lying at Norfolk. On the 8th of March, 1862, he steamed out into Hampton Roads and attacked and dispersed the Federal fleet, sinking the Constitution and the Congress. But during the action he received a severe wound which disabled him for several months. After his recovery he was appointed to the command of the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay, and in the great fight before Fort Morgan, on 12th of March, 1864, received another wound which compelled him to return over the command of his ironclad, the Tennessee, to Lieut. Johnson, who continued the action until the gallant little flotilla was overwhelmed by the superior numbers and guns of the enemy.

Admiral Buchanan was a noble and gallant gentleman, and a pure and unselfish patriot. Brave, chivalrous and devoted, he followed the star of Duty whithersoever it led. But there is no armor against Fate either in blameless lives or deathless deeds, and he who dared Death to the encounter where his shafts rode every breeze now sinks beneath the random dart, in the quietude of his home and the arms of his friends, leaving to his countrymen the heritage of a fame unallied as the spow and a memory which they may cherish with tenderness and grateful pride.—Ez

Good Advice.

THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES MUST SAVE THEMSELVES.

(From the Layette Clipper.)

The democratic papers throughout the state are laboring to impress the people with the importance of the ensuing state election; and it remains to be seen whether or not they will heed the warnings. We hear complaints on all sides of the oppressive taxation, and in some counties thousands of acres of lands have been sold for taxes. The people justly complain of their heavy burdens, and seem to be almost in despair. The press daily point out the way of relief, and make it so plain that the most simple can discern it; but if the people do not put their own shoulders to the wheel, they need not expect to get out of the mire. They are constantly told that the next election will decide their fate for weal or woe; and if they suffer defeat by their own inaction, they must take the consequences. Murmuring, groaning, and complaining, will do no good; but they must act, and act with such effect as to secure all the state offices and the legislative to the democratic party. They must have their primary meetings, and select delegates to the Montgomery convention, and nominate candidates for the legislature. It will not do to say they have no time to hold meetings. If they are not totally blind, they must see ruin staring them in the face; and if they do not take time to arrest it now, it will be too late. Now is the time and only now. The democratic papers are doing their duty nobly, and it is mortifying to see so little interest manifested, except by those who are aspiring to office. But we still hope that timely arrangements will be made to appoint delegates to the convention and nominate county candidates; and that there will be such an uprising as to sweep the radical elements from power and their high places and save the state from ruin. Once more we urge the people to act promptly, and prepare for the great battle that must determine, for all time, the white man's status in Alabama.

Next inauguration day, March 4th, 1877, falls on Sunday, so that the presiding officer of the Senate protem, will be President of the United States from Sunday midnight till Monday at the hour that the President elect is sworn in. This has occurred twice before, Monroe commencing his second term Monday, March 5, 1821, and Zachary Taylor his term on Monday, March 5, 1849.

Gen. Hood's "No. 1, in answer to certain statements contained in Gen. Joseph E. Johnson's book," occupies five and a half columns in Sunday's New Orleans Times. Gen. H. claims that at the most he only lost 7,234 men during the forty-six days' defence of Atlanta and Gen. Johnson sustained a loss of 25,000 men in his sixty-six days of retreat over one hundred miles of abandoned territory.

Choctaw Herald.

W. L. YEATMAN, Editor.

Thursday May 28, 1874.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY.

SUBSCRIPTION: : : \$ 2.50

We are pleased to learn that Col. Joseph Hopson, one of the ablest writers in the State, has associated himself with the editorial staff of that staunch Democratic paper, the *Mobile Register*.

The Arkansas war has ended. A hot shot fire by President Grant into the Brooks camp has dispersed that army completely, leaving the Baxter forces in possession of the field.

It has undoubtedly been a dog fight, one of the contending parties a long-eared hound and the other a stump-tail cur, both of which were contending for a bone. While we are not much on dog fights, yet we could not help but lean toward the first named pup.

Remember the 6th of July.

Let no one say that he has not had fair notice of the time and place for holding the

MASS MEETING.

in this County. We want to see every nook and corner of the county represented by their best men on that day. Sound the alarm, ring the bells, blow the whang-doodle, scare up the high-gow and let us have one of the largest Mass Meetings at Butler on the 6th day of July 1874 that has ever been seen in Choctaw. No man who has the interest of his county at heart should hold himself aloof at that meeting. Every thing that leads to us at stake on the approaching election. Then come out freemen and let us reason together.

Our late dispatches brings us news which perhaps might astonish some people, but as it is the old story of "dog eat dog" we are not taken by surprise. The Governor of South Carolina, Moses, has been indicted by a free negro Grand jury for larceny and a warrant of arrest has been issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff for his arrest. The Governor not liking the situation and having a free negro in command of the militia of the State ordered him to protect him, which he has done so far, judging from the following dispatch:

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 employed to make the arrest, but at the last moment changed 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.

Retrenchment and Reform.

We clip the following from the Southern *Argus*, and as it contains facts that should meet with the approval of every honest taxpayer, we present it to our readers for their endorsement. Let the subjects herein contained be thoroughly canvassed ere the time for holding the mass meeting at this place on the 6th of July.

The democratic people of the several counties are now holding, or arranging to hold, their respective conventions, and this is the time for them to make known the reforms they will expect of their party if through their agency and support it shall be put in power this fall.

Their expectations, or demands, should be put in the least ambiguous words, that after the election no misunderstanding may be developed.

They should be satisfied with no generalities, which may mean anything or nothing according to circumstances.

If they want retrenchment and reform, they should say in what particulars and to what extent.

We respectfully suggest, that in each county they require of their nominees for the legislature, and instruct their delegates

to the state convention to require of the candidates for the state officers, that each and all of them, in their respective spheres, shall, if elected, advocate and support the enactment of laws—

1. To stop all useless officers.

2. To prohibit long sessions of the legislature.

3. To dispense with all sinecure employments.

4. To proscribe all local and class legislation.

5. To reject all claims against the state invalid in law or equity.

6. To reduce the rate of taxation.

7. To provide for the easy redemption of lands sold for taxes.

8. To protect person and property through an impartial enforcement of the laws.

9. To more effectually and certainly punish high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

10. To reduce the pay of legislators to \$4 a day and no mileage.

11. To reduce the pay of the governor to \$3000 a year.

12. To reduce the salary of the lieutenant-governor to \$500 a year.

13. To reduce the salary of superintendent of public instruction to \$2000 a year.

14. To reduce the salary of commissioner of industrial resources to \$500 a year.

15. To reduce the compensation of judges of the supreme court to \$3000 each a year.

16. To reduce the compensation of chancellors and circuit judges to \$2400 each a year.

17. To allow the governor no recording secretary.

18. To reduce the pay of the marshal and librarian of the supreme court to \$1000 a year.

19. To reduce the allowances for watchmen, servants, and messengers employed by the governor to \$1000 a year.

20. To reduce the allowance to the governor for contingent expenses to \$3000 a year.

21. To reduce the number and pay of the clerks and employees of the two houses to what they were before the war.

22. To allow the superintendent of public instruction no clerical assistance.

23. To provide a reduction of fees that no sheriff, clerk, or probate judge shall receive over \$3000 a year exclusive of necessary expenses.

24. To reduce the cost of public printing to a sum not more than twenty per cent in excess of the annual cost before the war.

To these pledges and specifications, no such of them as may be approved, should be added any others that may occur to the people of any community or county, and delegates to the state convention should be instructed to incorporate into its platform a pledge binding upon all its nominees, that if any one of them shall be elected to an office the salary of which may not be affected by law during his term, he shall return to the public treasury all pay or perquisites in excess of that fixed by new legislation. Candidates are inconsiderate and profuse of promises; and they should not be encouraged to promise too much; but whatever is exacted of them, should be put in the fewest and plainest words, and for the fulfillment of all such pledges, in letter and spirit, they should be held to the most rigid accountability. The people may now dictate the terms upon which offices are accepted at their hands; and whatever they fail to require, or leave to generalities, they may rest assured they will never get.

Convention.

The *Shelby Guide* puts the question of Conventions in the following language:

We regret to learn that there is, in many portions of our State, opposition to holding conventions, particularly county conventions.

This object to conventions is found in prejudice and not in reason. There can be no good reason for not holding a county convention, but on the contrary there exist many reasons for holding one. In 1870 the partial democratic success was due alone to the action of the county conventions.

In Shelby county our majority in that election was more than three times what it was in the election of 1872, when we had no convention. The only complaint that we have ever heard raised against conventions, apply to the manner in which they have been held, and not to the conventions themselves. It is in the power of those complaining to remove this objection.

Conventions are composed of delegates elected by meetings held in each precinct in which all the people participate, or have the right to participate. Public notices are given of these meetings, of which all have notice, and it is the duty of every one to attend them and select such delegates as will represent their views in the county conventions. If they refuse to avail themselves of this privilege and leave others to work they themselves ought to do, they should be the last one to complain.

Without conventions, state district, circuit and county, we can not have union and harmony in the white man's party in the approaching campaign. And without united and harmonious action, we can not hope to rescue our State from the "spoilsman"

who have nearly ruined it. We have always had a majority of white men in Alabama and have always had a majority but what has this majority availed us in the past? Except the partial success of 1870, we have always been beaten, and that by an ignorant minority. This has resulted from the organization of the one, and the disorganization of the other. And if the same causes are continued in the future, that have produced defeat in the party, we can not hope for different results. We therefore appeal to the people of Alabama to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of those who oppose conventions; in nearly every instance such complaints are from men who desire office and are satisfied that a convention composed of the best men of the county, would decide that the welfare of the county did not require their services.

An Indignant Official.

The Treasurer of the State of Alabama must be vulnerable in the matter of his official conduct. Salt seldom burns those who have no sore places—but the galled jade will wince whenever its withers are wrung. It is generally believed that Mr. BINGHAM has made a profitable thing of State Warrants and State Scrip, and it is beyond all dispute that at one time he "forgot" to enter \$4000 on the debt side of his account with the State until forcibly reminded of it, nine months afterwards, by the gentleman who had sent the money. But he did not "forget" to have the funds placed to the credit of ARTHUR BINGHAM, on the books of LUNNAN, DUNN & Co.—Messrs. COLEMAN & MATO, of Richmond Va., for a kindred act of "forgetfulness," were a few weeks since consigned the one to an asylum and the other to the penitentiary, and no payer in the South has expended more virtuous indignation over their "forgetfulness" than the *State Journal*.

Twice within the brief period of two years gentlemen connected with the *Advertiser* were provoked, by the scurrility and personal abuse of the *State Journal*, to demand retractions or seek satisfaction of Mr. ARTHUR BINGHAM. Once he begged off. The next time he ran off. If he thinks he has now screwed his courage to the sticking place, wears at his disposal, whenever he may think proper to seek us. Experience has shown us that his talents are divided between abuse one day and a back-out the next; and as we have no time to spare, either in hunting him up or running him down after we have found him, it has been deemed advisable to save both time and unnecessary labor by extending him a courteous invitation to "call and settle," if he considers himself aggrieved beyond the point of endurance. If he considered himself so aggrieved by the reproduction in the *Advertiser* of the running comments of the people on his late extraordinary proclamation of wealth or by any other matter or thing published in this paper, our whereabouts were known, and he was in honor bound to make atonement for his former cowardice. But as he has sought reparation for his injured feelings in the filth and garbage of the gutter we see too much that is congenial between him and his chosen refuge to seek just now to disturb his very fitting place of repose.

Marvelous, if true.

It is a curious fact, if steam boatmen be not misled, that the Mississippi is constantly moving its channel further east. The world, revolving from west to east, may force the great volume of water to impinge more violently against the eastern shore. Reactionary motion, against the west shore. Earthworks erected in the extreme northern portion of the heights on which Columbus, Kentucky, stands, on which Bankhead's battery was long encamped, have long since been swept into the Gulf of Mexico. So with those at Fort Pillow and Randolph, of which not vestige remains. The pretty plateau of 1861 at the water's edge in front of the navy yard, on which there were ten or twenty old thirty-two pounders and barbarous field pieces of the olden time, now pave the ocean's bottom, and nearly sixty acres in front of Memphis have drifted out to sea.—[Memphis Appeal]

The surviving members of Hood's Texas Brigade, held their third annual reunion at Galveston on the 7th inst. Their battle-torn flag was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Galveston *News* professes its account of the day's proceedings with a historic record of the gallant corps. Colonel Wolfford and the Eighteenth Georgia are credited with a share in the earlier honors of the famous command.

The *Christian Union* replies "thusly" to a query as to whether it is wicked to dance: "It is wicked when it is wicked, and not wicked when it is not wicked. In itself it has no more moral character than walking, wrestling, or rowing. Bad company, untimely hours, evil hours, evil dances, may make the exercise evil; but good company, wholesome hours, and home influences, may make it a very benefit."

Leroy Brewer, Hugh L. Hupper,

Thor. Duggan, C. A. Harris

L. BREWER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods, and Rectifiers and Dealers in Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Agents for the Orange Powder Works. Nos. 55 & 57 Commerce Street—Cor. of St. Louis St.

Mar 22, '74

A. M. CURLEY & SON, SADDLERY.

Harness Manufacturers, COMMERCE STREET, MERIDIAN MISS. Keep constantly on hand a large and full supply of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Hames, Trace Chains and

ALL other articles found in a first class Saddlery Establishment.

Liberal inducement offered to Jobbers. Will pay 14 cents per pound for Good Hides,—one third off for damaged. Apr. 30, '74 15-17

J. H. SNOW & BROWN.

Great Southern Music House

29 DAUPHIN STREET,

Mobile, Alabama.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF

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Sheet music and Musical publications. All furnished at Manufacturers prices. March 22d, 1871. 17

A. J. LESLIE, (LAT. A. J. & F. A. LESLIE),

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MOBILE, ALA.

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Sterling Silver Ware. Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Chronometers Rated.

May 3, '72

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court Regular Term, Apr. 14 '74

George Mosley Dec'd—Final Settlement.

THIS day came Joel M. Hill, administrator of said estate and filed in Court, under oath, his statements, vouchers and evidence for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that the 2nd Monday and 8th day of June 1874 be set as a day to hear and determine said settlement, and that notice be given by publication in the Choctaw Herald a new paper published in said County for three consecutive weeks so that all persons in interest can apply and contest if they think proper. J. S. EVANS, Probate Judge. 17-4w, May 14th 1874.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Probate Court Regular Term, May 11th '74

E. Cullum Dec'd, Insolvent Estate of Final Settlement.

THE Estate of said deceased having on the 12th day of November 1873, been declared insolvent by said Court. It is ordered that the 8th day of June 1874 be appointed a day for J. S. Evans & C. H. Few Executors of said Estate, to appear and make Settlement of their accounts, preparatory to turning over the property of said decedent, which now remains unadministered to whomsoever shall succeed to the further administration thereof, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the correctness of said accounts and the allowance thereof, if they think proper. J. C. CHAPMAN, Register in Chancery & Ex. off. Probate Judge. 17-w, May 14th 1874.

European House,

Corner of Rhodes and Front Streets,

MERIDIAN MISS.

Restaurant and Lodging.

M. H. HAURY, : : Proprietor. Apr. 30, '74. 15-17

T. BATMAN, Eutaw, Ala. W. F. BATMAN, Mobile, Ala.

T. BATMAN & CO.

Cotton Factors

Commission

Merchants,

No. 49 North Commerce Street,

(UP STAIRS) MOBILE, ALA.

All Cotton consigned to us on Cleaned Steamboats is covered by Insurance unless otherwise directed. Sep 12 '73. 34-17

Boot and Shoe Store.

ROBERT G. MORROW.

PROPRIETOR.

NOW is the time to have your Boots and Shoes made, as you will get better work and material and at

Greatly Reduced Prices

all of which are now offered to the public. Call and examine goods and prices before you have your orders filled.

Remember the place, which is at the sign of the *Fine Tree*, on North side of Main St. All work warranted. Bladen Springs, Ala., Oct. 23, 1872. A.O.H.

M. FALLON.

JAS. O'CONNELL.

M. FALLON & CO.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, & CO.

No. 110 Dauphin Street, Mobile Ala. Apr. 30, '74. 16-6w

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, May 28, 1874

To Whom it May Concern.

In order to protect ourself and sustain our business, we are compelled to establish the following:

RULE:

Hereafter no Legal Advertisement will be inserted in the HERALD unless accompanied by the CASH; or by such guaranty of prompt payment, as will be satisfactory to us.

M. L. Yeatman.

We disavow, in adopting this rule, any personal trust. We base it upon the broad principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and to prove that we have not adopted this system too soon, we can only refer to our Books, which we think would satisfy any reasonable man. If persons who are interested in Estates are not willing to advance the amount due for publication, how can they ask us, who have no interest in the matter, to do their work on a credit? Without we can get that which we work for we can not carry on our business. We have reduced our rates to the lowest living prices.

Two Dollars

This is the price to which we have reduced the subscription rates of the HERALD for the year 1874. We have done this in order that it might be within the reach of every man and woman in the county. In reducing our rates we will be compelled to require the cash for all subscriptions. No name will be placed upon our subscription book until paid for. Persons finding their paper discontinued will know that their time has run out.

For cash you buy more goods for less money at Abney's than any house in town

The Bigbee river is said to be at very near low water mark at this time.

We have just learned that the Steamer CLARA, on her trip last week, sprung a leak and sunk near Jones Bluff in the Little Bigbee river. We know none of the particulars.

The Bigbee River at Bladen Landing was five feet five inches higher during the last overflow than it was in 1833.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen left this place on last Sunday evening on route for the Str. Victoria, on board of which an excursion trip was to be given.

By reference to our columns of announcements this week it will be seen that Capt. S. P. Prince of Mr. Sterling has announced himself as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of this county.

Every body is trying to save. This you can do, by buying your goods at A. Abney.

We are informed that there is more sickness through the country now than has been for some time past. No serious cases however have been reported.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet the following named gentlemen in our town this week: Capt. T. W. Coleman of Akron; Hon. Jas. Cobbe, Thos. Cobbe and S. H. Spott of Livingston. They all seemed to be in good health and sanguine of the future prospects.

FOLLOWING SUR.—We have just learned that a number of negroes on a plantation in this county have caught the Chicago fever of Divorce. There are now four or five suits pending in our Chancery court for divorce by negroes.

The place to get the worth of your money, is at the store of A. Abney.

PERSONAL.—Those persons at Pushmataha who have been reading the Herald from one to three years at our expense and then returned a copy of the same with instructions to discontinue; had better come or send and settle up their little bills or else they will find a little cost bill to pay besides. We have no objections to your discontinuing to take the Herald but must have what we have credited you with so long. If they are not settled in ten days, your accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer here for collection.

Chancellor A. W. Dillard, arrived at this place on yesterday morning and convened his court. He dispatched business very rapidly and we are informed that every thing was accomplished by him that could have been had he arrived here on Monday. During his court, four women were made freedmen or in other words invested with "britches-wrights."

A GOOD JOKE ON AN EDITOR.—Take his paper for two or three years on a credit and when he duns you for his money, send him back a copy of his paper marked on the margin "don't want your paper any longer, please stop it." It makes the editor feel like you appreciate his kindness in crediting you so. We appreciate the joke much, as one tried it on us a few days since. One of our Justices of the Peace says that he enjoys the joke too, as he sees a chance for him to have a finger in the pie.

WANTED.—A good shoe and boot maker can find constant employment by coming to this place—no cobbler or drunkard need apply.

CROPS.—Cotton, as a general thing, is quite small and some complaint about stands. A majority of the planters are about through chopping out cotton. The corn prospect is very good, though the dry weather has kept it from attaining that size it would have done with plenty of rain. The corn crops generally in good fix and will respond to the labor expended on it as soon as we have good seasons. We are now having hot weather which will have a wonderful influence on the cotton. The river planters as a general thing have planted their crops and feel confident of making a fair yield notwithstanding the overflow.

Every body seems to be busy and determined to leave nothing undone on their part, that will insure a good crop. Showers have been passing around through the country for the last few days, and, judging from present indication, our time is not far off.

Notings.

Bladen Springs seems to have caught the marrying mania, judging from our reports from that place. Crops in the Nicholson Store neighborhood is reported as looking well. There are but few visitors at the celebrated watering place, Bladen Springs, at this time. Mr. R. Harwell has purchased the steam saw mill near Bladen and now has it at work. The negroes throughout the country are working better than at any time since the surrender. Plums and blackberries will soon be ripe—a good time for us poor devils. The rail road track, car and shed at Hill's Landing washed away during the late overflow. A. Abney is still doing a lively business in this place, we can only attribute his success to his energy and determination to sell goods cheaper than any other house in the county and the fact of letting the people know it by the use of printers ink. Corn is now worth \$1.60 in this place. Farmers are seldom visitors on our streets, they are two busy at home to honor us often with their pleasant countenances. Our devil was somebody to get married and send a big cake to the Herald office as printer's fee.

That Cloud in the West.

That little cloud which some months since arose in the Eastern skies has drifted westward and poured down copious blessings on the home of the Radical Abolitionists, the Mecca of Western Radicalism, and the key-stone of its stoniest arch, has fallen under Democratic control for the first time since 1850. This great victory owes its chief significance to the fact that Indianapolis is the home of the Mogul of the party—Senator Morton—as also to the fact that it has been considered the Gibraltar of Radicalism in the West for many years past. If the God- and morality-party cannot carry Indianapolis it need not expect to carry anything. It only needed the demoralizing effect of this blow to give it the coup de grace, and now that the blow has fallen, we hope it will hereafter lie still. —Montgomery Advertiser.

A GEORGIA paper promises to publish a "thrilling cereal." Its readers will probably make an oat of it.

A MAN writing poetically of the weather says: "The brookings of winter is broken but its tail wage yet occasionally."

Announcements.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES COBB as a candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, subject to a Convention, if one is held.

For Probate Judge.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHOCTAW COUNTY.—I am a candidate for the office of Probate Judge, Election 3d day of November next. I respectfully solicit your suffrages. B. H. WARREN.

February 19, 1874.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CHOCTAW COUNTY.—I am an INDEPENDANT candidate for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of this county Election November 1874. And Respectfully solicit your suffrages. April 23, 1874. W. BAILEY.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHOCTAW COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a Candidate for the office of Probate Judge, subject to the action of a DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Election November next. S. P. PRINCE.

May 26th 1874.

For Circuit Clerk.

The friends of JAMES H. BRASWELL announce his name as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of this County, Election next November.

MANY VOTERS.

For County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. B. SMITH as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Choctaw County, Election next November.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. J. R. Mills as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Choctaw County, Election next November.

For Collector.

We are authorized to announce the name J. W. HURST, as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Choctaw county. Election next November.

We are authorized to announce the name of O. H. WATSON as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Choctaw County. Election next November.

For Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. M. HEARN, as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Choctaw county. Election next November.

County Superintendent.

We are authorized to announce J. J. Altman as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Education for Choctaw County.

ADVOCATES of flogging in school assert that youth cannot be properly educated without stern discipline.

A Danbury man has brought out a new vermilion with the significant name of "The Early Bird."

The French Assembly is considering a law providing that every new born child shall have its name and the date of its birth tattooed on its arm.

An Iowa paper wants all its exchanges to swap women to jump into a creek when they discover their clothing is on fire. Jump, it lies, jump!

"Och!" said a love-sick Hibernian, "what a recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so deliciously there's no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain."

Certainly work is not always required of a man. There is such a thing as sacred idleness—the cultivation of which is, now fastfully begotten. —Macdonald.

An Illinoisian wrote to Horace Greeley several times asking him what was good for catarrh, and finally Horace got out of patience and replied: "Chop your d—d head off."

MILWAUKEE thought she had a case where a young girl died of a broken heart, but it turned out that her earnest strings were too tight, and one stroke of a jack knife revived her.

The order of business for the June Term of the Supreme Court of the State, will be taken up on the first Monday in June, 1874.

The sixth division, composed of the counties of Choctaw, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Marion, Pikes, Sanford, Sumner, Tuscaloosa and Walker, shall commence on Monday the 8th day of July, 1874, and continue one week.

Four of the six riders of the Turkish army who have been living in Providence, R. I., attending to the gun contracts with the Providence Tool Company, have gone to New Haven, where they have been apprenticed to a large manufacturer of thoroughly learn the business of making

guns and other mechanical work. The Turks are young men, wealthy and influential in their country, and very industrious and persevering in their efforts to acquire the "United States language."

J. BRISK & G. JACOBSON.

BRISK & JACOBSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CLOTHING,

SHIRTS

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods.

No. 56 Dauphine Street, Mobile Ala. Apr. 28, '74. 15-6m

Mortgage Sale.

UNDES and by virtue of a mortgage, with power of sale, Executed to us by W. S. and H. E. Smith, and recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Choctaw county Alabama, in "Book M" of Mortgages pages 608 and 610. We will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for CASH, by public outcry, in front of the Court-house door at Butler, on the fourth Monday, 26th day of May 1874, the following described real and personal property, to satisfy said mortgage to wit: One brown horse mule and the s w q r s e q r n h t of the s w q r s w q r of n w q r s h t of s e q r of n w q r and the n h t of the s e q r of the s w q r all in section 36 Township 10 Range 3 west, lying and being in Choctaw county Alabama.

TURNER & LONG. Mortgagees 15-16

May the 7th 1874.

C. P. MILLS & CO.

Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

DRUGS

AND

Liquors of all Kinds,

Butler, Ala.

We keep constantly on hand, a fine assortment of every thing in our line, which will be sold cheap for Cash. 7-1y

Register's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Hon. the Chancery Court for the Second District of the Western Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, rendered at the November Term 1869, of said Chancery Court, in favor of Edward McCall, administrator of the estate of James H. Bonner deceased, and against George W. Bonner, I will sell to the highest bidder for CASH in front of the Court House door in the Town of Butler, on the First Monday in April next, the following described lands to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section nine, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten, all in township eleven, range four west, containing one hundred and six acres, lying and being in the county of Choctaw, and State of Alabama. J. C. CHAPMAN, Register. 7-16

Jan. 21, '74. The above sale has been continued until the first Monday in June 1874. J. C. CHAPMAN, Register. 15-16

May the 7th 1874.

2257, 18, 2414 20 | 4871 38 BUTLER, Alabama, } April 1st, 1874.

TEACHERS and Trustees of the Public Schools will note carefully amounts appropriated to their respective Townships, and file this paper for future reference.

Trustees will contract with Teachers on the best terms possible, and forward the contracts to me for approval, as the law requires. V. R. WILLIAMS, Supl. Choctaw county. 11-2w

April 2, 1874.

DR. J. R. MILLS,

Resident Physician

AND

SURGEON

BUTLER ALABAMA.

When not professionally engaged will be found at his residence in Butler.

Patrons of Hubandry.

Choctaw County Council, meets in Butler on the 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.

Call Session, 2nd Monday in April. A. J. GRAY, M. Sec'y.

Butler Grange, No. 120, meets in Butler First Thursday, in each month at ten o'clock a. m. B. H. WARREN, M. Sec'y.

Desotville Grange, No. 127, meets in Desotville on A. J. GRAY, M. Sec'y.

Pushmataha Grange, 128, meets in Pushmataha on W. S. HORN, M. Sec'y.

Puscat Grange, No. 129, meets at Bethel Church W. GREEN, M. Sec'y.

Bladen Springs Grange, No. 130, meets in Bladen Springs on G. H. McKEE, M. Sec'y.

Mt. Sterling Grange, No. 214, meets in Mt. Sterling on 1st Saturday in each month. V. P. GAINES, Sec'y. B. F. MARSHALL, M. Sec'y.

Tompkinsville Grange, No. 1, meets in Tompkinsville on W. R. HORN, M. Sec'y.

Pelham Grange No. 260, meets in Pelham on First Saturday in each month. W. WALTON, Sec'y. P. E. WALTON, M. Sec'y.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

NORTHERN. Arrives Monday's and Thursday's at 6 o'clock p. m. Leaves Tuesday's and Friday's, 6 o'clock a. m.

WESTERN. Leaves Monday's 7 o'clock a. m. Arrives Tuesday's 6 o'clock p. m.

SOUTHERN. Leaves Thursday's at 6 o'clock a. m. Arrives Friday's at 6 o'clock p. m.

COURT CALENDAR.

The Regular Terms of the Circuit Court for Choctaw County are as follows: Spring Term—First Monday after the Third Monday in March.

Fall Term—First Monday after the Third Monday in September.

The Regular Terms of the Probate, County, and Commissioners Courts for Choctaw County are held as follows: Probate Court—2d Monday in each month.

County Court—First Thursday after the 2d Monday in each month.

Commissioners Court—2d Monday in February and August, and 1st Monday in April and November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge—J. S. EVANS.

Solicitor—W. E. BRIGGS.

Treasurer—R. B. SMITH.

Clerk of Circuit C.—J. C. CHAPMAN.

Tax Assessor—HENRY POWE.

Tax Collector—F. S. ULMER.

Sheriff—R. M. HEARN.

Coroner—H. STOKES.

THE ADVERTISER AND MAIL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY. PUBLISHES FULL REPORTS OF THE Legislative Proceedings, Supreme Court Head Notes, and all matters of public importance that transpire at the Capital.

As heretofore, it will struggle for the triumph of the Democratic and Conservative party in the State and Nation.

In order that all may be induced to subscribe for it now, the following liberal terms for subscription to the Weekly are offered:

From October or November 1st to January or February 1st, 1875, Single Copies, 25 Cts. Clubs of Fifteen, \$3.00

This embraces a period of FIFTEEN MONTHS and will include next session of the Legislature, January and June Terms of the Supreme Court, the Great Campaign of next year for State Officers, Congress and the Legislature, and a great portion of the proceedings of the new Legislature. Send in your names and aid in spreading the good work. We ask all our present subscribers to try and get up single subscribers and Clubs.

Address SCREWS & WILLIAMS, Proprietors, Montgomery, Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1851. ESTABLISHED 1851. Thomas S. Bidgood,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Cor. St. Francis and Water Streets, MOBILE, ALA.

SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS. September 20th, 171. 36 1y

Choctaw Herald.

Thursday, May 28, 1874.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 Square, (space one inch or less) first insertion, 1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .75
Advertisements for Three months or longer, will be inserted at the following table rates:

INCHES.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	12 Mo.
1 Inch.	\$ 8.00	\$12.00	\$ 18.00
2 Inches.	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$ 30.00
3 Inches.	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$ 35.00
4 A Column.	\$28.00	\$35.00	\$ 50.00
1-1/2 Column.	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$ 75.00
1 Column.	\$55.00	\$75.00	\$125.00

All Advertisements due after first insertion.
Obituaries over Ten lines, will be charged as other advertisements.
All bills for advertising due and collectable after the first appearance of the same in the paper.

Select Poetry.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

"ALL QUIET."

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"
No sound save the voice of the river,
Which ever seems waiting a sorrowful dirge
For hopes that have perished forever.

And still, as I listen, those low, mournful notes
Are by fancy all framed into story;
And I hear a lament for those heroes and braves
Whose names are enshrined in glory;

Who once trod these shores in the pride of their might,
And swore that the foeman should never
Pollute by his presence our beautiful South,
And our flag should float proudly forever!

But these forms are now still, and o'er their low graves
The loved ones are silently weeping,
While the stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Still keep guard where those heroes are sleeping.

There's another sad voice in the dark river's flow,
Though so low I must bend as I listen,
And the ripples meanwhile seem a shower of tears,
As in the bright moonlight they glisten;

It speaks of a nation whose hopes are all dead,
Whose glories forever departed,
Whose garlands of fame are withered and dead,
Whose people are now broken-hearted.

It whispers of laurels all faded and torn—
Of banners all gory and tattered,
Of armies that nobly defend'd our own,
But whose hopes are now vanished and scattered!

Hark! another sweet voice—'tis the gentle wind,
Through the forest leaves 'tis softly sighing;
But it speaks to the heart of glories undimmed,
Of bright hopes forever undying.

For it says, "Anchor not to this perishing earth,"
The chains which so soon may be riven,
But remember, while mourning the sorrows of life,
That is happiness, freedom in heaven!

Those heroes now tread the shores of that stream
Which flows through the city of God,
Their brows are encircled with heavenly light,
Their garments washed white in Christ's blood.

They belong to the army of martyrs on high,
The sword is exchanged for the crown;
Their freedom is won, their victory's complete;
Their weapons forever laid down.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"
No sound save the rush of the river,
And the beautiful voice of the gentle night wind,
And the leaves tremble and quiver.

The Pascagoula River bridge has been completed, and all rail communications between Mobile and New Orleans have been resumed. Two trains a day will run between the two cities.

How Shall We Win?

From the Southern Argus.
Looking to the contest to come off in Alabama next fall, everybody wants to win so far, there is no sort of disagreement. So far as the people are concerned, there are no differences of opinion in regard to measures. There are no-five hundred white men in Alabama who don't know that the race issue has been made against them. We solemnly affirm, that in a large intercourse with farmers, planters, mechanics the producers of the state, we have not in three years met one, or heard of one, who is not opposed to the payment of one dollar on account of the principal or interest of the fraudulent railroad bonds. These isn't a tax-payer not an aspirant to office, from Tennessee to the Gulf, who does not join in the demand for reduced pay of public servants, economy in all expenditures, lower taxes, and general administrative reform.

There is no diversity of feeling or sentiment among the people, whose interests are identical, and whose wishes are the same. There are differences and dissensions and hard words and angry threats; but they are confined to the aspirant for place and their partisans, and to professional politicians who feel it their duty to think for the masses, and to make platforms, and to manipulate issues, and control affairs generally. In much of this controversy and discussion, the people are not considered, or they are not understood.

A majority of the voters of Alabama are white and are directly concerned in the re-establishment of good government over them. Of these, but few have any personal interest in the aspiration of candidates for office. Of these, may have not heretofore since reconstruction, exercised the electoral privileges and will hereafter exercise it only upon satisfactory assurance that their condition is to be improved thereby. To bring all these to the support of the Democratic party in November, that party must pledge its unreservedly to specific measures of relief, must select candidates whose names will guarantee their fidelity to these pledges if elected.

It should be remembered, that the "common people" are to be satisfied, not politicians and professional men alone. Hon. G. Washington Briggs, Hon. H. Clay Snooks, Gen. T. H. Barlow, Judge J. Calvin Self, Major N. Bonaparte Holdite, and Captain Dugald Dalgetty will vote the ticket and support the party regardless of platform or measures or candidates, because through the party alone they expect future honor and emoluments; but when these distinguished gentlemen are making their "platforms," on which their own names are to be found, and formulating issues, we beg them to not forget, that unless they can offer no inducement to the hard-headed yeomanry of the land, hold out to them some reasonable promise of advantage, thousands will not leave their whitening harvest fields and their homes to go to the polls in November.

The democracy gained a partial success in 1870. They turned out a corrupt and profligate executive administration when had plundered and wronged the people, who felt the necessity for a change, and sought an amelioration of their condition in new men. The success of that year was only partial; but we regret to say, that it did not work such changes and give such relief as were reasonably expected from it.

In 1872, the party was beaten. The cause was not in the records, antecedents, place of residence, or character of the candidates, some of whom, perhaps, were not the strongest that might have been selected, but all of whom were honest and capable men. The people were suffering from maladministration of their domestic affairs, the evils of which they complained were local; and neither the party nor its candidates committed themselves to specific measures of reform, or reform, or gave them any direct assurance that the wrongs which most afflicted and threatened them would be satisfactorily redressed or put away. The resolutions of the convention related wholly to federal politics, in which they had comparatively little interest and over which they had no control, leaving the gravest home matters untouched; and when the convention did in its deliberations, the candidates were dumb in reference to the duty of reducing official pay and perquisites dumb as to the necessity of the race issue, dumb in regard to the fraudulent bond claims for nullified slaves—dumb about all in which those were concerned upon whose votes success depended, and eloquent only upon the duty of obeying the federal laws and following blindly the lead of the northern emergency.

We blame nobody for what is past. All have made well; all have done their duty as they understood it. But from the experience of the past, we should gather wisdom; and we are now preparing to repeat, or perpetrate, the lesson of 1872; and it shall not be our fault if a democratic defeat in November shall perpetuate in power the men and party who now control the state government.

Baltimore has a grain elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

J. C. Gwin & Sons.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign, Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, Steel and Farming Implements,
Corner St. Michael and Commerce Streets
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

AGENTS FOR
Mobile Barrel
—AND—
BUCKET FACTORY

J. C. GWIN. G. B. GWIN. C. B. GWIN
September 20th, 1872. 36 6m.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
GEO. B. PRESTON. A. S. STETSON.

Preston & Stetson,
(SUCCESSORS TO M. S. STETSON & 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 Pearl Street.

The oldest and largest Wholesale Shoe house in the city.
Refer to any of the leading merchants in Choctaw Washington and adjacent counties—most of whom are patrons of our house.
Sep. 20, '62. 36 6m

HOTELS.
Go to The
Gulf City Hotel!

ONLY ONE BLOCK FROM THE
N. O. and MOBILE Railroad
DEPOT.

MOBILE ALA.

TRANSIENT BOARD \$2.50 a \$3.00 per Day.
First Class in Every Respect.

YOUNG & STRATTON,
Apr. 19, 15 1y.] PROPRIETORS

V. R. WILLIAMS,
COUNTY SURVEYOR

FOR CHOCTAW COUNTY
(O)

All persons desiring his services can be waited upon by addressing him at Butler via an.

Mobile Paper House.

J. E. SHERMAN,

16 North Water St

MOBILE ALA.
Blank Books, Envelopes, Letter Cap, Office Stationery, Ink, Pens, Pencils, &c., at

NORTHERN PRICES.
Every description of Blank Books on hand and made to order for County Court Records, &c. Newspaper and Ink, Twines, Wrapping paper at WHOLESALE and the lowest prices.

Send for Price List and be convinced 40c.

STAPLES' HUNTING
LAMP,

Patented April 2d, 1872,
BY
JAMES T. STAPLES.

Bladon Springs, Ala.

Sportsmen desirous of success in hunting, should procure one of these Lamps. They are convenient, and are not affected by wind or rain. Price, \$25.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING:

1. Trim the lamp wick square, so that the blaze will be equal on both sides.
2. When the lamp is on the left shoulder, the reflector should be turned to the left side, and when on the right shoulder, turn the reflector to the right by means of the wire lever on the top of the handle on the left hand side.

3. The lamp should be held on the opposite shoulder from the one shot from.
4. In hunting, you should always look in the light for eyes, and not in the shadow, as when hunting with the fire-pan.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
July 19th, 1871. 27 1f

5. The light may be raised or lowered by means of the lever on the top of the lantern on the right hand side.

1874.

1874.

THE CHOCTAW

HERALD.

—O—

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT

BUTLER, ALA.

—O—

By

M. L. YEATMAN, PROPRIETOR.

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