# NORTH ALABAMIAN AND TIMES.

"North Alabamian," Volume XII. No. 20. | "TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN." | {"The Tuscumbia Times," Volume VII, No 20.

TERMS: $2 00 PER ANNUM.} TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA, APRIL 30, 1874. {INVARIABLY IN ADVACNE.



### Alabamian and Times,

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY

JOS. SHACKELFORD,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

At 2 00 Per Annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if not paid within three months.


J. E. Moore, New Burgh, Franklin county, Ala., is authorized to receipt for subscriptions to this paper.

D. S. Nelson is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions for this paper at Nelsonville, Franklin county.

### Postal Regulations in Force on and After July 1st, 1873.

Franking privilege abolished.

Postmasters supplied with official stamps.

8 Official stamps must not be used except for official business.

Stamps of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.

6 No matter can pass through the mails free.

6 Postage must be collected on newspapers where delivered.

7 Exchanges not free; Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.

8 Postal Cards uncalled for are not sent to the dead letter office.

9 Postal cards cannot be used a second time.

10 Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

#### Postage.

LETTERS Three cents for each half-ounce, or fraction thereof.

DROP LETTERS. Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

PRINTED MATTER. One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, one cent for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

MERCHANDISE. Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to two pounds. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and, by inadvertance, reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected. Post Office Gazette.

### Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

In response to a request, we give the law as it stands relating to newspapers and subscribers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not is held in law to be a subscriber.

7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of the time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

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### ADVERTISING RATES

Of the North Alabamian & Times

| | 1 week | 2 weeks | 3 weeks | 4 weeks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square | $1 00 | $1 50 | $2 00 | $2 50 |
| 2 squares | 2 00 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| 3 square | 3 00 | 4 50 | 6 00 | 7 50 |
| 4 squares | 4 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| | 2 mos | 3 mos | 6 mos | 12 mos |
| 1 square | 4 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 14 00 |
| 2 " | 7 50 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 22 00 |
| 3 " | 10 00 | 12 00 | 20 00 | 27 00 |
| 4 " | 15 00 | 18 00 | 27 00 | 30 00 |
| ¼ column | 20 00 | 28 00 | 42 00 | 60 00 |
| ½ column | 30 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | 90 00 |
| 1 column | 50 00 | 60 00 | 90 00 | 135 00 |

$1.00 per inch for the first insertion, 50 cents per inch for each additional insertion, up to twelve months.

Ten lines of this type constitute a square or inch. All advertising bills due after the first insertion—except where special contract is made.

Parties at a distance must send the money or give unexceptionable reference to insure the insertion of their advertisements.

Advertisements not marked, with the number of insertions desired, will be charged for at the regular rates, until ordered out. For advertisements without fixed time or local column, 20 cents per line will be charged—except in cases of yearly contract.

Announcing candidates for State and District offices, ten dollars; County offices, five dollars; for Corporation over dollars and fifty cents; and must be paid in advance.

All circulars of candidates and other matter intended for personal benefit, will be charged for at 20 cents per line.

☞ Obituary and marriage notices over ten lines, ten cents per line.

☞ We have reduced our advertising rates to the very lowest figures that will insure us living. We cannot make any further deductions.

### Minimum Advertising Rates

*Adopted by Alabama Press Association:*

1st. That the minimum charges for advertisements inserted for three months in weekly newspapers, shall not be less than the following, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For one square of one inch | $6 00 |
| For two squares, of one inch each | 8 00 |
| For three squares of one inch each | 12 00 |
| For four squares of one inch each | 16 00 |
| For one fourth of one column | 25 00 |
| For one half of column | 37 00 |
| For one column | 55 00 |

For double width advertisements and all advertisements containing cuts, not less than ten per cent. advance on above rates.

2d. All advertisements of less space than half column, to be considered transient if inserted for less time than three months, except in case of regular patrons who advertise either consecutively, or at intervals the year round, and all legal advertisements shall be considered transient.

3d. Transient rates, or the rates for such advertisements as are defined above, shall be $1 per square of one inch for first insertion, and fifty cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

4th. The charge for advertising for more than three months, shall not be less than as follows, viz: For six months, not less than fifty per cent. advance upon regular rates named above for three months; that is to say, if the charge for three months be $5, the charge for the same advertisement occupying the same space, for six months, shall not be less than $7 50; for 12 months, the charge shall not be less than fifty per cent. advance on the regular rates for six months: that is to say, if the charge for six months be $7 50, the charge for the same space for twelve months shall not be less than $11 25.

5th. Accounts for advertising shall be considered due and payable after the first insertion of the advertisement.

6th. Obituaries and marriage notices shall be charged as regular advertisements.

7th. All communications recommending individuals for office, shall be headed as advertisements, and charged for accordingly.

8th. Advertisements inserted in daily newspapers for a less time than three months, shall be regarded as transient and charged accordingly.

9th. The charges for transient advertisements in the daily papers of this Association, shall not be less than $1 per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each and every insertion subsequent thereto.

10th. Nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to forbid the publisher or proprietor of any newspaper belonging to this Association, from inserting any matter or publication gratuitously. All of which respectfully submitted.

JOS. SHACKELFORD, }
E. H. POWELL, } Committee.
M. M. COOKE. }

The following resolution was also offered and adopted:

Be it Resolved, That if any newspaper of this State shall wilfully disregard, or refuse to be guided by the schedule of rates adopted by this condention, the facts in the case shall be reported to the President, whose duty it shall be to notifiy the party or paper so charged, and bring the same to the attention of the next ensuing convention of the association.

2. That on hearing of the said charge by the convention, the question shall be upon the exclusion of the offending party from all the rights, privileges, and benefits of this Association, and if the majority of the members present, shall vote affirmatively thereon, the President of the convention shall declare the said newspaper so offending, to be excluded from all the rights and benefits aforesaid.

3. That we hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, that we will not recognize, countenance or exchange, with any newspaper which may be excluded from the privileges of this Association, under the foregoing resolutions of this series.

### TUSCUMBIA DIRECTORY

Regular Term's Commissioner's Court for Colbert and Franklin Counties.

Second Monday in February, Second Monday in May, Second Monday in August; Second Monday in November.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Regular services on the 1st and 3d Sabbath in each month at 10½ A. M. Pastor, Rev. Jos. Shackelford Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday nights at 7 o'clock Sabbath school at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. H. P. Smith, Pastor.

METHODIST E. CHURCH SOUTH.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Pastor, Rev. T. H. Deavenpor Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Peter Wager in charge. Service every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Litany service at 11 a. m. on Friday. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Services every 2d Sunday. Mass 10 A. M. Catechism 4 P. M. Pastor Rev. John Bansen.

I. O. O. F.

Franklin Lodge, No. 24 meets every Thursday evening.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carl G. Neeff, | N. G. |
| Jno W. White, | V. G. |
| Jno N. Green | Sect'y. |

Masonic.

Washington Lodge No. 36, meets on second Saturday in each month.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Simpson, | W. M. |
| F. D. Hodgkins, | S. W. |
| W. R. Julian, | J. W. |
| J. N. Green, | Sect. |

Tuscumbia Chapter No. 10, meets Monday after 2d Saturday of each month.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. Norman, | H. P. |
| Jno D. Inman, | K |
| W. A. Gilbert, | S. |
| B. Pybas, | Sect. |

Tuscumbia Council No. 11,

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. Norman | T. I. M. |
| L. B. Thornton, | Recorder. |

Tuscumbia Commandery No. 3

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. Norman, | E. C |
| F. D. Hodgkins, | Recorder |

City Officers.

Felix G. Norman, Mayor. B. E. Moten, Marshal. Jno D. Inman, Treasurer, Jas. H. Simpson, Secretary.

Civil Officers.

S. G. Gipson, Constable, F. G. Norman, Notary Public; W. A. Gilbert, Notary Public John N. Green, J. P.

County Officers.

A. W. Ligon, Judge Probate Court; Lewis B. Thornton, Register in Chancery; S. W. L. McCleskey, Clerk Circuit Court; W. R. Julian Sheriff; H. W. Rutland, Treasurer; Jno E. Donley, Coroner; Jno. E. Donley, County Administrator; Jno F. Craig, Tax Assessor, Jas. G. Alexander, Tax Collector; Jno W. Cooper County Solicitor.

Commissioners.

R. A. Goodloe, R. W. Thompson, Jno. D. Inman, R. S. McKennolds.


R. B. Lindsay

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office over Cloud's Drug Store,

TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. G. CONNER,

DENTIST,

FLORENCE, ALABAMA,

Office—East of the court-house. For sets of artificial teeth from $25 to $45. Other operations in accordance with time and materials consumed. je5 1yr

DENTISTRY,

H. S. DILL, Dentis,

Offers his services to the citizens of Tuscumbia, and vicinity. Office at Mrs Clay's residence. aug14.6m

F. D. HODGKINS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET, - - - TUSCUMBIA, ALA

AGENT FOR

Lekatus & Morris' Improved Spectacl

Elgin Watch Company.

Mason & Hamlin's Celebrated Organs, Etc., Etc.

All Work Promptly Executed and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

an-2-'73-1y.

CHAS. LAUENSTEIN,

IMMIGRANT & REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Tuscumbia, Ala.,

OFFICE

At Private Residence on Main St

Nov. 13, 1873.


### THE IRON HORSEMAN.

KATHARINE GRAY.

An act of splendid heroism, occurring not long ago in a neighboring State, is described literally and worthyily in the following vivid lines which were read aloud by their writer in a small social company not far from this city recently, and are now printed for the first time:

JIM BROWN,

Yer don't believe in Providence, or notions o' that kind?
No mor'n I a month ago, but now I go it blind!
Yer see, I'm thar that Mirthah—I seen it acted out—
That proves He watches o'er His own beyond a single doubt.

Ye know, I run the engine that day Jim Brown's great soul
Broke through the rough outside o' his'n, all grim with dirt and coal.
We round'd round the mountain curve, and looked along the line;
The track seemed clear, we whizzed along, the engine workin fine.

When suddenly Jim shouted with thrin' eyes and wild,
"Good God! the brakes! Reverse! Reverse! We're runnin' down a child!
One look outside. I'll not forget it 'till my dyin' day!
There sot upon the iron rails a little kid at play!

With hands stretched up above her head she looked, Bob, I declare,
As if her soul was talkin' like with God!—they call it PRAYER.
I threw the lever over, but, Bob my heart stood still,
While nerve and muscle did their work with a right hearty will.

But do my level best, I FOUND THE THING BEYOND CONTROL!
I looked for Jim—where had he gone?—another glance I stole,
And there, along the pilot's edge, I saw him creep, and strain,
To snatch the child. He saw at once the effort was in vain

So, with one look to heav'n he sprung
AWTEEN THE CHILD AND DEATH!
The engine struck him—passed—snacked up;
I gasped to get a breath,
Then BACKED her to the spot agin—Bob, it's the truth I tell,—
There knelt Jim Brown aside that child, AND BOTH ALIVE AND WELL!

I sprung longside. He clutched my hand and jerked me to the sod.
His voice was husky, but twas firm—"BOB, 'TWAS THE HAND O' GOD!"
And since that time I cry "down breaks" on every sin—and see
God in all goodness that sticks out in frail humanity.

(N. Y. Graphic.

## Llewellyn.

BY M. A. REID

### CHAPTER V.

IT was night, most glorious night. The skies, star-gemmed looked down on earth in quiet beauty resting. The soft low winds swept over the nodding flowers, scattering a thousand fragrant odors on the dew-damp air.

Soft as the rush of angels' wings sleep floated down and soothed the weary world into repose. Among the many to welcome slumber's swet influence was the household of the country mansion. Viola had retired early, and Edmund, worn out by a sleepless day and night, sought his couch at a reasonable hour. Llewellyn, left to follow her own inclination, went to her room. The spirit of unrest seemed to hold possession of her. She opened her door and went out upon the portico, walking there sometime under the star spangled skies and then came back into her room, moving about from place to place as if in quest of something. She was paler than usual to-night, and her eyes sparkled and flased brighter than ever before. She seemed scarcely conscious of what she was doing as she took up the lamp, set it down and again went out upon the portico. Once she said softly to herself: "He did not come, he did not come, what a blessing." She paused suddenly as if listening, then walked swiftly back into the room, pausing to lock the door which connected with Viola's apartment. Was she mistaken? No, there was a sound, a slight, muffled rap on the door which opened in the haunted passage. She did not move until the rap was repeated and then she approached the door, placed a key in the lock, opened the door, glided through, closing it after her, and stood in the narrow, dark passage. A moment she stood there quite alone, listening only to hear the rapid beating of her own heart. By and by a step approached her, a hand touched her and a voice whispered: "come this way." She obeyed, still walking in the dark, until her guide paused and struck a light; then she looked round about her and saw that they were on the landing of a long, dark stairway.

"We must wait here," said Virgie, "until Jeddo comes."

She had scarcely ceased speaking when a door at one side of the landing opened cautiously and an old man of questionable descent, made his appearance. He took the light from Virgie's hand and went down the long, dark stairway, followed by Llewellyn and the maid. To Llewellyn it seemed hours until they reached the last step and paused upon another landing. Here they turned to the right and entered a long damp passage. Llewellyn experienced a sensation of cold as if the fresh winds blew upon her, but she had no time for inquiry ere they reached the head of another stairway and began to descend. Something singular about the steps attracted her notice, she stooped quickly and touched them; they were earth and she knew that she was passing under ground, yet she felt no fear. She no longer felt the fresh wind about her, but a damp chillness pervaded the atmosphere, and in a few moments she stood in a kind of subterraneous hall, in the sides of which were many doors. The old man gave the light to the maid and taking some provision from a basket which he carried on his arm he filled a plate therewith and turned away, but Llewellyn arrested him, laying her hand on his arm.

"Jeddo, I was to pay you well for bringing me here."

"Yes Miss, but you was not to see the crazy man, his room is 'way off yonder in the dark and its damp there. Besides, I run a great risk bringing you here at all, and if you were to see him and anything should happen I should lose my place, perhaps my life."

"There is no more risk in taking me farther than in bringing me here. Let me see your crazy prisoner Jeddo, I never saw a real crazy person in my life."

"But, Miss, if the master was to find it out, it wouldn't be safe for either of us."

"If I am not afraid why should you be? Come, lead the way, I am going with you."

The maid had stood quietly by during this brief conversation, now she lifted her hand with a sudden gesture of warning:

"Hark!" she whispered, "Jeddo, Jeddo, I hear footsteps! Some one is coming; Great God! and this young lady here."

Old Jeddo's quick ear told him she was not mistaken; some one was coming indeed. He gave one quick glance round the hall then grasped Llewellyn's arm. "Quick, quick," he gasped and hurried her away. When out of the rays of the dim lamplight he opened one of the doors and pushed her in, closed it upon her and was gone ere she could speak.

"What are you doing here?" rang out a coarse, rough voice as the new comer reached the spot where stood the servant girl.

"I am holding the light while Jeddo feeds the crazy man."

"Holding the ——," he finished with an oath and then burst into a loud mocking laugh. "You look like you are scared to death. Give me the light and make yourself scarce. Where's Jeddo? Give me the light I say."

"Jeddo is down there, and if you take my light I cannot find the way back."

"Here then, take mine, it's nearly out, and leave here in a hurry."

The girl took the light, giving him hers in exchange, and started back to the stairway. She did not ascend it however, but waited until his footfalls died out down the hall; then she blew out the lamp, came softly back, and opening the first door she reached, went in and closed it after her. She had no idea of leaving Llewellyn alone in the hall, for she knew that Jeddo could not elude the watchful eye of his master long enough to guide her out, and if daylight found her there the secret visit would be discovered. She sat down on the floor of the dark room she had entered and waited anxiously for the returning feet. She heard footsteps after a while which she recognized as belonging to Jeddo, but not knowing how close he might be followed by the other, she made no sign of her presence and the old man passed on.

Meantime Llewellyn found her cell, like that in which Virgie sat, damp, dark and by no means a pleasant place; she had scarcely time to think when old Jeddo thrust her in, ere the voice of the comer fell on her ear and she shuddered lest the maid in her fright should betray her presence there; for much as she hated this man Lewis Harmond she was very, very much afraid of him. She recognized his blasphemous voice in the first word he uttered, and when his feet passed the door where she sat concealed, she breathed a sigh of relief and mentally thanked heaven for the maid's fidelity. This feeling of relief lasted only for a moment, then she began to fear that Jeddo might show some sign of trepidation and so arouse suspicion and betray her. She grew faint with terror at the thought and sank upon the floor trembling and helpless until she heard the returning feet pass by. She knew it was Jeddo and realized that she was alone, alone in this subterraneous apartment with only a door separating her from the man whose vengeance would be most horrible should he discover her presence. Despair took possession of her and she lost consciousness for a time.

When she recovered she heard voices, and those voices brought her back to a sense of who she was and what she had to do. The voices were raised as if in passion; one of them she recognized as Lewis Harmond's, the other she did not at first know, but gradually she began to wonder where she had heard that voice before—that voice so firm and steady, so like her own when desperation made her calm. It was some time before she could make out any part of the conversation and when she did Lewis Harmond was saying:

"You are a fool, I offer you your liberty and you will not take it."

"You offer me liberty, but at what price? I am to give you all I possess on earth; home, friends and name. What would liberty be without these? Why should I live if living I must still be dead to all I hold most dear in life? Are you human, or only the devil in human form that you thus tempt and torture me?"

"But listen, you do not understand, you are to be *free*; think of it, out of prison, out under the broad bright sky, with the world around you and the faces of your fellow men about you. Only do as I request and by the rising of the sun you shall be free. Why man, you've been here ten years and now you refuse to go"

"Yes," spake the other voice, "ten years, ten long, long years, in which time I have seen no face, heard no voice save yours; yet, if you think I have lost strength of will in these long years of woe you are mistaken. Look at me Lewis Harmond, my head is white with sorrow, my face furrowed with a life of lingering woe, but I defy you to the last. I will *die* here before I will agree to any such infamous propositions as you make."

"Fool, are you not already dead to the whole world? No one dreams that you are living. What pleasure or profit is there in friends or fortune if you remain here? Besides, you have no friends that you know of. Your wife and child——"

The prisoner uttered a sharp cry of pain. "O man, man, or fiend, where is the wife I left so happy, so truly happy ten years ago? Dead you tell me, crushed with grief and buried away where I shall see her never, never more. O I know she waited, waited and hoped for my return until despair smote her tortured heart and so she died. Leave me Lewis Harmond lest agony lend me strength to smite you and I become a *fratricide*." Llewellyn had risen to her feet and stood with bated breath listening to the voices. As the last words fell from the speaker's lips she sank down upon her knees, then lower still, until she lay upon the damp cold floor speechless and unmoving. She heard not the footsteps passing by as Lewis Harmond left the scene of his cruelty, she heard not his deep muttered curses, nor his hard drawn breath as he hurried on, for she had fainted. She felt weak and cold when again she recovered; for a few moment she could not remember what had taken place, but gradually it all came back and she lay quite still listening. She would have given much to know she was alone now; she blamed herself for losing consciousness just at the moment when she most needed her faculties. What should she do? Lew-Harmond might still be in the subterraneous apartment, and if he were, to venture out of her hiding place would be certain detection, yet, to stay there would be as insecure, for she would be missed, searched for and discovered. She rose to her feet resolved to leave the cell, but, a sudden thought filled her with new terror. Lewis Harmond had in all probability gone back the way she came and locked the doors as he went. If such was the case it would be impossible to reach her room. There was no other way of escape, no other known to her and all hope was ebbing out of her heart when there came a soft step near her door, a soft touch pushed it ajar and a hushed voice spoke her name. It was Virgie.

"Come," she whispered, "come quickly, day is breaking, we have no time to lose."

Llewellyn groped her way to the door and took the hand held out in the darkness. "Virgie," she said, "Virgie, I must speak to that prisoner, where is he cell?"

"No, no, you have no time, come on or we will be discovered and she forced Llewellyn along until they reached the first stairway going up. This they ascended and again Llewellyn felt the pure fresh air about her. They were not going back directly as they came, for Virgie had led off to the left and after running a short distance the plash of falling water fell upon their ears. "We are safe if Cato, the watch dog does not discover us," whispered Virgie as they reached a low door which she pushed open. They stepped quickly through and Llewellyn looked round to find herself on the west side of the extensive building.

[*To be Continued.*]

### A NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

The substitute for Mr. Sumner civil rights bill, as reported by the judiciary committee to day provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitleled to full and equal enjoyment and privileges at hotels, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolenc, supported in whole by general taxation and of cemeteries so supported; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred by this bill shall pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusivly of the courts of the several States, cagnizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States Court whreever the defendent may be found, without regard to the other party.

### Alabama Finances.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce Apr 4.

From F. & Co., friends in Warren street, we have an enquiry concerning the bonds of Alabama. We have great faith that this State will not settle down into the slough of repudiation. Her treasury was so much exhausted by the burdens laid upon her against the earnest remonstances of her best citizens that she was compelled to suspend payment of interest. So many warrants, receivable for taxes, were issued by previous administrations that the cash resources were for a time greatly diminished. These are nearly exhausted, and the treasury must now begin to recuperate, and soon commence to liquidate the overdue interest. The last offer we heard for the bonds was 50, but we presume few would be willing to sell at this price.

While upon this theme we wish to call attention to the noble service which the leading Alabama papers are rendering to that State in their efforts to sustain her credit and to remove from her all stain of repudiation. We have before us an able article in the Mobile Register, called out by another of the same character in the Tuscumbia "Alabamian and Times," on the impolicy and danger of State repudiation. We copy it as presenting most fairly, as far as we can judge, the views of the people of the State:

NO REPUDIATION.—We copy from the Tuscumbia "Alabamian and Times" a strong article on the impolicy and danger of State repudiation. If this matter involved no more than the naked question of justice, whether obligations created by impecunious carpet-baggers and non-tax paying negroes should be shouldered by the tax-payers, who had little or no voice in their imposition, it would not be open to debate. But in this world, nations, States, and communities, like individuals, are constantly forced to encounter dilemmas. A dilemma compels a choice between evils—strict justice would repel both; but on one or the other horn the nazzled victim must hang. This community has just met and disposed of one of these dilemmas in the late municipal election. The Democrats and conservatives of this city, literally the white people, aided by a friendly split in the Radical ranks—elected their Mayor and a large majority of the city Boards.

A Jacobin Chancery Judge, with no jurisdiction in the case, by his partisan fiat, forbade the men who held their certificates of election to take their places, arrested the elected candidate for Mayor, held him as in contempt of his contemptible partisan authority, threatened him with the jail, fined him for believing that he was elected, and fined his lawyer for advising him to the same effect, and finally obliged the chosen Mayor to withdraw from another court of competent jurisdiction a proceeding therein commenced to invoke judicial authority in favor of his rights. The case was so flagrant and outrageous that a mass meeting of the citizens was held to determine what should be done.

The meeting found itself confronted with a dilemma. Plain justice dictated that this people should disregard the usurped authority of the interloping partisan Chancellor from Montgomery, and prudence counselled them against a forcible assertion of their rights. They took the latter horn. After some warm talk and strong protests the meeting adjourned. Now, the bond debt presents just such a dilemma. Some are just debts—some are not. Yet they are so interlaced in the common fabric of the State's system of public credit that it is not possible to tear them apart and discriminate beteen them without infallibly wounding the financial honor and public faith, which it is worth millions to preserve. Apart from the value of an inviolate public faith, it becomes a question of economy in point of dollars and cents whether it is not cheaper to assume the whole and repudiate none, at least to the extent of our ability to pay them, than to cripple our means to pay the just ones, and shut us out of the financial markets of Christendom. If we cannot pay, we have another question. If it should come to that, we can certainly give good reasons for the inability. We can show that our inability and impoverishment spring directly from the method in which the Congress of the United States has seen fit to deal with this people in what it is pleased to call reconstruction. It will bring its face to face with our creditors, who would without doubt deal fairly and liberally with a commonwealth that openly repudiates repudiation, and avows its readiness to pay to the extent of its ability the last dollar of the public debt that bears its official signature and seal. In addition to all this, we have not a doubt that our efforts to deliver ourselves from the incubus of a government of plundering aliens and home black ignorance, will be greatly advanced at home and even abroad, by the manly determination to stand up to the rights of others and our own true policy in the choice of the horns of the dilemma offered to us. The article from the Tuscumbia paper presents views and facts in reference to the creation of the State debt that are entitled to careful consideration.

Little Rock, Ark., April 17.—Baxter has issued a counter proclamation to Brooks', declaring the latter's course a shameless assumption, without the shadow of law, and says the authority of the law will immediately and effectively be asserted, peacefully if it may, but asserted in any event. He appeals to the people to support him.

During the warlike movements of last night, Col. Rose, commandant of the United States Arsenal, brought a company down, stationing them at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and sent word to each side that while he had no orders to interfere in behalf of either party, he was directed to prevent bloodshed. The company returned at daylight this morning, there appearing to be no immediate danger.

Gov. Baxter has contracted his lines to the vicinity of the Anthony House, and is now proceeding, as before, to exercise the duties of Governor, making the Anthony House the Capitol for the time being.

This morning both Private Secretaries of Messrs. Brooks and Baxter applied at the Postoffice for the mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver to either party until he telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

### The South Not The Debtor Section.

The Atlanta Herald says that in a conversation with Gen'l Toombs a few days ago, that gentleman not only denied the proposition of the South being heavily involved, but asserted a fact that in his long experience at the bar, he had never known the people of Georgia so free from debt, and that he believed the same condition of affairs existed throughout the South. The people, he remarked, were poor, but they owed less than they had at any previous time within his knowledge. The contraction of the credit system, and the extraordinary facilities afforded by the laws of most of the States for the prompt collection of debts, had, as a general rule, forced a settlement of all transactions during the year. What the people really needed was common sense to make their own living at home, which would enable them to enjoy the proceeds of their surplus instead of sending it to the North and West to pay for the necessaries of life. With that sort of economy money would be abundant at the South without attempting to make it so by watering it. This latter project he characterized as a foolish and wicked delusion, likening it to a man who had a barrel of whiskey, drew off half, refilled the cask with water, and then fecilitated himself with the idea that he had as much whiskey as he had before the change!

There is very much truth in what general Toombs says. The great need of the South is to create a home market for its productions and build up its own fortunes by its own industry without appealing to outsiders for help. When they see there is money to be made by coming south there will be no need of urging them to come.

### A Suggestion.

Several communications, from leading citizens attached to the Democratic and Conservative party, have been addressed to the State Executive Committee, requesting the Committee to suggest through the Press that each County authorize its Delegates to the State Convention to unite, when assembled there, with the other delegates in their District, Circuit or Division, and make nominations for Congress, the Board of Education, Circuit Court Judge, and Chancellor. Moreover, on enquiry, it is discovered that some counties in the Chancery Divisions, are not in the Judicial Circuits, or Congressional Districts, and so *vice versa*. Executive Committee for Chancery Divisions or Judicial Circuits. From all of which it is manifest that two separate District Conventions would have to be held if Conventions were specifically called to nominate Judicial and Congressional Candidates. Now, under these circumstances the State Executive committee, while claiming no authority to require it as a matter of party rule or discipline, would respectfully counsel the people of the Circuits and Districts to choose delegates to the State Convention having reference to these nominess, and to authorize such delegates during the State Convention proceedings, to meet in their respective District Conventions for the purpose of making Judicial and Congressional nominations.

Robert Tyler, chairman; H. C. Semple, T. B. Bethea, P. T. Sayre T. H. Watts.

State Central Committee.

The celebrated "Bel Air," "Bell Chasse" and "Fairview" sugar plantations of Louisiana, are under water. The first of these sends to market annually about 800 hogsheads of sugar, and 1,000 barrels of molasses.

Alabamian and Times.

TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874

## THE INFLATION BILL VETOED.

President Grant has vetoed the Senate Currency Bill, which has occupied the attention of Congress and the people so long. There is great rejoicing over this in Wall street and in the Eastern States. This veto, it is thought will be the death knell of the Republican party. The Republicans of the West and South are disappointed and chagrined at the course of the President. They fully expected him to approve the Bill. The west demanded it and will not be satisfied. For one, we are glad that the Bill has been vetoed; we have not been able to see any good that will result to the country by an inflation of the currency. It would doubtless make paper money more plentiful, but of less value. As we have said heretofore, the South will not be benefitted by it.

## A COUNTY CONVENTION.

We consider it of the utmost importance that a county convention be held, and that preparations be made in time for that convention.

We need a county convention to select delegates to the State Convention and to the Congressional Convention. We need a county convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, and perhaps to nominate candidates for county officers, if the present candidates do not arrange the matter satisfactorily.

The delegates to the proposed convention ought to be elected by the people in a primary election.

This will give the people a fair chance to be represented in that convention. By this means all candidates for office can have a fair chance. They can place their claims before the people, and the people can send such delegates to the convention as will carry out their wishes. It is the duty of the Executive Committee appointed in 1872 to call this convention; if that committee do not see proper to act, they should make it known, so that arrangements can be made to call a convention in another way. The white people of Colbert county owe it to themselves and to their country to stand as a unit in the coming election. No one man has a right to jeopardize the welfare and prosperity of our county by opposing a convention or any other plan which is intended to concentrate the votes of the great mass of the tax payers of the county upon a proper and capable man for any office in the county. We must have good, capable and intelligent men in office.

## ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The affairs in Arkansas are still unsettled. Since our last issue there has been some fighting in the streets of Little Rock, one man, a Major Shall, was killed and one or two wounded. The United States forces interfered. Baxter has called the Legislature together. Brooks is opposed to this and will doubtless not submit to what the Legislature decides. Johnson, the Secretary of State, about whose election there is no doubt, refuses to acknowledge Brooks as governor. It is doubtful as to what will be the result of this muddle. It is the legitimate fruits of Radicalism and Federal interference with State affairs. If Genl. Grant had let Louisiana settle her difficulties in her own way we would have had none of this either in Arkansas or Texas.

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It is whispered about that the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District will perhaps not have a candidate of their own out for Congress, but will concentrate on some disaffected Democrat.

We do not know of any disaffected Democrat who is an aspirant for congress, and does not wish to trust to a convention, but we have this to say—that if any Democrat who is an aspirant for Congress, is not willing to abide by what a Democratic Conservative convention fairly chosen, may do—We have no use for that man's Democracy. The sooner he leaves the party the better for him and the party. An independant candidate in the 6th Congressional District is only another name for a Republican candidate The Democratic Conservative party will spurn from them all such men.

## LAND-OWNERS TAKE NOTICE.

The following letter we find in the Somerville Free Press. It is from Mr. J. G. Culman, who is known to many of our readers. We publish it for two reasons—1st. To correct some statements in it, and 2nd, that our Land-owners who really wish immigration in our Section may take warning.

CULLMANS STATION, ALA., March 29 '74.

*To Col. J. J. Giers:*

My first settlement was near Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala., and really a beautiful country I found it, but the land owners made the usual mistake of raising the prices of their lands to from twenty to thirty dollars per acre, which they offered to us, eighteen months before, for from three to ten dollars. We could not pay this price, and I was so fortunate as to fall in with Mr. Fink, of the Nashvills & Louisville Road, with whom I succeeded in contracting for 315,000 acres, which I am now engaged in settling with immigrants from the West. The result surpasses our most sanguine expectations. Just think of it! It was but eight months ago that Cullmann Station was in the backwoods, with not a single log cabin now, we have a neat town, with 45 houses, daily increasing, three schools and churches, two hotels, three stores, two saw mills and one planing mill, with all kinds of shops and other conveniences; 165 more lots, are sold, and must be occupied, within six months; about 200 families are living around the town, and 42,000 acres of land have been sold to new setlers, who will move in shortly. We have, daily from ten to twelve new arrivals, and the whole colony is in a most florishing and prosperous condition.

We think Mr. Culman is mistaken when he states that the Land-owners of this valley raised the prices of their land from three to ten dollars to from twenty to thirty dollars. We know of no land in this valley that is held at $30. per acre unless it is some *very* desira ble place that is *very highly* improved, whose owner does not care to sell. We know of plenty of land that can be bought at from $10. to $20 per acre according to the improvement. We know of no *good* land in this valley that could have been bought for three dollars per acre, since the war. A most excellent tract of land, within one mile of Tuscumbia, was sold a few days ago, as we understand, at $12.50 per acre. It has a good brick house on it and a good deal of timber and reaches to the river. Lands that now can be bought at from $10 to $20 per acre were sold at from $20 to $40 per acre before the war. Similar lands in Middle Tennessee are held at $50 to $75 per acre. Considering our River, climate, and Railroad advantages, character of soil and social advantages, the lands of the Tennessee Valley are the cheapest in the South.

We trust our Land-owners will take a hint from Mr. Culman's letter. Do not put your prices up. Sell off some of your lands at moderate prices to good settlers, and the value of the rest will be enhanced.

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WE call attention to a communication signed "Lawrence", on the subject of railroads. We think it a matter of great importance to the people of our city and county that we have a line of railroad penetrating the country South of us. With such a railroad and the Tennessee river and the Memphis and Charleston railroad, Tuscumbia would possess superior advantages over any other town in North Alabama. A wholesale business could be built up here, and it would be the very place for factories.

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Dr. A. S. Garnett has resigned the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama.

The Tuscaloosa Times recommends that the military feature in the Alabama University be abolished.

James Gein, a gentleman of color, who is a candidate for Probate Judge of Lauderdale county, pronounces the report, that he is employed by the conservative party to be a candidate, false. He says that he intends to canvass the county and that he shall use his "utmost endeavors to arouse the colored people to a sense of their best interest, and show them clearly wherein they have been duped, robbed and held in bondage ever since the war." He is after the Rads, we suppose, as they have had control of the colored people ever since they have been free.

Elijah Lewis was convicted in the Circuit Court of Lauderdale county at its last term, of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years. This case was carried from this county.

The Limestone *News* now has both sides printed at its own office.

The Morgan county people seem to be in a muddle. Some want a convention and some do not. We fear that between the two parties a Radical will slip in the Legislature again. We trust the Democracy of old Morgan will not permit local differences to divide them so as to give the Radicals the advantage. Concentrate on some good man, by all means.

THERE seems to be quite a stir among the Democrats of the 6th Congressional District, owing to the embarrassing number of gentlemen in their ranks, who are more than willing to sacrifice their personal feelings and serve their country as Washington,"—*Florence Republican.*

We must confess that this is news to us—We have heard of no extra stir upon the part of Democratic aspirants. The Republican need not disturb itself upon this subject. The Democracy of the 6th District will be certain to have a good man in the field who will distance any man the Republicans may bring against him, whether he is an old Radical or one of recent birth with Conservative politics, whether of the Spenserian persuasion, three Sheats in the wind or a United States officer from Mobile, we care not.

"Democratic papers in different parts of the State including some of their best ones, the Selma Times, Mobile Register and Montgomery Advertiser and some others of a very inferior grade advocate the repudiation of our State debt." —*Florence Republican.*

Our neighbor over the branch seems to be very careless in his assertions. The Mobile Register and Montgomery Advertiser are both opposed to Repudiation. Both have spoken out strongly against it. "Do not bear false witness against thy neighbor," is an old, yet a very good law to which editors of newspapers should take heed as well as other people.

## REPUDIATION.

MR. EDITOR:

You say "it gives us much pleasure to believe that we can fully satisfy the mind of our questioner, and rescue him from his misconceptions and errors, and at the same time ward off from the popular mind similar delusions."

In this your questioner, or "One of your Readers" takes it that you wish to educate your readers in the views set forth in your leaders on the grave subject of repudiation, now attracting the attention of the people of Alabama. Your desire to do so we cheerfully concede arises from your convictions of their correctness and your fairness will doubtless control you in the belief that views set forth in opposition to yours will receive the same concession. Now "One of your Readers" will candidly say to you, he is not convinced of any error or misconception, but is rather steadied in his belief that the people of Alabama should relieve themselves if possible of all the wrong done them upon proof of purchased votes in their State Legislature, creating many of the Railroad bonds which appear in the make up of Alabama's immense debt.

There is an old principle in the English government that "the King can do no wrong," and we much fear this terrible principle of tyranny and wrong is almost ready to be claimed for the Legislatures of America against her people. You say legislation in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution is valid, and if valid, right, and being done by the agents of the people, binds the people against themselves. This sounds like pretty good doctrine, and particularly when we reflect how sacred the word constitution is to the American people. Don't be startled, "One of your Readers" will now enunciate a principle, and that is, there is no possible conception of justice or right, (or enlightened policy to be subserved) binding a people to a debt entirely and altogether beyond their capacity to pay, while much of that debt was secured by stock gambling harpies purchasing the votes of the so called representatives of the people of Alabama in her legislature. Such legislation is unconstitutional if every word is in strict compliance with Alabama's constitution, and an instrument that would authorize or give validity to openly proclaimed and admitted purchased legislation, binding her people to a fabulous debt is no constitution; because, "a constitution is but the frame work of political goverment, and necessarily based upon the pre existing condition of laws, rights, habits and modes of thought."

Admit your view of it and where would it stop? Suppose the railroad men while manipulating Alabama's Legislatures had secured for themselves fifty thousand dollars per mile, or created a debt against her people of a hundred instead of thirty millions of dollars, if done in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution, your view would say the people must pay it because the act of their agents binds them. Admit your view and the value of the property of the people would be destroyed; they would be but trustees holding their property subject to the will of an arbitrary power, that can at any moment call for a part of it. They had entered into a governmental contract for the purpose of appealing to the strong arm of constitutional law when their rights were assailed, but finds, instead of the protection they had reason to expect, an irresponsible, arbitrary power, compelling them to divide their property with railroad corporations or other private parties, without any consideration; not only without any consideration, but the taxes illegaly and forcibly taken from them are used to build up and protect a monopoly that is blasting the fruits of their labor, while it is as surely destroying constitutional and republican government. Their property is taken from them by what can only be termed a superior despotic power, and appropriated without their consent for the benefit of a private corporation.

Nothing will better elucidate this whole question between us than to get at what is a constitution, and to show that no instrument in a free government appealed to, to give validity to purchased legislation and binding upon her people by the bribed acts of her agents can be called fundamental or organic law. An eminent jurist in speaking of the constitution, uses the following clear and forcible language: "It is not the beginning of a community, nor the origin of private rights; it is not the fountain of law nor the incipient state of government; it is not the cause but the consequence of personal and political freedom; it grants no rights to the people but is the creation of their power, the instrument or their convenience, designed for their protection in the enjoyment of the rights and powers which they possessed before the constitution was made; it is but the frame work of the political government, and necessarily based upon the pre-existing condition of laws, rights, habits and modes of thought."

There is nothing primitive in it, it is all derived from a known source. It pre-supposes an organized society, law, order, property, personal freedom, a love of political liberty and enough of cultivated intelligence to know how to guard it against the encroachments of tyrany. A written constitution, is in every instance, a limitation upon the powers of the government in the hands of agents, for there never was a written republican constitution which delegated to functuaries all the latent powers which lie dormant in every nation, and are boundless in extent and incapable of definitions.

Alabama can never pay her indebtedness, if just, however, we would say pay it if it took the entire property of her people. But it sometimes becomes necessary to be just to ones self as well as to others, and justice is the acme of honesty. It would be morally wrong and unmanly in a people if, after a scrutinizing investigation of all the Railroad bonds indorsed by their State, and finding that their private rights had been outraged by bribed and manipulating agents in any of them not to disclaim or repudiate those so proved.

We can't agree with you either, in your apology for these bonds by holding up to your readers the benefits Alabama has received by securing to her these railroads through her territory built by them. We will admit, for argument's sake, the benefit you claim; yet in a largely greater fold, it could not atone, if bribery secured them, for the outrage on the rights of her people, and the terrible stab given to the integrity of republican legislation.

We delight in some of the good old democratic principles of former times, such as that in cases where the rights of the public and that of individuals or corporations come in conflict, an act of the legislature of doubtful authority would be construed in favor of the people; and why? because the people are sovereign.

We think all aid to rail roads unconstitutional (in the meaning of a constitution defined as above, we have no reference to the Alabama constitution for we have never read it) because taxes should be alone for revenue, for the support of the government in all its departments; for the construction and repairing of highways; for building of edifices of a public character for the support of schools, and for other objects having the public weal for their sole consideration.

Such taxes are legitimate and proper, because the ends sought to be reached by such taxation are for the use and benefit of the whole people, and for the protection of their rights.

For all these purposes the legislature can provide a uniform system of taxation. But when the government attempts to compel you or me or any other Alabama Freeman to pay a tax to assist men with shrewdness and money sufficient to buy legislatures to build their rail roads, it enters upon the exercise of a despotic and oppressive power, that is in conflict with all the cherished fundamental principles of liberty which underlies our whole theory of free government. The consequences flowing from this unjust and oppressive system of taxation are truly appalling. It has no foundation in right or justice.

The legislature has no inherent right to impose taxes for any purpose. The authority to levy taxes is dependent upon the power delegated by the people as contained in the fundamental law. In a republic even, a majority of the people do not posses the inherent right to tax the minority for private purposes. Such taxation can be imposed by no other government than a despotic one, where the will of the despot is the supreme law, and where might, rather, than right, is the controlling power.

We must close, for fear we trespass too far on the space of your journal, although we would like to discuss the "innocent bondholder" and "State credit" feature of the question.

You are assured this article is not written in a carping spirit, but alone with the hope to elicit the true principles involved in Alabama's indebtedness, and which her people must sooner or later look squarely in the face.

We have no sympathy with the fear that its decision will prove a disturbing element in the democratic party.

This has been the cry for nearly a decade—"the time is not yet," "be patient." We can't daily with great principles affecting our rights and liberties without reaping its pernicious consequences. Already have we been "waiting for something to turn up" till the people are now too familiarised with the usurpation of their rights. A silver lining is, however, now to be seen under the great cloud of America's unhappiness, in the aroused attention of her people throughout her great length and breadth.

The scales are falling from their eyes, and they are spurning party trammels when that party fails to subserve their rights and interests.

At some future day we will beg space of you to discuss the suggestion of Mr. Jos. H. Sloss, "that the courts of the State are the proper tribunals to determine the justice or injustice, legality or illegality of Alabama's indebtedness.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

### EDITORIAL REMARKS.

As we suspected, "One of your Readers" is a Repudiationist. He is evidently in favor of repudiating the railroad debts, and not only this, he is disposed to nullify any law which he may think is oppressive, though it may have the sanction of the constitution. We are not disposed to follow our friend into nullification. As long as we live under a constitution, however oppressive it may be, we shall submit to it, but we will use our best efforts to change it in the way and manner prescribed by that instrument itself. We shall not stop here to argue the question of the constitutionality of any "State aid law," which our correspondent raises. If he had examined the constitution of Alabama, which he says he has not read, he would have seen that ample power is granted to the Legislature to give aid to works of internal improvement.

"One of your Readers" urges the repudiation of the railroad bonds, on the plea that the legislature that authorized them was bribed, and therefore the law was unconstitutional in spirit, though it may have been enacted in accordance with the forms of the constitution. He gives us a quotation from an "eminet jurist" as to what is the definition of a written constitution. We will admit all that that eminent jurist says in his definition, we will not object to a word of it, but, we remark in the language of another "eminent jurist" that the people, "by the constitutions which they form, tie up alike their own hands and the hands of their agencies; and neither the officers of the State nor the whole people as an aggregate body, are at liberty to take action in opposition to these fundamental laws."

Again says this writer: "a statute cannot be declared void because opposed to a supposed general intent or spirit which it is thought pervades or lies concealed in the constitution, but wholly unexpressed, or because it violates fundamental rights or principles, if it was passed in the exercise of a power which the constitution confers." We will give our correspondent a few more quotations from another "eminent jurist" upon the subject.

In speaking of the circumstances under which a Legislative enactment may be declared unconstitutional, Cooley, in his "Constitutional Limitations" says: "Nor can a court declare a statute unconstitutional and void, solely on the ground of unjust and oppressive provisions, or because it is supposed to violate the material, social, or political rights of the citizens, unless it can be shown that such injustice is prohibited or such rights guaranteed or protected by the constitution."

Again he says: "Nor are the courts at liberty to declare an act void, because in their opinion it is opposed to a *spirit* supposed to pervade the constitution, but not expressed in words;" and again, "although it has sometimes been urged at the bar, that courts ought to inquire into the *motives* of the legislature where *fraud* and *corruption* were alledged, and annul their action if the allegations were established, the *argument has in no case been acceded to by the judiciary* and they have never allowed the inquiry to be entered upon." These quotations we think will suffice to show that the position of "One of your Readers" upon the question of constitutionality is untenable, and that ours is correct.

As to the size of the debt, that has nothing to do with the matter. Did Alabama endorse certain railroad bonds? If she did, then she is liable and ought to carry out her contract. She cannot, by any subsequent law impair the obligations of a contract, even though one of the parties to that contract should be herself. This is a settled principle of constitutional law. But we must desist. We have already said more upon this subject in our columns than we contemplated. Our readers have doubtless grown weary of it, as we have; we do not now anticipate that it will be made an issue in the coming campaign. We are therefore disposed to bid it adieu for the present, and trust that "One of your Readers" is of the same mind.

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A crusade against Sunday excursions is talked of.

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TEACHERS OF FREE SCHOOLS.

For year 1872 your funds are ready; please come forward and get your pay, as I am desirous to disburse the funds and make settlement with the State Superintendent.

Trustees of Free Schools may open schools to the best educational interest.

There is a recent law passed by the Educational Board of the State ordering all persons that hold unpaid school claims to 15th October 1873, to forward to the State Superintend all such claims, properly authenticated, showing them legally as unpaid, the same will be investigated by a committee of the next Educational Board, if found legal the same will be paid. The above claims must be on file by the 1st day of October, 1874, or they are barred by law.

M. O. BYRD,
Sup't of Colbert Co.

apr-23-2w-$4.

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**NON RESIDENT NOTICE.**

Washington A. Gilbert vs. John E. Donley, as administrator of the estate of John Ritter, deceased, et als. } IN CHANCERY, at Tuscumbia, Alabama 6th District, Northern Chancery Division.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of the Complainant that the defendants, Joanna Ritter, Therrisa Ritter, Volentine Ritter, Joanna Ritter, Caroline Ritter, Philips Ritter, Joseph Ritter, Mary Ritter, Albertina Ritter, John Ritter

ARE NON-RESIDENTS.

of the State and that Joanna Ritter, (widow), Mary Ritter, John Ritter, Joseph Ritter, Philip Ritter, Caroline Ritter, Joanna Ritter and Albertina Ritter, reside in or near Memphis, in the State of Tennessee; and Therrisa Ritter, and Volentine Ritter reside in the city of New York, in the State of New York And further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of twenty one years, except Joanna Ritter and Caroline Ritter, who are over fourteen, and Philip Ritter about fourteen, and Joseph Ritter about twelve, and John Ritter about nine, and Mary Ritter about six years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the North Alabamian and Times, a newspaper published in the city of Tuscumbia, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said defendants to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 8th day of June, 1874, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office, in Tuscumbia, this 8th day of April 1874.

L. B. THORNTON,
apr-9 4w-pf-$17 50 Register.

HALSEY BROTHERS,
—DEALERS IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Notions, Hosiery, Gloves,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Gent's and Boy's Hats,
Queensware, Glassware and Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,
AND FAMILY GROCERIES
We have Received our Stock of
Spring & Summer Goods.
Our purchases this Spring have been made with great care, especially to meet the wants of our customers and the public generally. We call especial notice to our Stock of
Ladie's and Misses and Gent's Custom-made Boots and Shoes.
CLOTHING.
We are offering extra inducements to Cash and Short-Time Buyers. Call and examine our Stock and get our prices before making your purchases apr23'74

MERRILL & DIDLAKE,
Dry Goods, Groceries and General Variety Store!!!
TUSCUMBIA ALABAMA.
Are receiving a large and complete stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which they are Offering at Prices to Suit the Times.
and the public are most respectfully invited to call and examine. a123

MENKEN BRO'S.
Memphis, Tennessee,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
FANCY SILKS.
COLORED SILKS,
Black Silks, Japanese Silks,
PONGEES, &c., &c., &c.,
Ladies Suits,
Misses and Children's Suits,
Ladies Underwear,
Also fine Bleached Domestics at 10 and 12½ cts.
Hemp Carpets 35 cents.
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF FANCY DRY GOODS,
At Lowest Prices.
Orders Solicited. Samples sent on Application.
ap16 3m MENKEN BROS., MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

FRED. O. SHERROD. JAMES H. SIMPSON.
SHERROD & SIMPSON.
6th Street, Tuscumbia, Alabama.
Are in Receipt of and are Receiving their Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER,
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, LINENS, LACES.
We Call Especial Attention to Our Large and select Stock of
Hand-made Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen & Misses,
OUR STOCK of Edgings, Cottonades, Plaids, Domestics, Tickings, Sheetings, Prints, "Royal Standard" BLACK ALPACAS; Colored Alpacas; Hosiery, Notions; Etc.; is complete and of the best make.
A SEASONABLE and Fashionable HATS, OF FUR, WOOL & STRAW, FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fishing Tackle, Choice Brands of Tobacco and Segars, Select Family Groceries, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, etc., which we guarantee.
Queensware, Tin & Hardware.
We have a "specialty" in our low heeled shoes for old Ladies and invalids.
March 26, 1874, mb26tf

Wm. L. Bradley's Standard Fertilizers.
Pollard & Co. Cotton Factors, General Agents, Augusta, Ga.
BD Sea FOWL GUANO CO.

Guaranteed EQUAL TO ANY Ever Sold.
Sea Fowl Guano in Bags 200lbs. each. C. C. Coe'S Superphosphate of Lime; in Bags of 200 lbs. each. Bradley's Amoniated Dissolved Bones in bags and barrels. Royal Guano Compound in bags 230 lbs. each.
The above standard Fertilizers having been used for the past Seven Years in the earth with unequalled success, are again offered at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction, while the standard is guaranteed to be EQUAL if not SUPERIOR to any ever sold.
For Prices and Terms apply to Patterson & Sherrod.
March 5, 1874. 2m Tuscumbia Ala.

TUSCUMBIA
MALE ACADEMY.
TUSCUMBIA ::: ALABAMA.
Rev. JOS. SHACKELFORD, A. M., Principal.
The Spring Session of this Institution of Learning will commence On Monday the Second of February, 1874, AND CONTINUE TWENTY WEEKS.
All of the English branches will be thoroughly taught, and special attention will be given to Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics.
The discipline of this school will be mild, yet firm, and no boy will be permitted to remain in the school unless he observes and submits to its rules.
The principal desires to build up a First-Class Home School, hence he will devote his time and energies to it The past success of the school is a guarantee of what its future will be. During the past 10 months session 55 students entered the school. We trust that we shall have twice that number through the next ten months.
Competent assistants will be secured as the wants of the school may demand.
Charges for a Term of Twenty Weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Department | $12.50. | Per month | $2.50 |
| Intermediate " | 15.00 | " " | 3.00 |
| Preparatory " | 20.00 | " " | 4.00 |
| Academic " | 25.00 | " " | 5.00 |
| Collegiate " | 30.00 | " " | 6.00 |
| Incidental fee | 1.25 | " " | 0.25 |

For the convenience of the patrons the payment of tuition will be required monthly in advance. Pupils will be charged from the time they enter to the end of the session, and no deductions will be made for loss of time, except in cases of protracted sickness, or by special agreement.
Board can be procured in Tuscumbia at from $15 00 to $18 00 per month, everything furnished. For further information address the principal, at Tuscumbia, Colbert County, Alabama.
M. D. PATTERSON, BENJ. W. SHERROD.

PPPP A TTTTT TTTTT EEEE RRRR SSSS OOO NN N &&&
P P A A T T E R R S S O O NN N & &
P P A A T T E R R S O O N N N & &
PPPP AAAAA T T EEE RR R SSSS O O N N N && &
P A A T T E R R S O O N N & &
P A A T T E R R O O N NN & && &
P A A T T EEEE R R SSSS OOO N N && &

SSSS H H EEEE RRRR RRRR OOO DDDD
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SSSS H H EEEE R R R R OOO DDDD
TUSCUMBIA. - - - ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL EMPLEMENTS
SEEDS
(Both Field and Garden.)

Sole Agents for
BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER.
Sweepstakes Thresing Machine.
Magnolia and Hall's Self-Feeding Gin, Pratt's Aid Gins,

And EAGLE GIN. NESBITT'S COTTON PRESS. BRADFORD and STRAUB'S. CORN and WHEAT MILLS. Send for a Catalogue of any of the above Machines. We have also, CIDER AND WINE MILLS, HORSE POWERS, WHEAT FANS, HORSE HAY RAKES, CUTTING BOXES, CORN SHELLERS, PLOWS of Standard Brands. We ask that Farmers, Mill Rights and Carpenters, give us a call before sending their orders off to distant cities. We fully guarantee all machinery we sell.

Tuscumbia, Ala., March 15, th1873—1y.

Alabamian and Times.

THURSDAY APRIL 30, 1874.

Those indebted to this office for legal advertising are requested to come forward and pay up.

## NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee River Agricultural and Mechanical Association on the FIRST MONDAY in MAY, the 4th of the month, at the Court House in Florence. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, as business of great importance is to be transacted.

R. S. McREYNOLDS, Sec'y.

April 28th, 1874.

Rev. G. A. Coulson of Kentucky will preach at the Baptist church to-night. Mr. Coulson is formerly the Pastor of the Baptist church at this place.

*55th Anniversary of the I. O. O. F.*

Sunday was the anniversary of the birth of the order of Odd Fellows. The lodge at this place proposed to have a procession and address on Monday the 27th at 11 A. M. It was thought to postpone the time for the exercises until night. At night a respectable audience was assembled at the Methodist Church. James Cooper, of Huntsville, formerly a well known citizen of Tuscumbia delivered the address. It was a well conceived and an interesting speech. He spoke of the rise, progress and aims of Odd Fellowship, and gave a glowing tribute to it and kindred association, Free Masonry. The Doctor spoke with energy and animation. His effort was certainly appreciated by his audience.

*Just Received,*

At Lueddemann & Co.'s, a new and choice stock of Spring and Summer goods, comprising a large variety, to suit everybody. In purchasing this stock we have kept a point to get only such goods as to suit these very hard times, we can therefore offer great inducements to cash buyers and prompt time only to prompt payers, which rule we are compelled to enforce from this on.

LUEDDEMANN & Co.

## THE FLOOD.

Our exchanges bring us sad tidings from Louisiana and other places in the South. It is said that nearly one half of Louisiana is under water, and that nearly 100,000 people are in a suffering condition. In some places every thing has been swept away by the flood, stock, provisions and homes. The water in this valley is higher than it has ever been know. The floods are larger than they have ever been. Our friend S. J. Harston, living near this place has lost his entire wheat and oat crop under water and will probably lose as much as $1,500 by the overflow.

## WANTED.

A good Energetic man to sell, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, by canvassing with wagon in Colbert and Franklin counties. Apply to,

HALSEY BROS.

Dec. 18, 1873.

Last Saturday evening the clouds broke away and the cheering sun made his appearance. The Sabbath was a beautiful day. On Monday the sun arose in a cloudless sky and all through the day sent down genial and invigorating rays. Farmers generally went to work planting and preparing the ground. Gardeners were busy with their gardens. We were in hopes of seeing a spell of good farming weather. Tuesday morning, however, disappointed us. The sky was overcast with clouds and the rain commenced again and continued for about two hours, when the wind blew up from the northwest and it turned very cold.

Just Received—a lot of gent's fine custom shoes, at

LUEDDEMANN & Co.'s.

The steamboat Anna, has been at South Florence for several days, unable to discharge her load, of which she has a good deal for Tuscumbia, on account of high water; the landings being submerged.

The Good Templars of this city are making preparations for a grand Temperance meeting on the 13th and 14th of May. On the 13th it is proposed to have a convocation of Delegates from all the Lodges in North Alabama. On the evening of that day they will have Temperance addresses delivered by some of their best speakers, who are invited to be present. On the 14th there will be a grand Pic Nic, to which the neighboring Lodges are invited to be present *en masse*. Our citizens will be called upon to assist in entertaining invited guests.

Rev. J. F. Shaw is our agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements at Cherokee.

## MOUNTAIN MILLS FACTORY.

Colbert county has great reason for being both proud and thankful for this enterprise. Though it is not yet completed, it is steadily driving away, turning out as good thread as any other factory in the world. We saw some No. 20 thread intended for fine fabrics and for exportation and are convinced that it was as evenly spun and as strong a thread of that size as could well be made. The wonder is, that while other factories were projected and a great deal of money put in and expended without accomplishing anything, the Mountain Mills Factory sprang up almost like enchantment. So astonishing is this fact, that it is not generally known in a circle of thirty miles around, that such an enterprise really exists. With their stately brick building, of three full stories, a powerful engine, and well fitted engine rooms, and good machinery for carding and spinning and such a practical genius and energetic supervisor as Captain James Wright, with such a push a head man as Captain Sticklels to help him; besides, as we have reason to believe, an unexcelled President and Financier in the person of Mr. Cherry, to move things onward, and backed by the staunchest men of two or three counties, why should it fail of success?

The society among the hands, and the kindness of the firm are exceptional. The manner in which all work together to promote the moral standing of the community is truly remarkable. A Sunday school well sustained, the church well attended, a templar's organization in a flourishing condition, all show what they are doing in that direction. No debauchery or intoxication is tolerated on the premises. The firm have encouraged a good day school and one is kept nearly all the time. The hands are all provided with good, comfortable cottages, and are, in general, as jovial, cheerful a set as can be started up anywhere.

They are doing no more than carding and spinning at present, though it is designed to stock the factory with looms for weaving at no very distant day. The very hard times has, no doubt operated to some extent against their progress, but not as much as many would have expected.

We must add a little more to remind those that do not already know, that the company have in addition to the cotton factory, a foundry, where a great deal of their machinery is put up and the most of their repairing done, and a steam saw and grist mill, at which a large custom is done. They have also a dry goods and grocery store, where the hands can supply themselves with such things as they need at very reasonable figures.

We are rejoiced to know that we have this enterprise among others in our midst and wish it abundant success. J. F. S.

Chancery Court commenced its session here last Monday, Chancellor Watkins presiding. We notice several of the Florence Bar in attendance.

A new supply of Books, Paper, Envelopes, etc., just received at the Book Store.

## MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday last, it was thought best by many of our citizens to organize an association, whose duty should be to take care of our city cemetery, as it has been in a most delapidated condition for several years. A temporary organization was formed with the following officers:

President, F. O. Sherrod, Esq.
Secretary, Miss M. V. Newsom,
Treasury, S. W. L. McCleskey Esq.

*Board of Directors.*

H. W. Rutland, Esq.
Miss. Eva Keller,
Miss Sue Godley, with President and Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the permanent organization of the association.

Dr. Henry Newsom, Rev. H. P. Smith and Rev. Jos. Snackelford.

### *Decoration Day.*

In consequence of the unfavorable weather on Saturday last, the time for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead was postponed until Tuesday last: this also was a disagreeable rainy day, so that it was again postponed. Wednesday morning opened fair and cloudless and it was thought best by the ladies of the Memorial Association to attend to the duties of decorating the graves on that day. Quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen and the youths of our city assembled at the cemetery about 10 o'clock. The graves were decorated with the beautiful flowers of spring. Gov. Lindsay made a very beautiful and most appropriate address, after which the exercises were closed.

In San Antonio, Texas, there are 1,000 Americans, 4,000 Mexicans and 2,000 negroes.

## Communications.

MT. HOPE, ALA., Apr. 22d, 1874.

*Editor Alabamian and Times:*

MY DEAR SIR:—The reflecting farmers of this productive Valley are seriously considering the importance and indeed, imperative necessity of a railroad from this *mud locked* region to a connection with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the Tennessee River. The high waters and dreadful bad roads the past winter have impressed us more than ever before with the importance, as well as feasibility of this matter, and we are resolved to free ourselves from the difficulties under which we have so long labored and bring our farmers in immediate connection with the markets of the world. We are in earnest about it and we earnestly desire to ascertain whether or not you will meet us at the county line, which will give you about twenty miles to build, and we will take it on through our county which will be about twenty-five miles. I am convinced this road will be of incalculable benefit to Tuscumbia, as the products of this Valley will be emptied into your lap, as it were. Not only the agricultural products of this Valley, but the valuable lumber and minerals of the mountains south of you will find a market in your city. Will you receive them, or will you drive them to a point below you. I imagine wise counsel will prevail, and you will exert every means to secure this valuable trade. There are two important narrow guage railroads seeking an outlet at or through your city, one tapping the Warrior river at Tuscaloosa and the other tapping the Coosa river at Gadsden; one passing through the "great Warrior Coal fields" and giving you direct connection with the Gulf at Mobile and Pensacola and the other giving you direct connection with East Alabama and West Georgia, and with Savanah on the Atlantic seaboard. It needs no prophet to predict that the building of these two railroads will make a manufacturing city of Tuscumbia They will be continued North to a connection with the St. Louis & Cairo and the Cairo and Tennessee River Railroads, passing up through the vast Coal and Iron fields of Wayne, Lawrence, Perry, Hickman and other counties lying on the Tennessee River. This places you midway between the coal and iron of Alabama and Tennessee. What an enviable situation is yours—20 miles South of you there is a vein of iron 3 miles wide and 10 miles long, of the best quality. Think seriously of this matter. The danger is, these roads may seek a connection with the St. Louis and Savanah R. R., in the Western part of Franklin county and on the line between Alabama and Mississippi. Let us hear from you.

LAWRENCE.

For the North Alabamian and Times.

### "They Have Eyes and See Not."

This expression might be justly applied to a large number of the landed proprietors in Colbert county. It is a well known fact that besides all private enterprises, nearly in every State of the Union, all the ways and means are set in motion by their Legislatures to encourage and promote immigration to their respective States. There is no question, that of all the States in the Union none stand more in need of immigration than the Southern States. Aye! it is no exaggeration to maintain, that immigration is for them a pressing necessity.

The cause or the reason upon which this assertion is based may be found, aside from the many other causes, which we cannot mention here for want of space, in the simple fact, that the South does not possess the laboring power necessary for the cultivation of its productive lands, and unless more exertion than has hitherto been made for the promotion of immigration, it will, ere long, fail altogether.

It is no difficult problem for the proprietor to solve, how much he has lost within the last few years, because he could not bring large tracts of his productive lands under cultivation, and he need not calculate the further loss which a defective cultivation, caused by the want of hands brings upon him. The loss in the first case may be calculated by the millions in the State of Alabama alone. This loss increases still more, as under such circumstances the value of the land steadily decreases, without any prospect for the better. In the Southern States this loss falls directly upon the land proprietor, indirectly indeed upon the State. In the Western States the case is very different. There the land, sold out a few years ago, was Government land. We cannot, therefore, speak of loss in value, inasmuch as the largest portion came into the hands of Railroad Corporations and speculators who have paid but little or nothing for the same. Such lands never have been under culture, consequently the loss in the productions, if any there be, cannot stand in comparison with that, under which the land proprietor of the South suffers. Now, we know that, whatever good may be effected by States as such, in making laws for the inducement of immigration, the results never have been equivalent to the expectations, even though money has been liberally used. It is possible that the State money was not entirely used as it should have been. But private enterprise with fewer means have effected more in this respect, although the success of such private enterprise is generally small at first, yet it becomes perceptible in time.

Relying upon this fact, as well as in their own interest as land owners, the German citizens of Colbert county have formed an association, whose object is to bring immigration to North Alabama, and especially to Colbert county. From the many inquiries, directed to the Association and its members, within the short period of its existence, it is evident that a great desire to move to this part of the State is manifested. The Association is willing to perform what is in its power, and feels secure of success in its enterprise if on the part of their fellow citizens, respectively the land owners, that assistance is given to it, which it believes to have a right to expect, and more so, as it advances their interest in every way. To work successfully the association must be informed of those lands in Colbert county which their respective proprietors will sell with the view of bringing immigration hither. The association will keep a list of these lands open to the inspection of every one desirous of purchasing the same, and will give all the information necessary as far it can.

It is clearly an impossibility for the association to call on every land proprietor to inquire whether he be willing to sell any land for the benefit of immigration, especially as most of its members have settled here but a short time ago, and like all beginners have but little time to spare from their work. The members of the association, especially the gentlemen residing in Tuscumbia, Messrs. Lueddemann, Hillman, Keller, and the secretary of the association, Father Bansden, are ready at all times to receive descriptions of the lands for sale.

If the landed proprietors assist the association in this matter, and certainly it is but a small trouble to them in comparison with that which the association has undertaken—then immigration will be a certainty, but if not, then the success is very questionable, for it is certain that, where no lands are for sale, immigration will not go to or immigration is not wanted.

Let us hope that we may hear it said in future of the land owners of Colbert—They have eyes and see. C. J.

HIGH WATER-MARK, ALA., April 25th 1874.

It not only rains, but it pours, and from present appearances there is little prospect of it holding up, until the last day, when it is likely the flood gates will be closed. It has been raining for days, and weeks with unceasing energy, and from all parts of the country reports reach us of the immense destruction that has been done on the low lands. Fences, houses, and live stock are being destroyed by the destructive flood that threatens to overflow the entire country The like has never been seen or heard of since the flood, and some folks say that was only partial. This once beautiful valley is nothing but pond mud and slush, and it is almost impossible to go from one place to another. Great fear was entertained by the people of the valley that the bridges on the Tuscumbia road would be swept away. These structures were built by Colbert county, and their cost was considerable. Every precaution was taken to save them, for all know, if these bridges were swept away by the flood, all communication with your city and the railroad would be cut off for some time to come. To the great satisfaction of all they were saved.

It is impossible to give the faintest conception as to the real amount of damage done by these heavy rains, as the creeks are all full and many planters don't know the extent of their losses. The rains within the last two weeks have done more to cut down the cotton crop than our brethren of the Grange persuasion could have done in years.

OUT-SIDE SENTINEL.

## Colorado Excursions—Go West Through St. Louis.

During the Summer season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion tickets from St. Louis to Denver and return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific through Line It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change The Texas connection of this Road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri Kansas & Texas R R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line; J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot Columbus, Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street, St. Louis Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

## Sustain the Sinking System

The flashes of excitement produced by the stimulants in ordinary use, are followed by a reaction that is always more or less injurious. Just as the darkness, illuminated for a moment by the lightning's glare, becomes apparently blacker than ever after the flash is over, so the mental gloom and physical debility that vanish temporarily under the influence of a dram, return with a ten-fold intensity when the first transient effect ceases. Yet physicians habitually prescribe the liquors of commerce for patients suffering from bodily weakness and mental despondency. The true remedy in such cases is a pure stimulant medicated with the finest tonics and alteratives which the vegetable kingdom affords; and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only preparation at present known which thoroughly meets the emergency. The effect of this popular restorative is continuous. Each dose taken invigorates the vital energies and the brain, and its prolonged use will unquestionably cure any case of debility, hypochondria, or mental torpidity that does not arise from organic causes beyond the reach of medicine. It is, in the strictest sense of the word, an invigorating and regulating cordial. If the nerves are tremulous and relaxed, it braces them; if the bowels are constipated, it relieves them; if the liver is torpid, it promotes activity in that organ; if the mind is gloomy, it clears away the clouds; if the appetite is poor and digestion a slow and painful operation, it creates a relish for food and enables the stomach to convert it into healthful aliment Moreover, it is a specific for a large number of ailments, some of which are particularly prevalent in the damp and chilly weather which we so often experience in mid winter. Among these may be rheumatism, chills and fever and all the morbid conditions of the digestive and secretive organs superinduced by sudden changes of temperature and the inclemencies of the season.

Two negroes were tried for rape by the Hale county Circuit Court, last week. Alfred Parr, negro, and Felix Drake, negro. The former was accused of ravishing a white girl, and the jury failed to agree. The latter was sentenced to be hanged.

## Notice to Debtors

*All persons indebted to R. L. Ross are hereby notified to call at his place of business, without further delay, and PAY UP. Don't wait to be dunned, nor for a writ to be served on you by an officer. Ross needs money; yes, every dollar due him, from any and all sources, and must have it.*

*Tuscumbia, April 23d,* 1874.

The Georgia press association are prohibited from exchanging with or clipping from the following papers of that State, because they are "patent outsides:" McDuffie Journal, Georgia Clipper, Camilla Enterprise, Fort Valley Mirror, Acworth Monitor, and Eastman Times.

Picture Books for children, for sale at Book Store.

T. W. Morefield, Deputy Postmaster at Birmingham, was arrested by a U. S. Marshall a few days ago, charged with embezzlement.

Mrs. Hill's Cook Book—the best published—can be had at the Book Store.

A Georgia negro who bet $10 that Gen. Washihgton commanded the Federals at Bull Run, handed the money over with the remark: "Well, dis yere hist'ry business is all mixed up anyway."

New Orleans, April 27.—Col. H. C. Hodges, quartermaster of the United States army, received yesterday and turned over to the distributing committee for the sufferers by the overflow, twenty-five thousand lined sack-coats, twenty-five thousand foraging caps, twenty-five thousand pairs shoes, and four thousand blankets. The cotton exchange sends two thousand dollars contributed by citizens of Savannah for the overflowed.

Washington, April 27.—Although congress passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow on the lower Mississippi, it has been found that no supplies can be spared from the various military stations in that region; therefore the secretary of war, after a private conference with the President, directed the commissary of subsistence to purchase five thousand rations of meat, flour, beans and rice; and in order to carry the law into effect asks an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars. The estimate is based on the issue to twenty thousand persons for twenty-five days.

Washington, April 27.—The secretary of war has decided to issue twenty thousand army rations daily for twenty-five days, and also a proper supply of army clothing for destitute people in the overflowed regions of the Mississippi, the distribution to be made by commissioners agreed upon by the authorities of New Orleans. The cost to the government will be ninety thousand dollars, and the secretary has asked congress to appropriate that amount to meet the expense.

New Orleans, April 26.—River falling and now two feet below high water.

Contributions are being sent from most of the northern cities in aid of the Louisiana sufferers.

Little Rock, April 27.—No material change between the two belligerent governors or United States forces. Baxter's men today removed an old seige piece from the low end of town where it was used by the Confederate forces during the war, and stationed it at the corner of Markham and Scott streets. It is a sixty-four pounder and has been cleaned out ready for action. Baxter's forces were increased by the arrival of one company from Hempstead county to-day.

A portion of Brooks's forces are now occupying Benjamin block, opposite the statehouse, and were drilling to-day.

Both sides are expecting reinforcements to-night.

Colonel O'Sullivan, of Brooks's side, who was wounded in the skirmish on Tuesday last, is getting along first-rate, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery. Both sides have sent delegations to Washington to present their side of the question.

Washington, April 26.—Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, has telegraphed Gen. Grant as follows: "It is not true that I have declared martial law outside of Pulaski county.—Nothing has been done on my part to prevent a peaceable settlement by the legislature. I only want to protect myself until that is done.

There were 601,931,520 postage stamps used during the year ended June 30, '73

His honor the mayor of Coralville, Iowa, earns an honest living by peddling patent bitters.

Judge Richard Busteed, will open his Court in Mobile next Monday.

The university of Alabama owes the State forty thousand dollars.

Two or three hundred sailors inaugurated what promised to be a serious riot at Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday. They wanted more wages.

C. H. Slater, a Notary Public and Tax Collector of Montgomery county, is in jail charged with altering jury certificates.

A Mrs. Williams, of Butler county, charged with the murder of her husband, soon after the surrender, and who spent seven and a half years in jail, was acquitted by a jury last week.

DIED.—In this city, on the night of the 23th inst., of conjestion of the brain, JAMES WILLIAM FARLEY, infant son of Wm. and Octavia Farley, of this city. Aged six weeks.

The bereaved parents have the sympathies of a large number of friends, and the consolation of Him who saith, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Red Tape and Paper Fasteners for the use of lawyers and merchants for sale at Book Store.

"Clifford Troup," by Mrs. Westmoreland, for sale at Book Store.

*MAPS,*

Watson's New Map of the United States, and Railroad Maps for sale at the Book Store.

### Notice to the Patrons of Husbandry

We are now printing the By-Laws of some of the Granges in this county. With very slight changes these by-laws will do for all the Granges. We propose to print them at a very low rate, provided as many as a hundred copies are taken and they are the same as the ones we are now printing, subject to the few necessary changes referred to above. Send in your orders at once.

### *Notice.*

Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully invited to come up and pay. We need money and hope our friends and customers will comply with this request very soon.

LUEDDEMANN & Co

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE PURELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL CALIFORNIA DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

A very rapid, safe and easy way to make money, is to procure territory to induce the latest useful invention that is wanted every day, by every one, every where, who has a family, a full sized Sewing Machine with Table and Treadle for only $10 that does the same work as a Machine you would pay $50 for, rapid, smooth and firm, makes a seam so strong the cloth will tear before the stitches rip apart. Eight new attachments for all work and the improved Button Hole Worker used by us only. Agents only need show them in operation to sell in every house they enter. $30 and upwards cleared daily by smart agents. No such Machine was ever offered at any such price. 35,000 sold last year. 100,000 Families use them. Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, Editors, Machinists, Tailors &c., recommend them as perfect. Rights given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place, write for it, or buy a Machine for your Family or a relation, there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price $10 Read Advertisement beginning "$60 SAVED IN EVERY FAMILY" in another part of this paper. Address the Proprietors, ROBERT J. MULLIGAN and Company, 336 Canal St. New York. April 9th. 1 year.

Croquet sets for sale at the Book Store.

### Cotton Market.

TUSCUMBIA.—April 30. Low Middling 13.

$60 SAVED IN EVERY FAMILY!

Male and Female Agents clear $75 per day easy. Rights and county rights granted free. WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT. NEW INVENTION. LATEST STYLE. A Large Size Family Sewing Machine, with Table and Treadle Complete.

Only Ten Dollars.

The successful inventions, and production of the ONLY FULL SIZED really good Machine for less than $20, that operates by FOOT POWER. Prize Medals, Premiums, Diplomas, Awards of Merit, Honorable mention, &c., &c., Over all Others.

The last useful invention to render the difficulties of sewing less laborious. The new and improved patented BUTTON HOLE WORKER, the culmination of perfect mechanical accuracy, practical skill and utility with beauty, strength and durability combined. A long required Labor Saver

8 New Patented Sewing Machine ATTACHMENTS with which over seventeen different kinds of beautiful sewings, Fancy, Elaborate, Ornamental, Intricate, Fine, Plain and Strong, can be done with perfect ease and rapidity by those who never saw a sewing machine before. Our New Attachments have genuine merit that command immediate sales They are the most valuable adjuncts ever patented to advance the usefulness of Sewing Machines, and are adjustable to All other good machines, equally as well as our own. Without them no machine can be perfect. SOLD SEPARATE if desired, at one-tenth the cost of the old styles used by all other machines

OUR NEW MACHINE is larger than some of the $50 machines—Will do every description of Sewing, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Braid, Cord, Bind, Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Plate, Fold, Scollop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breadths, etc. Will sew anything a needle will go through.

Makes the Strongest Stitch Known, so strong that the Cloth will Tear before the seam will rip apart. Has self-adjusting straight needle, reliable accurate feed, direct motion, no complication of useless cogs or cams to all or get out of order, is silent, easy working, light running, very rapid, smooth and correct, quickly understood and easily managed.

†"The inventors of those excellent machines can be relied upon as upright and responsible men, well worthy of the confidence and patronage of our Christian readers."—Northern Church Standard," N. Y., Dec. 27th.

*Orders Received,*

and machines promptly forwarded to any address on receipt of the following cash prices:

SINGLE MACHINES for samples or private use, plain styles with adjustable extension TABLE and TREADLE, furnished with equipments ready for immediate use, . . . $10 Each.
MACHINES with extra fine Table 15 "
MACHINES with Table and Cover 20 "
MACHINES with enclosed Table Half Cabinet Style . . 30 "
MACHINES with enclosed Table Full Cabinet Style . . 40 "

The machines at $10 are precisely the same as those of a higher price the only difference being that those at $10 have plain but neat Table and Treadle while those of a higher price are ornamental, with elaborate and costly polished black walnut. Tables with covers, enclosed cases and cabinet style.

No Extra Charges made for packing or shipping to any part of the country.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE FOR FIVE YEARS with every machine. Specimens of sewing, illustrated circulars, with numerous recommendations, wholesale cash prices, EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to agents, and mailed free. Exclusive control of Territory given gratis to capable and energetic agents, merchants, store &c., who will travel or open agencies and exhibit the wonderful merits of our machines in their localities, and solicit orders.

OUTFITS and COUNTY RIGHTS given FREE OF CHARGE.

† An unequaled quick and honest money making business for male and female canvassers in all parts of the country.—Christian Index, N. Y. Jan 5th.

Cash Remittances, must be made in Post Office money orders, or Bank Drafts made payable to our order in New York, Registered Letters or by Express at our risk.

All Orders and communications must be addressed to

Robert J Mulligan & Co.
336 Canal Street N Y.
General Manufacturers of Machinery.

## Notice of Final Settlement,

*The State of Alabama, Franklin County.*

Court of Probate, Special Term, March 26 1874.

Wm. H. Hayley, Ex., vs. Heirs of J. T. Hayley.—Application for final settlement.

On application of Wm. H. Hayley, as executor of James T. Hayley, deceased, and who this day filed with the Judge of said court his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, it is ordered by the court that legal notice of said settlement be given for three successive weeks by advertisement in the North Alabamian and Times, a public newspaper printed in Tuscumbia, Colbert county, Alabama, requiring all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before the Judge of said court at the court house in the town of Frankfort, on the first Monday in May next, and show cause, if any they have or can, why said settlement should not be made, accounts allowed and admitted to record.

ap2 3w S. S. ANDERSON, Judge.

## Non-Resident Notice.

Virginia A. Smith, by next friend et als, vs. T. B. Henkee, et als.

*In Chancery at Tuscumbia, Alabama, 6th District Northern Chancery Division.*

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Albert Gilbert, that the defendant, Clemens A. Baikkaws, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his particular place of residence is in the State of Ohio, but affiant does not know at what place he resides in said State, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is of the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the North Alabamian and Times, a newspaper published in the city of Tuscumbia, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said Clemens A. Baikkaws to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 8th day of June, 1874, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office, in Tuscumbia, this 11th day of April, 1874.

LEWIS B. THORNTON,
apr-16-4w-pf-$12 50. Register.

W. C. BENNETT,

—OF—

Cherokee, Alabama,

Realizing the fact that Merchants from this time will have to be content with small profits, will act accordingly, by endeavoring to avoid high prices by buying from manufacturers, thus saving expenses and profits that accrue by passing through intermediate hands, will deal in

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware,

including Horse Shoes, Iron, Nails, Castings,

Plows, Hoes, Grain Cradles,

and other implements commonly used,

Groceries and Provisions,

to which department he will give more attention than is common in a mixed business, all of which he is selling at bottom prices, for Cash, which fact can be ascertained from those dealing with me since New Year's day.

I also barter for articles commonly brought to market, such as

Dry and Green Hides, Bees Wax, Dried Fruit, Chickens and Eggs.

Thanking the people for past patronage, and hoping by bottom prices and keeping good articles, to get a good patronage in future; liking every body, but those best who trade with me most, I remain, most

Respectfully,
W. C. Bennett.

April 23, 1874.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### *DISTRICT JUDGE.*

We are authorized to announce JAMES S. CLARK as a candidate for Judge of the 8th Judicial District of Alabama. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce W. E. WOOD as a candidate for Judge of the 4th Judicial District. Election in Nov. next.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

### *PROBATE JUDGE.*

We are authorized to announce CHARLES WOMBLE as a candidate for Probate Judge.

We are authorized to announce A. W. LIGON as a candidate for Probate Judge. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. STEELE as a candidate for Probate Judge. Election in November next.

Jan. 22d.—td.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT A. GOODLOE, Sr., as a candidate for Probate Judge. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce WHIT NEWSOM as a candidate for Probate Judge. Election in Nov. next.

We are authorized to announce F. G. NORMAN as a candidate for Probate Judge. Election in Nov. next.

### *CIRCUIT CLERK,*

We are authorized to announce JOHN R. PRICE as a candidate for Circuit Clerk. Election in Nov. next.

We are authorized to announce S. W. L. McCLESKEY as a candidate for Circuit Clerk. Election in Nov. next.

### *TAX ASSESSOR.*

We are authorized to announce J. E. HUSKY as a candidate for Tax Assessor. Election in Nov. next.

We are authorized to announce W. S. GRAY as a candidate for Tax Assessor. Election in Nov. next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN F. ALEXANDER, Jr., as a candidate for Tax Assessor. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN BENSON as a candidate for Tax Assessor. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT B. HUSTON as a candidate for Tax Assessor. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce JOE J. DAVIS as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Colbert County. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce DICK COOK as a candidate for Tax Assessor. Election in November Next.

### *TAX COLLECTOR.*

We are authorized to announce JOHN CARITHERS of Chickasaw as a candidate for Tax Collector of Colbert county at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. CARTER as a candidate for Tax Collector. Election in November next. (pd)

### *TREASURER.*

We are authorized to announce C. W. BEAUMONT, as a candidate for County Treasurer. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce JAMES JACKSON as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce H. W. RUTLAND as a candidate for Treasurer. Election in November next.

### *SHERIFF.*

We are authorized to announce J. G. ALEXANDER as a candidate for Sheriff. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce M. C. BYRD as a candidate for Sheriff of Colbert county. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce W. H. AVERY as a candidate for Sheriff. Election in November next.

### *LEGISLATURE.*

We are authorized to announce BARTON DICKSON as a candidate for Legislature. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce I. T. COOPER as a candidate to represent Colbert county in the lower branch of the Legislature. Election in November next.

THOMAS T. GREEN

*Near Avoca, Colbert County, Ala,*

Has just received a fresh stock of medicines from Dr J. BALL & Co., of New York City. They are warranted to be the Best Medicines manufactured in the world—guaranteed to cure all the diseases that flesh is heir to. To honest, responsible people, One Week's trial of the medicines will be allowed benefit is to be derived from the use of the Medicines in this way for half pay.

What drug store in our State, will allow their Medicines to go out on such favorable terms? Not one of them—they dare not not risk their Medicines on their merits

Why Dr. BALL & Co., are breaking half the drug stores in the State—simply because they manufacture the best Medicines in the world, and are not afraid to have them tried by the people, before they pay for them.

Call immediately. See and inspect for yourself. No charge for information, advice or circulars.

These medicines can be procured at Hugh Finleys, at Tuscumbia and also, at my house 1 year local col.

## Notice of Settlement.

*The State of Alabama, Colbert County, Court of Probate, Special Term, 10th day of April* 1874.

Goldman Kimbrough, deceased, Estate of.

This day came Samuel L. Robinson, administrator of said estate and files his statement accounts, vouchers, and evidences for final settlement of his said administration. It is ordered that the

18*th day of May*, 1874,

be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at the office of the Judge of Probate in said county, at which time and place all persons inter

## RELENTING.

By Lucy Larcom.

The earth is in a [illegible] mood,
[illegible] of the [illegible]
And elegant [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]
With [illegible]

When [illegible] of the hill
[illegible] the winter g.
The happy-hearted little rill
No longer chews its pebble pill
[illegible] with snow.

The birds let fall their new-born dreams
[illegible] from above;
And many a shadowy wed with beams,
And many a [illegible] seems
To my [illegible] love.

What is there in this tender air
To thrill me like a dart?
It quickens place [illegible] and there,
And every coverture [illegible] and fair,
Except one maiden's heart.

O, are such changeful gleams of light
Made only to beguile?
Then, I am born for joy to-night,
To be glad because, last night,
She blessed me with a smile.

But O, when ice and snow relent,
And every coldest thing
Might not, perchance, one more repent,
And melting into warm consent,
Flood all my heart with spring?

Scribner's for May.

## Susan Virginia Benton Bellecka.

The Paris papers mention the death of the above named lady, in that city, on the 8th of March. She was the youngest daughter of the late Senator Thomas H. Benton, and possessed many of his best attributes—his warm heart, indomitable energy and stern sense of duty. Passing away from earth at the early age of thirty-nine years, the vissitudes of her life had been already more than usually fall to the lot of women. During her girlhood her father was among the foremost Americans of the time, and her first youth was ushered into the high circle of society at the capital of the United States, where the brilliancy of her intellect and the grace of her manner made her an attraction in the midst of diplomatists and statesmen. In 1855 she was married to Baron Boilleau, then Secretary to the French Legation. Shortly after her marriage her husband was promoted by his government to the post of Consul at Calcutta, and the young woman was removed from the easy life and the happy surroundings which she had hitherto known to face the realities of another world among strangers in a distant land. Several years in that unhealthy climate sufficed seriously to undermine her husband's health, and finally obtaining the favor of a recall, with her sick husband and her infant, leaving a child's grave behind her, she returned to France. The next advancement brought her husband as Consul General to Quebec whither she accompanied him, and, in 1867 she returned for a few years to the United States. Baron Boilleau having in the meantime, been appointed Consul General at this port. But in 1870 came another promotion, which was but a new exile, her husband's long services being rewarded with the post of Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru. Very soon after came the first intimations of the crowning trial, to which, it may be said, was due the death of Mrs. Boilleau. In 1867 General Fremont, who was married to her sister, was organizing the Memphis and El Paso Railroad. He looked to France as the great market for his bonds. He explained the merits of the enterprise to Baron Boilleau and requested a favorable introduction of the scheme to the French Minister of the interior, which was given. The loan was taken up in Paris, but the road was never built. The company's affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver and the French bondholders were the sufferers. The French Courts, refusing to look into the cause of the failure, pronounced the whole scheme a fraud, concocted for the purpose of obtaining money from French citizens under false pretences. Their own Minister was accused of participation in the fraud for having recommended the enterprise, and he was recalled from Peru and put on trial. The decision of the Court was a sweeping one. No element of honesty was recognized in the whole transaction. It was treated as a pure fabrication, and every one concerned in it was pronounced guilty, from General Fremont downward. The General, fortunately for him, was in New York; but Baron Boilleau, who had come from Lima to Paris at the first intimation of any faultfinding with his conduct, was repaid for his promptness by a sentence to three years' imprisonment, and in March, 1872, he was immured in the Conciergerie. This suspense had lasted two years, and under the final blow Mme Boilleau's health gave way, a long illness followed, and after some months, rising from what her physicians thought would be her deathbed, she commenced one untiring and fruitless effort to obtain her husband's release. From all quarters she procured letters, petitions, statements, showing the true status of the railway her husband had recommended, going unwearyingly from one Minister to another. She took no warning from her failing strength, until at last nature succumbed, and, worn out by her exertions and her sufferings, she died, leaving her husband still in prison, and six children, with no protection but that of friends.

## The State Medical Association.

After a pleasant, profitable and happy session of three days, the State Medical Association adjourned *sine die* at 1:00 o'clock this morning. Montgomery was selected as the next place of meeting. The hour we write precludes anything more than a list of officers as follows, viz: President, J. S. Weatherly of Montgomery; 1st Vice-President, J. Deaton, of Huntsville; 2nd Vice-President, R. D. Webb, of Sumter county; Secretary—B. H. Riggs, of Selma; Treasurery—W. C. Jackson, of Montgomery; Censor for four years—Jerome B. Cochran, of Mobile; Censor for three years—James Guild, of Tuscaloosa; Censor for one year—R. F. Michel; Censor for five years—G. E. Kumpe, of Leighton; Censor for two years,—N. D. Richardson, of Athens, Orator—T. O. Summers, of the Southern University; Alternate—W. A. Johnson Uniontown.—Selma Times.

Washington, April 16.—Morey introduced a bill to supply rations, forage and clothing to the people made destitute by the inundations of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, which was referred to the committee on military affairs with instructions to report at any time.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of leading bankers, merchants and capitalists of New York, called on the President today and presented a petition signed by two thousand five hundred persons asking him to veto the Senate's finance bill. Two of the delegation made speeches, in which they spoke of the bill as being disastrous to the best interests of the country and as opposed to the interests of the country and as opposed to the pledges of the President to the nation for an early resumption of specie payments. The President in reply did not indicate what his action would be.—He said that all had their various views, and he had no doubt if he lived in New York he would think with the committee, that the whole world ought to think as they did. He had never given any measure more attention than he had this one. As to the Senate bill his views were already know. He had been opposed to inflating without resumption, and was in favor of redeeming the pledges heretofore made for a resumption of specie payment. The committee retired in uncertainty as to what the President's course will be on the bill.

In a recent speech "Sunset" Cox said: I do not belong to-day to any side of this House. [Laughter.] I am not particularly in affiliation with that side of this; I am an eclectic philosopher. [Laughter.] I pick out gentlemen like the present Chairman of the Whole, [Mr. Woodford,] and many of the distinguished gentlemen before me, some on this side and some on the other, and make my party. That is my party for this House. Outside of it I am at home in the bosom of my Democratic constituents. Think you the people do not understand it? I gave you notice there was meaning in New Hampshire. [Laughter.] There is a bigger meaning coming from thrifty, steady Connecticut; and there will be still greater meaning among the Grangers who are to come hereafter. I understand from accurate sources—from gentlemen who come here from the West, and who understand Western politics, and their impulses and movements—*that not a single man scarcely of either party in this House from there will ever come back to it.* [Laughter.]

Mr. Hawley—Did not the gentleman say that he was outside of the Democratic party?

Mr. Cox—No sir. I said that on this question (inflation) I hold my party relations in this House very loosely; but at the same time I remarked that I stood with the great body of the Democratic party outside of the House in demanding specie payments, in demanding that there should be no repudiation—repudiating it; asking for the restoration of the better money days of the Democratic party, which are contemporaneous with the origin of the Government; which being to all time; which are measured by the right line of truth. Am I outside of the Democratic party of Connecticut? No. Am I outside of the Democratic party of New York? No. Am I outside of the Democracy as it declared itself in our last National Convention? No. Where am I? In the very bosom of the Democratic party, outside of the House, perhaps, and I am happy in that relation.

Boston, April 17.—Washburne has been elected United States Senator, having received one hundred and fifty-two votes.

The vote was as follows:

Whole number of votes 267; necessary to a choice 134. W. B. Washburne, present Governor, received 151; Curtis 64; Dawes 26; Adams 26; Scattering 9.

Washburne has twice defeated Butler for gubernatorial nomination. This election is only until March 4th 1875, when Sumner's term would have expired.

## Exchanges Free.

Washington, April 15.—The bill that passed the House by a vote of 178 yeas against 41 nays, is in text as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the following matter shall be allowed to pass the mail free: 1st. newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication; 2d. News papers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid on them on the usual rates.

Raleigh, N. C., April 17.—Private dispatches from western Carolina, report heavy rumblings in Bald and Stone Mountains on Tuesday last, and that the tremblings of the earth were felt for more than one hundred miles. Shocks are more severe than before. It is believed by scientists that an eruption is imminent.

In the United States District Court at Mobile, Judge Woods, presiding, the case of Henry Clews & Co., against the Counties of Lee and Chambers were on Wednesday last decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The suits are based on the bonds subscribed by those counties in aid of the East Alabama and Cincinnati Rail Road.

In two cases against the same counties, which had been decided in favor of Henry Clews & Co., in the Middle District of Alabama, but transfered by the act of Congress to this court, a peremtory mandamus was issued to compel the solicitors to levy and assess a tax sufficient to cover the judgement rendered. These cases involve a large amount of money.

Youth ill-spent makes a sad old age.

Let us thank God for what we have and enjoy it, and not grumble and be miserable about what we have not.

He is a rich man who has God for his friend.

The sum of all wisdom is to serve God well and do no ill thing.

He is the best scholar who has learned to live prudently and pleasantly.

The sorrow men have for each other hangs on one hair.

Enjoy that little you have while the fool is hunting more.

What we need most is not so much to realize the ideal, as to idealize the real.

On a woman with red hair who wrote poetry.—Unfortunate woman! How sad your lot! Your ringlets are red, but your poems are not.

A Western enthusiast exclaims, "I'd rather be a doorkeeper in the hall of the Grangers than to shovel sugar in the stores of the middlemen."

"How odd it is," said Pat, as he trudged along on foot, one hot sultry day, "that a man never meets a cart going the way he is."

Among the "conditions of sale" by an Irish auctioneer was the following: "The highest bidder to be the purchaser, unless some gentleman bids more.

Dean Stanley said, in a late sermon; that as a matter of history, there are no successors to the apostles. They died without appointing others in their stead.

A good wife is like a snail. Why? Because she keeps in her own house. A good wife is not like a snail. Why? Because she does not carry her all on her back. A good wife is like a town clock. Why? Because she keeps good time. A good wife is not like a town clock. Why? Because she does not speak so loud that all the town can hear her.

The teacher of an infant school had her attention called to one little fellow who was listening to what she said. She had been teaching her class the elements of English History, and wishing to see if he knew what she had been talking about, she suddenly asked: "Johnny, who killed King Rufus?" With a surprised look, he replied: "Why, I didn't know he was dead!"

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported unfavorable to the memorial of Sykes claiming a seat in the Senate. Saulsbury and Hamilton reported against Spencer. The reports were ordered printed.

A London Adventists have just started a paper called the Watchman's Cry; and though we are told the world is coming to an end in a month, the editor wants everybody's subscription for a year.

***Those Who Prefer***

Quill pens already made or goose quills to make them can procure them at the Book Store, where also can be found Tooth picks, Pocket knives, Paper fasteners, etc.

☞Fresh Garden seeds or sale at the Book store.

***Glass and Putty***

Cheap for Cash at Ross' Drug store.

***Please Settle!***

We trust that those who owe us for subscriptions and advertising will make it convenient to settle with us very soon, as we need money.

***CIGARS and TOBACCO.***

A fine quality of Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco for sale at the Book Store. If you want a *good cheap* Cigar call and make a trial.

Do you want one of the best Magazines for children published in the United States? If so, take the "St. Nicholas"—with the Alabamian and Times. You can get it for $2.50; $4.50 for both.

☞If you want to buy paper, pens, pen cils, envelopes, very cheap, call at the Book Store. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

We have received a good assortment of Flower Seed, which we offer for sale cheap. Patterson and Sherrod.

All who promised to pay us wood for subscriptions to the Alabamian and Times, are requested to bring us the wood this month.

☞If you want a cheap, good Cigar, or Smoking Tobacco, call at the Book Store.

☞Port-folios, albums and stereoscopes, for sale at the Book Store.

We have just printed a lot of blank Crop Liens which we will sell at $1 per dozen or three for 25cts, CASH.

***Blank Books.***

Of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 quires just recieved at Book Store.

***Money! Money!! Money!!***

This office needs money. This office has money owing to it. A word to the wise is sufficient.

☞We propose to sell Books, and Stationery at the very lowest possible figures for the Cash. We will supply country merchants with School Books and Stationery on short notice, at such prices as will make it to their interest to deal with us instead of at Memphis or or Nashville. Try us.

JOS SHACKELFORD & CO., Main Street, Tuscumbia, Alabama


UNIVERSITY
—OF—
LOUISVILLE,

Medical Department.
COR EIGHTH & CHESNUT STS.,
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*Thirty-Seventh Annual Session.*

FACULTY.—G. W. Bayless, M. D. Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. Bodine, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
L. D. Yandell, Jr., M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D. Prof. Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. Holland, M. D. Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.
D. W. Yandell, M. D. Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.—Professors' Tickets, in full, $50 00 Demonstrators' Ticket, $10 00; Matriculation Fee $5 00; Graduation Fee $20 00; Hospital Ticket (required by the City), $5 00.

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue until the 1st of March. A Preliminary Course of Lectures free to all Students, will commence on the Second Monday in September, and continue until the opening of the regular term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.
For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.
july-24-'73-1y.

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May 16th, 1872.
may-16-'72-tf

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Feb 14, '73. 6-12-1y.

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Prospectus for 1874.—Seventh Year

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*Art Department, 1874.*

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Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Retention of Water, Inflammation of the Bladder, Stone in the Bladder, Mucous Discharges, Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back, Prostrate Gland, Stricture, Calculus, Gravel, Inflammation, Ulceration, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diseases of the Urinary Passages, Diseases of the