

Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1874.

NO. 48.

The Democrat.

ISAAC GRANT, Proprietor.

TERMS:

For One Year, in advance, \$2 00
Advertisements inserted as follows:
Per square, for first insertion, \$1 50
Each subsequent insertion, per sq. 75
For Letters of Administration \$6 00
Final or Partial Settlements, \$6 00
Announcing Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect charged as advertisements.
By the year, per square of ten lines or less, \$12; six months, \$8; three months, \$5.
Lower rates for long notices.

Professional Cards.

THOMAS J. FORD,

Attorney at Law,

GROVE HILL, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Clarke county, and faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care.
April 22, 1873, y

H. C. GRAYSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GROVE HILL, ALA.

Will practice in Clarke and the adjoining counties, and faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb 24 40y

JOHN Y. KILPATRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
— AND —

Solicitor in Chancery,

Camus, Wilcox County, Alabama.
Will practice regularly in all the Courts of Clarke, Monroe and Wilcox counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the United States District Courts.
June 24, 8y

JAMES S. DICKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GROVE HILL, ALA.

Will practice in the various Courts of Law and Equity in the Counties of Clarke, Wilcox and Monroe; and in the Supreme Court of the State.
He will promptly and faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care. June 24, 1869 8y

JOHN W. PORTIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUGGSVILLE, CLARKE CO., ALA.
Dec. 9, 1869, y

WALTER H. GRANT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
— AND —

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Will practice in the Courts of Marriage and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.
Office, Linden, Marengo co., Ala.

ORR'S GINS.

I HAVE accepted the agency of these excellent gins, believing them to be superior to many gins now offered to the public. On a test trial they have set aside gins sold at a higher price. I will take old gins, having saws not damaged by rust, as part payment. All gins warranted and those not giving satisfaction will be replaced by others that will. L. F. Orr & Co., of Greenville, Dallas county, Ala., pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction. Those interested will address me at this place.
ISAAC GRANT.
Grove Hill, Ala., July 29, '73

Notice of Administration.

M. S. York, deceased, Estate of.
LETTERS of administration, upon said estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Clarke county, on the 18th day of April, 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the undersigned.
J. O. YORK,
Adm'r.

Marion Lodge, No. 12, meets at Sugsville, on the 2d Saturday in each month.
Coffeeville Lodge, No. 122, meets the 8d Saturday in each month.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGE.

W. H. Chambers, Russell co., M.
Dr. R. H. Ervin, Wilcox, O.
S. J. Harrington, Colbert, L.
R. D. Thomson, Bullock, S.
Dr. W. A. O'Hara, Shelby, A. S.
Rev. I. G. Smith, Greene, C.
John H. Harris, Lee, T.
Geo. E. M. Law, Macon, S.
Mrs. L. G. Jenkins, Calhoun, C.
Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, Russell, F.
Mrs. E. D. Connor, Marengo, P.
Mrs. D. H. Odom, Clarke, L. A. S.
T. H. Ferguson, Coosa, G-K.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
S. S. Scott, Russell, three years.
Dr. F. A. Bates, Perry, two years.
W. B. Jones, Madison, one year.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

1st district—J. J. Rouse, Wilcox.
2d district—W. C. Mantie, Pike.
3d district—W. S. Gordon, Russell.
4th district—G. D. Johnson, Perry.
5th district—W. B. Jones, Madison.
6th dist.—J. S. Harrington, Colbert.

CLARKE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Master—E. P. Chapman.
Overseer—R. D. Hudson.
Lecturer—F. N. Winn.
Chaplain—Jesse P. Chapman.
Steward—F. W. Dahlberg.
Ass't Steward—R. S. Armistead.
Treasurer—S. P. Noble.
Secretary—John W. Henson.
Gate-keeper—Robert G. Hearin.
Meets 2d Friday in January, April, July and October, at 11 A. M.

CLARKE COUNTY GRANGES.

Grove Hill.

Jas. S. Dickinson, Master.
Jas. W. Dickinson, Secretary.

Choctaw Corner.

W. H. Slade, Master.

A. Glen, Secretary.

Gilmore.

Stephen M. Gilmore, Master.

A. P. Gilmore, Secretary.

Postoffice, Rural.

Sugsville.

James Odom, Master.

Dr. T. J. Krouse, Secretary.

Bashi.

H. C. Grayson, Master.

Wm. E. Tyson, Secretary.

Postoffice, Choctaw Corner.

Tackson.

P. A. Savage, Master.

Isham Kimbell, Secretary.

Salem.

Dr. Bryan Boroughs, Master.

G. Wash. Cobb, Secretary.

Postoffice, Grove Hill.

West Bend.

John W. Henson, Master.

William H. White, Secretary.

Postoffice, Coffeeville.

Coffeeville.

Dr. S. A. Saltonstall, Master.

Marion S. York, Secretary.

Armour.

William Carmichael, Master.

Robert W. Atkinson, Secretary.

Postoffice, Choctaw Corner.

Tallahatta Church.

James W. Armistead, Master.

Stephen P. Noble, Secretary.

Gosport.

Kenneth King, Sr., Master.

Samuel H. Forwood, Secretary.

Postoffice, Gosport.

Dead Level.

J. H. Perry, Master.

William Finch, Secretary.

County Line.

William L. Spinks, Master.

J. S. Vaughn, Secretary.

Oak Grove.

J. S. Trawick, Master.

J. B. Robinson, Secretary.

New Prospect.

W. S. Norris, Master.

J. M. Agee, Secretary.

Winn's Mill.

Frank N. Winn, Master.

D. P. Ford, Secretary.

Gainestown.

James M. Jackson, Master.

Henry G. Davis, Secretary.

Tallahatta Springs.

T. B. Harwood, Master.

M. M. Danzey, Secretary.

Hon. W. B. Modawell.

The hearts of the good and true people of Alabama would rejoice at the nomination of the gentleman whose name heads this article for the position which is now held by the scalawag, Alexander McKinstry, of Mobile. We have known Mr. Modawell for more than twenty-five years, and he has ever been faithful and true to the great principles of his party and to his race and people. He has an excellent and ready mind, and with creditable zeal and industrious research he has stored it well with useful and practical knowledge, which, with the qualities of the true gentleman and Christian, have given him distinction and popularity in private and in public life, and paved the way for higher honors and greater usefulness in the future. He is one of the best presiding officers in this or any other country, and possesses the honor, the sense and the magnanimity to treat deferentially those who may hold opinions contrary to his own.

Mr. Modawell is a native of North Alabama, and this fact would add to his popularity and influence in that section of the State. For many years he resided in Marengo county, but is now a citizen of Perry. He is a man of the people, a representative man, and one whom the people would be pleased to honor.

Give him McKinstry's seat, and the Senate will have a presiding officer of whom the State will be proud and the body be presided over with honor, dignity, ability and justice.

Zeal Without Knowledge.

The New York Express, in common with many other Northern papers, believes that our Southern farmers will not learn wisdom from the experience of the past, but will continue to pursue their old system of agriculture the same as heretofore. This opinion is shared by the Western press to a great extent, and naturally, too, because the West is most deeply interested in the matter, because the old system of Southern agriculture means the continual dependence of the Southern farmer upon the Western farmer's corn crib for food, whereas the production by the Southern farmer of his own breadstuffs upon his own farm, means his manumission from this species of slavery to Western farmers and commission merchants, and the consequent loss of a profitable customer to that section.

The Express says: "The action of the Grange in adopting its memorial to the cotton states, urging them to raise more corn, which is the first practical step it has taken in carrying out its programme, serves to confirm the impression that this extensive crusade is one of zeal without knowledge. In the cotton states only one stalk of corn will grow in a hill, and only fifteen bushels can be got from an acre. In the corn-growing states of the Northwest sixty bushels can be secured from the same area and the same amount of labor."

Considering the crudeness and ignorance of this statement, it is evident that the Express and the element it represents, display zeal but also a lamentable lack of knowledge.

We simply reproduce the paragraph in order to show our readers where the shoe pinches, and that the attempt to discourage reform in Southern agriculture all come from interested sources.

PLANTERS' COTTON TIE ASSOCIATION.—In our issue of 14th February, we announced the formation in this city of a powerful co-operative Association under the name of the Planters' Cotton Tie Association, and stated the intention of the Association, to offer Cotton Ties for the coming season at 7 cents per pound, a reduction of 2 cents from the price heretofore charged. This Association has already been productive of benefit to the planting interest from the fact that about two weeks after the above announcement was made, the English monopoly, heretofore controlling the trade, made a corresponding reduction in the price of their "Arrow Ties."—Home Journal, New Orleans.

A Suggestion.

[Montgomery Advertiser.]

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 of the State 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. It also ascertained that there are no executive committees 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 nominees, and to authorize such delegates during the State Convention proceedings, to meet in their respective district conventions for the purpose of making congressional and judicial nominations.

ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.

H. C. SEMPLER.

T. B. BETHEA,

P. T. SAYRE,

T. H. WATTS.

State Central Committee.

I would rather have written that hymn of Wesley's,

"Jesus lover of my soul,

Let me to thy bosom fly,"

than to have the fame of all the kings that ever sat on the earth. It is more glorious. It has more power in it. I would rather be author of that hymn than to hold the wealth of the richest man in New York. He will pass, after a little while, out of men's thoughts. He will die. He is dead, and does not know it. What will there be to speak of him? What will he have done to stop trouble or encourage hope? His money will go to his heirs and they will divide it. It is like a stream divided and growing narrower by division. And they will die, and it will go to their heirs. In three or four generations everything comes to the ground again for redistribution. But that hymn will go on singing until the last trump brings forth the angel band; and then, I think, it will mount up on some tip to the very presence of God. And I would rather have written such a hymn than to have heaped up all the treasures of the richest man on the globe. A man may be very useful and influential, and not be rich.

[H. W. Beecher.]

The river continued to rise all of Friday night and yesterday. It is fully as high as it was in 1863. The bridge on Court street, leading to the depot, is completely covered, and the water is up to the hand railings along the embankment from Janney's foundry to the depot. All the ravine on each side the Court street embankment is full to overflowing, the water reaching on one side to the Eufaula depot and to the ice factory on the other side. The place where the big circus tents are generally placed is about ten feet under water. All communication by wagons and omnibuses is cut off. Trains arrive and depart from foot of Commerce street, as the trestles of the Western and S. & N. roads are both sound and safe, although the water is within a few feet of them. The river was still rising at 9 o'clock last night, though very slowly, and it will probably begin to fall to-day.—[Montgomery Advertiser, 20th.]

Among other facts developed by the grand jury report is one that Montgomery county pays \$700 a year for feed for two mules, and \$900 to one of the Commissioners to look after four hard-labor convicts.—[Advertiser.]

The fruits of negro government and Radical officials.

One hundred and forty tons of coal from near Tuscaloosa were received in Mobile, recently.

A Mother's Last Lesson.

A mother lay dying. Her little son not knowing of the sorrow coming to him, went as was his custom, to her chamber door, saying: "Please teach me my verse, mamma, and then kiss me and bid me good night! I am very sleepy, but no one has heard me say my prayers."

"Hush!" said a lady who was watching beside her, "Your dear mother is too ill to hear you to-night," and coming forward, she sought gently to lead him from the room. Roger began to sob as if his heart would break. "I cannot go to bed without saying my prayers—indeed I cannot."

The ear of the dying mother caught the sound. Although she had been insensible to everything around her, the sob of her darling aroused her stupor, and, turning to her friend, she desired her to bring her little son to her. Her request was granted, and the child's golden hair and rosy cheeks nestled beside the cold face of his dear, dying mother.

"My son," she whispered, "repeat this verse after me, and never forget it. When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up." The child repeated it two or three times, and said his little prayer. Then he kissed the cold face and went quietly to his bed.

In the morning he came, as usual, to his mother, but found her still and cold.

This was her last lesson. He has never forgotten it, and probably never will as long as he lives.

THE BIGBEE RIVER, where the Alabama Central Railroad crosses, is simply immense, with the water within six inches of the bridge. Beyond Coatsop, on the road, four and a half miles of track are under water. We hear that a steamboat [Maggie C.] ran against the bridge on the night of the 23d, knocking it out of line and tearing off a portion of the boat's cabin. The Bigbee is again rising at Columbus and Aberdeen.—[Mob. Reg., 25th.]

Tribute of Respect.

The Grove Hill Baptist Church, on the 2d inst., adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Head of the Church to call from the field of his earthly labors our beloved brother and pastor, W. JACOB PARKER; and whereas, this Church has been greatly built up through his instrumentality, and should, as a lasting memorial of her regard for his Christian character, place upon her minutes an expression of her sentiments; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Parker this Church has sustained the loss of one of her most devoted and useful members; the Bethel Association has been deprived of one of its ablest and most zealous ministers, and the Baptist denomination has lost one of its firmest and most consistent advocates, distinguished for fidelity to its doctrines and for earnest and able efforts in promoting its growth and efficiency; whose heart was enlarged by the power of the gospel and whose hospitable dwelling was ever open to those "who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity."

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will, we can but sorrow for the light that is extinguished and for the Christian virtues which, though still fresh, must henceforth live only in memory; and while we believe that our Brother is in blessed realization of the promises of the Gospel, we feel that his loss to the denomination is great and almost irreparable.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased Brother our profoundest sympathy, and commend them to the faithfulness of that God who has been the dwelling place of His people in all generations, and whose promises are recorded in the Scriptures for the comfort and support of widows and fatherless children.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Memphis Baptist, the Alabama Baptist and the Clarke County Democrat; that they be spread upon the minutes of this Church and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of our deceased Brother.

ISAAC GRANT,
JAS. S. DICKINSON, } Committee,
R. J. WOODARD,

THE DEMOCRAT.

ISAAC GRANT, Editor.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CLARK COUNTY.
Grove Hill, Alabama.

THE MAID AND THE LAWYER.

They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
I'm the cleverest man in all the town.
Hedgehog—says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
You're the prettiest girl in all the town.
Says she, if they do,
What's that to you?
They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
I'm the richest man in all the town.
Hedgehog—says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
You ought to be married in a flash of time.
Says she, if they do,
What's that to you?
They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
That Johnny Hedgehog is an awkward clown.
Hedgehog—says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
That Johnny and you are going to wed.
Says she, if they do,
What's that to you?

SOUTHERN HISTORY.

Extracts from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Book on the Late War.

General Johnston fought through the whole war in the east and in the west. He began it with the occupation of Harper's Ferry and the victory of Bull Run. He maneuvered the shattered Confederate armies of the west during the latter months of that great campaign on the Mississippi, which made Gen. Grant commander of the armies of the union, and broke the backbone of the Confederate system. He stayed for long weeks with an "inferior" force, the march of Sherman to the sea, and when at last he was forced to recognize the hopelessness of the contest, in Georgia and the Carolinas, the people of the Confederate States all felt that the verdict of fate had been pronounced against them. Gen. Johnston's account of Bull Run explains the failure of the Confederates to follow up the day by an advance upon Washington. "The victory," says General Johnston, "was as complete as one gained by infantry and artillery only can be," but he declares it to be his opinion that "if the tactics of the Federals had been equal to their strategy we should have been beaten." He thinks that "General McDowell greatly underestimated the strength of his enemy," and that this was the cause of the fatal inferiority above alluded to. It is General Johnston's opinion that the disasters of the north at the outset of the war were due to the fact that it undertook an offensive warfare; and that the south would have been just as badly beaten, therefore, had the offensive been originally taken on that side. "Either country," he says, "could have raised armies stronger, both in numbers and in spirit for defensive than for offensive war."

"At the outset," says General Johnston, "the southern troops were superior to their adversaries, from greater zeal and more familiarity with the use of firearms." The thorough system of instruction introduced into the United States army gradually established equality in the use of firearms, and our greater zeal finally encountered better discipline on the part of the Federal troops. Upon the operations which preceded the fall of Vicksburg and the great advance of Sherman through Georgia, Gen. Johnston's book throws floods of new light. We shall content ourselves with a few striking extracts, which will give you a fair notion of the spirit and style of his remarkable publication. He says:

On the 21st I received the following letter from the president, dated 23d. Like that of the secretary of war, it was ostensibly intended for my instruction.

"GENERAL:—This is addressed under the supposition that you have arrived at Dalton, and have assumed command at that place. The intelligence recently received respecting the condition of that army is encouraging, and induces me to hope that you will soon be able to commence active operations against the enemy."

"The reports concerning Missionary Ridge show that our loss in killed and wounded was not great, and that the reverse sustained is not attributable to any general demoralization or reluctance to encounter the opposing army. The brilliant stand made by the rear guard at Ringgold sustains this belief."

"In a letter written to me soon after the battle, General Bragg expressed his unshaken confidence in the courage and morale of his troops. He says: 'We can redeem the past. Let us concentrate all our available men, unite them with this little army, still full of zeal, and burning to redeem its lost character and prestige—hurl the whole upon the enemy, and crush him in his power and glory.' I believe it practicable, and that it may be allowed to participate in the struggle which may restore to us the character, the prestige and the country we have just lost. This will give us confidence and restore hope to the country and the army, while it will do what is more important, give us subsistence, without which I do not see how we are to remain united."

"The official reports made to my aid-de-camp, Colonel Ives, who has just returned from Dalton, presented a not unfavorable view of the material of the command."

"The chief of ordnance reported that, notwithstanding the abandonment of a considerable number of guns during the battle, there was still on hand, owing to previous large captures by our troops, as many batteries as were proportionate to the strength of the army,

well supplied with horses and equipment, that a large reserve of small arms was in store, and that the supply of ammunition was abundant."

"Compared with the wagons and ambulances had been lost, and sufficient remained for transportation purposes, if an equal distribution were made throughout the different corps. The teams appeared to be generally in fair condition. The troops were tolerably provided with clothing, and a heavy invoice of shoes and blankets daily expected."

"The returns from the commissary department showed that there were thirty days' provisions on hand."

"Stragglers and convalescents were rapidly coming in, and the morning reports exhibited an effective total that, added to the two brigades last sent from Mississippi and the cavalry sent back by Longstreet, would furnish a force exceeding in number that actually engaged in any battle on the Confederate side during the present war. General Hardee telegraphed to me on the 11th instant. The army is in good spirits; the artillery reorganized and equipped, and we are now ready to fight."

"The effective condition of your new command, as thus reported to me, is a matter of much congratulation, and I assure you that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the government to aid you in your efforts to regain possession of the territory from which we have been driven. You will not need to have it suggested that the imperative demand for prompt and vigorous action arises not only from the importance of restoring the prestige of the army, and averting the injurious and dispiriting results that must attend a season of inactivity, but from the necessity of reoccupying the country upon the supplies of which the proper subsistence of our armies materially depends."

"Of the immediate measures to be adopted in attaining this end, the full importance of which I am sure you appreciate, you must be the best judge, after due inquiry and consideration on the spot, shall have matured an opinion. It is my desire that you should communicate fully and freely with me concerning your proposed plan of action, that all the assistance and co-operation may be most advantageously afforded that it is in the power of the government to render."

"Trusting that your health may be preserved, and that the arduous and responsible duties you have undertaken may be successfully accomplished, I remain very respectfully and truly yours, 'JEFFERSON DAVIS.'"

I was unable then, as now, to imagine any military object for which this letter should have been written, especially by one whose time was supposed to be devoted to the most important concerns of government. The president could not have thought that I was to be taught the moral and material condition of the army around me by him, from the observations of his aide-de-camp, who had never seen military service. Instead of learning them by my own, Nor could he have believed that the army which he so described was competent to recover the territory from which it had been driven. He had visited it some two months before, and seen that it could make no forward movement for the purpose then, when the opposing Federal army had not been increased by the corps of 20,000 veterans led from Mississippi by Sherman; nor was weakened by the withdrawal from it of Longstreet's corps, and its losses at Missionary Ridge. Those losses must have been severe, for such troops are not easily driven from strong and entrenched positions, still less easily routed. As I had much better means of information on the subjects of this paper than his author, it could not have been written for my instruction."

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOUTH.

Much has been written and much more said of the cause of the overthrow of the Confederate States in their great contest for independence. One class, and much the largest—for it includes the people who were victorious in the war, and those Europeans who watched the struggle with interest, as well as many of the southern people—ascribes it to the superior population and greater resources of the northern states. Another, a class of southern people, attributes our defeat to a want of perseverance, unanimity, and even of loyalty on our own part; and the consequent abandonment of the government of the Confederacy in its efforts by the people themselves. In my view both are far wrong.

The cause of the subjugation of the southern states was neither want of wealth and population nor of devotion to their own cause on the part of the people of those states. That people was not guilty of the high crime of undertaking a war without the means of waging it successfully. They had ample means, which, unfortunately, were not applied to the object of equipping great armies and bringing them into the field.

A full treasury was necessary to defray the expenses of a great war. The south had the means of making one, in its cotton alone. But its government rejected those means, and limited its financial efforts to printing bank-notes, with which the country was soon flooded. The necessity of actual money in the treasury, and the mode of raising it, were generally understood in the country. It was that the government should take the cotton from the owners and send it to Europe as fast as possible, to be sold there. This was easily practicable, for the owners were ready to accept any terms the government might fix, and sending to Europe was easy in all the first year of the Confederacy's existence. Its government went into operation early in February. The blockade of the southern ports was pro-

claimed in May, but not at all effective until the end of the following winter, so that there was a period of about twelve months for the operation of converting 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bales of cotton into money. The sum raised in that way would have enabled the war department to procure at once arms enough for five hundred thousand men, and after that expenditure the Confederate treasury would have been much richer than that of the United States. By applying the first money received in this way to the purchase of arms and military accoutrements or using for the purpose the credit which such an amount of property would have given, the war department would have been able to equip troops as fast as they could be assembled and organized. And, as the southern people were full of enthusiasm, five hundred thousand men could have been ready and in the field, had such a course been pursued, at the time when the first battle was actually fought—the 21st of July, 1861. Such a force placed on the northern borders of the Confederacy, before the United States had brought a fourth of the number into the field, would probably have prevented the very idea of "coercion." Such a disposition of such an army, and the possession of financial means of carrying on war for years, would have secured the success of the Confederacy."

The timely adoption of such a financial system would have secured to us the means of success, even without an extraordinary exportation of arms and the immediate organization of large armies. It would have given the Confederacy a treasure richer than that of the United States. We should thus have had, to the end of the war, the means of paying our soldiers, and that would have enabled such of them as belonged to the laboring class to remain in the ranks. This class, in the Confederacy, as in all other countries, formed the body of the army. In all the earlier part of the war, when the Confederate money was not much below that of the United States in value, our troops were paid with some regularity, and soldiers of the laboring class who had families fed and clothed them with their pay, as they had formerly done with the wages of their labor. And so long as that state of things continued the strength of the Confederate armies was little impaired; and those armies were maintained on such a footing as to justify the hope, which was general in the south until the fall of 1864, that we were to win in the contest. But after the Confederate currency had become almost worthless—when a soldier's month's pay would scarcely buy one meal for his family—and that was the case in all the last period of ten or twelve months—those soldiers of the laboring class who had families were compelled to choose between their military service and the strongest obligations men know—their duties to wives and children. They obeyed the strongest of those obligations, left the army and returned to their homes to support their families."

The wretched impressment laws deprived the army of many valuable men of a class less poor than that just referred to. Those laws required the impressment of all articles of military necessity that could not be purchased. The government had the power, regulating the prices to be paid, by it for all such commodities; and its commissioners appointed for the purpose fixed them much below the market value. No one would sell to the government, of course, when he could get from his neighbors twice the government price for his horses or grain; consequently the officers of the government could never purchase, but had always to procure supplies by impressment. No rules for their guidance were prescribed; none at least were observed by them or known to the public, and they were subjected to no supervision. [All the property of Confederate citizens applicable to military purposes was, therefore, under their absolute control. The bad and indifferent officers impressed what they were called upon to furnish in the manner least inconvenient to themselves, usually on the nearest plantations, or farms, or those where opposition was not to be apprehended. The farms of soldiers were generally under the management of women, and, therefore, were not unusually drawn upon for much more than their proportion. Hence it was not uncommon for a soldier to be written by his wife that so much of the food he had provided for herself and his children had been impressed, that it was necessary that he should return to save them from suffering or starvation. Such a summons, it may well be supposed, was never unheeded.

The suffering of the soldiers themselves, produced by the want of proper clothing, drove many of the least hardy out of the ranks. Want of food also said to have had the same effect, especially in the army before Richmond in the last winter of the war. It was by such causes, all due to an empty treasury, that our armies were so reduced in the last months of the war.

As to the charge of want of loyalty or zeal in the war, I assert, from as much opportunity for observation as any individual had, that no people ever displayed so much under such circumstances, and with so little flagging for so long a time continuously. This was proved by the long service of the troops without pay and under exposure to such hardships from the causes above mentioned; by the modern troops have rarely endured; by the voluntary contributions of food and clothing sent to the armies from every district that furnished a regiment; by the general and continued submission of the people to the tyranny of the impressment system as practiced—such a tyranny, I believe, as no other high-spirited people ever endured—and

by the sympathy and aid given in every house to all professing to belong to the army or to be on the way to join it. And this spirit continued not only after the hope of success had died, but after the final confession of defeat by their military commanders."

But even if the men of the south had not been zealous in the cause, the patriotism of their mothers and wives and sisters would have inspired them with zeal or shamed them into its manifestation. The women of the south exhibited that feeling wherever it could be exhibited—in the armies by distributing clothing made with their own hands, and at the railroad stations, and their own homes by feeding the marching soldiers, and, above all, in the hospitals, where they rivaled sisters of charity. I am happy in the belief that their devoted patriotism and genial charity are to be richly rewarded."

An error in relation to the state of preparation for war of each of the two sections of the country in the beginning of 1861 has prevailed since then. I refer to the belief that when the southern Confederacy was formed the arms that had been provided by the government of the United States for the common defense were in the possession of the seceded states."

This belief was produced by the most malignant and industriously circulated slanders by which the reputation of any public man of the United States ever suffered—the accusation against John B. Floyd, of Virginia, that while secretary of war he had all the public arms removed from northern the southern arsenals; to disarm the north and arm the south, for the impending war. This accusation was so extensively circulated as to lead to an investigation by a committee of the house of representatives in January, 1861. The chairman of that committee was one of the most respected members of the republican party in that house, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio. The report of that committee completely exonerated Mr. Floyd, and refuted the calumny. Yet it continued to be circulated and believed, while the reputation, although by such a body, was unnoticed, and I believe is now forgotten."

The facts that were distorted into that calumny are clearly stated in the report of the committee, and must be well known by the principal officers of the United States ordnance bureau, and recorded in that bureau; for the orders in question were given through that, the proper channel. They are briefly these:

Previous to the year 1859 the infantry arms manufactured under the direction of the war department had been accumulating in the Springfield armory, in consequence of the neglect of an old rule of the government which required the distribution of these arms in arsenals constructed for the purpose, in the different sections of the country. In the beginning of that year the accumulation had filled the places, of deposit at Springfield, where the newly adopted improved arms were made. To make room there for the new arms, as they were finished, Mr. Floyd ordered the removal of about a hundred and five thousand muskets, and ten thousand rifles, to empty southern arsenals, constructed many years before to receive them, under the laws of congress. These were old-fashioned arms that had been discarded by the government on account of the recent improvements in small arms and the adoption by it of the "rifled musket." About 400,000 of the discarded arms and all of the new and improved were left in the north. About a year later 7,000 rifled muskets were offered for distribution to the states under an act of congress. Only 700 of them went to the south; however, because even then there was so little apprehension of war that several southern states refused or neglected to take their portions. Mr. Floyd's orders, as I have said, were given before secession had been thought of, or war apprehended, by the people of any part of the United States."

The seceded states, in general, made no preparation for war by procuring arms—none of consequence, that is to say. I believe that Georgia procured 80,000 old-fashioned muskets, and Virginia had 40,000, made in a state armory more than forty years before. They had, of course, flint locks. Each of the other southern states on seceding claimed, and, when practicable, took possession of the military property of the United States within its limits. They obtained in that way the arms with which they began the war."

To recapitulate: The Confederate States began the war with 120,000 arms of obsolete models, and 700 of the recently adopted weapons, "rifled muskets," and the United States with about 450,000 of the old and all of the modern arms that had been made since the adoption of the new model, about the middle of Gen. Pierce's administration, when Mr. Davis was at the head of the war department, except, however, the 700 held by the Confederacy. The equipped field batteries and fixed ammunition of all kinds were in the north, as well as the establishments for the manufacture of arms and the preparation of ammunition, except that at Harper's Ferry, which, being on the border, was abandoned by the United States, after an attempt to destroy it, which left little besides machinery."

The chief of ordnance, Col. Craig, in his report on the subject states that but 80,000 of the arms ordered by Mr. Floyd to be sent to the south were actually received."

A good thing is told of the Bishop of Montreal. It seems that the good bishop has prohibited dancing, and two officers, wishing to obtain permission to dance the polka at a military ball, danced it together to show the bishop how it was done. After the exhibition the bishop gave his permission in these terms: "You can dance the polka as long as you please—with each other."

FACT AND FANCY.

—Some people have their thinking, like their washing, done out.

—How happily things turn out. It is now declared that Gladstone has long been very anxious to withdraw from public life.

—There are over ten million women in America, and yet Tom Hutton, of Georgia, hung himself on account of a girl fifteen years old.

—The smallest salary paid to a postmaster in this country is two dollars, and a large number receive sums ranging from that amount to twelve dollars.

—There is always some incentive to the American youth to study and work. He may not become president of the United States, but he may be the oldest Mason.

—The St. Louis Journal "trusts there is no truth in the rumor that the temperance crusaders intend to carry on the campaign until every cotton gin in the south is closed."

—A malicious politician says the Grangers in Illinois turn out to dig the graves of deposed brothers, thus preventing extortion on the part of that "middleman," the sexton.

—A California paper says of Gov. Stanford, of Arizona, that "he can go it as long without a plug hat and a billed shirt as any man who ever looked a grizzly square in the face."

—M. Ollivier says "that no government can be founded in France without a plebiscite, and if we have one the empire will receive far more votes than all the other parties put together."

—Ohio men don't ask each other how to go in and have something to drink, but maintain personal friendship by passing around handbills of magnificent developed peanuts and gum-drops.

—A fat French lady says: "I am so fat that I pray for a disappointment to make me thin. No sooner does the disappointment come than the mere expectation of growing thinner gives me such joy that I become fatter than ever."

—The Courier-Journal man clamors for a law prohibiting hotel waiters from using perfumery. If he secures this object, he will then demand the passage of a law prohibiting hotel clerks from wearing diamonds larger than a walnut.

—The latest precocious saying is by an infant on the Pacific coast. She had torn one of her nails to the quick, and going to her mother, while the pain filled her eyes with tears, said, holding up her wounded finger, "Mamma, I dess I shall have to go up to heaven and kiss another put on."

—When Charles Lamb was invited, at a public dinner, to say grace, and responded with the remark, "Is there no minister present? Then let us thank God!" he was a satirist, and knew it. When a sheriff down in Vermont, in opening the county court, cried, "All persons having causes or matters pending therein, draw near, and they shall be heard, and God save the people!" he was a satirist, and didn't know it.

—There is nothing funnier in Cockney vernacular than James' letter, when he is in doubt which to prefer of his two lady-loves, Mary Hann and Harriett. He writes: "There they stood together, them two young women. I don't know which is the handsomest. I couldn't help comparing them, and I couldn't help comparing myself to a certain handsome I've read of, that found it difficult to make a choice between two bundles of A."

—The London Times has completed a careful review of the census of 1871 of the British empire. There are 38 persons to a square mile in the empire; 260 in the United Kingdom, 201 in India, and 141 in the colonies. It should be observed, however, that in some parts of India the density of population more than equals that of England. The queen rules over 234,762,593 souls; her people dwell in 44,142,651 houses. The area of the lands they inhabit is not less than 7,769,440 square miles.

—William Ged, the inventor of stereotyping, was a Scotchman. He was a jeweler in Edinburgh. So long as he adhered to his original vocation he was permitted to prosper. When he ventured to exercise his ingenuity by facilitating the printer's art, he was doomed. On his making known his discovery of block printing, the trade deemed their craft in danger, and formed a combination for his destruction. Master printers, journeymen, and apprentices united against him as a common enemy. They loaded him with invectives; they reproached him with ignorance and presumption. The arrows of calumny hit him on all sides. "Who could long withstand such an array of hostilities? Poor Ged, who ought to have made a fortune by his discovery, sunk under the load of persecution, and died of a broken heart."

Veils.

Alas for veils! From the tiny infant in the nurse's arms to the ancient widow in her weeds, the whole sex is veiled. Veils answer many purposes. They conceal defects, they heighten beauty, they cover grief, and so we see a whole race of women of every age, style, and condition laying foundations for diseases of the eye through an almost needless fashion. These blinders are of every conceivable style, from white dot on the child to the English drapes of the grandmother. The best oculists give testimony against this wholesale wearing of veils, and we think they should make protest against it, even at the risk of injury to their calling. At least let the mothers of to-day look to it that they will be held responsible, in another generation, for suffering their little ones to go veiled, as the matrons of a past generation were for allowing tight lacing and all the evils which that distressing practice entailed.

The Democrat.

GROVE HILL:

TUESDAY:.....MAY 5

COUNTY NEWS.

Capt. Frank Stone, of the elegant steamer VICTORIA, will please accept our thanks for a late Mobile Register.

The Grove Hill Baptist Church, on the 2d inst., called the Rev. A. Adams, of Wilcox county, to its pastorate for the remaining five months of this association year. The call is accepted.

The Sabbath-School concert at the Baptist Church, Sunday night, was well attended, and, as usual, the exercises were interesting, impressive and instructive.

DIED, near Grove Hill, on the 30th ult., Mrs. HENRIETTA POGUE, wife of Mr. J. David Pogue. We tender our sympathy to the bereaved husband and relatives, in their affliction.

A HURRICANE of considerable violence passed about four miles south of this place last Tuesday morning, just after sunrise. Its course was from west to east. A great many trees and some fencing were blown down. We hear of no loss of life.

On account of the extremely and protracted cool and wet weather of the last three or four weeks, cotton has generally died out to an extent greatly injurious to the "stands." Some have ploughed up and planted again; while others, not having cotton seed, have planted corn where the cotton was first planted. Corn looks yellow and grows very slow. Few have seen a more unfavorable season for starting crops.

The Great Flood.

The river, at Jackson, reached its highest point, Friday or Saturday, and commenced receding Saturday night. It has been three or four feet higher than it was in the great freshet of 1833, which was the highest rise known previous to that time or since, until the present flood. The loss of property has been immense and cannot be estimated with any certain approximation of the truth. Promising crops have been swept away and the valuable lands upon which they were growing washed and scoured almost to worthlessness. Ware houses, negro houses, and other necessary and valuable structures have been carried away by the deep and rapid flood, and the planters left in an almost hopeless condition as to the prospect of realizing any profit from their exertions for the present year. Those who are free from the devastation that has so completely and so unexpectedly overtaken their unfortunate fellow-citizens cannot appreciate, properly, the despondency and gloom which have settled upon the minds and hearts of many of the subjects of this wide-spread destruction.

But, with favorable seasons, a good corn crop and some cotton may yet be made, and our river planters will use every effort to repair the losses which have so heavily fallen upon them.

The railroad depot and all the other buildings opposite Jackson are washed away, and, we learn, much of the embankment for the permanent track of the railroad after the bridge across the river is constructed, has been washed away.

It is with great difficulty that the boats can keep in the river, on account of the rapid current, and the numerous deep and powerful cuts through the plantations and across the bends of the river. Freight can be landed at but a few places, comparatively, and, hence, only one or two boats are trying to run, and they observe no regularity in their trips, up or down. Our Mobile mails by the railroad are cut off, and we have seen no paper from that city later than the 25th ult.

We now have a prospect for some dry weather, and we hope a few weeks will make things right again.

Col. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina, has gone to Washington to take charge of the Grangers' Bureau of Statistics.

THE MARKETS.

COTTON AND MONEY.

In Mobile on the 25th inst., cotton was quoted as follows:

Good Ordinary	15c
Low Middlings	16c
Middlings	16 1/2c
Good Middlings	17 1/2c
Sales of the week 1,550 bales.	
Gold 12 1/2 Silver 5 1/2.	

GROCERY MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MOBILE, April 24, 1874.

Merchants and Planters can have their orders filled at the following prices:

BAGGING—			
Western,	pr yd	15 1/2	10
India,	pr yd	13 1/4	14
ROPE—			
Western,	pr lb	10 1/2	10
Manilla,	pr lb	22 1/2	24
IRON TIES,			
BUTTER			
Western,	pr lb	30 1/2	35
Goshen,	pr lb	45 1/2	50
BACON—			
Sugar cured hams	pr lb	15 1/2	16
Plain Hams,	pr lb	—	10 1/2
Sides, Clear,	pr lb	—	10 1/2
Sides, Ribbed,	pr lb	8 1/2	9
Shoulders,	pr lb	27 1/2	28
BEEF, Dried,			
CHEESE,			
COFFEE, Java,			
Rio,	pr lb	28 1/2	32
Havana,	pr lb	—	—
CANDLES, Sperm			
Star,	pr lb	21 1/2	22
CORN MEAL,			
CORN,			
FLOUR,			
LARD,			
MOLASSES—			
Louisiana,	pr gal	50 1/2	50
Syrup,	pr gal	90 1/2	25
MACKEREL,			
OIL—Kerosene,			
PORK, Mess,			
POTATOES, Irish			
PEPPER,			
RICE—Clean			
Rough,	pr lb	3 1/2	4
SUGAR, Crushed,			
Louisiana,	pr lb	12 1/4	14
SALT, Liverpool			
SOAP—Northern,			
Saponine,	pr lb	15 1/2	16
Soft,	pr lb	6 1/2	7
SODA,			
STARCH,			
TOBACCO,			

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue. SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1874 to April 30, 1875.

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

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

Rectifiers	\$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco,	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500.00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.	

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacturers of stills	50.00
And for each still manufact'd	20.00
And for each worm	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00

Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00

Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Louis H. Mayer Collector of Internal Revenue at Mobile Ala., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Office of INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C. Feb. 18, 1874.

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

LOUIS TOUART, Mobile.

JOS. TOUART, Mobile.

L. & J. TOUART, COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants,

NO. 12 COMMERCE ST.,

Mobile, Alabama.

Particular attention paid to any business entrusted to our care.

March 5, 1874. 4411

CANDIDATES.

County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce W. FRANK WOODARD a candidate for the office of County Treasurer in the next November election. March 2.

Tax Assessor.

The friends of MATHEW HARPER will support him for the office of Tax Assessor in the next November election, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. March 21, 1874.

Probate Judge.

GROVE HILL, March 30, 1874.

In answer to inquiries from many persons living in different parts of the county, I will say that I am a candidate for the office of Probate Judge at the next election.

JACK R. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CARLETON a candidate for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Clarke county, at the next election. April 23.

Collector.

We are authorized to announce E. J. DORR a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the November election. March 27.

We are authorized to announce SETH J. PARKER a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector at the next November election. April 6.

Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. SAVAGE a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clarke county at the election in November next. April 21.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS CARTER a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Clarke county, at the next November election. May 5.

New Advertisements.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The Planters'

COTTON TIE ASSOCIATION.

Home } No. 31 CARONDELET STREET, Office } NEW ORLEANS.

This Association is now fully organized, and will be operated (as provided in the charter,) upon the basis of furnishing Iron Bands and Ties to Planters and the trade, at the lowest price consistent with the safe conduct of its business.

The price of its Bands and Ties for the season of 1874 is now fixed at seven cents (7c) per lb.—being a reduction of two cents (2c) per lb. from the price charged by the foreign company heretofore monopolizing the trade, previous to the organization of this Association, the

Lightning, Victor, Planters' And BUTLER TIES.

All simple, strong and practical, and far superior to any others, will be furnished at the above reduced price.

Full information, with cuts, and descriptions of the ties, etc., will be furnished promptly by mail upon application to

The Planters' Cotton Tie Association, 31 Carondelet St., New Orleans. May 5 41

STATE OF ALABAMA—CLARKE COUNTY. Probate Court, April 29, 1874.

Estate of John M. Pugh, dead.—Final Settlement.

THIS DAY came Enoch S. Cobb, the administrator of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the same:

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 24th day of June, 1874, be appointed for making such settlement, when all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper. J. R. WILSON, Judge. May 5, w3

CLARKE COUNTY OFFICERS.

JACK R. WILSON, Probate Judge. THOMAS CARTER, Sheriff.

MIRL KEZELL, Superintendent Education. H. C. GRAYSON, County Surveyor.

H. C. GRAYSON, County Solicitor. JAC. C. SAYAGE, Register in Chancery.

THOMAS J. FORD, County Treasurer. SETH J. PARKER, Tax Collector.

THOMAS J. COWAN, Tax Assessor.

MONTEOMERY ADVERTISER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER published at the Capital of Alabama,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Contains full reports of

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

AND FULL

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

It offers unusual attractions as a

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

in the quantity, variety and general interest of its matter.

Every issue contains the

LATEST TELEGRAMS, the best

MARKET REPORTS, and a

variety of EDITORIALS and other

ORIGINAL ARTICLES, selected

NEWS, domestic and foreign,

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES,

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

No citizen of Alabama should be without a paper published at the Capital, the fountain-head of political and State news.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

Weekly, one year - \$ 2 00

Weekly, Clubs of Ten, 17 50

" Clubs of fifteen, 22 50

Daily, one year, - 10 00

" 6 months, - 5 00

" 3 months, - 2 50

It is not necessary that club subscribers live at the same postoffice. Send money by registered letter, postoffice order or express, to

THE ADVERTISER,

Montgomery, Ala.

Notice of Administration.

George Walker, dec'd, Estate of.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator, of said estate on the 26th day of March, 1874,

by the Probate court of Clarke county:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

E. S. COBB, Adm'r.

April 7, 1874 w6

Notice of Administration.

Estate of W. J. Taylor, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration, on the above Estate, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Clarke county, Ala., on the 9th day of March, 1874:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted to the Estate will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

M. E. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

March 24, 1874 w6

STATE OF ALABAMA, CLARKE COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, March 26, 1874.

James Welch, deceased, Estate of—

In matter of Final Settlement.

THIS day came W. H. Davis, administrator of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the same:

It is therefore ordered that the 18th day of May, 1874, be appointed for the making of such settlement when all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JACK R. WILSON, Judge.

March 31sts

STATE OF ALABAMA, CLARKE COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, March 26, 1874.

Final settlement of Estate of W. H. Davis, deceased.

THIS day came W. H. Davis, Administrator of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 18th day of May, 1874, be appointed for the making of such settlement, when all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper. J. R. WILSON, Judge. March 31sts

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Grove Hill Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Monday, the 8th day of September, 1873, under the control of the undersigned, and will continue until the 28th of June, 1874.

Tuition \$2 50 per scholar, payable monthly.

No deduction made, except in cases of protracted sickness.

CLARA S. POWE, Sept. 1, 1873.

Campbell House,

J. W. CAMP