

# Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874.

NO. 49.

## 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 \$5 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 attend to all business entrusted to his care.  
Feb. 24 70y

**JOHN Y. KILPATRICK,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
—AND—  
Solicitor in Chancery,

Gadsden, 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 Morgan 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. J. F. Orr & Co., of Orrville, 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 1f

### 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.

April 21, 1874, 6w

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

Coffeyville Lodge, No. 122, meets the 3d 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. Thornton, Bullock, S.  
Dr. W. A. O'Hara, Shelby, A. S.  
Rev. I. G. Smith, Greene, C.  
John H. Harris, Lee, T.  
Gen. 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, Choctaw, 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. Roach, Wilcox.  
2d district—W. C. Menifree, Pike.  
3d district—W. S. Gordon, Russell.  
4th district—G. D. Johnson, Perry.  
5th district—W. B. Jones, Madison.  
6th dist.—I. 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. Hennessy.  
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. Stale, 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.

##### Jackson.

P. A. Savage, Master,  
Isam Kimbell, Secretary.

##### Salem.

Dr. Bryan Borroughs, Master,  
G. Wash. Cobb, Secretary.

##### Postoffice, Grove Hill.

##### West Bend.

John W. Hennessy, Master,  
William H. White, Secretary.

##### Postoffice, Coffeyville.

##### Coffeyville.

Dr. S. A. Saltonstall, Master,  
Marion S. York, Secretary.

##### Airmount.

William Carmichael, Master,  
Robert W. Aikieson, 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.

##### Gainesdown.

James M. Jackson, Master,  
Henry G. Davis, Secretary.

##### Tallahatta Springs.

T. B. Harwood, Master,  
M. M. Danzey, Secretary.

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

Gen. John C. Breckinridge had a hemorrhage of the lungs about two weeks ago, and was seriously ill for a day or two.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, last week, the Democrats succeeded in the municipal election after a warm and exciting contest. The temperance ticket was successful in several cities.

The war between Baxter and Brooks for the governorship of Arkansas, still exists. They have their troops, their munitions of war and are regularly shipped up for the work of death when the time for action comes. Baxter is the legal governor, but as Kellogg triumphed over the right in Louisiana, Brooks may likewise succeed in Arkansas.

The note of preparation for the November election comes up from every part of Alabama. The tax-payers of the State intend to make a mighty effort to wrest the government of their State from the hands of those who are producing bankruptcy and beggary in every State which they control. We, who would save Alabama from the fate of South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, must go to work, and continue to work until the redemption of our State is assured. The Radical serpent, as in the glorious State of Georgia, must be killed so dead that it can never raise its head again on the soil of our great and promising commonwealth. Then the expenses of the State government can be reduced and the burden of taxation greatly diminished. Who could be indifferent at such a time and in such a cause?

We have always had kindly feelings toward the black man, and it is no prejudice to his color which leads us to ignore him politically, but the determination he has shown to oppose every move made by his former master to cover up the ravages of the war by honest government, and his eagerness to join hands with his enemies, convinces us that in him, as a class, there is no friend. Let but a Southern renegade declare in favor of our oppressors, and immediately the negro is his supporter, and thus by the black man's vote is placed in power, men who know no God but avarice, and are actuated by principles no amount of race-hatred can shame. Is then the negro astonished that on his vote honest people no longer rely, or rather, has he not been laughing in his sleeve at the appeals and concessions of the whites to gain his vote? The trouble lies not in the loss of the negro vote but the influence which office-seekers bring to bear in splitting the white vote. Such unpatriotic moves should not be tolerated in the next campaign, if we love our country, our race and our posterity. —[Opelika Observer.]

The grand jury of Montgomery recently made serious charges against a number of Radical county officers for malfeasance and general rascality in office. On Monday a meeting of the leading citizens was held and steps taken for the prosecution of the offending office holders. The report of the grand jury shows that Montgomery county has a graceless set of officers, and the people are waking up to the necessity of defending themselves from further oppression and wrong. The Radical volcano has burst upon them, and they have begun to adopt measures of protection.

It is not at all impossible that a want of harmony or of the spirit of self-denial on the part of the Democrats and Conservatives of Butler, may some day turn the county over to the Radicals. Stranger things than that have occurred. The immense stealings of the Radical officers of Montgomery county should be a warning to us, and persuade us to do everything that prudence and foresight may suggest and honesty and justice permit, to avert such a calamity from our county as that which rests on our neighbor. "A stitch in time." —[Greenville Advocate]

### Gen. Pike's Letter.

#### [Mobile Register.]

The article which appears in another column of the *Register*, relative to the Arkansas case, is from the pen of Gen. Pike, who is, perhaps, the ablest lawyer of that State. It will be read with great interest, as an expression of the views of the white people who are affected by the pending insurrection. In addition to the points made by Gen. Pike, and as casting light upon a condition of affairs which has been rendered still more perplexing by the arrest and abduction of members of the Supreme Court of the State, it is well to remember that the bar of Little Rock have condemned the action of Judge Whytock in a series of published resolutions.

The Constitution of Arkansas provides that the returns of every election for Governor shall be opened and published during the first week of the session in the presence of the members of the Legislature, who shall declare elected the person having the largest number of votes, and adds: "Contested elections shall likewise be determined by both houses of the General Assembly in such manner as is or may be hereafter prescribed by law."

This power of decision, this jurisdiction of the question who is elected, is exclusive, precisely as the power of each house is exclusive, to decide as to the election of its members. The Supreme Court of the State have no held in a case made on the relation of Joseph Brooks. But the decision has been taken possession of by the Chief Justice, who dissented, and copies cannot be now had for the action of the Government at Washington. The suppression of this decision is a part of the conspiracy against Baxter.

The code of practice in force in Arkansas makes this provision: *Pladings in Civil Actions*, sec. 154, page 61: Upon a demurrer being overruled, the party demurring may answer or reply. This gives him the legal right to do what the courts always allowed; that is, to withdraw his demurrer and plead. And to give a final judgment, immediately on overruling the demurrer, and in the absence of himself and counsel, was to deprive him arbitrarily of this right, and render a "snap judgment." If a party has a right to plead, the court must give him time to do it, and its judgment (which at common law was final) must be, like that overruling a plea in abatement, that he plead to the complaint (which is a *respondent ouster*, that he answer over), or that he elect within a reasonable time specified whether to plead or not.

The answer over would have been that the Supreme Court had recognized the exclusive right of the Legislature to determine the question, and that determination had been in favor of Baxter; but Whytock gave the defendant no opportunity to plead over. The action of Brooks, therefore, is in every respect a transparent usurpation, similar to that of Kellogg in Louisiana. His hope for success was simply that being once in possession of the office he could kick away the illegal scaffolding by which he ascended and stand recognized as the *de facto* Government. The refusal of Congress to remove Kellogg no doubt emboldened him to try a similar trick.

### The First Strawberries.

A little girl once had a bed of strawberries. Very anxious was she that they should ripen and be fit to eat. The time came.

"Now for a feast," said her brother to her one morning, as he picked some beautiful ones for her to eat.

"I cannot eat these," said she, "for they are the first ripe fruit."

"Well," said her brother, "all the more reason for our making a feast, for they are the greater treat."

"Yes; but they are the first ripe fruit."

"Well, what of that?"

"Dear father told us that he used to give God the first out of all the money he made, and that then he always felt happier in spending the rest; and I wish to give God the first of my strawberries, too!"

"Ah! but," said her brother, "how can you give strawberries to God? And even if you could, He would not care for them."

"O! I have found out a way," said she. "Jesus said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me,' and I mean to go with them to Mrs. Perkins' dying child, who never sees a strawberry, they are so poor."

Away went the children to give them to the dying child, and when they saw her put out her thin arms and take the ripe, round fruit in her little shriveled fingers, and when they saw her eyes glisten, and her little faded lips smile, they felt as if they had a richer treat than if they had kept the ripe fruit for themselves; and something within told them that God had accepted their little offering.

### Wakefulness.

When persons who do not otherwise appear to be sick suffer from continued wakefulness, this is a sure sign of mental exhaustion. When any part of the body is specially exerted, the blood flows in increased quantity to that part. So when there is any stress laid on the brain, the head becomes surcharged with blood, as is shown by the flushing of the face. If this condition is long continued, the blood vessels lose the power of contracting.

The brain remains in an excited state, even when the mind no longer has any desire to work, and it cannot take its proper rest in sleep. In order to enjoy refreshing sleep it is necessary that the blood be not concentrated in the head, but be diffused equally through all parts of the body. This is probably the reason why a warm bath just before going to bed is so conducive to a good night's repose. It is, however, the best way not to allow the mind to get excited near the hour of rest, but to let it run down gradually, like a clock, in the evening.

There have been some wonderful cases of sleeplessness caused by undue mental exertion. Boerhave, the Dutch philosopher, tells us that one time he was so absorbed in a particular study, that he did not close his eyes in sleep for six weeks. This seems incredible. A French general asserted that for a whole year, while engaged in active warfare, he slept but one hour in the 24. These and similar cases are probably exaggerated. We all know how often people are unwilling to admit that they have been asleep, when they have had a sound nap. The persons mentioned could not have survived such prolonged wakefulness. An attendant on the late Emperor Louis Napoleon, whose nervous system had become deranged, died simply from inability to sleep.

### The Wheat Crop.

Very full returns received by the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicate an unusually abundant wheat crop throughout the country. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections. No previous season has been more generally so single the inauguration of crop reports. In the South very few exceptions to the general vigor and even luxuriance of the growth have appeared. In the gulf coast region the winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practiced to the advantage of the crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden changes of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Niagara, Livingstone and Genesee, four counties which produce one-third of the winter wheat of New York, the average expectations are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on low grounds is reported. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable reports, many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio Valley report either average or superior condition. Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising reports. Reports from the Northwest are more favorable than usual. The prospect in California is promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause—wet weather—have come from several counties. The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports a promise of 40,000,000 of bushels in the State. —[Montgomery Advertiser.]

REMEDY FOR LOUSY BROOD.—Sour buttermilk will do the work effectually, without any of the deleterious effects of lard, tobacco, snuff, train oil, &c. Try it. One or two washings is all that is necessary. It does not weaken and debilitate the stock, but rather gives strength. —[Rural New Yorker's correspondent.]



# THE DEMOCRAT.

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

## A CREMATION ELEGY.

*De mortuis non est bene.*  
"Where is thy grave, my love, I want to weep?"  
The chimney-stack through which my love has flown  
Be sacred now with all perpetual dread;  
Her ashes, shrouded in this hollow urn,  
Are all that's left of dead love's fond desire.  
How oft when wandering near this hallowed spot,  
And thinking of the days that are no more,  
My yearning eyes shall seek you chimney-pot,  
Thro' which sweet Ellen's volubility did pour.  
Sweet carbon, loved ammonia, water fine,  
O, O, N. H., of daintiest mould,  
And all are as; ah! wherefore then repine,  
Since not for aye the chemist forces hold?  
To powers that hold above the allent dead  
Your everlasting speeches watch and ward,  
That show the frost that binds so dear a head,  
That melt the golden bowl, the silver cord;  
To you, ye viewless spirits of the air,  
Cohesion, chemical affinity,  
Straight have I yielded up my Ellen fair  
To sit upon her sweet divinity.  
And you, my brothers, when my days are ended,  
I pray you this my favor for me do,  
Lay my body there, whence she ascended,  
To fly up through the due up which she flew.

## COTTON AND THE CONFEDERACY

Ex-Secretary Memminger Replies to General Joe Johnston.

O. C. Memminger, the first confederate secretary of the treasury, has written a letter in response to Gen. Joe Johnston's charge that the south failed in the war through the blunder of its government in not possessing itself of the cotton then in the hands of the planters. Mr. Memminger says:

"The confederate government was organized in February, the blockade was instituted in May, thus leaving a period of three months in which the whole cotton crop on hand, say 4,000,000 bales, ought, according to the military financier, to have been got into the hands of the confederate government, and to have been shipped abroad. This would have required a fleet of 4,000 ships, allowing 1,000 bales to the ship. Where would these vessels have been procured, in the face of the notification of the blockade? and was not as much of the cotton shipped by private enterprise as could have been shipped by the government? When so shipped, the proceeds of the sales were in most cases sold to the government in shape of bills of exchange. The superior advantage of this plan is evinced by the fact that, throughout the year, the government exchanged its own notes for bills on England at par, with which it paid for all its arms and munitions of war.

"Of course this vast amount of cotton could only have been procured in one of three ways—by seizure, by purchase or by donation.

"Certainly no one, at the first inception of the confederacy, would have ventured to propose to seize upon the crop then in the hands of the planters, and which furnished their means of subsistence.

"Could it not, then, have been purchased?"

"At the commencement of the government the treasury had not funds to pay for the table on which the secretary was writing, and the first purchases of the government made abroad were made on the private draft of the secretary. There was not to be found in the whole confederacy a sheet of bank-note paper on which to print a note. Forecasting this need, the secretary had ordered from England a consignment of note-paper and lithographical materials, the vessel containing which was captured on the high seas; and many of the friends of the late Col. Evans, of our city, will remember that he nearly lost his life in the attempt to bring across the lines a single parcel of note-paper. It is within the memory of the printers of these notes that months elapsed before bonds or notes could be engraved or printed; and these constituted our entire currency. How, then, was the cotton to be paid for?"

"And when the mechanical difficulties were overcome, the financial presented an equal barrier. The scheme for raising money, adopted by congress, was to issue confederate notes, funding the redundant notes in interest-bearing bonds; and all payments at the treasury were made with these notes. The daily demands on the treasury exceeded greatly the means of supply. Now, if instead of applying the notes to the daily payments required at the treasury they had been used to purchase cotton, the treasury would have found itself filled with cotton, without any money to meet the wants of the government until that cotton could be shipped abroad and sold.

"If, instead of payment in notes, the bonds of the government had been used to purchase the cotton crop, these bonds would have been thrown in the market to meet the necessities of the planters, and their value as a means of furnishing the surplus currency would have been destroyed. It is obvious to any one acquainted with the finance, that this would have broken down the confederacy's currency within the first year of its existence. Whereas the plan pursued sustained the credit of the confederacy until broken down by calamities under which no credit could survive.

"The only remaining mode in which the cotton could have been procured by the government was by donation from the planters. So far was this donation from being possible, that the treasury actually had to issue a circular in response to applications to the government for aid to the planters in making loans to them, and not a bale of the crop of that year was contributed to the government. An effort was made to get

pledges of the next year's crop in exchange for bonds of the government. To accomplish this it was deemed necessary to allow the planters to get their own price through their own factors, without allowing the government to fix its price, and the whole amount thus pledged did not reach \$50,000,000, or about two months' expenses of the government, of which, perhaps, one-third was never received.

"Every one conversant with the politics of the day knows that it was the current expectation that the blockade could not be continued for the year. The confederate congress were so informed when they adopted the international agreement as to privateers. The government of the United States equally supposed that the war would be of short duration, as is apparent from President Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops for ninety days. There could, therefore, be no motive to induce the confederate government to store up cotton as a basis of credit. When it became apparent that the blockade and the war would continue, the government then made arrangements for using cotton as the basis of a loan; and the large foreign cotton loan negotiated in Europe by Messrs. Erlanger, furnished abundant resources to the government for its supplies from abroad. But even to the last its power over the crop was restricted by the large quantities held in private hands, which could not be purchased at all. At no time that I am aware of was it in the power of the government to get possession of the cotton crop, unless it had seized the same by force, and by the same force compelled payment in a depreciated currency, a high-handed course which could never have received the sanction of the statesman who administered our government. The only approximation to it was in the shape of a tax in kind, when the currency failed to command supplies, and which was made as just and equitable as any other tax.

"The truth is, that if Gen. Johnston's recollections of history were as vivid as his knowledge of military tactics is great, instead of censuring the financial administration of the confederate government, he would have discovered no instance on record where a war of such dimensions, in a constantly decreasing territory, has been sustained for four years by mere financial expedients, without the aid usually derived from taxes—for in the whole confederate war but one general war tax was levied, and a great portion of that was never collected."

## Your Artless Woman.

There is a certain style of woman who affects the most innocent simplicity on questions to which every one past first childhood can give an answer; whose cue is naive ignorance, whose charm is her unenlightenment, yet who can use her very ignorance as a trenchant weapon enough when she is in the humor. She has the prettiest way possible of putting you in the wrong, and contradicts you with the least shading and most directness of any woman you can meet.

Sometimes she merely makes you appear pedantic or obscure. The tone in which she says, "Oh! you are too clever for poor little me to talk to; and I dare say you are right, but then I am such a little goose I do not understand you," is quite sufficient to annihilate you for the evening, if you chance to be of those unlucky ones who are sensitive as to the impression they make. She, so simple, so untutored, the child of nature, makes it plain to you that you have gone on a wrong road when you have spoken to her as to a reasonable decent education, and have assumed that she possesses a mind and some degree of instruction. She is all heart; if you like, she can expatiate on her dear dog, or that darling boat race; but she cannot let you think that she has ever used the eyes of her mind, or seen anything deeper than the self-evident superficialities of life.

If you talk to her on any subject beyond the current trivialities of the day, she lifts up her eyebrows and says, "How odd!" And the next person to whom she speaks hears that you are such an extraordinary person, and have such funny ideas! Or she may ring the changes by saying that you are so dreadfully learned she cannot understand you—and fancy speaking of such dry subjects as the sun, or the state of Spain, or the different physiognomies of a crowd, to poor, silly, little her!

All she wants to talk about is the opera, or the fashions, or the latest scandal, whatever it may be; or, failing a scandal, the latest amusements; and anything to make her think and use her brain, though in the mildest way, ruffles her serenity and transforms you into a bore of the first magnitude.

## A Paradox.

Tell a person that you are perfectly willing to make a bet with him that he cannot see through water, say, in a tumbler, though he prepare the vessel for the experiment, provided he follows your directions, which shall in no way interfere with his vision, nor will you touch the glass after he has once deposited it. This will give rise to some quibble, and you will be accused of wanting to "put something in," etc.; all these you can stoutly deny, and proceed to the experiment, which simply consists in placing a tumbler of water in an elevated position—say, on a chair placed on a table—and directing your friend to look up through the water at the ceiling in an oblique direction, when, instead of seeing what is above the water, he will see the reflection of those objects which are on the other side of the glass and level with him. The explanation of this is that there is always an angle at which you get total reflection in a transparent medium; this is very prettily seen at the large aquaria.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Lake Casualties—Reports of Committees, etc.

The committee on war claims have agreed to report and allow the Patten claims. They amount to between six and seven hundred thousand dollars.

The house has set the 21st of April for the previous question on the various propositions relating to improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. One of these is Capt. Eade's jetty plan; the other, a canal from Fort St. Phillip to Breton Isle, which is recommended by the engineer bureau.

The treasury department has prepared as complete a list as possible of casualties on the great lakes of this country within the last ten years, from which it appears that in that period the number of vessels lost was 4,527, the loss of life amounted to 7,341 persons, and the loss of property aggregated \$57,370,062.

The case of South Carolina was considered by the judiciary committee of the house, who appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Tremaine, Eldridge, and White, to hear both sides. The point now aimed at is to induce the judiciary committee to recommend an investigating committee, so that congress may become officially cognizant of the condition of South Carolina. This is considered an indispensable preliminary to congressional action.

Mr. Ramsey, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, has reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Placed on the calendar. The bill is the Hubbard postal telegraph bill, unchanged, except in matters of detail. It proposes to incorporate Gardner C. Hubbard and his associates as a postal telegraph company on condition that it shall contract with the postmaster-general for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph at rates and in accordance with provisions elaborately prescribed in the bill heretofore published in all its essential features.

Among the reports presented in the house, last week, was one very important one from the committee on war claims—the case of Jno. T. McClean, of Jackson, Miss.—a claim of near one million dollars, for the value of cotton and mills destroyed during the war of the rebellion by order of Gen. Grant, and for cotton bonds and confederate money taken from the bank in Jackson. Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the committee, reported adversely on the ground that the property was destroyed as being an element of strength to the rebellion, and that consequently the government is not bound to compensate the owners. The bill was laid on the table.

The senate committee on public lands have heard a delegation of three Menonites from Pennsylvania and two from Russia who asked that legislative arrangements be made for the settlement in this country of some 40,000 Menonites now living in Russia, who are obliged to emigrate from that country prior to the year 1881, or else perform military service which the tenets of their religion forbid. The committee authorized Senator Windom to prepare and report to the senate a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to withdraw from public sales such large tracts of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years by homestead or pre-emption entry.

## Pigeoning the Crows.

Substituting crows for pigeons in trap shooting is something that the great mass of sportsmen never dreamed of, and yet, if we may believe the Delaware correspondent of a Baltimore paper, such has been done:

"A novel amusement, which is at present indulged in to a great extent in the upper part of this state, is crow-shooting as a substitute for pigeon matches. The rules and customs are the same in either case. The substitute was made out of a sort of humanitarian notion among the people, as well as to benefit, pecuniarily, residents about Reedy island, in the Delaware, from whence crows are taken. I have been told that this spot is the favorite roosting-ground of these birds, and that toward nightfall they congregate there by thousands. When darkness over-spreads the island, the catchers enter among the low trees with their bags, and capture any desired number, simply plucking them from the limbs like so much fruit. The birds cannot fly in the darkness, and even if shaken from their roosts, they cling to the first object that comes within reach. It is said that a man standing beneath the tree from which the birds are shaken, with outstretched arms, will soon be covered with them."

## A Misused Title.

The title of esquire (with us frequently abbreviated to squire) originated in chivalric times, when sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven years, were brought up in the castles of superior lords—which was an inestimable advantage to the poorer nobility, who could not otherwise have given their children the accomplishments of their station. From seven to fourteen, these boys were called pages, or valets; at fourteen, they bore the name of esquire. They were instructed in the management of arms, in the art of horsemanship, in exercises of strength and activity, so as to fit them for tournament and battle, and the milder glories of chivalrous gallantry. Long after the decline of chivalry the word was only used in a limited sense, for the sons and peers of knights, or such as obtained the title by creation or some other legal means. Blackstone defines esquire to be "all who bear office of trust under the crown, and who are styled esquires by the king in their commissions and appointments; and being once honored by the king with the title of esquire, they, and only they, have a right to that distinction for life."

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Texans complain that most of the northern immigrants are after clerkships.

—"Do you like the piano?" some one asked Theophile Gautier. "I prefer it to the guillotine," was the reply of the poet.

—Bergh's efforts to put down pigeon-shooting matches have been at last crowned with success. The sport has been declared illegal.

—Next to the sweetness of having a friend whom you can trust is the convenience of possessing a friend who will occasionally trust you.

—The Duchess of Edinburgh has a handkerchief worth \$1,000, but as she dare not blow her nose on it she isn't any happier than those having only hemstitched linen.

—According to the report of Gen. Myers, of the signal service, there was a greater quantity of rain fell at Nashville, during last month, than at any other point in the United States.

—A Pittsburgh woman says that one thousand reporters' souls could dance upon the point of a needle. This question of the size of angels' souls was frequently discussed by mediæval monks.

—Laborers in Japan have had their wages raised to 7½ cents a day. With such wages the laborer may take a drink and a cigar once or twice a week, but he must dispense with such superfluities as bread and meat.

—When a Tennessee father walks into a newspaper office with a shot-gun on his arm and says: "My darter has writ some poetry which I want you to publish," how's a feller going to plead press of matter?

—Senator Sumner has gone where proof-readers are not known. His friends congratulate themselves that he did not see the issue of the Cave Echo, which punctuated his last words, "Take care of my civil rights, Bill."

—The Scientific American predicts that the time will soon come when ice will be manufactured in all our great cities at a dollar a ton. Manufactured ice at three dollars a ton has for some time been in the markets of New Orleans.

—What could more effectively appeal to one's pocket linen than to receive an invitation to a masquerade party on heavy mourning paper. A Pennsylvania widow sent out hers in this way before the late lamented had been inurned a week.

—The editor of the Golden (Colorado) Globe, in closing his first volume, says: "If we have hurt any one's feelings or prospects the past year we're sorry, and if they will come around back of the office some night we'll take it out of them and be friends."

—Bury me in the garden has been altered to read:

Oh! bury Bartholomew out in the woods,  
In a beautiful hole in the ground,  
Where the bumble bees buzz and woodpeckers sing.

And the straddle bugs tumble around;  
So that, in winter, when the snow and the slash

Have covered up his last little bed,  
His brother Artemus can go out with Jane,  
And visit the place with his sled.

—A Massachusetts man living at Sharon, in that state, has just chopped his own head off by the aid of a guillotine ingeniously made and worked by his own hands. The ingenuity of the industrious New Englander is constantly placing his countrymen under lasting obligations to him.

—A lady lately reported a visit to a bar-room, and, after describing the horrible paraphernalia of the bar, she went on to state: "In the rear, upon a table, the soul-destroying, awful game of faro was being played by a crowd of mad-dened, excited men. This game of faro is played with two sticks, four balls, and any number of pieces of chalk."

—A Corning (Pa.) youth paid his attentions to two young ladies and proposed marriage to both. They found out about it, invited him to the house of one of them and asked him to take a seat between them, which he did, sitting down in a tub of water over which a covering had been nicely spread. Then they politely requested him not to be in a hurry to go, but he went.

—A Greenfield farmer dropped into a drug store Saturday, and after looking around for a moment ordered a pint of linseed oil and two ounces of pepper-mint essence put up together. The clerk filled the order, but being rather curious to know what was wanted of the mixture he made bold to inquire. "Why, for ha'r ile, of course," replied the farmer; "the gals is invited to a party Tuesday night, and they want to ile up and smell nice."

—An old bachelor has been deterred from committing matrimony in the following way: Thinking over the subject, and particularly the expenses of maintaining a family, he set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food he took the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

—The mail advices from Havana report that the advance of gold to 230 is disorganizing every branch of trade, and that the retail dealers and importers cannot hold out much longer. The credit of Cuban merchants abroad, it is not surprising under these circumstances, is seriously impaired. Even the most respectable houses complain that their correspondents refuse to furnish them with consignments, and will only sell them small invoices at short dates. The suffering among the poor, too, is increasing to an alarming extent, and, as during our own memorial panic of last year, everybody is retrenching and reducing the number of his employees.

## CONSUMPTION.

BY DR. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., WORLD'S DISPENSARY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acid and impure condition of the blood, which circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofulous diseases of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which extending along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption is itself in not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitality would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours off the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, becomes irritated. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, hacking cough—that liver Cough! Small minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment.

There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. Those poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. You thereby strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the patient.

From the properties and remedial effects of my Golden Medical Discovery, the reader will readily understand why it has been so successful in curing this fatal malady.

With it I have arrested the hacking and harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid; snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery, must soon have fallen victims to that relentless foe. God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and never recur. I do not wish to delude, flatter, or cause disappointment by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do, who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

But if my Golden Medical Discovery is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation and actual tests in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease, I thought strongly of calling it Consumptive cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for Bronchitis, and all severe coughs, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of the consumptive and the scrofulous. The nutritive properties, possessed by God Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual standard of perfect health. The following testimonial fully confirms all that I claim for my Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of Consumption:

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:  
Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labor on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained, and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands is know no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,  
WM. H. SPENCER.  
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.







**Grove Hill:**  
**TUESDAY, MAY 12**  
**COUNTY NEWS.**

Three colored men were committed to jail last Friday. We understand it was something about unsalted beef.

The body of one of the men—Morris Shields—drowned at Jackson the 26th ult., has been recovered. It was just below where the flat sunk.

The rivers are now falling fast and are getting within banks. We learn that a gravel train came up to Jackson on Sunday, which satisfies us that the injury to the track of the railroad is not as great as had been supposed. We hope that regular trips can be resumed within a week or two.

We have had but little rain for over two weeks, and the ground is becoming somewhat dry. Farmers are getting their crops in good order, and, with a continuation of dry weather, will soon recover from the backward in their work caused by the heavy and continuous rains of April. Cotton has died out discouragingly, and what remains is very small, sickly and, apparently, almost without life. All crops are backward and growing very slowly. We can expect no material improvement while the cool nights continue.

**By Telegraph.**

Mobile, April 28.—Memorial exercises were very imposing. A beautiful statue was unveiled. Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, delivered the oration. Just as Admiral Semmes was about to unveil the statue, Colonel Wickham, who was a Federal officer, stepped forward and presented the Admiral with a beautiful wreath of flowers in the shape of a circle and cross, accompanied with the following: "This floral offering is tendered with the kindly and sympathetic greetings of surviving Federal soldiers, resident at Mobile, who honor the brave and heroic dead of the late war, and desire your acceptance of the same as a tribute to valor and unselfish devotion to a cause held dearer than life. Fresh be the memory of those under the sod and the dew, awaiting the judgment day. Under the one the blue—under the other the grey."

Admiral Semmes accepted the tribute in a neat and appropriate address. The statue was then unveiled amid peals of artillery from guns kindly loaned by the Federals for the purpose.

Another pleasant incident was the following offering: "From the officers of the U. S. Army, stationed at Mount Vernon, Ala., to the Mobile Cadets, as a mark of respect to the memory of their gallant dead and the recognition of their manly and generous action in contributing to the decoration of the graves in the National Cemetery at Mobile, June 30th, 1873."

Everything passed off delightfully. All the military and fire companies and societies participated.

New Orleans, April 29.—Planters who hoped to make 500 hogheads of sugar, now only hope to save seed. Families from all quarters are coming to the highlands. Most of the plantations in the Teche country are abandoned. Three persons were drowned on the Mobile railroad at Pearl river.

Memphis, April 29.—The river is stationary, but is forty miles wide. Former reports of flood and suffering are more than confirmed.

Baltimore, April 29.—The City Council appropriated \$25,000 for the flood people.

Monroe, La., April 29.—The river has fallen an inch and a half in the last 24 hours. The water above here is higher by several feet than ever known.

In this portion of Alabama the people are unable to pay their taxes. In the richest districts there is not sufficient money to save the homesteads for the tax assessed in 1873. If the people fail to take an earnest and active interest in the coming election, and allow Radicalism to its ignorance, extravagance and tyranny to rule us another two years, they will lose all and both real and personal property will be taken and sold under the hammer to defray an unnecessary and ruinous expense of a Radical administration. It is more important than ever before that every white man, every true, genuine white man, shall do his duty this year. We must have low taxes, if we exist; if we fail in this, we will be forced to abandon the land we love, and leave our homes and the graves of our beloved dead. Work! work! work!!

**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 1/4c

Sales of the week 1,450 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:

<b>BAGGING—</b>	pr yd	15c
Western, India,	pr yd	13 1/4c
<b>ROPE—</b>	pr lb	10c
Western, Manila,	pr lb	22 1/2c
<b>IRON TIES,</b>	pr lb	7c
<b>BUTTER</b>	pr lb	30c
Western, Goshen,	pr lb	45c
<b>BACON—</b>		
Sugar cured hams,	pr lb	15 1/2c
Plain Hams,	pr lb	10 1/2c
Sides, Clear,	pr lb	8c
Sides, Ribbed,	pr lb	8 1/2c
Shoulders,	pr lb	27 1/2c
<b>BEEF, Dried,</b>	pr lb	18 1/2c
<b>CHEESE,</b>	pr lb	40c
<b>COFFEE, Java,</b>	pr lb	28 1/2c
Rio,	pr lb	28 1/2c
Havana,	pr lb	37 1/2c
<b>CANDLES, Sperm,</b>	pr lb	21c
Star,	pr lb	9 1/2c
<b>CORN MEAL,</b>	pr bush.	10 1/2c
<b>CORN,</b>	pr bush.	7 1/4c
<b>FLOUR,</b>	pr lb	12 1/2c
<b>LARD,</b>	pr lb	50c
<b>MOLASSES—</b>		
Louisiana,	pr gal	90c
Syrup,	pr gal	13 1/2c
<b>MACKEREL,</b>	pr lb	40c
OIL—Kerosene,	pr gal	18 1/2c
<b>PORK, Mess,</b>	pr lb	2c
<b>POTATOES, Irish,</b>	pr lb	30c
<b>PEPPER,</b>	pr lb	9c
<b>RICE—Clean,</b>	pr lb	3c
Rough,	pr lb	12 1/2c
<b>SUGAR, Crushed,</b>	pr lb	9 1/2c
Louisiana,	pr lb	15 1/2c
<b>SALT, Liverpool,</b>	pr sack	50c
<b>SOAP—Northern,</b>	pr lb	15c
Saponine,	pr lb	6 1/2c
Soft,	pr lb	9c
<b>SODA,</b>	pr lb	8 1/2c
<b>STARCHE,</b>	pr lb	55c
<b>TOBACCO,</b>	pr lb	55c

**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 manufactured	20.00
And for each worm	10.00
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 of 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. 16, 1874

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

LOUIS TOWART,  
Mobile.  
**L. & J. TOUART,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
—AND—  
General Commission Merchants,  
NO. 12, COMMERCE ST.,  
Mobile, Alabama,  
Particular attention paid to any business entrusted to our care.  
March 5, 1874. 441f

**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 28.

**Collector.**  
We are authorized to announce **E. J. DOTY** 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.

We are authorized to announce **W. D. COUNCIL** a candidate for the office of Tax-Collector of Clarke county at the next November election.  
May 12.

**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 herebefore 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 4f

**STATE OF ALABAMA—CLARKE COUNTY.**  
Probate Court, April 29, 1874.  
Estate of John M. Pugh, dec'd.—Final Settlement.

**THIS DAY** came Enoch S. Cobb, 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, 43

**THE GROVE HILL GRANGE** meets the 2d and 4th Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock P. M.

**Oliver Lodge No. 334,** meets at Choctaw Corner the 1st Saturday in each month.

**MONTGOMERY 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 31ds

**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 31ds

Mason Lodge, No. 7, meets in Grove Hill the 4th Saturday in each month.

Job work neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, and for which prompt payment must be made on the delivery of the work. Pay as you go, is now the watchword.

**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 29th 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. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.**  
SOUTH SIDE OF CONTI STREET,  
Between Royal and Water Streets,  
Mobile, Ala.  
TRANSIENT BOARD PER DAY \$2.50.  
Its location is conveniently near all places of business or amusement, as well as the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Depots and all the Steamboat Landings.  
Aug 10, 1872 121f

**SELMA TIMES.**  
**GREAT REDUCTION OF TERMS.**  
In order to reach the people the tax payers of this State, I shall furnish the SELMA WEEKLY TIMES to clubs at the following extremely low rates:  
Ten copies, to one address, with one copy of the New York Sun, gratis to the getter up of the club \$1.00  
Twenty copies, to one address, with one copy of the DAILY TIMES for six months gratis to the getter up of the club, \$25.00  
Forty copies, with one copy of the DAILY TIMES for one year gratis to the getter up of club, \$40.00  
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Jan 9 1873

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Passes Wood's Bluff, Wednesday at 5 p. m.  
" Coffeeville, Thursday, 8 A. M.  
" Jackson, " 12 M.  
" Carney's Bluff, " 1 P. M.  
April 16, 1874 1f

**COMMISSIONERS' COURT.**  
The Court of County Commissioners of Clarke county meets as follows:  
1st Monday in January,  
2d Monday in February,  
3d Monday in May,  
2d Monday in August,  
3d Monday in November.  
**JACK R. WILSON, Judge; Theo. I. Kimbell, Jas. W. Armistead, James M. Jackson and W. L. Williams, Commissioners.**  
**JACK R. WILSON, Judge.**  
May 20, 11f  
Blanks and posters neatly printed at this office.