NORTH ALABAMIAN AND TIMES.

"North Alabamian," Volume XLI. No. 24. | "TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN." | "The Tuscumbia Times," Volume VII, No 24.

TERMS: $2 00 PER ANNUM.} TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA, MARCH 26, 1874. {INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Alabamian and Times,

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY

JOS. SHACKELFORD,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

1. Franking privilege abolished.
2 Postmasters supplied with official stamps.
3 Official stamps must not be used except for official business.
4 Stamps of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
5 No matter can pass through the mails free
6 Postage must be collected on newspapers where delivered.
7 Exchanges not free; Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
8 Postal Cards should not be sent to the dead letter office.
9 Postal cards cannot be used a second time.
10 Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one-cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

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

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

Newspaper Laws.

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If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they settle their bills, and order their paper discontinued.

If subscribers remove to another place without informing the publisher, and their papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facia of evidence intentional fraud.

R. M. HALSEY,

Has taken a room over Fred. D. Hodgkins' Jewelry Store, where all those wishing clothing cut, men and boys will find him ready to attend to their wants.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. G. CONNER,

DENTIST,

FLORENCE, ALABAMA,

Office—East of the court-house. Full sets of artificial teeth from $45 to $90. Other operations in accordance with time and materials consumed. je5 1yr

F. D. HODGKINS,

Watchmaker AND Jeweler,

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AGENT FOR

Lestner & Morris' Patented Spectacl

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All Work Promptly Executed and Satisfaction Guaranteed. ja-2-'72-1y.

CHAS. LAUENSTEIN,

IMMIGRANT & REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Tuscumbia, Ala.,

OFFICE

At Private Residence on Main St

Nov. 13, 1873.

EVERYBODY AND HIS neighbor should send for Caldwell's Club List of newspapers and Magazines. You were nearly by address, A. Caldwell, Pulaski, Tenn.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

Just received, direct from the manufacturer, a large stock of No. 1 Furniture Varnish, Coach and Coach Body Varnish, White Damar and Japan Varnish, for sale Cheap for Cash at ROSS' Drug Store.

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

To the Ladies.

Paper Board in abundance at the Book Store, also Tissue and Perforated papers.

DENTISTRY.

H. S. DILL, Dentis,

Offers his services to the citizens of Tuscumbia, and vicinity. Office at Mrs Clay's residence. aug16.6m

For the Alabamian and Times.

SONG OF THE FIRST FLOWER OF SPRING.

I've left my home, my far off home
Mid Flora's blooming bowers,
To woo thee, gentle Spring, to come,
And wake the dreaming flowers.

And thou, South wind, whose balmy breath
Tells of the young leaves birth.
Return! call up from seeming death
The Winter-slumbering earth.

Return sweet Spring, sighs float along
On every passing breeze,
Once trembling with exultant song,
Among leaf curtained trees.

The ever murmuring pine's low wail,
Is sader than of yore,
Breathing thy name, as to each gale,
It tells its sorrows o'er.

At Flora's high behest, to thee
A greeting fond I bring,
Return with beauty, songs, and glee!
Thou hast tarried long Oh! Spring.

Hope Farm, Ala. V. M. H.

Llewellyn.

By M. A. Reid

CHAPTER I.

ALONE, dark, narrow room. One chair, a dirty, tattered looking bed, a grate in which burns a few coals. A total absence of light, save the ember-glow. The lone, dark room has no window. No sunlight visits it by day or moonbeam by night. The room is under ground; it is a living tomb. It has an occupant, and he sits in the broken chair beside the faint, low fire. Is he old? His hair is gray. Is he poor? His clothes are torn and thread-bare. Is he happy? The fountain of tears is exhausted, he weeps not. Why is he here? Ah! come away, I have shown you a sad picture. You would observe him closer? See! he rises from the chair. He walks about the room, he counts upon his fingers.

His hair has grown far down his back; he pulls it round until it mingles with the beard upon his breast, and looking at it says: "years, years, years." Then he shakes his head and so walks over the little room until there is a sound, a sound of a sliding pannel. At this he pauses and looks towards the wall through an opening in which appears a hand holding a plate. He takes this plate, for it contains his somewhat scanty supper. Look no longer now. Come away. Why linger but to hear him moan: "It is always night here, always night." This is one of the scenes behind the curtain, turn we now to another scene on the great, broad stage of life.

A beautiful mansion in the country. Porticos in front, at the sides, behind, above and below. Trained vines which cover the pillows and half obscure the windows. Flowers, shrubs, grass plots, fountains, adorning the yard. Within are rooms sumptuous, suggestive of cultivation, taste and wealth. The house is very quiet, yet it has inmates. One of them is in the library. He sits, book in hand, his eyes closed and his features wearing a look of fatigue. His hands are white and soft as those of a woman, and on one finger glitters a peculiar ring. His feet, silk-slippered, rest upon a cushion, and their finely arched instep proclaim him an aristocrat. Taking into consideration these surrounding circumstances, we conclude he is a young man, and moreover a vain and weak animal, incapable of any marked thought or action. Consequently we are somewhat mistaken, somewhat surprised at the strong, determined light in his eyes as he turns them toward us. By and by there is a tap at the library door and he says "come in" with a lazy yawn; at which summons a little vision of beauty, in form and fashion of a woman, glides softly over the yielding carpet and stands by his chair. He does not look up, although he knows she is waiting for him to do so, and after a few moments she speaks.

"Edmund have you seen her?"

"Seen whom?"

"The companion with which my mother's kindness has provided me. You should see her; she is the queerest creature I ever saw, and such strange eyes. Ol I *feel* them looking at me now. If you have any secret sins and short comings she will know it as soon as she looks at you. Are you not interested?"

"Indeed I am not, and you will oblige me by closing the door when you have staid as long as you deem necessary. Don't think me rude Vio, I am stupid to-night and I would be alone."

"You are always stupid. I was going to try and coax you into the presence of my queer companion, but I see 'twill be useless, and so good night."

With this the little vision of beauty waltzed out of the room and he settled himself for a revery. By and by the tinkling of a bell roused him. He arose and passed from the room, proceeded along the corridor until he reached the folding door of an apartment in the main portion of the building. This apartment was the room in which the family usually spent their evenings. A small table now graced the center of the room, and on it was an elegant silver tea set. He paused a moment at the door, looking at the group there assembled. This group consisted of four persons, Mr. and Mrs. Harmond, their daughter Viola, and a stranger, a girl or woman, perhaps twenty, perhaps twenty-five years old. She was not pretty, neither was she ugly. She had blonde hair, a very white complexion, purely white, without a sign of color, and bright brown eyes. Taken all together it was a most singular face which turned toward the door as the gentleman entered.

Miss Llewellyn Raye bowed slightly as Mr. Harmond introduced his son Edmund, and the family without further ceremony gathered round the tea table. Viola was the prettiest and most captivating little creature in existence and had it not been for her lively chat and witty remarks the evening would have been a dull one. Mr. Harmond took up a paper after tea and lounged upon a sofa reading, while his wife sat with folded arms, idly indiferent to every thing but her own comfort Viola after much coaxing induced Edmund to play chess and the companion sat looking on at the game. After a while the spirit, (of curiosity), moved Mrs. Harmond and she spoke.

"You say you are a Virginian Miss Raye?"

"I was born in that State."

"Are you an orphan? I believe you said you were. From what portion of Virginia did you come?"

"From Richmond."

"Was your parents one of the first families?"

The faintest possible smile lit up the girl's face as she saw the young man pause as if becoming interested and she made her answer doubly emphatic by the proud flash of her eyes.

"You ask me for the truth and I sincerely answer *yes*."

"How singular!"

It was Edmund who spoke, and there was untold sarcasm hidden in the two words. The girl pretended not to hear, but a faint tinge of color showed for a few seconds on her pale cheeks. She turned to reply to some inquiry of Mr. Harmond and Viola improved the opportunity of pinching Edmund soundly; at which demonstration of her mirthful displeasure he arose and left the room.

"Finish this game with me Miss Raye, wont you, please?"

The tone was a command, the words an entreaty, and the girl complied.

"Don't mind Edmund," said Viola, "he is always cross and contrary, but he never means to be rude."

"I do not think his manner calculated to disturb any one," replied Llewellen as she quietly went on with the game.

Viola laughed at this, laughed so immoderately that her mother interposed: "Vio you are rude, I insist on your behaving in a more lady like manner."

Viola made a wry face at this; she had grown quiet familiar with her mothers grammatical mistakes and lady like manner, hence they had little effect. The girls played on until Llewellyn was weary, and felt relieved to hear Mr. Harmond say it was bed time, although he made the announcement in a singular way, swearing outright that he was half dead for sleep.

"Papa is hiddeously rude," was Viola's comment as she and her companion entered their bed room. Llewellyn said nothing and Viola rattled on for fifteen minutes, at the end of which she paused abruptly and asked, "Why don't you talk? I shall not like you if you are so silent. Ma never talks unless her curiosity is excited and Papa always swears unless there is *company of some consequence* about the house. How do you like us? Are we not the strangest people on earth?"

"You forget I have been here only a few hours and cannot tell how I like the place."

"I know you won't like us, but I like you, I like you very much. Nobody likes the Harmond's, but we are so rich you know, they make out they like us. I wish you were my sister, I do indeed. What are you crying about?"

Llewellyn had dropped into a chair and hidden her face in her hands. She was sobbing bitterly and the hot tears trinkled through her soft white fingers as she struggled for composure. Viola had a warm heart and she knelt down by the chair wrapping her plump arms about the weeper's neck. The effect was instantaneous; Llewellyn sprang to her feet and gently put the arms from around her. Yet, gentle as the action was, her eyes blazed and flashed like living coals. Viola was justified in expecting words of rage and scorn, but instead the words came calmly from her white lips: "I am weak and foolish to-night Miss Harmond, I feel a little homesick," then correcting herself, "Not homesick either, but I feel lonely and depressed. Is this my room, joining yours? I believe I will retire."

"Yes that is your room. It is just like mine only you have one window less. That door leads out upon the balcony, this one leads into the hall. It is such a queer hall, narrow, and ever so many doors in one side of the wall. I am so foolish I believe that hall is haunted. I hear such strange noises there sometimes, but Papa says it's the wind and of course it is. Well, good night; if you enjoy walking in the moonlight go through that door, if you prefer darkness and ghosts try the other."

With this encouraging piece of information she vanished, and Llewellyn stood pondering the girls thoughtless words. Ghosts and darkness. Two words sufficient in themselves to frighten any school girl out of her *remaining* senses. Llewellyn Raye said them over many times standing there alone. There was evedently a conflict of some sort going on in her mind, else she was nervous and frightened, for she shook her head thoughtfully as if saying *no* to a mental proposition, shutting her eyes as if to shut out some object in mind, then opening them suddenly until they dilated with some sudden determination. She stepped across the room and sat down in a great easy chair which stood near a table piled high with books. Looking over them she selected one and began to read. Hour after hour passed and still she sat there with her eyes upon the open book and yet in all that time she had not turned a leaf, in fact she had not read a word. She draws out her watch. Midnight. A great clock somewhere about the house strikes twelve. She replaces her watch and resumes her studious attitude. The moon is shining brightly. She puts out her light and loops back the curtain. By and by she grows drowsy, she nods a little, and finally lays her head down on the window facing and goes to sleep. She lifts her head and wonders if she has slept long—wonders also what wakened her so suddenly. Is she mistaken? Soft sliding steps in the hall. Is she dreaming? A whisper, then silence. Do ghost shut doors softly and turn keys with an audible sound? Ghosts and darkness!! Was Viola's tale true? Do long white shrouds sweep through that hall and long gaunt spectres glide like shadows through its many doors? Llewellyn waited to hear no more, she noiselessly undressed and went at once to bed. She is so far off in the land of dreams that Viola has to shake her twice and then she says sleepily, "what is the matter."

"Something keeps me awake, I cannot sleep; won't you come into my room please?"

An entreaty in words, a command in tone. Llewellyn obeys and Viola is quieted. Sleep, with gentle fingers closes the eyes of both and Ghosts and Darkness are forgotten.

(To be Continued.)

Seven hundred people have been thrown out of work at Dundee, by the burning of a mill.

Miss. Bettie Kitchen, aged 120 years shuffled off this mortal coil in Southampton county, Virginia, recently.

Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents and defend the rights of all classes.

For the Alabamian and Times.

THE RAMBLE.

This morn I went out in the wild-wood,
'Neath the branches of trees bleak and gray.
And what do you think I discovered
In my wild-wood ramble to-day?
I found at the foot of a rock-cliff
A flower—sweet herald of May,
Nor was it the only one springing
In freshness and beauty around:
The delicate daisy dew laden,
Peeped out from the fallen leaves brown;
And violets blue-eyed and beaming,
Nestled low on the damp chilly ground.

And down by the beautiful river,
Where the waves mello-murmuring flow,
The long lithe branches of willow
Are swayed by the winds to and fro;
And out in the sweet scented orchard,
The pink-tinted peach blossoms blow.

The first early birds of the season
In a burst of extatic glee,
Were filling the air with such music
As only bird-music can be;
And each little silver-toned singer
Seemed out for the day on a spree.

The gates of the east were wide open,
With glory and grandeur ablaze;
The sun had put out his red fingers,
And lifted the mantle of haze;
And the wings of the early spring morning
Seemed laden with perfume and praise.

The maple is blood-red in blooming;
The plumb, snowy-petaled and fair,
With its pure faint fragrance is wooing,
The bees which are banquetting there;
And the sound of their low humming voices,
Is wearing in gladness with care.

Would you know what I heard in the wild-woods?
I heard a sweet sermon to-day
As I stopped so rest in the shadows
Of the swaying boughs leafless and gray;
And the winds took a text from the flowers
Whose short lives are but for a day.

The birds in a concert were blended,
And chimed in—the great with the small—
In an anthem which chanted sublimely,
Seemed answering a spirit-harp-call;
And, like the peace-anthem of Zion,
It seemed on my heart chords to fall.

And then the sweet flowers bent lowly
And the bird-anthem ceased on the air;
And the winds rustled down mid the grasses,
And lay mid the flowers so fare,
As if the sweet discourse was ended
And they were but kneeling in prayer.

And I was kneeling there with them
In the silence and solitude sweet,
With a boundless blue curtain above me,
And a carpet of green at my feet;
For I felt that I stood in God's temple,
And to kneel there was truly most meet.

M. A. Reid.

Bleak House, March 10th, 1874.

ADDRESS.

To the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the city of Montgomery, on the 26th of February, 1874, some important business was transacted that it is proper to communicate in the form of an Address, for the information of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the State. It was resolved, after due discussion—

First—That the next State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama should be held at the State Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1874.

Second—in compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the last State Convention, requiring an appointment of delegates in the different counties of the State, on the basis of one delegate to two hundred Democratic and Conservative votes actually cast at the last preceding general election, a table of apportionment was arranged and ratified by the Committee, and is now submitted to the voters in their respective counties, for their guidance in selecting their several delegates to the approaching State Convention.

The table is as follows:

First District.—Baldwin, three delegates; Clark five, Conecuh five, Covington three, Dallas ten, Escambia three, Mobile thirty-three, Monroe seven, Wilcox six, Washington two.

Second Dist.—Barbour, twelve delegates; Bullock six, Butler eight, Coffee four, Crenshaw five, Dale five, Geneva one, Henry ten, Lowndes five, Montgomery fifteen, Pike ten.

Third Dist.—Chambers, nine delegates; Clay five, Coosa five, Elmore seven, Lee eleven, Macon five, Talladega eight, Tallapoosa eleven.

Macon five, Randolph five, Russell nine, Talladega eight, Tallapoosa eleven.

Fourth Dist.—Autauga, three delegates; Baker two, Bibb four, Choctaw six, Fayette three, Greene six, Hale four, Marengo nine, Perry seven, Pickens eight, Sanford three, Shelby six, Sumter nine, Tuscaloosa nine.

Fifth Dist.—Cherokee, six delegates; Cleburne three, Calhoun nine, DeKalb three; Etowah four, Jackson eight, Madison twelve; Marshall three; St. Clair four.

Sixth District.—Blount, three delegates, Colbert five, Franklin two, Jefferson six, Lauderdale seven, Lawrence six, Limestone four, Marion one, Morgan five, Walker two, Winston one.

These delegated representatives aggregate four hundred and eight in number, and the next Convention will therefore be composed of a body of delegates limited exclusively to this number. No other persons except such duly accredited representatives will be allowed to take seats in the Convention.

It is of course expected that the county organizations will proceed, at the proper time, to put this machinery into practical operation. We would, therefore, recommend that the County Committees hereafter assemble their County Conventions for the purpose of electing State delegates, on a ratio of uniform popular representation. And in order to accomplish a plan at once equitable in spirit and expedient in party practice the various County Committee should, at as early a moment as it can be judiciously effected, apportion representatives among the several beats or election districts of their several counties, with a view to calling together county Conventions, one of the duties of which shall be to choose delegates to the State Convention. If no organization exists in any county, steps should be taken to establish one, by the usual method of proceeding, by whose agency a just appointment of delegates to the county convention from the different beats or election districts may be made. While the regulation of this subject must be left to the counties themselves, it has been thought not out of place in the State Committee to advise that the County conventions be convened on the basis of one delegate for every twenty-five Democratic and Conservative votes cast at the last general election in each beat or district; but that no beat or election district shall be without one delegate in the county convention.

By a system of this sort we shall be enabled to initiate for the approaching canvass our party tickets, both in the State and in the several counties, with perfect fairness and impartiality for the rights and interests of all, and at the same time introduce what is so absolutely needed for success, where the margin of difference between parties is comparatively—an unvarying rule of representation and effective discipline—so much required in Alabama. A much larger body of citizens will be thus persuaded to actively participate in our party movements, and thousands of ballots will thus be added to our ordinary voting lists. If it happen, however, that any counties shall fail to establish a representative basis in time for the July State Convention, the Committee recommends that such county or counties shall select the delegates to which they are entitled under the classification arranged by the committee, in the heretofore accustomed manner.

Fellow-citizens of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, we are now taking the first step towards the inauguration of a contest in this State between the healthful principles of Conversatism and the destructive influence of vicious and lawless Radicalism, which is destined to be conclusive of the future character of our State and people. While obedient and patient under bad government and bad laws, and waiting for an opportunity to accomplish the removal of almost unbearable wrongs by peaceful remedies, and with intentions just and liberal toward the liberties and interests of all classes, the Democratic and Conservative party represents, more especially, the intelligence, the integrity, the energies and the aspirations of white men, upon which it has been shown throughout the South, the past six or seven years, that the prosperity of every Commonwealth depends. It is the typical exponent of the White Man's Government, and the synonymen of a Tax-payers Party. Radicalism, whatever it may be or may have been in the Northern States, has been in the Southern States, since the war, the embodiment of everything calculated not only to offend reason and decency, but to overthrow and prostitute all the higher moral standards of human conduct, thought and feeling by which private virtue is protected and the public safety is secured. It has run riot in the remorseless perpetration of every crime against freedom and popular rights. On the false pretext of upholding republicanism, it has substituted the bayonet for the ballot, to inticate elective results. In several instances it has imposed governments by force on the people of States composing an intregal part of the Union, in utter burlesque of the principles of free institutions and the history and provisions of the Constitution. It has sought to perpetuate corrupt and tyranical power by using as governing instrumentalities, the most ignorant and degraded elements of Society. It has not, in its reckless and arrogant dominion, even paid a decent regard to the opinions of mankind. At this very moment it insists on governing three or four States of the American Union with disorderly assemblies of irresponsible negroes and adventurers, farcially called legislatures. It has pertinaciously striven to reverse the natural social order, and it has bankrupted many of our noblest, once best governed and really most opulent Commonwealths. It has gradually brought the people of Central and Southern Alabama to the very doors of starvation and misery, and asserts no hope of a happier change, either for the present or the future. From the disastrous results of these grevious wrongs it is time to make a final, and we trust a successful effort to relieve Alabama, or our social and political organization must surely perish. Radicalism has ruled the State, almost without obstruction, for nearly eight years, and it has brought us indeed to a miserable plight. The partial success achieved by the Democratic and Conservative party in 1870, only had the palliative effort of arresting Radical schemes of further State spoliation, which had been concocted but not yet put into execution. The influences of the Democratic party, only in possession of one department of the State government, could present no positive barrier to the ruinous results of a policy fixed by corrupt adventurers. But we have now, in the mercy of Providence, an opportunity to repossess and to harmonize all the different departments of our State government under a wise, generous and temperate Conservative policy, from which alone Alabama may hope for happiness and prosperity. Here in Alabama we cannot reach efficient remedies, either political or financial—for the situation of our State is lamentable beyond expression—under a Radical government, which has harrassed and degraded us so much at home and deservedly incurred the distrust and contempt of all intelligent men abroad. What good can a Republican administration do, next year, that it has so impotently failed to do for nearly two years past? That we can do nothing advantageous to the State with a government divided between the two parties, is obvious. Experience incontestably proves that the conflict of parties in the departments of the government only begets a meaningless neutrality in so-called measures of relief. On the contrary, it must be apparent to all men of common sense among us, that it will require thorough co-operation between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, on a common platform of conservative action, to allow any reasonable hope to the people of Alabama of an escape from their present distressed condition.

In the presence, therefore, of a vital emergency, we earnestly invite all men in our State with Conservative instincts and sentiments, to rally in one determined and gallant effort for our social and political salvation. We invite the fraternal co-operation of all men, no matter what their past opinions may have been. The honest party differences heretofore existing between the white men of Alabama have been artfully seized upon by our cunning adversaries to divide, conquer and plunder our tax-paying people. The Conservative party, desiring to receive the votes of all men entitled by the law to the ballot, is composed, both in its constituent body and its leadership, of white men. The Radical party is made up of a constituency chiefly of negroes, while the whites in its ranks, in seeking office from the negroes, represent *their* ideas, sentiments and wishes, and tend in their machinations to arouse the passions and to confirm the prejudices of their African patrons, for the purpose of effecting their unworthy and mercenary objects. The distinguishing difference between the two parties can be reduced, consequently, to a single proposition. Should the Conservative party succeed in the next election, we shall have in Alabama a government pledged to protect the interests of all, white and black. On the other hand, should the Radical party succeed, whether with pretended white or mixed tickets, the primary inspirations of the government of the State will be derived, beyond dispute, from a controlling negro constituency. We must elect the destiny of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Texas, or eventually meet the hideous fate of South Carolina. Mississippi and Louisiana. The issue is directly upon us and cannot be avoided, and we call upon the people to meet it firmly and triumphantly. Our best interest, our honor and our manhood demand that we shall now avert, as far as it may be practicable to accomplish it, the worst moral and political effects of the degrading and ruinius system of Radical reconstructive government to which we have been so blindly and deplorably subjected.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT TYLER,
Chairman.

T. H. Bethea, P. T. Sayre, Price Williams, J. F. Johnston, R. H. Powell, Osceola Kyle, W. D. Bulger, W. B. Modawell, Wm. M Lowe, R. McFarland, Thos. H. Watts, H. C. Semple, E. W. Martin, Thos. J. Judge, H. D. Clayton, R. F. Ligon, H. M. Somerville, James Crook, R. K. Boyd, John Phelan,
John G. Winter Acting Secy.

"The primary assemblages should not be left to the local politicians."

The foregoing is copied from a well-considered editorial in last week's *Southern Argus*. The article embodies sound views on the duty of the people to take political matters in their hands, in place of allowing them to be managed by the politicians, who, not unfrequently, work, in these meetings either for themselves, or for some personal friend.

That the business of nominating, or recommending, men for office, is managed, in most political meetings by a few interested parties, is certainly true,—but the fault is with the masses, who stay away from political meetings, and then find fault with what was done. There has not been a full, well-attended, political meeting in Hale, one or two of those held by the negroes, excepted, since the war. The white men of this county, with a few individual exceptions, have taken comparatively little interest in political meetings, or even in elections, since the war. In the last Presidential contest, it was found—by some half a dozen of us, who made a decided effort to do so—impracticable to get up even one political meeting in Greensboro during that canvass. Nor was there one Democratic meeting, of any size, held in the county,—though the Executive Committee made repeated efforts to get up meetings.

Our experience, then, in these matters, which extends through a period of some thirty-five years, is, that the great body of the people, in this section, at least, leave political matters with the politicians.—That they act unwisely, in so doing, is quite certain,—but we doubt very much if the Argus, backed by every Democratic paper in Central Alabama, could induce the masses to do their duty in this matter.

New Hampshire Election.

The Radical power is virtually broken in New Hampshire. The snake is scotched if not fairly killed. The Senate is tied, the House nearly so, and the Democratic candidate for Governer runs ahead of his Radical opponent, and would be elected but for the third Temperance man in the field. We can afford to wait on such a telegraphic forecast as this for the slower returns by mails. It is a bad sign for Radicalism when its lines begin to break in a New England State. It shows that Grant and Morton's faith in the immortality of their corrupt party, and their belief that the American people will stand any outrage it may choose to commit are not so well founded as they suppose. "There's a good time coming, boys."—Mobile Register.

The total vote of Texas is one million fifty-eight thousand.

Elder Jacob Knapp, the great Baptist revivalist, died at Rockford, Ill., from a pulmonary disease.

Alabamian & Times

TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

REPUDIATION AND THE SELMA TIMES.

An elaborate and lengthy article of the Selma *Times*, in its issue of the 10th, invites our notice and comments, because it is chiefly responsive to the language we deemed it our duty to employ on the subject of Repudiation, and that journal's advocacy of the "*disgraceful heresy*," as we were pleased to stigmatise it.

Preliminary to the few words which we propose to offer in reply to the *Times*, we beg leave to say that we have uniformly sought to be "dignified" and to confine ourselves to a strict observance of editorial courtesy, and if we have been at all derelict in the veriest punctilio, the *Times* must attribute it to the character of the question at issue, and the exuberance of its own sensitiveness.

With the design of inducing the *Times* to temper its platitudes and indignant generalities to a specific and intelligible declaration of the extent of its Repudiation, we propounded the very concise and simple interogatory. What bonds were constitutional and which were unconstitutional? We expected a direct, complete, categorical, and ingenuous answer to these questions, at once characterized by pertinence and simplicity; but, our chagrin and disappointment were unaffected indeed, when we found ourselves greeted by the "ancient refrain" of "lobby plundererers," "treasury thieves," "fraudulent and illegal bonds," &c., &c., or a vague reference to a report of a committee, made through a member named Lewis, to the Legislature of 1871–2, from which report the *Times* appears to draw its reasons and justification for total repudiation of the indorsement of all railroad bonds.

As a wholesale repudiator we are constrained to catalogue the *Times*. A repudiator of all railroad liabilities. We are not permitted to deduce other conclusion from the blended utterances and silence of the *Times*. We are unable to harbor a saving doubt. The absence of all exceptions is additional confirmation. The *Times* has acquired the prerogative of proclaiming itself a repudiator and *par excellence*, the chief of heretics.

The *Times* admits in a recent issue, that the Legislatures which enacted the State aid or endorsement Laws, acted within the sphere of their constitutional functions. This may be construed to be an emphatic, though an implied acknowledgement of the constitutionality of endorsement. It being admitted that the General Assembly possessed the power to authorize endorsement, and it exercised, the antecedent delinquency or neglect of duty by the officer entrusted with its execution, will not vitiate the obligation, provided the indorsement as it appears on the instrument is in strict accordance with the prescribed form. The officer offending is liable to punishment, while the corporations incur a forfeiture of the security. The bonds already indorsed remain binding and valid, or why make it imperatively incumbent on the Governor to sieze the road and appurtenances. The intelligent editor of the *Times* will be slow to controvert this legal position or seek to obscure it by the impassioned verbiage or turgid superlatives of an outraged "tax payer."

The *Times* resorts to the somewhat impotent and rather unfair fiction of ascribing to us sentiments and opinions which we utterly disclaim, besides gravely submitting *pregnant* questions which we would be compelled to deem uncourteous if we did not know and appreciate the excessive courtesy of the *Times*.

The palpable and inexcusable error of the *Times* consists in the total misconception of the motives which prompt us. It imagines that our antagonism to repudiation as well as the very general, honorable and patriotic opposition to [illegible] in sympathy for "soulless corporations," "bloated bond-holders," and the reckless acts of "ignorant negroes."

The *Times* is mistaken. Such epithets and denominations "*eadem speeies*" it may indulge with the most lavish profusion and not a word of protest or condemnation will it hear from us. We may not re-echo them "*verbatim*," but, like the woman who, desiring vengeance on a railroad train for what she thought precipitate departure, approached a gentleman in like predicament on the opposite platform and thanked him for the expletives he so freely used, we will thank the *Times* for its denunciations. The statutes empowering the Governor to endorse, the manner of its passage, nor the iniquity of its execution received our sanction, nor in the remotest degree command our reflective approbation. Should we, therefore espouse and advocate repudiation? It is the fair fame and good name of Alabama which inspires us; it is public honesty which demands it. To save our proud State from becoming a reproach and a shame in the moral as in the financial world which animates, not tenderness for selfish speculators. Does the debtor discharge his obligations for no other reason than to satisfy the avidity of the creditor? Has self-consciousness of doing right; has pride of reputation; has a desire to assure the confidence of his fellowmen no influence? Such morality and ethics would fast lead to degredation of mankind.

We are asked if we approve and would pay all the indebtedness of South Carolina. If its character is the same as that of Alabama, created and used for the same purposes, we answer, yes! Will that suffice?

The *Times* rests its faith on the report of the Lewis committee and denounces fraud and illegality because that document endeavored to assert it.

We had completely forgotten that Report. Oblivion had kindly hidden it from view; burried it in the mighty lumber room of the past, where it must have continued had the *Times* not ungraciously exorcised it, resucitated its mishapen body. Does the *Times* remember distinctly its history and its ignominous fate? Does it remember that the material allegation it contained was flatly and specificly contradicted by a Democratic Governor; that a Democratic House of Representatives never approved it directly or indirectly? That it was permitted to swell the pile of rubbish which parliamentary freedom had accumulated. The *Times* is reduced to a pitiable alternative when it is forced to find refuge in so unseaworthy a craft. Let Lewis' report sleep henceforth the sleep that knows no waking.

We publish this week a letter from the Hon. Jos. H. Sloss, in which he endorses our position upon the Repudiation questions. The letter is worthy of perusal by our readers. Mr. Sloss is in a position where he can learn the opinions of those who are not interested in this question personally. As an Alabamian, he has a commendable pride in representing a State that will be true and faithful to our obligations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.
March 18th, 1874.

EDITOR "ALABAMIAN & TIMES,"
Tuscumbia, Ala.

My Dear Sir:

I have read with pleasure, the able article in your paper, on the subject of Repudiation, and second most heartily the move you have made to preserve the honor of the State. It is a question of grave importance to the interests of Alabama, and good citizens should consider it carefully, and act with a full knowledge of their responsibility in the premises.

It ought not to be made a party question in any sense, but one which touches the interests of every citizen in a material point of view, as well as the good faith and honor of the State, in which all should have a common pride and interest.

A State can no more repudiate its just obligations, and maintain its credit than can a business firm or individual. We know that such a course would ruin an individual's business, leave in the fair esteem of any community—how much more disastrous would be the consequences to the good name and credit of a State?

As a mere question of business policy, without reference to the morals of the thing, it is best always to be known for fair dealing and a prompt fulfilment of all obligation. There can be no success without it.

The question of fraud should not mislead the people. If any of the railroad or other indebtedness of the State were incurred through fraudulent acts or means they can be brought to light through the proper tribunal of the country, and if they are so decided to be fraudulent, the obligation to pay is no longer binding and the tax payer is not made to meet it. The courts of the State are the proper Constitutional reference of the questions of fraud. They will examine the legality as well as the equity in each case, and their decision would determine how far the State is bound. But for the people to *vote* for repudiation of the obligations of the State, in railroad or any other matters, would be a sad mistake and result most fatally to every interest. We have an example of the evil effect of repudiation in our sister State, Mississippi, effected through unwise counsels and hasty action, many years ago, in loss of credit at home and abroad, and interests paralized thereby. The people of that State have felt their terrible mistake and will feel it always.

There is no fairer State in the South than Alabama. Though impoverished by the war, as all were, her honor is untarnished and her credit as good as the best. I have heard the expression of confidence in her honor by capitalists holding her bonds and speak advisedly of the credit of Alabama.

How mistaken and suicide would be that policy which would destroy her fair fame forever and rob her of the first element of wealth, her honor.

I have no fears that it will be so. The good sense of the people and their zealous pride in the State will prevent such a catastrophe.

Hoping and believing that the people of Alabama will be influenced in their action by the counsels of yourself and other just and true patriots, I am

Very Truly, Yours &c,
JOS. H. SLOSS.

WE call the attention of our readers to the Address of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party. It is an able document and should be read by every man who wishes to relieve the State from Radical rule. It behooves every citizen who feels any interest whatever in the prosperity of his State to take an active part in the coming canvass. It will not do to say "I take no interest in politics, I have other things to attend to." The greatest interests that, we as citizens, can have, are dependent on the proper management of our State Government. If this is managed wrong as it is in the hands of corrupt, ignorant and dishonest men, there all our interests will suffer, as they have suffered. This contest is not a contest of politicians. It is a contest between the people and a lot of vampires that have fastened themselves upon the state through Federal influence, and by the aid of their negro dupes. The people must rise in their majesty and sweep these creatures from the places which they dishonor. The people must select the men whom they want to fill offices, and not leave this for politicians to do for them. There must be action upon the part of all interested.

Let our party be "*the Peoples Party.*" Let our Platform be *economy, honesty* and Faithfulness in the administration of the government. Upon this platform the Democratic Conservative stands, with it all good citizens can unite. For it is the Peoples Party. It is important that a thorough organization be had in every county. We must have a Conservative Legislature. The people ought not to encourage divisions that will defeat us in this matter, Suitable men should be selected who will receive the united support of the party. It is important that the central Democratic committee of Colbert county take steps towards organizing the party at an early day, we call their attention to this subject.

The Decatur News has changed hands, Messrs. Jones and Oliver succeed Mr. Frierson. We have noticed quite an improvement in that paper since these gentlemen have taken charge of it.

☞ Thermometers—tin and walnut cases—just received at the Book Store.

The Unkindest Cut."—The Cincinnati Commercial indulges in some short but pointed remarks, as to Philadelphia's grand Centennial blow out, as follows:

The triumph of the ring in Philadelbhia fixes the power in that citty in the hands of pummers and thieves until after the Centennial. Now let Philadelbhia get up and pay for her own celebrations. We do not propose to pay 10 cts a glass for drinking water in order to see tee old State House on the Fourth of July 1876.

Jayne and Sanborne are the two rogues now attracting the attention of congress and the country. Both of these fellows have grown rich by plundering the public as informers or spies for the treasury department. $2,007,854 46 recovered by them, only $1 020,721, 97 found its way into the treasury, the balence into their pockets, and those of the surveyor and the naval officer of the port of New York. As a fair illustration of the outrages committed by these informers, Mr. Dodge & Co. of the house of Phelps. Dodge & Co, of New York, says that one of his clerks was bribed by these government officials to betray his employers, and received nearly one hundred thousand dollars for his treachery. The whole system is wrong. It offers temptations to purjury, is oppressive, and a disgrace to the country.

Col. D. R. Hundley, of the North Alabama Reporter, is about to publish his "Prison Echoes" written on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, in January 1865, whilst he was prisoner.

Miss Sarah Smiley has created considerable religious enthusiasm in Lockport, N. Y. The Congregational church, in which she officiated for a week, was found too small, and the Presbyterian, a larger edifice, was obtained, when every seat was occupied.

The steamship Lacona, while on a voyage from Alexandria Egypt, for Algeria, bearing as passengers 278 pilgrims returning from Mecca, encountered a terrible gale. One large wave which struck the vessel washed overboard from her deck 117 of the pilgrims and all were drowned.

A bill was introduced a short while ago, in the New Jersey Legislature, to stop the running of trains on Sunday but was peremptorily voted down.

The report of the five Texas Conferences of the M. E. Church South show a membership of over 47,000.

The adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature, last week, is said to have been one of the most noisy and disgraceful scenes upon record in any assembly. After adjournment the hills were only cleared of the sable legislators when Gov. Kellog charged at the head of a body of metropolitans.

The farmers in Montgomery Ala. county have exercised some caution this season and not left themselves totally at the mercy of the cotton worm. More grain has been planted this year than any previous and there exists not the same desire to have an all cotton crop.

Marshal Serano with an army of 34,000 men, and ninety pieces of artillery is now face to face with a Carlis's force of 35,000 while Gen. Lomo. with a column of 8000 strong, is moving on the enemy's rear.

The Memphis Presbyterian has resolved, as regards the preaching of colored men, to recommend the licensing of such of them with whose piety, motives for seeking the ministry and aptitude to teach they may be satisfied, to preach the gospel among their own race, and as soon as they can ordain and set off such licentiates to constitute a Presbytery by themselves.

It takes $60,000 annually to defray the salary and traveling expenses of Methodist bishops. This amount is raised by church collections instead of drawn from the profits of the Book Concern, as was done until May, 1872. Since that time $100,000 have been disbursed to the bishops, and $40,000 received from the church.

TIT FOR TAT.

The town of Scottsboro, Alabama, levied and collected a tax of $10 from the Southern Express Company, the company in retaliation, instructed the agent at that place to collect from all persons within the corporate limits of the town twenty-five cents additional charge for forwarding or receiving express packages until that amount was reimbursed. The rest of the story is told by the Beacon:

A package of money came to J. T. Skelton this week from Nashville, $600. The list shows the obligation of the company to deliver it for $1 25. The agent, under instructions as aforesaid added the extra 25c. Skelton tendered the $1 25; the agent refused to deliver, and S. has sued the company for the money and damages for illegal detention.

Knoxville, March 20—Bald Mountain is between Crooked Creek and Broad River, in McDowell county, North Carolina. The mountain extends into Rutherford county, and is usually called Stone Mountain. The people within twenty-five miles have been alarmed for twenty days by quivering of the earth and sounds like artilery. All attributed the phenomena to Bald Mountain. Some fifty dwellers on Bald Mountain slopes say it seemed as though the mountain was giving away. Cattle alarmed have left their usual ranges. The people gathered together in one locality and were frightened into prayer. Preachers of various denominations present stated that an acre of the peak sunk and smoke issued

Smokeless gunpowder is now made by Schultze, a German chemist, cheaper and of more projectile force than ordinary sporting powder.

We learn that the S. & N. Ala. R. R. Company have turned in the last of their endorsed bonds, and are ready to receive the $4,000 per mile, whenever it may suit the Governor's convenience to sign them. This is the only company that has availed itself of the privileges of the law. The S. & M. R. R. Company, has given notice of an intention to "follow suit at an early day—*Advertiser and Mail*,

On the much-vexed question of Repudiation the old staunch and reliable Eutaw *Whig and Observer* has this to say:

A State is but a community of individuals, and, as a *man* should preserve inviolate his integrity of character, so should a *commonwealth* of men regard its plighted faith as something too sacred to be trifled with. Rightly has it been said that as a matter of *policy* the escutcheon of our State should be preserved untarnished; to say nothing of the *moral obligation* to establish no precedent which should set the current of action in the direction of ignoring either State or individual indebtedness.

Leighton, in the new county of Colbert, is a lively village, and is reported the third in rank of cotton delivery depots on the line of the M. & C. R. R.

Rail Roads.

We give a great deal of our space this week to the publication of rail road matter, We favor them all, but the most important to the people' of this section, is the Falkville, Danville, Moulton and Tuscumbia road.—This road should be built but it will require money to do it. How is this money to be raised? We propose a plan. It is:—Let the road be surveyed and chartered, and then tax the peoyle six miles on each side of the road' $1 on every acre of land they own, to be paid in ten years. By this tax, bonds may be isued and money obtained which will insure the building of this very important road. Let some of our railroad men speak out on this matter and urge the people to vote for a railroad tax.—Moulton Advertiser.

Memphis, March 18.—Directors of Memphis & Charleston Railroad have refused to accept the proposition of the Southern Security Company to annual the lease and restore the contract of the road to the stockholders on the payment of a bonus of $160,000, which security the company claim to have lost in running connecting roads.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Mr. Sumner has bequeathed all his paper manuscripts and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch and Edward L. Pierce as trustees; his books and autographs to Harvard College; his pictures and engravings to the city of Boston; and, after various legacies, he divides the balance of his estate between his sister, Mrs. Hastings, of San Francisco, and the library fund of Harvard College. The estate is valued at $100,000; and the collection of engravings is ragarded as the best in America.

New Hampshire.

The vote on governor stands, according to the last advices,

Weston, democrat	34,172
McCutchins, republican	32,895
Blackmer, prohibition	2,077

The remaining seventeen towns to hear from gave Weston last year 252 majority over all. If they do no better this year Weston's plurality will lack three or four hundred of the majority which he must receive in order to be elected by the people.

The Democrats have elected four Senators and the Republicans four. In four districts there is no choice, but as the vacancies are to be filled by the Legislature, they will be filled by Democrats, and the senate will stand, eight Democrats and four Republicans.

The House now stands, Democrats 173; Republicans, 167. Eight towns remain to be heard from; which last year elected eight democrats: These will give the Democrats 181 to 167 Republicans, which secures the entire control of the State in every branch of the government.

The change on the popular vote is marvelous, but the change in the vote for members of the Legislature is even greater than that for Governor. The following table speaks much more loudly than any mere words of ours of the revolt of the old Granite State from the Radical column.

LEGISLATURE, 1873.	Senate.	House.
Democrats	3	144
Radicals	9	204
Radical majority	6	60—66
LEGISLATURE, 1874.		
Democrats	8	181
Radicals	4	167
Democratic majority	4	14—18
Total change		84

This will do to begin the year 1871 with—a year which is destined to see the Republican party, as a popular power, utterly wiped out,—*Advertiser and Mail.*

We learn that a negro man was killed near Leighton last week by a white man named Kerby, particulars not given.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Rorex, on the 18th of March, by J. N. Green, Esq., Mr. JAS. A. ROREX to Mrs. A. F. SMITH, all of Colbert county.

NEW GRANGES.

Spring Creek Grange, organized March 18th, 1874, in Colbert county.

J. W. Rather, Master.
E. L. Bickley, Secretary.
P. O. Spring Valley, Ala.

Tennessee River Grange, organized March 17th, 1874, in Colbert county.

N. G. Pearsall, Master.
J. P. Murdoch, Secretary.
P. O., South Florence, Ala.

Allsboro Grange, organized March 21st, 1874.

W. M. Fussell, Master.
J. D. Irwin, Secretary.
P. O. of Master, Iuka, Miss.
" " Sec'y, Dickson, Ala.

Please Settle!

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

WANTED.

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

HALSEY BROS.
Dec. 18, 1873.

The Greet Antagonist of Disease.

What is the natural antagonist of disease? It is the vital principle. From the moment that disease is developed in the system, this champion fights the intruder until it either conquers or is conquered. Which side should medicinal science espouse in this life and death struggle? Should it depress and cripple the physical energies of the patient, thereby helping the disorder, or should it reinforce the vitality of the patient and thereby assist in quelling the ailment? Of course the proper answer to this question must be obvious to every one above the grade of an idiot or a lunatic, and hence it follows that the weak and broken down invalid who chooses to dose himself with depleting slops, instead of tonicing, invigorating and vitalizing his enervated frame with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, must be either feeble minded or deranged. Surely nothing short of imbecility or insanity could induce a person laboring under bodily weakness and nervous prostration, to take day after day powerful doses of some drastic purgative in the hope of gaining strength thereby. Although charlatans may advertise preparations of this character as tonics, people in the full possession of their reason can not, one would think, accept them as such. If they do the penality of their credulity may be the shortening of their lives. The rheumatic, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the debilitated and nervous and all who are subject to intermittents, or other diseases brought on by the inclement weather which prevails at this season, will do well to strengthen their nerves, tone their stomachs and regulate their bowels with the Bitters. The two-fold operation of the restorative as an invigorant and an aperient, in addition to its direct and specific effects upon the disordered liver, renders it a most efficient remedy for complaints of the digestive, secretive and excretive organs, at present in use. This fact is conceded by eminent members of the faculty whose testimony to that effect is published in Hostetter's Almanac for 1874.

FRED. O. SHERROD,
SHERROD & SIMPSO
6th Street, Tuscumbia, Alabam
Are in Receipt of and are Receiving their Stock
SPRING & SUMME
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DRY GOODS, LINENS, LACES,
We Call Especial Attention to Our Large and Select Stock
Hand-made Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen & M
STO of Edg
Cottonades, P
Domestics, Tic
Sheetings, Prints,
Standard" BLACK ALPA
Colored Alpacas; Hosiery, No
Etc.; is complete and of the best
SEASONABLE and Fashionable H
OF FUR, WOOL & STRAW, FOR GENT
Fishing Tackle, Choice Brands of Tobacco and Segars, Select Fam
ceries, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, etc., which we guarantee.
Queensware, Tin & Hardw
☞ We have a "specialty" in our low heeled shoes for old Ladies and Invali
March 26, 1874. mb26tf

Wm. L. Bradley's Standard Fertilizers.
Pollard & Co. Cotton Factors, Ge
Agents, Augusta, Ga.
BD Sea FOWL GUANO
Every Bag Sold.
Sea Fowl Guano in Bags 200lbs. each. C. C. Coe'S Superphosphate in Bags of 200 lbs. each. Bradley's Amoniated Dissolved Bo in bags and barrels. Royal Guano Compound in bags 200 lbs.
The above standard Fertilizers having been used for the past Seven Years in with unequalled success, are again offered at prices that cannot fail to give sati while the standard is guaranteed to be EQUAL if not SUPERIOR to any ot
For Prices and Terms apply to Patterson & Sher
March 5, 1874. 2m

TUSCUMBIA
MALE ACADEM
TUSCUMBIA : : : ALABAMA
Rev. JOS. SHACKLEFORD, A. M., Prin

The Spring Session of this Institution of Learning will com
On Monday the Second of February, 1874
AND CONTINUE TWENTY WEEKS.

All of the English branches will be thoroughly taught, and special attention will be given to Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics.
The discipline of this school will be mild, yet firm, and no boy will be permitted to remain in the school unless he observes and submits to its rules.
The principal desires to build up a First-Class Home School, hence he will his time and energies to it. The cess of the school is a guarantee of future will be. During the past 10 session 55 students entered the scho trust that we shall have twice that through the next ten months.
Competent assistants will be sec the wants of the school may demand.

Charges for a Term of Twenty Weeks:

Primary Department	$12.50.	Per month	$2 50
Intermediate "	15.00	" "	3.00
Preparatory "	20.00	" "	4 00
Academic "	25.00	" "	5.00
Collegiate "	30.00	" "	6 00
Incidental fee	1.25	" "	0.25

For the convenience of the patrons the payment of tuition will be required monthly in advance. Pupils will be charged from the time they enter to the end of the ses no deductions will be made for loss except in cases of protracted sickne special agreement.
Board can be procured in Tuscu from $15 00 to $18 00 per month, eve furnished. For further information the principal, at Tuscumbia, Colbert Alabama.

M. D. PATTERSON, BENJ. W. SHERR

TUSCUMBIA.---ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
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Sole Agents for
BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPE
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And EAGLE GIN. NESBITT'S COT PRESS. BRADFORD and STRA CORN and WHEAT MILLS. Send Catalogue of any of the above Machines have also, CIDER AND WINE MI HORSE POWERS, WHEAT F HORSE HAY RAKES, CUTTING BOXES, CORN SHELLERS, PLOWS of Standard Brands. We ask that Farmers, Mill Rights and Carpenters, give us a call before sending their orders off to distant cities. We fully guarantee all machinery we sell.
Tuscumbia, Ala., March 15, th1873.—1y.