

Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

NO. 35.

The Democrat.

W. A. GRANT, Proprietor.

TERMS:

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

Professional Cards.

THOMAS J. FORD,
Attorney at Law,
GROVE HILL, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Clarke county, and faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care.
April 22, 1873, y

M. G. GRAYSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GROVE HILL, ALA.
Will practice in Clarke and the adjoining counties, and faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb 24 40y

JOHN Y. KILPATRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
— AND —
Solicitor in Chancery,
Camden, 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 Marengo and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.
Office, Linden, Marengo co., Ala.

JOEL A. DAWSON,
WITH
Saunders, Garner & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
CLOTHING,
25 St. FRANCIS STREET,
MOBILE.
Sept 30, 1873m6

CLARKE COUNTY OFFICERS.
JACK R. WILSON, Probate Judge.
THOMAS CARTER, Sheriff.
J. C. SAVAGE, Clerk Circuit Court.
MILBURN, Superintendent Education.
H. C. GRAYSON, County Surveyor.
H. C. GRAYSON, County Solicitor.
JAS. C. SAVAGE, Register in Chancery.
THOS. J. FORD, County Treasurer.
SETH J. PARKER, Tax Collector.
THOMAS J. COWAN, Tax Assessor.

Special Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle as soon as possible. Owing to the small collections made the last two years, I am compelled to make this demand, and I do hope those with whom I have opened accounts will come forward, at once, and settle without a personal demand which will be made, however unpleasant it may be.
S. T. WOODARD.
Dec 30, 1873f

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, Matango, P.
Mrs. D. H. Odom, Clarke, L. A. S.
T. H. Ferguson, Coosa, G-K.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

1st district—J. J. Roach, Wilcox.
2d district—W. C. Mentzer, 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 GRANGES.

GROVE HILL GRANGE.

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

CHOCTAW CORNER GRANGE.

W. H. Slade, Master,
A. Glen, Secretary.

GILMORE GRANGE.

Stephen M. Gilmore, Master.
A. P. Gilmore, Secretary.

SUGGSVILLE GRANGE.

James Odum, Master,
Dr. T. J. Krouse, Secretary.

BASHI GRANGE.

H. C. Grayson, Master,
Wm. E. Tyson, Secretary.

JACKSON GRANGE.

P. A. Savage, Master,
Alonzo M. Wing, Secretary.

SALEM GRANGE.

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

WEST BEND GRANGE.

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

COFFEEVILLE GRANGE.

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

AIRMOUNT GRANGE.

William Carmichael, Master,
Robert W. Atkinson, Secretary.

TALLAHATTA GRANGE.

James W. Armistead, Master,
Stephen P. Noble, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Administration.

Estate of J. A. Megginson, 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 19th day of January, 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.

E. S. COBB,
Adm'r.

Jan. 27, 1874w6

State of Alabama, Clarke County.

PROBATE COURT, January 22, 1874.

Mary W. Calhoun, a Minor.

THIS DAY came J. D. Dewitt, the guardian of the said minor, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship:

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

JACK R. WILSON,
Judge.

Jan 27, 1874 w3

The Grove Hill Grange meets the 2d and 4th Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock P. M.

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

G. M. Parker, an old, prominent and popular merchant of Mobile, and that height of material success only attainable under the shield of co-operative and protective industry.

HURRAH FOR THE GRANGERS.

Letter from Arkansas.

HAMBURG, ARK., Jan. 10, 1874.

The Montgomery "Advertiser" says "that Arkansas darkey who is here soliciting emigration to that State is heavy on the carpet-bag and scalawag gentry. He seems to be a very truthful fellow in that respect at any rate."

"HOPE FOR ALABAMA" is the heading used by the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer to record the saying of an emigration agent that within six weeks 5,000 Alabama negroes passed over the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, going west.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The February number of this old and popular publication has been received. Its reading matter is of a superior character—high-toned and elevating—and its fashion plates are up to the very best in point of excellence. Its domestic and other receipts constitute a very valuable feature with every housekeeping reader.

One copy, one year, \$3 00
Three copies, one year, 7 50
Four copies, one year, 10 00
Address L. A. Godey, N. E. Cor. 6th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BLUE SPRING, Jan. 26, 1874.

MR. GRANT: Preparation for another crop is the order of the day—petty larceny the order of the night. You would think from the complaints coming up from the potato banks and corn cribs that Gov. Davis, Pinchback and all the back salary grab congressmen were hibernating in Blue Spring Beat. There appears to be a disposition on the part of our farmers to divorce their twenty and thirty acres of cotton land and to expose three, five, &c. I know a man who planted twenty acres in cotton in 1872 and made three bales; planted four acres in 1873 and made three, and will plant three acres this year and expects to make four bales. Fertilize thoroughly, cultivate properly and handle carefully—fine yield, little labor, fair price, the result.

Judge Roach gave us a thorough subsoiling a few days back. We have the requisite number of names to constitute a grange, and the Judge will be here soon to organize it. God speed the Order if it will alleviate the distress that hangs around us. The first thing in all organizations is the means or power to meet the ends to be attained. We have it. Organization is all that is wanting to make the farmer the greatest power in the world.

The result of every undertaking is prosperous or otherwise in proportion to the amount of practical wisdom exercised in business matters. The success of all undertakings depends upon the receipts, giving a marginal covering of expenses, with interest, on all capital or labor invested; therefore every representative of the agricultural community must set the price upon his or her articles of produce, and the plowman will never realize the profit of his calling until he has the power of pressing everything he has to sell with regard to the cost of production. Farming, then, for profit must have a safe financial basis. We raise large crops, but make nothing clear. Go back, gentlemen, and count the cost; and if receipts do not cover expenses on all capital invested it is chargeable to business inefficiency. We are too egotistical to admit this. Where then is the secret? The farmer is not the appraiser of his own produce. Labor fully recompensed, place the laborer upon the highway to infinite possibilities, and he or she who enters the farmers' club, with health, industry and

economy, can beyond life's needs reach that height of material success only attainable under the shield of co-operative and protective industry.

HURRAH FOR THE GRANGERS.

Letter from Arkansas.

HAMBURG, ARK., Jan. 10, 1874.

MR. GRANT: According to promise to you as well as other friends in Old Clarke, I write you so that through your columns they may have some idea of the present condition of this section of Arkansas.

Ashley county is situated in the southern portion of the State, adjoining Louisiana, the county of Chicot intervening between this and the Mississippi river. The county of Drew north and Bradley west.

Hamburg, the county site of Ashley, is nearly equidistant from the Saline river west, the Ouachita south, and Bayou Bartholomew east, all navigable streams in winter. The county is watered by several creeks and bayous emptying into the above named rivers, the lands of which are very productive. The general face of the country is slightly undulating, and as you advance northerly becomes more broken and hilly. The principal growth is red-oak, black jack, hickory, short-leaf pine and post-oak. On the creek and river lands the growth consists principally of white-oak, cow-oak, swamp-dogwood, sweet-gum, cotton-wood and cypress. We have no long leaf-pine here, no chestnut or poplar. Good water can be had by boring or digging wells. There is little or no trouble in raising meat here as the range is well adapted to the purpose. Cows and calves require protection in winter, the weather being much colder than in your county, and sudden changes more frequent. Hamburg is surrounded by a cordon of prairies, the nearest within half a mile west and south to which fact is attributed its good health. The prairie lands are the highest, as all the streams rise in and around them, and yet, strange to say, they are not productive. I am satisfied that the addition of lime would remedy the defect.

A great drawback to the prosperity of the country is the unreliability of labor, and many well improved places, large and small, are abandoned. Such farms could be bought very cheap and on time. There are hundreds of small farmers in Alabama who, with half the labor expended there could become independent here. I would advise no man, however, to leave Alabama for this section with a view of settling on the bottom lands, as he would undoubtedly be sick, more or less, but a plenty of healthful places are obtainable. Furthermore, if any man, young or old, expects to gain an independence by moving here, he must make up his mind to work, as no more drones are wanted west of the Mississippi. The easy places are all filled up.

We have three churches—Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian—all good and commodious buildings, an academy and a Courthouse that the county may well be proud of. The town license being \$750 for retailing forty drops, and the State license on same being \$180 more, we have but one grocery, though the druggists (two in town) sell tangle leg medicine. The morals of the country have improved much since 1860, the year I left here for Old Clarke. There are about 1000 inhabitants here and many new buildings are going up. If the contemplated air-line railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans is built, of which there seems to be no doubt, it will become an inland city.

Corn is now selling at one dollar and fifteen cents, delivered. All other articles for family use at a slight advance on Clarke county prices. Mules and horses are about the same price as

there. Seven dry goods stores well stocked and doing a large trade; two hotels, two livery stables, one steam saw-mill. The principal shipping point is Marie Saline Landing, on the Ouachita, yet since the completion of the railroad from Chicot City, on the Mississippi river, to Collins Station, in Drew county, a great portion of the trade is thereby diverted.

My own opinion is that this, as well as other portions of the South, is at the bottom of the wheel, and turn either way we will go up. Our county is Democratic and the State, although Radical, is presided over by a conservative—Gov. Baxter. Taxes are high on account of maladministration heretofore, and there is considerable talk of repudiation of the State debt when a "change of State" occurs.

The health of the country is very good at present. We have no county paper, as the legal advertisements are given to a radical organ at Pine Bluff, some hundred miles from here. The farmers are fixing up for a new crop, and there is great difficulty in getting labor. Planters in most cases furnish the land and stock and feed the freed-men pay for their supplies and get half the crop. I have written hastily and spoken of all that would interest my friends there, so in conclusion I will say good bye. T. B. SAVAGE.

The Salary Act.

The last day of the last session of congress an act was passed increasing the pay of congressmen \$2,500 a year, and made to apply to the term then just closing. This indecent appropriation of the people's money to the private uses of senators and representatives raised such a storm of honest indignation throughout the land that even the hardest cheeked grabbers were constrained to consent to its repeal when the national legislature re-assembled. To give up emoluments once in sight was however a trial and tribulation to the patriots who in these times honor the country by holding office and getting rich on whatever compensation may be allowed them; and the repealing act passed by the house before the recent holidays was only a shuffling, half-way, sneaking sort of measure, providing not for repeal at all, but for modification. Pretending to repeal the obnoxious act, congressmen reduced their own pay to \$6,000 a year and not to \$5,000—cut off only \$1,500 of the \$2,500 they had put on. This did not satisfy the public, but rather increased the clamor. It was a confession of the iniquity of the law complained of, and a refusal to put matters as they were before the law passed. So, a few days ago, the senate substituted a real repealing act, so far as congressmen are concerned, for the sham one of the house, and sent it to the house for acceptance. It was accepted and passed, only 25 representatives voting against it. Three of those 25 were from Alabama, to-wit, Alexander White, Charles Hays and Joseph H. Sloas—to the shame of Alabama be it said.—[Selma Argus.

And Sloas was elected as a Democrat! Too bad!

Planters, Read This.

[Mobile Register.]

Cotton to-day is selling in Liverpool at a price that will barely pay here twelve cents currency for Low Middlings. More than this, cottons are offered to be delivered in June and July next at prices equivalent to twelve cents for Low Middlings. Deduct five to ten dollars per bale, to get your cotton to market, and what are the proceeds per pound to you? Can you, under the present system of cotton raising, pay expenses at \$40 to \$50 per bale?

Consider these facts and act like sane men. Plant less cotton, more corn, more oats, more wheat, more potatoes, more peas, more rice, more turnips, more sugar cane and more of everything that goes to feed man and beast, and let your cotton be the least of all crops. The writer is no alarmist, but a plain, business man, taking practical views of things; but in all seriousness, our State and section are hopelessly ruined unless more bread-stuffs are produced. FACTOR.

Mobile, Jan. 30, 1874.

THE DEMOCRAT.

ISSUED WEEKLY.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CLARK COUNTY.
Grove Hill, Alabama.

JANETTE'S HAIR.

Oh, loosen the mood that you wear, Janette,
Let me tangle a hand in your hair, my pet—
For the world to me had no daintier sight
Than your brown hair falling down your shoulders white.
As I tangled a hand in your hair, my pet.

It was blown with a golden gloss, Janette,
It was sleeker than silk of the loom; my pet,
Twas a beautiful mat falling down to your wrist,
Twas a thing to be braided and jeweled and kissed,
Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my pet.

My arm was the arm of a clown, Janette,
Revealing the dear old story, my pet,
Your round white neck and your wealth of tress,
Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet.

Your eyes had a swimming gloss, Janette,
Revealing the dear old story, my pet,
They were gray, with that chastened tinge of the
And they flashed with your golden hair, my pet.

Your lips—but I have no words, Janette,
They were as fresh as the twitter of birds, my pet,
When the spring is young, and the roses are wet
With dew-drops in each young bosom set;
And they suited your gold-brown hair, my pet.

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Janette,
Twas a tangled and golden snare, my pet;
But so gentle the bondage, my soul did implore
The right to continue a slave evermore,
With my fingers enmeshed in your hair, my pet.

Thus even I dream what you were, Janette,
With your lips, and your eyes, and your hair, my pet,
In the darkness of desolate years I moan,
And my tears fall bitterly over the stone
That covers your golden hair, my pet.

A BRIDE TURNED TO STONE.

A Fatal Draught from a Stone in a Geologist's Cabinet.
New York Sun.

There have been so many comments in the papers, and I receive so many letters which it is impossible for me to answer, in reference to the curious case of petrification which recently came under my notice, that I am constrained to write an account of the whole affair, giving at the same time my hypothesis as to the explanation of the petrification.

Mr. Fredrick Haller is by profession a lawyer. He early acquired, however, quite a fondness for the natural sciences, especially geology. He has, perhaps, the largest and most complete geological cabinet in Louisiana. When over his wishes to relieve himself from the details of law, he withdraws into his "Rock Study," as he calls the apartment where he keeps his cabinet and books relating to science, and there passes many hours in experiment, in reading, and in manipulating the geological and paleontological collections which, through a period of nearly thirty years, he has drawn together.

Having married early in life, some five years ago he lost his wife and gave up his household affairs to an elderly maid-servant. Something over a month ago he married again, taking as his bride a beautiful and charming young girl of sixteen. As physician to her father's family and an intimate friend I was an honored guest at the wedding ceremony. I am sure I never saw a more beautiful and happy bride. No one could have dreamed of the strange fate which awaited her.

On the morning after the wedding Mr. Haller took his young bride to his residence, a splendid mansion in the suburbs of the village. She was accompanied by a number of her female friends, who were to spend the day with her, while, he, having business of importance at his office in town, promised to return as speedily as he could dispose of the business. The bride, being installed in her new home, cared to take little notice of household matters for the first day of matrimonial life, preferring to amuse herself with the friends who had come over with her, knowing that the domestic affairs were in good hands.

In the geologist's cabinet, at about one o'clock she and some three or four of her most intimate friends went into Mr. Haller's "Rock Study," already mentioned, to look over the cabinet of curiosities, where they amused themselves in frivolous gaiety, such as young girls would indulge in, harmless and innocent to all appearances. Among the curiosities which Mr. Haller had gathered were several round boulders brought from Arkansas. These boulders, being broken, present in the central space a crystalline formation, and are usually not much larger than the double fist. One of these, however, was unusually large, measuring twenty-one inches in circumference. Frequently the internal surface, always hollow, contains water, or rather a concentrated solution of silica in water. This fact was known to one of the young ladies, who mentioned it. At once they all began to wonder whether there was water in the large boulder. Two of the smaller ones had been broken, showing in the center large crystals, and had contained water, according to the assertion of the young lady who had gained her information at some other time in a previous visit.

At once it was proposed to break the large one, and several ineffectual attempts were made by them with a geological hammer always present. They called to their aid, a colored man, a servant on the place, who was requested to break open the rock, as they called it. He readily assented, being willing to thus render his first service to the new mistress. A pitcher being placed underneath the boulder, as the man held it, one sturdy blow of his stalwart arm cracked it, and the fluid within ran out and was

collected in the pitcher, scarcely filling a drop, there being half a pint of it. After additional blows opened the boulder, presenting large, fine transparent crystals of quartz. These were much admired, and other friends were called from the parlor to look at the novelty. The bride, without ever giving it a thought, conceived the notion of drinking the water from the boulder. She poured most of it into a glass tumbler, nearly filling it, and lifting it to her lips she drank first to the health of her husband, then to that of the unmarried friends in the room, wishing them shortly to be happy brides like herself, and drained the glass, all being done so quickly that no one had time to interfere or to think that any consequences might follow.

At first it was thought that no harm was done, and it was considered a fine joke and much merriment was made. But in a few minutes the youthful bride complained of excessive pain in the stomach, and she began to realize the rashness of her action. A messenger was sent in haste for her husband and myself. Mr. Haller's office being near my own, we received the message almost simultaneously, and we rapidly drove together in a buggy to his house. When we arrived she was dead, a period of fifteen minutes having elapsed from the time of taking the fatal draught to the time of extinction of life. They were just laying her out on our arrival. To my surprise I found she had grown in that short period so rigid as to render it difficult to straighten her limbs. In the course of three-fourths of an hour her entire body became as hard as an inflexible stone.

I pass over the grief and consternation of the husband, and the family as something too sacred for remark, confining myself exclusively to the scientific facts. It was plain that something akin to ossification had taken place. On more minute examination and inquiry I found that the dissolved silica she had taken into her stomach had been absorbed and transmitted by the chylotropic apparatus and blood vessels throughout her whole system, and that her whole body was

The case being so singular and so sudden the husband and the bride's family consented to a partial post mortem examination, other medical men coming to my assistance. We found it impossible to cut through any portion of her scalp in the first attempt. We were able only to break through the chest with a hatchet, finding extreme difficulty in entering the thoracic cavity, the contents being all solidified. The heart we found as firm and solid as stone, resembling a piece of cornelian as to both color and consistency. Entering the abdominal cavity only by means of repeated blows of the hatchet, we found the contents of the stomach, the food, the bile, the liver and other neighboring organs solidified. It is needless to say that we found it impossible to remove anything except in fractured pieces. The arteries and veins were perfectly rigid, the blood itself being

Having satisfied ourselves of the stony character of the entire body and its contents, it was delivered to the family and interred. Some suspicions having been aroused that there might have been poison in the pitcher which held the silica solution, all the witnesses have been sworn and testified under oath. My first object was to secure the remains of the solution of silica left in the pitcher, there being about an ounce, which I carefully put into a vial, corking closely. Portions of this have been variously tested, the result each time showing simply a very strong solution of silica in pure water. The few drops which had been left in the tumbler, exposed to evaporation, became in a short time a hard, clear concrete, resembling flint, or rather transparent quartz, yielding sparks on being struck against steel.

The pathology in this case, while it is very striking, it very plain, although I differ with my confreres in regard to the final or ultimate cause. It is well known as a geological fact that petrifications are due to the infiltration of siliceous earth or lime into the interstitial spaces of the substance undergoing the process. It is well known also, as a physiological fact, that various substances, usually medical agents, when taken into the stomach are rapidly conveyed into every portion of the human body, in some instances in the space of two minutes. In this instance the flint of quartz (calcareous earth) was held in solution and being swallowed was rapidly conveyed everywhere throughout the body, filling the interstitial spaces, and the necessary result was almost instantaneous petrification, solidifying the tissues and ending in death, the process being that of infiltration.

This is the geological view and while it is in the main correct, it wholly fails to explain why so small an amount of the solution should petrify so large a body and should do so in such a brief time. I do not believe that on the hypothesis of infiltration alone petrification would take place so rapidly. There is no doubt of the absorption of the dissolved silica and of its rapid conveyance to every part of the body, but that the petrification is owing to the infiltration I cannot admit. It must be explained upon

A DIFFERENT HYPOTHESIS. It is well known by physiologists that those proteine compounds—albumen, fibrin, casein and gluten—are the proximate of organic elements, which constitute the components of the human body. The proteine compounds are formed by carbon, hydrogen

nitrogen and oxygen in definite proportions, according to my distinguished countryman, Prof. Kolliker, thus: C 40 H 81 N 5 O 32, each having a different amount of phosphorus and sulphur; this combination forming so many molecules.

Now silica is a compound of oxygen and silicon. In a very small amount of silica the number of atoms of silicon is immense. The very moment the silica enters the circulation and is distributed through the capillaries it parts with its oxygen, and each atom of silicon being set free, combines with a proteine molecule. The proteine molecules which form respectively the albumen, the fibrin, the casein and the gluten, at once change these organic elements into what might be termed factive elements, destroying, as it were, the vital germs, and substituting inorganic proteaceous principles. I submit this as the most philosophical rationale.

TO ALL INQUIRERS. In conclusion, I would say that I have invariably answered all correspondents who have sought information from me in regard to this case who have written in a candid manner searching after the truth, and who did not seem to write out of mere idle curiosity. One correspondent went so far as to ask whether the body could be obtained for exhibition, offering a large sum of money. Such unfeeling wretches are not worthy of being replied to. I will add that I may still be addressed at Marksville, La., but that after the 1st of March I shall be for the greater part of next year at Parchim, in the province of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

S. GAYR JORDAN, M. D. P. S.—That this case is not altogether anomalous, I will cite a passage from Dr. Austin Flint's recent "Treatise upon the Practice of Medicine," page 52:

A change in composition, due to the deposit of earthly salts, in more or less abundance, constitutes what is called calcareous degeneration, calcification or ossification. As just stated, this is apt to supervene upon the atheromatous deposit in the large arteries and within the heart, leading in the latter situation to various deformations of the valves. The term ossification is in general incorrectly applied to this change. Virchow prefers the name petrification.

The italics are the author's own. Further down on the same page he adds: I have met with an old case of pleuritis in which the pleura had become hardened by calcareous deposit to such an extent that it was removed entire, with several quarts of liquid which it contained, and when opened and the liquid removed it did not collapse, but retained the form of a solid box.

This was evidently a case of partial petrification, not extending throughout the entire system, and not to any vital parts so as to produce immediate death.

S. G. J.

The New Grand Opera House of Paris.

The Grand Opera House of Paris, situated at the junction of the Rue de la Paix, the Rue Scribe, the Rue Nueve des Mathurins, and the Rue Halevy, on the Place de l'Opera, is beyond doubt the finest piece of modern architecture extant. It covers nearly one acre of ground, and is completed externally, having cost thus far the sum of nine million six hundred thousand dollars. It is estimated that it will require just about as much more to finish the inside after the original plans projected by Napoleon III. It was a pet idea with "the nephew of my uncle," and he had doubtless resolved to leave as a sort of rich memorial of himself, of all the grand, costly structures of Europe this National Academy of Music, as inscribed in golden letters upon the facade, is far the most superb and unapproachable in point of architectural splendor. The most elaborate description of this building would give but a faint idea of its marvelous detail and artistic beauty. In the outside niches are marble busts of all the famous musical composers of the world, besides groups in heroic size of appropriate allegorical designs upon roof and facade in all directions. Variegated and costly marbles in artistic combinations, and groups in bronze as well as marble, are mingled in profusion. A few workmen are still engaged upon the interior, but it would require hundreds of mechanics and years of time to complete it suitable for opening.

The Apology.

The editor of a western paper once gave a notice of a ball, and happened incidentally to mention that the dancing of Maj. Heeler's better half was like "the coveting of a fly-bitten cow" in a field of cucumbers. The fact that the editor had not been invited to the ball may somewhat detract from the value of the simile, while at the same time it accounts for his establishing the figure. The major accompanied by his better half and a six-shooter, called on the editor to complain of the poetical nature of the image. On learning that the lady was the one he had described, the editor besought her to raise her veil. She did so, adding: "Now, sir, I expect you to apologize." "Apologize! I should rather think I would," was the answer, as he seized his hat and rapidly left the room. The astounded major rushed to the window, "Stop, you sir, you haven't apologized!" "All right, I'm going to do it in a minute!" "What do you mean?" shouted the major, accentuating the note of interrogation with a pistol bullet. The answer was wafted back from round the next corner—"Can't you see I'm looking for that cow!"

A SMART young lady (but she will play cards) wrote a nice young man a note to the other day thus: "Come and play *voucou* with me this evening." She meant *enchre*, but the simple-minded youth "got mad" about it.

The Mule.

Says the Turf, Field and Farm: Poitou, one of the oldest provinces of France, for centuries has devoted much attention to the breeding of mules, and, therefore, great pains are taken in that section to give as much character as possible in that hybrid. Two types of mules are bred in Poitou—the light and the heavy; and to produce the latter the finest and largest cart mares are selected for the harem. A correspondent of the London Field describes the Poitou mule, and, as the hybrid is largely bred in this country, we transfer the main portion of his description to our columns:

"The peculiarities of the Poitou mule, as distinguished from the Spanish and other mules, are as follows: The Poitou mule is eminently qualified for service as a beast of heavy draught, and as such is capable of taking the place of any ordinary farm horse. His head and ears are large and decidedly coarse, according to our notions, but the Poitou breeders maintain that they get the necessary weight of barrel without correspondingly large head and ears. His neck is short, and very often he carries a good crest. His chest is broad, his shoulders rather upright and muscular. He is often a little longer in the back than we may fancy for a draught animal, and is apt to stand over too much ground. His barrel is capacious and well let down, though sometimes he is apt to be a little flat-sided. His quarters and thighs, while strong and muscular, present on the whole a narrow and lighter appearance than those of a draught horse, and it is in these points particularly that the Poitou mules require improvement. His hoofs are large, and, while a large proportion of mules are cow-hoofed, I have failed to observe that this conformation renders them more than ordinarily liable to throw out bony growths, or to suffer from strains of tendons or ligaments. While on the subject of bony growths, it may be as well to correct a very prevalent idea that mules do not throw out bony growths like horses. It is quite true that they are not apt to do so to the same extent as horses, but I have seen first-rate specimens of spavins, ring-bones, side-bones, and occasionally of splints (as well as curbs), in mules. The peculiarity is that although the exostoses are in many cases well developed, the animals, owing to a singular want of sensitiveness, rarely go lame with them.

We now come to the distinguishing characteristics of the Poitou mule, viz., limbs and feet. The legs are short and stout, with plenty of bone, and the pasterns short, as becomes a draught animal, and there is sometimes a good deal of hair about the legs. By the limbs being stout I do not wish to be understood that they are round and gummy; on the contrary, they are flat and hard, whilst the feet are larger and more expanded than those of any breed of mules I am acquainted with. The heels are in many cases somewhat contracted; but in breeding this can be obviated to a great extent by exercising care in selecting a good open-footed jack as a sire.

It is in the matter of the feet and limbs that the Poitou differs essentially from the Spanish mule. It is well known to mule breeders that, cross jacks and mares as you will, the resulting mule will take after the ass his sire in all extremities—that is, in ears, legs, feet and tail. Thus in Spain, where the asses are much finer in their limbs than they are in Poitou, it is no uncommon sight to see mules which may be aptly described as animals having a horse's body on a donkey's legs and feet. The result is that animals of this conformation are utterly incapable of steadying a heavy load on a bad road when placed in the shafts, and, by being swayed about by their load on account of the barrels being too large for their limbs, their legs and feet "give out," as the Americans term it. The value of a good-sized foot for traveling over deep and heavy land must also be taken into consideration.

Poitou mules are of all colors—bay, brown, black, gray, white, and sometimes chestnut and skewbald; but about four-fifths of them take after the baudet, their sire in color, and he is always black or dark brown. The height of the draught mule ranges from 15 to 16 hands, rarely more. Spanish mules sometimes reach 17 hands, but there is generally too much daylight under these very large animals. The females always realize higher prices than the males, chiefly on account of less risk being supposed to attach to them during the sea voyage. The price of a good draught mule of three or four years of age, ranges from £40 to £60, sometimes reaching as high as £80; while a draught horse or mare of corresponding quality and capability can be purchased for from £30 to £40.

Ages of Yellow Fever Victims.

The Shreveport Telegram publishes a list of the ages of 585 persons who died in that city during the late yellow fever epidemic, from which it appears that

100 were children under 10 years of age
94 were between.....10 and 20
156 " ".....20 and 30
134 " ".....30 and 40
50 " ".....40 and 50
20 " ".....50 and 60
13 above.....60

From this table it appears that the greatest mortality occurs between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and the next greatest from 30 to 40; and this, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has been the case uniformly in Galveston. We have often thought that this is a peculiarity in yellow fever. We leave our doctors to account for it, but are disposed to accept the fact.

—Vassar Instructor—Miss A., give an example of a doubtful affirmative. Miss A. (innocently)—Ask papa.

CLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

"This is the rock of ages," said a tired father who had kept the cradle going two hours, and the baby still awake.

If rats are about, smear their holes with soft tar, or dip the rat in a cup of tar and let it go, and it will tar-plaster every hole in the house.

An obituary notice in a western paper contained the touching intelligence that the deceased "had accomplished a little money and ten children."

An English jury recently valued a curl from a lady's head at seventy-five cents. It was buried off by a barber, who used a curling iron which was too hot.

A Delphi Belle dropped her wire symmetry in crossing a muddy street, and a gallant Irishman handed it to her with the remark, "Ma'am, here's your muzzel."

A Pennsylvania auctioneer sold a muf worth about \$10 for \$22, and dropped dead while taking the money. The doctors try to make out that he had the heart disease.

New Jersey backwoodman report that the mosquitoes have not destroyed the bears in that state, as was supposed, a large number of the latter animals being met with this year.

A Dubuque young lady gave up the man she loved and took the one her parents favored, in the consideration of the sum of three thousand dollars and a sky-blue merino dress.

Detroit Free Press: "What a blessing this genial weather is to Susan B. Anthony, and Anna Dickinson, as it saves the trouble of taking a hot brick to bed with them."

A Kentucky jury has justly decided that \$9,000 would scarcely compensate Miss Thub for the breach of promise which deprived her of an opportunity to change her name.

You can judge how cold it is around St. Paul by the fact that a young lady froze to death in a sleigh while riding four miles, and a feller had his arm around her all the time.

"What's the matter there, Alice? Don't your shoes fit?" "No, papa, they don't fit me at all," replied the little one; "Why, they don't even squeak when I go out for a walk."

Orange culture in Florida must be pretty profitable, if Mr. Dummitt's grove on Indian river is a representative one. The care of it last year, cost him \$1,000, and it yielded him \$11,000.

"Good-by, you old scolding, red-headed, heathen," wrote a Dubuque man to his wife the last thing before suiciding. She says she'd like to have got hold of him for about one York minute.

A Missouri paper thinks "What the women of this country most need is not suffrage, but sympathy; not rights, but rationality; not a place in our legislative halls, but a place to fasten their stockings."

"Can you steer the main mast down the fore-castle stairs?" asked a sea captain of a new hand. "Yes, sir, I can if you will stand below and coil it up." Captain didn't catchise that man any more.

At a recent tea party in Salt Lake city a young man, who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various parts of the globe, was not a little set back by a remark of an old traveler: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are older liars at the table?"

A Green Bay woman, whose husband kicks her down stairs every second night, says she likes to, look over his old letters commencing with: "My dearest, darling little angel Minnie, heaven alone knows the depth of my love for you."

If a glass stopper won't move, hold the neck of the bottle to a flame, or warm it by taking two turns of a string and see-saw it; the heat engendered expands the neck of the bottle before a corresponding expansion reaches the stopper.

An old Scotch lady had an evening party, where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said when he was leaving: "Take good care o' yourself when ye are awa', for, mind, ye, they eat puppies in China!"

A waiter in a St. Louis restaurant was asked for a toothpick by one of the patrons—he had just finished a bowl of oyster soup. "What do you want with a toothpick?" queried the waiter, who had cultivated considerable familiarity with all the customers. "I want to pick an oyster from my teeth." "Oh, no you don't! There was only one oyster in that soup—and I ate that on my way from the kitchen!"

A St. Louis lover gave up a match with a \$50,000 heiress because she objected to smoking. So states an exchange. Another adds:

"The maid, as by the papers doth appear, Whom fifty thousand dollars made so dear, To test Lothario's passion simply said, 'Forego the weed before we go to bed; For smoke take flame; I'll be that flame's bright fanner! To have your Anna give up your Havana. But he, when thus she brought him to the scratch, Lit his cigar and threw away his match."

The railway of Great Britain, according to an English engineering journal, are 15,544 miles in total length. Of this, 8,512 miles are double track, and the remainder, 7,032 miles, single track. The cost of these English roads foots up a total of \$2,650,000,000. In the United States, in 1870, there were 67,000 miles of railway, which cost \$3,150,000,000. So that the average cost of construction here is only a matter of \$47,000 per mile, to \$180,000 in England.

The Democrat.

GROVE HILL:

TOMDAY: FEBRUARY 3

COUNTY NEWS.

Mr. James C. Savage, Clerk of the Circuit Court, is authorized to receive money due this office and to receipt for the same.

Capt. Frank Stone, of the electric steamer "D. L. Tally," will accept four thanks for a late Mobile Register.

Capt. H. R. Johnston, of the steamer "Atlanta," will accept our thanks for a late "Mobile Register."

List of Jurors.

The following is a list of the jurors for the spring term of the Circuit Court of this county.

GRAND JURY.

John T. Clark	E. M. Chapman
John Page	T. A. Dawson
James Odom	James J. Cobb
A. J. Miller	W. J. Clanton
G. B. Frazer	B. A. Dunson
Skipwith Coale	Daniel Lee
B. Anderson	F. B. Whitley
Z. L. Bettie	D. D. Dawson
M. M. Danzey	W. R. Foster.

Petit Jury—First Week.

J. L. Gwin	W. A. Pace
A. Payne	C. E. Gwynn
John Pressnell	G. W. Hudson
B. F. Reizer	Nat. Malone
A. H. Hudson	S. P. Noble
J. Focue	A. Cammack
J. L. Clarke	J. C. Franklin
M. Kimbrough	J. T. McCoy
Jas. H. Perry	George Cox
P. H. Booth	Jno. I. Sanders
E. A. Bryant	J. M. Carter
S. R. Harrison	J. W. McCoy
F. B. Clark	E. B. England
C. L. Sisson	G. W. Drinkard
H. T. Wheelan	John A. Wade.

SECOND WEEK.

David White	B. J. Conte
F. M. Jowers	T. A. Craighton
James E. Gates	J. M. Pickens
M. B. Barnes	John Goodman
Reason Pugh	E. R. Kelly
J. L. Goodman	C. J. Walker
Wesley Rodgers	W. H. Harris
Greenberry Deaton	Walter Taylor
Peter Gwin	J. W. Lambard
N. L. Clark	J. R. Nixon
E. L. Marshall	D. P. Ford
W. W. Coleman	B. Gaddy
Jno. A. Pruitt	R. L. Ezell
Jno. A. Myrick	A. R. Kael
W. L. Garlick	I. T. Griffin

The Mobile Mayoralty.

The Mobile mayoralty question is still undecided. After noticing the quibbles, quirks and subterfuges for delay on the part of Chancellor Felder, the Mobile Register concludes with the following ringing words:

Talk about the law. To the dust with the law that tramples on law to violate law, to deny justice to a free people. We have no doubt what Mayor Reid should do. It is to issue a proclamation calling a mass meeting of the people to assert his rights in their presence and to express his willingness to organize his administration, to undertake the government of the city and to defend its authority by all the means that are lawful and customary in the hands of civilized and lawful power. Having submitted the case, let him ask for their advice and abide by their judgment. If the people hold their civil rights and political salvation at a pin's value, with one voice they will command him to do his duty, and they will stand by him. Then, whoever opposes it will do it on his own responsibility; be he the humblest citizen or titled official. By Heaven! the Register has looked the dust long enough at the feet of lawless power. Let its friends rally about it and defend it against attacks from whatever quarter they dare come. The truth of what we say tingles in the blood and consciousness of every honest citizen of Mobile. Your prying enemies know it, but they believe that the habit of submission, like the Roman whip shown to their revolted Helots, is all sufficient to keep you in bondage.

Next spring, it is stated, Miss Nellie, daughter of President Grant, will marry a rich Mr. Sarton and that her brother, Fred, will at the same time marry a Miss Cook.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Col. John W. Fortie, in Suggeville, Ala., on the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. M. Turner, Mr. J. R. Hyams, of Shreveport, La., to Miss Ella A. Porris.

ALA. AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.—We understand that the U. S. Circuit Court has decreed the sale of this road in the interest of the first mortgage creditors but no bid to be taken under five millions, and two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. We trust the road will never be sold for a less sum. Even then the State would lose heavily on account of back interest. We shall say more on this subject.—[Montgomery Advertiser.]

THE MARKETS.

COTTON AND MONEY.

In Mobile on the 31st ult., cotton was quoted as follows:

Good Ordinary	13 1/2
Low Middlings	14 1/2
Middlings	15 1/2
Good Middlings	16 1/2

Sales of the week 9,500 bales.
Gold 11 1/2. Silver 5 1/7.
GROCERY MARKET.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MOBILE, Jan. 31, 1874.

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

BAGGING—			
Western,	pr yd	15 1/2	16
India,	pr yd	15 1/2	16
ROPE—			
Western,	pr lb	10	—
Manilla,	pr lb	22 1/2	24
IRON TIES,	pr lb	8	9
BUTTER			
Western,	pr lb	30	35
Goshen,	pr lb	45	50
BACON—			
Sugar cured hams	pr lb	13	14
Plain Hams,	pr lb	—	—
Sides, Clear,	pr lb	—	—
Sides, Ribbed,	pr lb	7	8
Shoulders,	pr lb	7	8
BEEF, Dried,	pr lb	27	28
CHEESE,	pr lb	17	21
COFFEE, Java,	pr lb	33	35
Rio,	pr lb	31	32
Havana,	pr lb	—	—
CANDLES, Sperm	pr lb	37	40
Star,	pr lb	21	22
CORN MEAL,	pr bush.	90	95
CORN,	pr bush.	90	93
FLOUR,	pr lb	7	11
LARD,	pr lb	12	13
MOLASSES—			
Louisiana,	pr gal	50	75
Syrup,	pr gal	90	125
MACKEREL,	pr lb	13	17
OIL—Kerosene,	pr gal	45	50
PORK, Mess,	pr lb	17	18
POTATOES, Irish	pr lb	4	4 1/2
PEPPER,	pr lb	28	30
RICE—Clean	pr lb	8	9
Rough,	pr lb	—	—
SUGAR, Crushed,	pr lb	14	15
Louisiana,	pr lb	9	11
SALT, Liverpool	pr sack	155	160
SOAP—Northern,	pr lb	6	8
Saponine,	pr lb	15	—
Soft,	pr lb	6	7
SODA,	pr lb	9	10
STARCH,	pr lb	8	11
TOBACCO,	pr lb	55	60
VINEGAR,	pr gal	50	75
TEAS, Gunpowder	pr lb	150	175
Green,	pr lb	1	50

STATE OF ALABAMA—CLARKE COUNTY.

Probate Court, January 20, 1874.

Estate of N. C. Booth, dec'd.

THIS DAY came Joshua L. Gwin

the administrator of said estate,

and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the same:

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 2d day of March, 1874, be appointed for making such settlement, when all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper. J. R. WILSON,

Jan 27, '73 Judge.

State of Alabama, Clarke County.

PROBATE COURT, January 22, 1874.

Final settlement of Estate of Milly Robinson, deceased.

THIS day came J. W. Robinson,

Executor 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 16th day of February, 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,

Jan 27th Judge.

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 same 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

Coffeetown Lodge, No. 122, meets the 3d Saturday in each month.

LOUIS TOUART, Mobile.

L. & J. TOUART, COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants,

NO. 12 COMMERCE ST.,

Mobile, Alabama.

Particular attention paid to any business entrusted to our care.

March 5, 1873, 441

Special Order, No. 36.

HEAD QRS., ARMY OF THE SOUTH, October 13, 1873.

To the General Commanding:

You are hereby ordered to issue to the troops under your command, rations for three days, and hold them in readiness to move at a moment's warning to the Grand Establishment of

S. T. WOODARD,

Corner of Main and Church Streets

and lay in your supplies for the Fall and Winter.

He has just returned from the city, and will have open in a few days for the inspection of his many friends and the public generally, a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods which he bought at panic prices, and will sell for Cash (only) at prices lower than has been offered here since the war.

Owing to the panic in the money market, and the unsettled condition of the country, generally, he has been compelled to adopt the Cash System until further notice.

S. T. WOODARD.

Oct 14, 1873.

MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER.

This paper, one of the very ablest of the country and one of the oldest and largest in the Southern States, should be taken and read by every farmer and conservative voter in the country. It contains twelve six-column pages of matter—political, agricultural, literary and news. Its editorials are able and interesting and its selections are made with much care and taste.

Hon. John Forsyth, editor-in-chief of the Register, possesses a national reputation as a political writer and as a gentleman of sound and well-matured political opinions.

Prof. J. P. Stelle, the agricultural editor, gives much ability and interest to his department of the paper.

The Weekly Register is issued expressly for country circulation.

The price of this large, able and useful paper is only \$3 a year.

Tax-Assessing.

ONLY ONE ROUND.

I will meet the tax-payers of Clarke county at the following times and places to assess the state tax for 1874:

Marks' Old Store, Monday and Tuesday, February 2d and 3d
Webb's Mill, Wednesday 4th
Clark's Store, Thursday, 5th
Bashi, Friday & Saturday, 6th & 7th
C. Corner, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9th, 10th and 11th
Mitcham's, Thursday, 12th
Coffeetown, Friday & Sat. 13th, 14th
Perry's Store, Tuesday, 17th
Blue Springs, Wednesday, 18th
Waite's Store, Thursday, 19th
Moyler's Store, Friday, 20th
Jackson, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 23d, 24th and 25th
Rockville, Thursday, 26th
Guineatown, Friday & Sat. 27, 28th
Bryant's Store, Monday, March 2d
Suggeville, Tues. & Wed. 3d & 4th
Walker Springs, Thursday, 5th
Pleasant Hill, Wednesday, 11th
C. Creek, Thursday & Fri. 12, 13th
Salem Church, Saturday 14th
Gosport, Monday, Tuesday, 16, 17th
Anderson's Store, Wednesday, 18th
Grove Hill, during first week of Circuit Court.

Tax-payers will please meet me prepared to give their land numbers.

All personal property will be listed.

T. J. COWAN,

Dec. 20, 1873. Assessor.

Administrator's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Washington county, State of Alabama, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John D. Williams, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at WAITE'S STORE, on Monday the

16th day of February, 1874,

the real estate belonging to said estate, in Clarke county, to-wit:

The NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of sec 25; the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec 24, all in T. 8 N. of S. 1 E., lying in the vicinity of "Blue Springs, Clarke county.

MARY E. WILLIAMS,

Jan 20th Adm'r.

Job work neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

JOS. TOUART, Mobile.

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 50

Weekly six months, 1 50

Clubs of Ten, 20 00

Ten per cent. allowed to persons sending clubs.

West Bend Academy.

THIS Institution, located five miles above Coffeetown, will open on the 22d of September. The course of instruction will embrace Latin, Greek, and all English branches preparatory to entering the higher classes in college. The rates of tuition will be

Primary Studies, per month, \$3 00

Higher Branches, " 4 00

one half payable at the end of five months. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at low rates.

In behalf of this school, I would call the attention of all to its pleasant and healthy locality.

W. J. THORNTON,

Sept. 2, 1873 5m Principal.

Lumber Notice.

DURING the season, I will sell

lumber at the following rates:

All heart lumber pr hundred, \$1 50

Running lumber not all heart

but square, per hundred, 1 00

Inferior lumber, square, 75c

Rough Edge " 50c

Having a large supply of seasoned lumber, already sawed, I can supply almost any ordinary bill. Terms strictly cash in all cases.

Will take for lumber, Hides, Beeswax or cotton at market rates. Also, I will give for the fifteen, in all cases for the cotton, and furnish bagging and ties for cash or cotton at market rates. Having plenty of hands and water, ginning done promptly and with dispatch. Also, Grinding done every day in the week. My Mill is 7 miles northeast of Grove Hill. A. P. CALHOUN,

Sept 9, 1873.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Linden Mail arrives at Grove Hill on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 p. m. and closes early on Wednesday and Friday mornings.

The Lower Peach Tree mail arrives on Tuesdays at 12 o'clock m., and closes immediately.

The Coffeetown mail arrives at 12 m. on Thursdays, and closes immediately.

The Evergreen mail arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock p. m. and closes early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

The Post Office is kept at the store of S. T. Woodard.

H. C. DAFFIN,

Jan 9 1873 Postmaster.

Notice of Administration.

Abel H. DuBose, deceased, Estate of.

LETTERS of administration, do

bonis non, upon the estate of said

decedent having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Clarke county, Ala. on the 3d day of January, 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.

E. P. CHAPMAN,

Jan 9, 1874, 6w Adm'r.

Grove Hill Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in August, 1873, and will be discontinued on 29th March, 1874.

The object of the school commencing and ending as above stated is to meet wants and interests of those patrons, the services of whose children are required during the busier portions of the year.

Tuition will be reduced to \$2 50 per scholar, without regard to grade of scholarship, and payment must be made promptly and monthly. It will, of course, be understood that parties will be indulged at the expiration of the month by making me secure in any way.

The reduction is made to foster punctual payment, and the stringency of the times and establish a cash system.

JAS. W. DICKINSON,

Aug 2, 1873 Principal.

Grove Hill Female Academy.

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

Tuition \$2 50 per scholar, payable monthly.

No deduction made, except in cases of protracted sickness.

CLARA S. POWE.

Sept. 1, 1873.

A REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

The new, elegant and fast running steamboat,

VICTORIA,

FRANK STONE, Master,

WOODIE STONE, Clerk.

The VICTORIA leaves Mobile every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, and passes Jackson and Coffeetown early Sunday morning, and Wood's Bluff near the middle of the day.

RETURNING:

Passes Wood's Bluff, Wednesday at 5 P. M.

Coffeetown, Thursday, 9 A. M.

Jackson, " 12 M.

Carney's Bluff, " 1 P. M.

In high water, the splendid, side-wheel steamer, REINDEER, takes the place of the VICTORIA, and runs the same schedule, and commanded by the same officers.

Oct 15, 1872

Wm. H. Barney & Co.

Importers & Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

14 & 16 North Commerce St.,

MOBILE, ALA.

J. Scanton, Wm. H. Barney.

J. Caynagh, T. P. Brown.

Edgar W. Davis, of Clarke county, is in the above House, and would be pleased to meet and serve his friends. Jan. 25, 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.