

Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XVIII. GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1874. NO. 36.

The Democrat.

ISAAC GRANT, Proprietor.

TERMS:

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

Professional Cards.

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

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

JOHN Y. KILPATRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Gadsden, Wilcox County, Alabama.
Will practice regularly in all the Courts of Clarke, Monroe and Wilcox counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the United States District Courts.
June 24, 8y

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

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

WALTER H. GRANT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Will practice in the Courts of Marriage 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, 1872 m6

CLARKE COUNTY OFFICERS.
JACK R. WILSON, Probate Judge.
THOMAS CARTER, Sheriff.
J. C. SAVAGE, Clerk Circuit Court.
MIEL BEZELL, Superintendent Education.
H. C. GRAYSON, County Surveyor.
JAS. C. SAYAGE, Register in Chancery.
THOMAS 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, 1873 f

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. Thurston, Bullock, S.
Dr. W. A. O'Hara, Shelby, A. S.
Rev. I. G. Smith, Greene, C.
John H. Harris, Lee, T.
Gen. E. M. Law, Macon, S.
Mrs. L. G. Jenkins, Calhoun, C.
Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, Russell, F.
Mrs. E. D. Connor, Marengo, P.
Mrs. D. H. Odom, Clarke, L. A. S.
T. H. Ferguson, 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. Menifee, 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.

POSTOFFICE, CHOCTAW CORNER.

SUGGSVILLE GRANGE.

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

BASHI GRANGE.

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

POSTOFFICE, CHOCTAW CORNER.

JACKSON GRANGE.

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

SALEM GRANGE.

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

POSTOFFICE, GROVE HILL.

WEST BEND GRANGE.

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

POSTOFFICE, COFFEYVILLE.

COFFEYVILLE GRANGE.

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

AIRMOUNT GRANGE.

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

POSTOFFICE, CHOCTAW CORNER.

TALLAHATTA GRANGE.

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

GOSPORT GRANGE.

Kenneth King, Sr., Master.
Samuel H. Forwood, Secretary.

POSTOFFICE, GOSPORT.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Administration.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator, of said estate on the 2d day of February, 1874, by the Probate court of Clarke county: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the undersigned.
A. P. DUBOSE, Adm'r.
Feb 10, 1874 w6

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 16th 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

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

The Georgia legislature, by a large majority, has indefinitely postponed the proposition to hold a constitutional convention.

The Greensboro, Beacon thinks that the nomination of Hon. George S. Houston for Governor would be the best that the Democrats have made since the war.

The Monroeville Grange, opposing monopolies, as they say, resolve to support the independent steamer, Peerless, so long as she remains independent and no longer.

PLANT a little rice this year for your stomach's sake. It will do very well on high land; but it can be grown more successfully on lands that are too low and wet for any other crop. The straw will make a good winter feed for your cattle and horses.

The Supreme Court refuses the prohibition asked for by John Reid, Jr., who claims to have been elected by the Democratic party to the office of mayor of Mobile. The matter is yet undecided, however, and Reid may get the office yet.

A consultation mass meeting was held in Mobile Friday afternoon, but it seems to have accomplished very little, any way.

LET two-thirds of the land you cultivate this year be devoted to the production of food products for man and beast. It is suicidal for every body to plant a large cotton crop because nobody intends to plant much.

Those who have steadily adhered to the policy of making their own corn, meat, molasses, etc., have remained unmoved amid the storms which have swept over their "all-cotton" neighbors and left in its track such a fearful number of liens, mortgages and bankruptcies.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Eighteen Granges in Clarke!

Judge Roach, last week, organized granges at Perry's Store, Winn's Mill, Gaisentown and Gosport. We have not heard from Tallahatta Springs, Bedsale's Store and a few other places where organizations were expected.

We would be obliged to any one for the names of the Master, Secretary and postoffice of any county grange from which we have not heard.

The Gosport Grange, organized the 4th, has E. King, Sr., Master, and S. H. Forwood, Secretary.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed that a grange was not organized at Perry's Store last week, as stated above, but that Judge Roach was there yesterday, for the purpose of organizing one. We also learn that he has effected organizations at the following places:

County Line, with Wm. L. Spinks, Master, and Samuel Vaughan, Secretary.

Tallahatta Springs, with Dr. T. B. Harwood, Master, and M. M. Danzey, Secretary.

Gaisentown, with James M. Jackson, Master, and Dr. Henry G. Davis, Secretary.

A grange has been organized at New Prospect Church, Miroham's Precinct, but we have not received the names of the officers.

These, with those heretofore reported, make eighteen granges in Clarke county! How many of her sister counties of the State can beat it?

An Austin despatch of the 28th ult says:

In the caucus last night Reagan withdrew from the canvass for the U. S. senatorship in favor of Gen. S. B. Maxey. In the joint session to-day, the first ballot resulted Maxey 60, Throckmorton 40, Randall 13, and Reagan 1. Maxey getting more than half was declared elected.

The Black Lands.

The secret of the former wealth of the canebrake region of Alabama was the corn-producing capacity of the lands. That capacity remains, in a large degree, to-day, and this belt should now become the granary of the State. Land-holders of this section have a better prospect before them than ever before, if they will turn their attention to stock-raising and grain culture with improved implements. About two-thirds of the labor formerly employed could be dispensed with, and a corresponding reduction in expenses be effected. With a buggy plow, one laborer can cultivate fifty acres of black land in corn, and the best lands will average twenty bushels per acre, or 1,000 bushels to the hand. This is far better than cotton planting, for the corn crop in the time lands is a certainty wherever it is worked, and is not liable to the vicissitudes that affect cotton.

The mineral region of Alabama is beginning to attract immigration, and soon that section will afford a fine market for cereals and other supplies. This section can supply them more cheaply than the West. Mules, hogs and grain crops can be raised more cheaply here, one year with another than anywhere on the continent. Water communication with the mineral section would furnish cheap transportation, giving our farmers a great advantage over Western producers. Our planters should consider this matter, and in view of the withdrawal of such a large percentage of their labor, adopt some such plan of work as will yield the most at the least expense.—[D. C. Metropolis News.

FAST TIME!—The lightning Barrel train from New Orleans this morning made the fastest time known in this section. The run was made from depot to depot in three hours and 4 minutes, but it took 10 minutes to run the first 3 miles making the actual running time about 3 hours, at the rate of 48 1/2 miles per hour, over trestles, bridges, etc. A portion of the run was made at the rate of 52 miles per hour. The contract time was 3 hours and 20 minutes.

This beats the time made by Tom Scott's special train over the same road by 13 minutes. On arriving here the engine was bespattered with mud to the top of the smoke stack, and the first passenger coach was so blackened by the dense smoke through which it had been drawn with such fearful rapidity, that it looked as though just covered with a coat of black paint.—[Mobile Register.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett and company left New Orleans Tuesday morning after breakfast, came to Mobile in three hours, acted the play of "Richelieu," returned to New Orleans and performed at the Varieties Theatre that night.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—As the train on the Iron Mountain Railroad which left here at 9:45 this morning, came in sight of Gadsden station, 120 miles below this city, at 4:30 this evening, it was signalled to stop, the switch was turned, and the train run in on the side track. As the train stopped, Conductor Alford stepped off to ascertain what was the matter, when he was confronted by a man wearing a mask, a pistol placed to his head, and he was marched off. The engineer, fireman, mail agent, express messenger and other train men were then seized by five masked and heavily armed men and placed under guard. The robbers then went through the entire train, and took from the passengers about \$2,000 and a large amount of jewelry. They also took from Adams Express about one thousand dollars and rifled the mails. The robbers then left in a southerly direction, and after the release of the men in the train went on. The robbers offered no violence to any one on the train and did not harm to the train men.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—To-morrow morning Dr. Hancock, and several other physicians of this city, in the absence of a letter from Mount Airy, North Carolina, will leave without advice, to make an examination of the remains of the Siamese twins. Dr. Hancock is very reticent about the affair, but it is believed, satisfactory arrangements for the autopsy have been made.

Weather to-day clear and cool.

The German Silk Colony.

A portion of the German Silk Colony, consisting of Mr. Maas, the President, Mr. Wormon, the Secretary, Mr. Kanperle, the Treasurer, with his wife and four children, and two carpenters have arrived. They spent Thursday giving their location a more critical examination, and express themselves delighted, and have named it "Colonias." The President and Secretary, with Capt. Gallagher, went to Vicksburg yesterday evening to negotiate for a cheaper transportation down the river, and then put on the railroad to their location. The colony now numbers 32 families. The President will return to Chicago in order to hurry them forward, while the Secretary with the others here will push forward the work of building and other improvements, that they may have shelter when they arrive. They will put up a steam engine at once, and convert trees now standing on the land, into the necessary lumber with which to build their houses. Quite a lot of their seed and some fine chickens have also arrived. They expect some other families next week, and about the first of March the President will return with the last of the present members. Each family comes with provisions and clothing to last them one year. We have seen the plan of their building which looks really beautiful. So we may expect the town of "Colonias" to cut a figure among the cities of East Mississippi.—[Meridian Mercury, 31st ult.

An intimate friend of the Siamese twins writes to the New York Sun that they did not marry English servant girls, but daughters of a North Carolina planter named Yates. Each, says the writer, had twelve children—one ten boys and two girls, and the other ten girls and two boys. Many of their children have died, and these bereavements bore heavily on Chang and Eng, who were Christians and members in good standing of the Baptist Church. They were recognized in the neighborhood as men of social standing, and their daughters associated with those of the other planters, some of them contracting desirable marriages. They were not of weak intellect, but strong partisans in politics and shrewd in business.

Our old friend Isaac Young, of Clay county, let his plantation out to freedmen last year. There were nearly thirty persons in the families and between twelve and fifteen hands. They made six bales of cotton and "not cold enough" to do them. Mr. Young reserved some patches about the house containing a little over seven acres. These were cultivated by his children, under his direction, having the use of a mule to do the plowing, and they produced seven bales of cotton. Here is the argument—a little more intelligence to direct, less land, better cultivation, more fertilizing, larger crops, and more clear profit.—[Tallahatta Reporter.

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No. 6, North Cherry Street,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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

TOO LATE.

If this love that is gliding life's summer
Had come in life's spring,
How my soul would have met the new-comer,
With garment and ring;
With sacrifice offered in gladness,
With hope for the beautiful years—
Alas! from the depth of my sadness,
I greet it with tears.
Too late do we stand at the altar!
Too late do you tremble and falter!
At the sound of my voice!
The hand that you hold has grown thinner,
The heart has known anguish and fears;
I am yours, O victorious winner!
I salute you with tears!
You say that Love's golden September
Is faded and strong;
You marvel that I should remember
Love's May-time of wrong!
The sorrow for you is all over;
My heart is prophetic in tears,
And so, for your love as my lover,
I offer my tears!
What I give to the cheek in its whiteness;
Ere lost to its bloom;
What I turn from the eyes in their brightness,
And worship their gloom;
The rose in its freshness and beauty,
You crushed in your earlier years;
Will you cherish it, faded, from duty?
I answer with tears.

THREE FRENCH MARRIAGES.

I was present yesterday at a wedding, mass in the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin in the Faubourg St. Germain. In the square before the church ladies in elegant costume were descending from their carriages and mounting the steps, where a rich carpet was laid for them, as one would see in New York on a similar occasion. At the door stood two vergers in white hose and scarlet breeches, with blue coat, gold-embroidered baldric, and the picturesque three-cornered hat trimmed with light-gray ostrich feathers.

At length the bridal party entered, preceded by the vergers with their glittering halberds. The bride was leaning on the arm of her father, while the bridegroom conducted the mother. They were attended by several bridesmaids and groomsmen, and followed by a long train of relatives and friends. Passing up the main aisle, they took their seats on the inclosed space before the high altar, the bride and bridegroom in the center, apart from the rest, in chairs of crimson velvet and gold, rich enough for thrones. There was a profusion of white flowers around the altar, but they were all artificial, as seems to be always the case in France on such occasions. Though they are exquisite imitations, one would prefer to have real flowers at one's wedding. More show than sweetness is a bad omen.

The officiating priest and his assistant wore white robes, with lace, which would have made the despair of a dutchess. The bride looked very graceful in a white gown perfectly plain, with the tulle veil floating to her feet and orange-blossoms gleaming out from her dark ringlets. The ceremony was long and impressive, to one part of it the priest presented to the bride and bridegroom the "pieces de marriage"—that is, silver medals about the size of a dollar bearing the name of the young couple, with the date of their marriage and appropriate emblems. A little later they advanced toward the altar, when the priest presented to them two golden paterae, which they reverently kissed, and, returning to their seats, two of the groomsmen held above their heads a long white mantle of cloth of silver with fringes of gold, while the priest went on with the service.

During the offertory the vergers passed through the assembly with their monotonous chant: "Pour les pauvres, s'il vous plait." For the poor, if you please, each followed by a groomsmen and a bridesmaid, who held out the small crimson velvet bag to receive the offerings. I would rather have taken part in the charge at Balaklava than do this myself, but the perfect ease and grace of these young French girls made it charming.

At the close of the mass the bridal party passed around the altar into the sacristy, when they received the congratulations of their friends, afterward returning through the grand aisle of the church in the same order as they had entered, except that the bride now leaned on the arm of her husband, while the organ pealed forth exultingly the "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn.

As we came out of the church, my friend, Madame Lefort, said to me, "You have seen what is very rare in France, a marriage of love and inclination, a l'Americain. It is the only one I have ever known."

"And your own, Madame?" said I.
"Mine has been a happy marriage, but I was not acquainted with M. Lefort when I was married to him. The first time I ever saw him was on the day of rejoicing at the birth of the Prince Imperial. He was presented to me in the Champs-Elysees, but I was engrossed with the scene around me, and did not much observe him. How did you like M. Lefort?" asked my mother on the way home. "I do not know; I scarcely looked at him." But my daughter, your father has selected him for your husband. He will dine with us to-morrow, and unless he is very disagreeable to you—M. Lefort was a handsome man; he is so, still, you know, and he was much handsomer then. He pleased me, but I never spoke ten words to him till after we were married, which was just a month from the day I first saw him; and all the time we were so busy, my mother and I, with preparations for the wedding that I had not a moment to think. He sent me the most beautiful flowers every day, and for my corsette de mariage he gave me diamonds and an India shawl which cost 5,000 francs. He was in a state to commit follies then," said Madame with a little

smile. "I was bewildered with all this new splendor, for French girls are always dressed in the simplest way—not at all as in your country, where Miss has everything as handy as Mamma—and they never go into the street without a chaperone. I was full of life and longed for excitement: my mother was an invalid and went out very seldom, so that marriage was like an open door to freedom."

"But I do not see how you dared."
"Oh, as to that, I was thoughtless enough, and besides I never expected anything different. Eugene was very good to me: by the by we had our little Clarice, we fell in love with each other by degrees, and we have been very happy. I think marriages are happy in France as anywhere else. I helped to make three last winter, and they have all been happy."

"Do tell about them," said I.

"With the greatest pleasure, this evening after dinner."

"The girls will like to hear the story, too," said I. (The girls were four charming specimens of American young womanhood who were under my care temporarily.)

Accordingly, when the lamps were lighted (for there is no gas in French parlors) we drew our chairs around the table to hear the story of the three marriages.

"You remember," began Madame, "the fat Colonel who, dined with us last Sunday? His wife is my cousin, and a year ago she was not Madame de Courcelles."

"But the little boy?" said Alice with a native surprise in her blue eyes.

"Oh, the Colonel was a widower," said Madame laughing. "My cousin lived with her father in a country town. She was the youngest child. Her mother had been dead many years; her brothers and sisters were married; she had been asked in marriage, but she did not like to leave her father, and he would have been so desolate without her that he had not the heart to urge it. My uncle died about two years ago; his property was divided among his children. Pauline had a moderate income, which would not permit her to live in the style to which she was accustomed. She wrote me a very sad letter, lamenting her father's death and her own loneliness and desolation. She asked me to find her a room and board in Paris, in a convent or in some quiet family. I wrote that I would do all I could for her. But, my dear cousin, I added, 'why do you not think of marriage?' It will be very disagreeable to you, who have so long been the mistress of a handsome establishment, to live in the way you propose. Seriously, marriage is the only solution of all your perplexities. I had not long to wait for a reply. Pauline wrote that she would willingly marry, but she was now 36 years old, her dowry was not excessive, and she feared it would be impossible to make an advantageous marriage. 'Difficult,' I wrote in reply, 'but not impossible. Come to Paris, make me a little visit, and we will see.' Now I had in my mind my friend Col. de Courcelles, whose wife had been dead about a year and a half. He often came to see me, and always bewailed his loneliness and the unhappy condition of his children (he had but two, a girl and boy) without a mother. It occurred to me that two sorrows rightly mingled might make one joy; and the next time he called and entered on his usual monologues I interpolated the question, 'Why don't you marry again, colonel? It is the only thing that can make you forget your sorrow.' I know it, said he, 'but there is no lady.' Pardon me, colonel, I have a cousin who is just my age. She has recently lost her father; she has a dowry of 50,000 francs, and she is coming to spend a few weeks with me. I shall be delighted to meet your charming cousin, madame."

"In due time Pauline arrived. After the first greeting and condolences were over, I said, 'Pauline, I think I have found a husband for you—Col. de Courcelles. I have been acquainted with him many years; he has a fine position, and was very indulgent to his wife; she was very happy with him. He will dine with us on Sunday, and you will have an opportunity to see him. I have said nothing to him about it; you may feel completely at your ease.' (My American readers who have been brought up, I hope with a strict regard for truth, will doubtless be shocked at madame's want of veracity. I was not sorry to see my young Bostonians exchange a glance of surprise, which madame did not observe, and would not have understood if she had not observed it. Frenchmen appear to regard a lie as a thing innocent in itself, one which may be even highly meritorious, and which becomes criminal only under certain circumstances, deriving its moral character entirely from the motives that prompt it.)

"On Sunday the colonel came, Clarice was at school then, and there were only four of us, M. Lefort and I, my cousin and the colonel, who sat opposite her. They looked at each other furtively from time to time, and when their eyes met, dropped them instantly on their plates in the most comical manner. Dinner over, I took my cousin aside: 'What do you think of him?' 'He is too fat,' said Pauline. 'Fat? you think so?' The idea! 'Oh, Madame, how could you?' He is immense! I said my innocent Pauline, with a look of distress. 'Only consider what a fine position he has,' said I, 'and such an excellent man! If you could only see how well he looks on horseback at the head of his regiment!'

"Later in the evening I had an opportunity to speak to the colonel. 'Well?' said I, interrogatively. 'Madame, your

cousin is charming, but she is rather too tall.' The huge colonel had a giant's penchant for little women. 'There is no occasion for you to go any further,' said I. 'I have not mentioned it to my cousin, of course. I should like to call to-morrow,' said he.

"In six weeks Pauline was Madame de Courcelles, but up to the wedding-day she continued to say piteously, 'if he were only not so fat!'

"That is not romantic at all," said Emily.

"But they are very happy," said Madame.

"Doesn't she think he is too fat now?" asked Belle.

"I dare say she would be very indignant if you were to say so," laughed Madame.

"Now for Marriage Number 2," said Helen.

"A short time before my cousin's marriage," continued Madame, my friend, M. Aubert, called on me. 'That is a strange idea of yours, to marry your cousin to that great fat colonel, said he. I have a friend who would suit her much better, I am sure.' 'It is rather late for that now; she is to be married in ten days.' 'How vexatious!' said M. Aubert. 'But, Monsieur, I have a sister-in-law, a young widow, several years younger, and far handsomer than my cousin. Your friend might be pleased with her.' 'I wish I could see her.' 'Nothing easier. Dine with us the day after to-morrow, you and Madame Aubert, and I will invite Julie to meet you.' My sister is really very beautiful, and Aubert could not restrain his admiration. 'Oh, Madame, she is adorable! If my friend can please her, he is a man to be envied. Let us see: to-day is Tuesday. Well, Thursday, if you and your sister and M. Lefort will dine with us, my friend will be there.'

"Thursday came, the dinner and the guests. I had told my sister what was in contemplation, and we were naturally curious to see M. Vernon. He was a good-looking man, about 50 years of age.

"Oh, Madame, wasn't he bald?" asked Alice.

"Well, he was a little on the top of his head."

"I hate bald men. How old was she?"

"A little under 30."

"I should not think she would have married him if she was so beautiful."

"Well, my dear, he had a fine social position and a large fortune, hotel in Paris, house in the country, elegant carriage, and servants in livery. It was a great temptation, and then she was not very young, you know. Well, dinner was over, and we had returned to the parlor. M. Aubert seemed restless and fidgety, for he is of a very impatient temperament. 'Madame Lefort, said he, rising, 'I should like to show you a painting by Paul Delaroche in the next room.' I had seen the painting hundreds of times, but I followed without a word. 'Vernon, wouldn't you like to see it, too?' said M. Aubert. 'No sooner was the door closed than he asked in his eager way, 'Well, Madame, what does your sister think of my friend?' But, Monsieur, how should I know? I have not had an opportunity to speak to her. Besides, it would be more suitable to know M. Vernon's impression first."

"Oh, I saw that in an instant," said M. Aubert. 'There is no need of asking him. He is enchanted.' 'Truly, she is the most beautiful creature I ever saw,' said M. Vernon. 'Far too young and lovely for me, I am afraid.' 'That remains to be seen,' said his friend. 'Ask her, Madame, just as well now as any time.' But M. Vernon must go away. 'Certainly, Madame,' and he opened the door into the parlor. 'Come, then, Julie, don't you wish to see this beautiful painting? Have you no taste for the arts?' She came. 'M. Aubert wishes to know how you are pleased with his friend.' 'He is very well,' said she coolly—rather old. 'Oh, Madame, is that all you can say for one of the best matches in France?' 'I do not know that I have any objection,' she added. 'Then, Madame, we will consider the affair settled.'

"Early the next morning M. Vernon called to ask my husband to accompany him to the house of Julie's mother, and after the usual compliments of presentation he immediately asked the hand of her daughter. In three weeks I had the pleasure of being present at the wedding."

"Oh, how dreadful!" cried the girls in a chorus. "No love-making! No walks by moonlight! 'So prosaic!'" "Everything hurried up, so, just like a parcel of goods bought and delivered."

"Why, how long are betrothals in your country?" asked Madame.

"Two or three years generally, seldom less than one year when the parties are young."

"I should have changed my mind three or four times in a year," said M. Lefort, looking up from the book which he had been reading all the time, apparently.

"And I mine five times," said Madame. "How, then? Are not such long engagements often broken?" she inquired.

"Oh, never," said Belle, with fervor.

"But, my child," interrupted I, "I am afraid you are mistaken there; I have known a great many broken in my time."

"And do these young lovers see each other often during this long interval?"

"Very often, Madame, if they happen to live near each other."

"But always in the presence of the young lady's mother, I suppose?"

"No; it is very common for a young lady to receive her betrothed alone."

"Oh, shocking!" and Madame looked rigid with astonishment. "But if the engagement were broken, she would never find a husband after such an intimacy?"

"That would make no difference," I rejoined, "unless a girl were engaged

six or seven years, and the man broke his engagement then, as sometimes happens. She would have lost her fresh young beauty, and her heart might be so set on the faithless lover that no other could ever take his place."

"Ah," said Madame, "our young girls are at least saved from all pains of the heart."

"And they are kept from indecorous flirting and maneuvers to attract attention, too," said I, with a glance at my young Americans, not that they needed the hint particularly, however.

"They flirt enough afterward," said Belle spiritedly. "Don't you remember the odious Madame T., with her yellow curls, and the young officer at the Grand Hotel? I never saw any such flirting in America."

"Don't talk, girls," said Emily. "I want to hear about the third marriage."

"Well," resumed Madame, "I felt a good deal of complacency in my success, and it formed a subject of conversation at the next reception. 'I am disgusted,' said Madame Belval. 'I have been trying all winter to bring about a marriage between two of my friends, and it has failed at last. I will never try again if I live a thousand years.' 'I am ready to try again to-morrow.' 'Pray be so kind as to give me some assistance, then,' said Madame C., wife of the minister of Marine. 'I am looking for a suitable wife for Emile, as I am very desirous that he should marry. Young men are exposed to so many temptations in Paris—actresses and grisettes, and all that kind of thing—enough to drive a mother distracted. Emile will be 25 next month.' 'I should think he was old enough to find a wife for himself,' whispered Alice.

"His salary is 12,000 francs, which is not bad for a young man, and his father will do something more for him when he marries. 'I know a girl that will suit him exactly,' cried Madame Belval, eagerly, forgetting, like Rip Van Winkle, that she had "swore off" (This is an interpolation. I am afraid the French ladies had not the pleasure of being acquainted with Monsieur, Van Winkle.) The administrator of the Lyons railway has a daughter almost 19, and the most amiable, the most lovely, and her father will give her 100,000 francs. 'That is very reasonable,' said Madame C. 'I shall be under everlasting obligations to you if you will speak to him of our son.' 'With the greatest pleasure in the world.'"

"Madame Belval had an interview with the administrator of railways. He would make inquiries about the young man. The result was satisfactory, and in a week the friends of both families, including M. Lefort and myself, received an invitation to a soiree at Madame Belval's, where the two young people would meet for the first time. It was very embarrassing for them in the presence of so many observers. Mademoiselle Therese was lovely, with long fair curls and that delicate blond beauty which is so rare in France. I pitied the poor child, she was so distressed at the thought of being on exhibition, and looked pale and then flushed alternately."

"I am glad I am not a French girl," said Helen.

"And the young man was scarcely less agitated. They hardly dared to look at each other and were as silent as deaf mutes the whole evening. The next day his father made a formal demand of M. Thouval for the hand of his daughter."

"His father! and the young man had nothing to do with it?" exclaimed Belle, amazed.

"Marriages are always arranged by the parents with us," said Madame.

"M. Thouval gave an affirmative answer and the marriage took place shortly after, as is usual in France."

"And shall you be married in that way, Clarice?" asked Alice compassionately of Madame's pretty young daughter.

"How else? I am not going to America,"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Agassiz a Lover of Children.

Agassiz was a great lover of children. He was constantly speaking to them in the street and caressing them, not from affection or a desire to be popular, but because he could not help it. His grandchildren, George and Max, were always running over to see grandpa, and grandpa was always glad to see them. If grandpa had had the entire training of them, perhaps there would have been some spoiled children. A friend tells me of an instance, which well illustrates his tenderness for children. Once while conducting some scientific experiments, it became necessary to have some water immediately. Agassiz seized a pitcher and ran out to a pump near by. He went out quickly, but was slow in coming back. They waited twice as long for the water as would have sufficed to bring it, and then went out to see what was the matter. There sat Agassiz, down by the pump, his legs crossed, and a little child, which he was fondly soothing and caressing, nestled in between them. In his haste to the pump he had accidentally struck the child standing near by. Though the blow was of little account, the exigencies of science seemed to him the less important, and he had to put down his pitcher and open his heart. When deeply engaged in scientific investigation he would leave his work to seize and fondle a child that had strayed into his room, and the interrupted mental process seemed to be resumed without difficulty.

"In the London market, a newspaper made wholly of rag stock, does not compare for value in the dealers' eyes with that made in part or wholly from esparto, mainly on account of the thickness of the latter, which is an advantage in handling."

Agassiz was Singularly Unmethodical in His Habits.

Men who live and work by rule would be puzzled to understand how Agassiz managed to do so much without these helps. He lived and worked by inspiration. If he was suddenly seized with an interest in some scientific inquiry, he would pursue it at once, putting by perhaps other work in which he had just fairly got started. "I always like to take advantage of my productive moods," he said to me. Thus often he had several irons in the fire, only one of which might ultimately be furnished. Probably he saw that the last iron promised to work up better than the first. He never could be made to work like a machine, turning out a definite quantity at regular intervals. He never felt bound to regard the rule that you must finish one thing before you begin another; so emphatically presented in the old school-books. His was a method of working which would be ruinous to any man who had not his wonderful faculties, his far-sight and insight. With his great logical brain and his marvelous powers of observation, there was united a certain telescopic intuition which made his view of probabilities something more than a guess. He never proposed his own methods of working as a model for others. Once, however, in my presence, a near relative ventured to ask him if he did not think he would accomplish more if he finished one thing before he began another. "Every man must work to his own method," he replied. He was in himself a great contradiction of the methods by which many have won success. He achieved, but it was after his own way. It was frequently a hard thing to get him to sign a paper, or to write a letter (except for somebody else), or to look over accounts or reports, or to do little routine work. Yet he could never have attained his great eminence in science if he had not paid in this department great attention on the minutest and apparently the most insignificant details. Looking at the drawing of a fish made by his artist, he said, after taking a single glance, "It is a beautiful drawing, but don't you see you have left out two or three of the scales?" This story, which I have seen elsewhere, is vouched for by the draughtsman who formerly drew his specimens for him.—New York Tribune.

How a Reporter Lost his Situation.

It is said that in a moment of temporary insanity a Boston city editor assigned a horse-racing, base-ball and aquatic reporter to report in half a column the Sunday services at the church of a sensational preacher. This is the report he published, and for which he was discharged.

"The house met at 10 A. M. Prayer by the chaplain. The first race was between the chaplain and the singers; it being a pretty even match for the first two heats; but the singers got the best of the last three heats, and came in on the second two lengths ahead, winning the last three heats and races. Time, 5:02. Petitions were then presented for forgiveness and other similar matters, and notice was given for special assignments during the coming week for various objects. The singers then sailed up to the judges' stand, and, after getting into position, sailed away on the course, with all canvas set, and a spanking breeze from the organ, which drove them along in fine style. The top-rigged flag flying the blue pennant, was well ahead at the stake, and came home ahead of the fleet. The speaker then took the floor and announced his intention to ask that the resolutions of censure that had been adopted upon Annanias should be rescinded, and proceeded to read the records of the case, from which it appeared that Annanias had sold his horse and had not given all the price to the church. The speaker then went on to say that no reason appeared on the records for Annanias to give any, and much less all his property to the church; and he questioned if any of those before him could do any more than Annanias had in the same place. He then went on to show that Annanias had obeyed his wife in the matter, and expressed the belief that few of those before him could say as much for themselves. After further arguments of similar character, he moved that the character of Annanias be and is hereby declared A. I. by the members of the house."

OLD LETTERS. "Never burn kindly written letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is browned, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words are folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sod. Above all, never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection to one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected, twenty years ago, a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing-room. The 'widow' indeed derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far-off land from which there comes no message, and hence she hopes one day to 'join him.' No photographs can vividly recall to the memory of the mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of Heaven, the epistolary outpourings of that love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than all trifling of the features; it is a reflex of the writer's soul. Keep all loving letters. Burn only the harsh ones; and in burning them forgive and forget them."

[illegible]

The Democrat.

GROVE HILL:

TUESDAY: FEBRUARY 10

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 elegant steamer "D. L. Tally," will accept our thanks for a late Mobile Register.

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

Judge Jack R. Wilson places us under obligations for a late Mobile Register.

Mr. W. W. Daffin will accept our thanks for several late Mobile papers.

Commissioners' Court is in session and will likely remain so for two or three days, as the work of appointing overseers and apportioners of roads comes up regularly at the February term of the court.

DEATH OF MRS. BAKER.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Frank W. Baker, of Jackson, died suddenly on Sunday, the 8th inst. She had been in feeble health for a long time, yet her death was sudden and unexpected. She was an estimable lady and much admired by her neighbors and acquaintances.

We are particularly in need of money just at this time, and earnestly call upon those indebted to the office to pay us as soon as they can. Help us to get through these hard times, and if you cannot pay all that is due, pay as much as you can, and we will give you credit for every dollar. If necessity did not force this call we would not make it.

DEATH OF GEO. WALKER.—Another good and aged citizen has fallen. Mr. George Walker, who resided about five miles east of Jackson, while engaged in pleasant conversation and seemingly in the enjoyment of his usual good health, fell and expired immediately on Sunday, the 8th inst., aged about 70 years. He had resided in this county a long time, and was esteemed by those who knew him most intimately as one of our very best citizens. May his neighbors and acquaintances strive to imitate his virtues.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.—Jake Scott, Bully McKenzie, Brister Coleman, Adam Allen and Romeo Hayden, all colored, and hailing from Gains town, were brought here Saturday evening upon a charge of resisting some legal process in the hands of Constable Ed. Syphrit. They gave bond under the late law for their appearance at the next term of the County Court, and were discharged.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—A man, calling his name Rainey, came into town Saturday evening, called at Sheriff Carter's and remarked that he had robbed the mail, or the postoffice, at Sunflower, Washington county, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and that he wished to be committed to jail, as his remorse of conscience was of such an aggravated character that he could see no peace day nor night. He says he realized only forty dollars by the operation at Sunflower, which amount has "gone where the woodbine twineth" before he reached Grove Hill.

Sheriff Carter, being naturally of an accommodating disposition, particularly as to those in distress, granted the young man's request. We have heard of no mail robbery on the railroad nor elsewhere, in this section, and are disposed to believe the man is afflicted with mental aberration, in which event he is greatly to be pitied. A few days, we suppose, will develop something as to the matter.

MARKET.

On the 27th of January, at the residence of the bride's mother, at Gaines town, by Justice H. Gann, Mr. John B. Gatter and Miss Fannie Gann, all of Clarke county.

THE MARKETS.

COTTON AND MONEY.

In Mobile on the 8th inst., cotton was quoted as follows:

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

Sales of the week 9,350 bales.

Gold 112 1/2. Silver 52 1/2.

GROCERY MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MOBILE, Feb. 6, 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	7	8
Sides, Ribbed,	pr lb	7	8
Shoulders,	pr lb	27	28
BEEF, Dried,	pr lb	17	21
CHEESE,	pr lb	33	35
CORNF, Java,	pr lb	31	32
Rio,	pr lb	—	—
Havana,	pr lb	37	40
CANDLES, Sperm	pr lb	21	22
Star,	pr lb	90	95
CORN MEAL,	pr bush	90	93
CORN,	pr bush	7	11
WHEAT,	pr lb	12	13
MOLASSES			
Louisiana,	pr gal	50	75
Syracuse,	pr gal	90	125
CHEER,	pr bl	13	17
OIL—Kerosene,	pr gal	45	50
PORK, Mess,	pr bl	17	18
POTATOES, Irish	pr bl	4	4 1/2
PEPPER,	pr lb	28	30
RICE—Clean	pr lb	8	9
Rough,	pr lb	3	4
SUGAR, Crushed,	pr lb	14	15
Louisiana,	pr lb	9	11
SALT, Liverpool	pr sack	155	160
SOAP—Northern,	pr lb	6	8
Sapoline,	pr lb	15	—
Soft,	pr lb	8	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 22, 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, 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 18th 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, 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 saws not damaged by rust, as part payment. All gins warranted and those not giving satisfaction will be replaced by others that will. J. F. Orr & Co., of Orville, Dallas county, Ala., pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction. Those interested will address me at this place. J. F. ORR, JR., Grove Hill, Ala., July 29, '73.

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, 1874.

LOUIS TOUART, Mobile.

JOE. 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. 441f

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; Bash's, Friday & Saturday, 6th & 7th; C. Corner, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9th, 10th and 11th; Micham's, Thursday, 12th; Coffeeville, Friday & Sat. 13th, 14th; Perry's Store, Tuesday, 17th; Blue Springs, Wednesday, 18th; Waite's Store, Thursday, 19th; Moyer'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; Suggsville, 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, Assessor. Dec. 20, 1873.

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 N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec 25; the S. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of sec 24, all in T. 8 N. of R. 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.

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 Coffeeville, 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 per hundred, \$1 50; Running lumber not all heart but square, per hundred, 1 00; Inferior lumber, square, 75c; Round 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, Beans, Wax or cotton at market rates. Also, I will gin for the fifteenth, 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 Coffeeville 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 6, 1874, 6w Adm'r.

Grove Hill Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the first Monday to 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 pupils 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, 1873f 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 \$250 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 steambot,

VICTORIA,

FRANK STONE, Master, WOODDIE STONE, Clerk.

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

RETURNING:

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

" Coffeeville, 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, 1872f

Wm. H. Barney & Co.,

Importers & Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

14 & 16 North Commerce St.,

MOBILE, ALA.

J. Scranton. Wm. H. Barney.

J. Cavanaugh. 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, 1873f

Campbell House,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

SOUTH SIDE OF CONTI STREET.

Between Royal and Water Streets,

Mobile, Ala.

TRANSIENT BOARD PER DAY \$2 50.

Its location is conveniently near all places of business or amusement, as well as the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Depots and all the Steamboat Landings. Aug 10, 1872 12f

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Court of County Commissioners of Clarke county meet as follows:

1st Monday in January,

2d Monday in February,

3d Monday in May,

2d Monday in August,

3d Monday in November.

Jack R. Wilson, Judge; Theo. I. Kimball, Jas. W. Armistead, James M. Jackson and W. L. Williams, Commissioners. JACK R. WILSON, Judge. May. 20, 11f

SELMA TIMES.

GREAT REDUCTION OF TERMS.

In order to reach the people, the tax payers of this State, I shall furnish the SELMA WEEKLY TIMES to clubs at the following extremely low rates:

Ten copies, to one address, with one copy of the New York Sun, gratis to the getter up of the club, \$15.00

Twenty copies, to one address, with one copy of the DAILY TIMES for six months gratis to the getter up of the club, \$25.00

Forty copies, with one copy of the DAILY TIMES for one year gratis to the getter up of club, \$40.00 Address, SEABORN J. SAYFOLD, Selma, Ala.