

# Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XIX.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1874.

NO. 3.

## The Democrat.

ISAAC GRANT, Proprietor.

### TERMS:

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

### Professional Cards.

THOMAS J. FORD,

Attorney at Law,

GROVE HILL, ALA.

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

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

Will practice in Clarke and the adjoining counties, and faithfully 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.

### Notice of Administration.

M. S. York, deceased, Estate of.  
LETTERS of administration, upon said estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Clarke county, on the 18th day of April, 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the undersigned.  
J. O. YORK,  
April 21, 1874, 6w Adm'r.

### 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 p. 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.

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

Maj. Stevenson, Gen. Forrest's Chief Quartermaster, is dead.

A New Orleans special to the Mobile Graphic, of the 19th, says that the city tax collections amount to one hundred thousand dollars daily.

It is supposed that Judge Busted's place will be filled by Gov. Lewis or Lewis E. Parsons. Parsons is now at Washington working for the appointment. The carpetbaggers appear to be going out and the scalawags coming in. This is well enough. The scalawags have made great sacrifices and ought to be well paid.

R. M. Reynolds, collector of customs at Mobile, has been appointed by the president minister to Bolivia, and J. C. Goodloe, scalawag senator from Colbert county, is nominated as the successor of Reynolds in the Mobile custom-house.

Philip Joseph is trying to be post master at Mobile, over Wickersham, the present officer.

### Death of Hon. R. W. Walker.

Hon. Richard W. Walker died at his residence, in Huntsville, on the morning of the 15th inst., and within a stone's throw of the house in which he was born on the 16th of February, 1823. He served several terms in the Alabama legislature, was for two or three years a judge of the Supreme Court, and was a Confederate States Senator when the late war closed. He was one of the ablest and purest men of the State.

### Beat Meetings.

CHOCTAW CORNER, June 19.

ISAAC GRANT, ESQ.—I notice in the "DEMOCRAT" a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Clarke, at Grove Hill, on the 18th of July. It has been suggested by many with whom I have conversed recently, that it would be better for the different election precincts to hold meetings previous to that time.

The idea seems to be that only a few persons will be likely to attend the meeting, and that it would give a more general expression of the wishes of the people for them to meet in their respective beats and give a full and free expression of their opinions as to the propriety of a county convention or a primary election, and let them determine the matter as a majority of the delegates at the meeting on the 18th of July may determine. The delegates can be empowered by the beat meetings to act in the matter of sending delegates to the State Convention.

A primary election seems to be the wish of most of the old men as far as I have had an opportunity of hearing them express themselves.

From special despatches to the Mobile Daily Graphic we extract the following items, dated the 17th:

There will be no decision till next week in the Mobile election case.

The senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Reynolds, of Alabama, as minister to Bolivia; of J. C. Goodloe as collector of customs of the district of Mobile, and of F. Heiderhoff as collector of customs of the Pearl river district.

Mr. Wilson, of the house committee on the judiciary, has reported a bill for the impeachment of Judge Durell, of the United States District Court in Louisiana. No action taken on the report.

The bill passed to-day making Montgomery a port of entry.

Lazarus J. Williams, colored, late representative of the colored element of this county in the state legislature, died in this city yesterday of Bright's disease, from which he had suffered a long time. Luddie, as he was called, was one of the best and most cultivated of his race in this county. —[Montgomery Advertiser, 16.]

### Beat Meetings.

We are glad to receive the suggestions of our Choctaw Corner correspondent, and invite attention to his article. Beat meetings were not recommended because it was feared that the people would not take interest enough in the matter of representation in the state convention to hold them, and because it was thought that the wishes of the people as to a county convention or a primary election could be ascertained through a mass meeting.

It would be much better if the conservative party would hold beat meetings and send representative delegations to the county meeting. Every part of the county would thus be represented and a full and fair reflex of the popular desire be had.

Should this course be determined upon, we would suggest that the beat meetings be held at the voting place in each election precinct, on Saturday, the 11th of July, and that the delegates be chosen by ballot.

The best interests of the white man and of the black man demand that we should have honest and competent officials, and if we would avert from our fair commonwealth the curses and abominations which are perpetrated upon the people of Louisiana and South Carolina we must strip for the fight.

Let the people come to the meeting on the 18th of July whether beat meetings are held or not. Come, consult and deliberate, and decide upon the plan of the county campaign. Don't wait for this paper to do everything. We all want good, honest and competent officers, state and county, and if it is thought that we can get them without a united effort, let it be so. We will try to stand it if others can.

### [FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

### Politics, Crops and Tallahatchie Springs.

It has been a good while since I troubled you with a dot; but having a few days leisure I have thought it not amiss to drop you a few lines on the above caption.

### POLITICS

we have none, absolutely none. It is strange that often when there seems to be the greatest cause for activity, we behold the greatest apathy—a listless indifference—that makes us feel that all is lost; not because the fates have so decreed it, but because we would have it so. Such seems to be the state of things just now. There is no reason why the Radicals should rule this county or state. The white people are in a majority, they have only to act and the thing is accomplished. In this county we have always had the majority, and the emigrations last fall and winter have increased it. Who can think of the passage of the Civil Rights bill, as it is called by the U. S. Senate, and not feel indignant at the insults offered us with all its long train of injuries to follow. You know that I never dabble in politics, but feel a little like the old Quaker did when he said, "John, if thee intends to fight, thee had better get thy guns ready."

### CROPS

are very fine, corn especially. The prospect now is for an abundant crop. The acreage has been largely increased this year, and if the seasons continue favorable, we will have an abundant yield of corn. Oats are being harvested, and are very good, some say the best they ever made. Coming in just at this time, they are quite a blessing. It is most too early to say much about sugar-cane, rice and potatoes, though these crops are looking well. The acreage of cane and rice has been largely increased over any previous year—from two to three hundred per cent. Our provision crop will largely exceed that of any previous year. —[Crops are in good condition and the

ground in good order. I hope I will be pardoned for pandering to cotton mungers, for the hateful plant really looks well.

### TALLAHATCHIE SPRINGS.

It is not my purpose to say anything about the medical qualities of these springs, they having been too long and favorably known to need any puff from me. Too many have felt the vivifying effects of these waters in their own persons to be allured by any flattering praise I might spread before them; in fact, Tallahatchie Springs have gone to record through the hands of our State Geologist. The present proprietor—M. Goodman—will do what he can to accommodate all who may desire to avail themselves of the water, although no public house will be opened this year; yet cabins, or private board, can be obtained. Some are here and others are coming. I have a small school at the Springs, and after five months' confinement in the school-room, am in fine health which is very unusual for me. I have been teaching upwards of twenty years, and never had students in such fine health at this season of the year, as blithe and rosy as the day they began; in fact, some of them are more so. This speaks volumes to those who have children to educate as a wife for an academy. M. F. W.

### Civil Rights Last Night.

The meeting last night at the old Court-house, at which Ravesties presided and Judge Rice addressed the Radicals, terminated at such a late hour that a full report of it must be deferred until to-morrow. Rice stigmatized the Civil Rights bill as unnecessary and irritating. He was interrupted and questioned by several who objected to his views. At the close of his speech, which seemed to fall like cold water upon the hundred blacks present, the crowd called for Jere Haralson, the black senator from Dallas, who happened to be present. Haralson replied to Rice, and argued that the Civil Rights bill was right and proper, and that all Democrats and Republicans who opposed it violated the oath which they take at elections, to support the civil and political rights of all men. He said he would be a candidate for congress in this district on that issue, and that he not only wanted to send men to congress who would push that bill through, but he wanted Mobile to send five true friends of that measure to the legislature so that the legislature could pass such a bill if congress should fail to do it. Haralson carried the negroes with him. They cheered him throughout his speech, and laughed heartily at every hit made at the tenderfootedness of Rice.

After Haralson came Duskin, who made a very poor speech, abusing a newspaper correspondent a hundred miles distant, and trying to make the negroes believe that the Civil Rights bill he supported in the legislature was the same in substance as that pending before Congress.

After Duskin came Posey, and the crowd left while Posey was getting under way. —[Mobile Register, 17th.]

Ben Lane Posey was booked for a Radical speech in Mobile last week. Ben is an original specimen of the genus homo. We recollect in a communication to the Mobile Register during the war he proposed capturing Fort Pickens with—snakes. His method was novel and ingenious; jars were to be filled with the most venomous of the serpent tribe, then all we had to do was to throw them in, the jars, of course, breaking and freeing the snakes, which would scatter the garrison in a twinkling. How the Confederates were to occupy the fort by driving out the snakes was not so clearly explained. —[Macon (Miss.) Beacon.]

Yes, Ben. Lane was going to capture their forts by throwing jars of snakes at them; McKinstrey was going to charge their ranks with pikes, and punch the smithereens out of them; and Sam Rice was going to whip them with pop-guns. All of these geniuses are now comfortably in the Radical party and propose to lead the negro phalanxes to victory or death. Pikes! squirts! and snakes! defend us from the wisdom of such advisers! —[Mobile Register.]

### Trial of the Grant Parish Prisoners.

[N. O. Bulletin, June 11.]

It is now more than three weeks since the second trial of the men charged with murder in Colfax began in this city in the United States Circuit Court. But yesterday the jury, after three days' confinement and deliberation, found a verdict of guilty against three of the accused and the acquittal of the other five. Thus ends the second chapter in the history of this remarkable and unprecedented trial.

From the commencement of this affair to its very close, the judicial proceedings attending it and the official conduct of the administrators of the law, have been characterized by a species of vindictiveness, bloodthirstiness, partiality and persecution without a parallel in the annals of jurisprudence. From the rulings of Judge Woods down to the custody of the prisoners by deputy marshals, there has been nothing but exhibitions of venom and hate toward these unfortunate men.

The first charge of Judge Woods to the jury was as heartless as it was violative of all principles of law and precedent. In the second trial the same stolid and immovable prejudice against the prisoners marked his conduct and all of his rulings. If the prisoners escape they will certainly owe nothing to the clemency or liberality of Judge Woods. Why the sympathies of this judicial officer should be so thoroughly enlisted in behalf of the negroes of Grant parish; why all of his rulings should be in their favor, and manifestly unjust to the prisoners at the bar, we are at loss to understand.

When we bear in mind the report that some of these semi-barbarians—these sons of Africa, of whom Judge Woods seems to have constituted himself the special champion—attempted to perpetrate an infamous outrage upon his own family; an outrage so heinous in character as to be enough to make the blood of every white man and husband boil with indignation and revenge, we are more than surprised to witness such an episode of glaring partiality, and regret that such a man should be invested with judicial power and authority over the people.

The men charged and found guilty by a jury drawn by a Radical partisan and a prejudiced negro—packed for the purpose as we believe—only defended their families against such outrages as every brave and true white man would resent, even at the peril of his life. For this these men of Grant parish are hunted down like wild beasts by the pompous DeKlyne with metropolitan policemen at his back, dragged down to this city and incarcerated without benefit of bail, upon the affidavits of negroes whose nature it is to steal and lie; persecuted by the District Attorney, whose name is Beckwith, and whose admission for the negro is pronounced; tried before a partisan and prejudiced judge, who trifles with liberty and life over the card table, and a jury drawn for the occasion. Such is the spectacle presented to-day in an age of civilization and intelligence.

But it is only another proof of the fearful fact that Southern white men have no rights that Republican officials are bound to acknowledge or respect. The lives of Southern men weigh nothing in the scales with negroes. That when white men attempt to defend themselves against the combined organizations of beastly and inhuman negroes, who announce their intention to drive the decent and respectable citizens from the parish, they are subjected to the inhuman treatment of such men as Judge Woods, District Attorney Beckwith and Deputy Marshal DeKlyne. The latter has been promoted for his zeal in his warfare against innocent white people and in behalf of the negro.

Beckwith will probably be rewarded with the judgeship in place of Durell, and Judge Woods may, perhaps, be elevated to the Supreme bench.

And yet we are told that we are blessed with a beneficent Government; that it deals out justice to all and strives to bring about harmony and unity among the people. But a few more such infamous outrages as this one just perpetrated upon the white people of the State and the whites of Louisiana had better "fold their tents" and leave the country to the African and such admirers of negro justice, virtue and intelligence as Messrs. Woods, Beckwith, DeKlyne, Kellogg, Durell and Norton.











