

# Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XIX.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

NO. 4.

## 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  
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 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,  
SUGSVILLE, 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.

### COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Court of County Commissioners of Clarke county meets as follows:  
1st Monday in January,  
2d Monday in February,  
3d Monday in May,  
2d Monday in August,  
3d Monday in November.  
Jack R. Wilson, Judge; Thos. I. Kimbell, Jas. W. Armistead, James M. Jackson and W. L. Williams, Commissioners. JACK R. WILSON, Judge.  
May. 20, 11y

### 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.

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

Blanks and posters neatly printed at this office.

The steamer Tally, which grounded just above Clifton, six weeks ago, has been successfully launched and taken to Mobile.

The steamer Hale broke her shaft at Carney's Bluff, this county, on her down trip, Thursday night, the 18th of this month.

Another effort was made last week to call up the Civil Rights bill out of the regular order of business, but such action requiring the assent of two-thirds of the house, failed, and will now await its regular order at the next session, when it will be put through if the Radical party deem it politic.

### Democratic Meeting.

At the suggestion of Democrats of different parts of the county, a mass meeting of the party will be held at the Courthouse, in Grove Hill, on the 3d Saturday (18th) of July, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the State Convention to be held in Montgomery on Wednesday the 29th of July, and consulting, if deemed advisable, as to the best manner of securing a union of the Conservative voters of the county in opposition to the colored voters in the November election.

This will be a very important meeting to our people, and we would be glad if every conservative within our county bounds could come here and use his influence and vote as he might think the interest of the people demanded at his hands.

### The Duty of the Hour.

JACKSON, June 23, 1874.

Mr. Grant: Is it not time the people were beginning to settle upon some plan of action for the political welfare of our county, in order that there may be harmony and united action by the Democratic and Conservative voters in the coming November election? Let all who are interested (and who should not be?) freely and in good spirit and faith discuss and canvass this important matter. Let us lend our energy to the work of reconciling conflicting opinions and devise, if possible, a plan by which the whole democratic strength of the county may be brought out, for one powerful effort to silence and brake up the Radical party, and crush its corrupt influence in our country. We can do it, and if we will lay aside the politicians' favorite weapons—misrepresentation and slander—and be guided by the better principle of judgment and charity, we will do it. But if we fail, we fail because the people have more zeal for the possession of office by their favorite candidates than for the welfare of their country. Will any one sacrifice the prospect of good government, peace and happiness for the sake of getting his particular man in office? I ask this because we know that the multitude of candidates cannot all be elected—that some must withdraw or our State sink still deeper in Radical ruin.

All over the State the people seem to be aroused upon the subject of recovering political control of our disgraced commonwealth—a control lost mainly by indifference to going to the elections and using our utmost influence in behalf of the best candidates that could then be supported.

We know that the election of any man in this county as a democrat depends almost entirely upon the white vote. We know that the parties are so nearly equal in voting strength, and that the negroes will vote solidly for their man, no matter who he may be, and no matter what any man may say to the contrary, that there cannot be a divided white vote without a good prospect of losing every office in the county. We will not believe that there is a white man in this county so

eager or ambitious for office that he would be willing to be charged with being instrumental in handing the government of our county over to the Radical party. In ordinary times, when political parties differ but little except in name, every man, with fair qualifications, should be at liberty to contend for office; but in times like the present, when everything is staked upon the success of the democratic party, when every man's welfare is equally involved in the issue—if we are true to duty and faithful to the cause of liberty, we will sacrifice our desire for office upon the altar of the public good; and more particularly when we are satisfied that it is not prompted by prejudice or foul play. Any man or men who, in this hour of our country's travail, will aid and assist, or who will give encouragement, publicly or privately, to division and discord in the democratic party or who would use unfair influence against any section or candidate, is unworthy of countenance much less of office.

And if it should appear that there is danger ahead—if we should see a dark cloud rising, with a low, white cloud behind it, then prepare for action—let there be a council of war—let the plan of battle be determined by judgment and justice—let non-belligerents be sent to the rear—put such men in command as can be relied on, and all will be well. If it becomes necessary before the election to take action in this momentous matter, let no man scruple about small things, when duty is calling, justice is crying and mercy is deaf.

As to the plan to be adopted to overcome any danger that may present itself, I would simply say that the plan of primary elections seems to my mind to present less objections than any other. Whether this plan should be thought the most satisfactory or not, I would say, anything that is fair and just to maintain our country's faith.

FOGGERSON.

Mr. Grant: One would infer from the closing sentence of a short editorial in the DEMOCRAT of the 23d inst. that news of the visit to our county of Jos. H. Speed, State Superintendent of Education, had just reached your town, as well as other portions of the county.

I am informed that his visit was made during the spring term of the circuit court. The news of the visits of such men usually goes with lightning speed, but the ways of politicians these days are "mysterious and past finding out." There have been many surmises with us as to the nature or objects of his visit, but I believe it is pretty generally conceded that he was on a hunting excursion. Some think he was hunting green-backs, some think State bonds, while others think may be he was hunting things with life and blood in them, as his speech at Marion, a short time since, where he favored the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and proposed to fight, and if necessary, die for the enforcement of it, would indicate that he is an animal of the carnivorous genus, hardly worthy of being classed with the lowest and vilest specimens of the genus homo.

Madam rumor says he was the guest of our ex-superintendent M. Ezell, and I think it probable he was to see some thing about the money that was apportioned this county, and which should have been drawn and paid out long ago, as I see from the Auditor's report was done in all the other counties of the State. How are we to account for this delay? Why did he not get the money when he got his commissions on it, (some nine hundred dollars, so said?) Echo answers why. If these State bonds were good enough for him, they were good enough for teachers.

His successor, by appointment, M. S. Ezell, whose province is not to handle or pay out the school funds, has

received these bonds and is now paying them out—discharging a duty that his predecessor should have discharged.

Parties holding school claims have been kept out of their money an unreasonable length of time, and now have to dance to the tune of five per cent., or not get it.

Where is the law and where is justice? I hope the parties charged with the duties of this office can, and will, explain these matters to the satisfaction of the public, otherwise a lasting odium will be left upon their official records. I have no disposition to make a personal attack upon any officer, but officers are public servants, and their official acts are subject to the scrutiny of every tax payer. Let them come to the front. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Mr. Editor: I desire, through your columns, to ask our ex-superintendent and the present incumbent, Mr. M. S. Ezell, a few simple questions and then submit to them a proposition.

1. How much money was apportioned to this county for the scholastic year 1871-2?

2. How much of that money was drawn out of the state superintendent's hands?

3. How did the ex-superintendent get the commissions on all the money for the year 1871-2, when he only funded the warrants and never handled the money?

4. Why does the ex-superintendent require or ask one per cent. on the money paid out by the present superintendent, when he has once received commissions on the whole amount?

5. Why is it that the present superintendent asks an additional 4 per cent on moneys paid out, when commissions have been paid on all the money?

6. Why is it that some claims are paid in full, while others are paid in part—some two-thirds, some even less, when the township trustees were authorized to contract with teachers for a certain amount per month, on the basis of apportionment made to the county?

Proposition.—Now, for the satisfaction of all concerned, I propose that the ex-superintendent, with the present incumbent, make a statement or a report through your paper, of the whole matter. 1. How much money has been received and paid out. 2. To whom, &c. FARMER.

### The Grand Trunk Railroad.

Yesterday it was our fortune to ride over the full length of the New Orleans and Selma railroad, in company with Col. Clark, president of the Grand Trunk railroad; Mr. Stockman, a civil engineer, representing a company of English capitalists; Mr. Pegram, another engineer; Col. Woolsey, president of the board of trade, and other distinguished gentlemen. The visit of Col. Clark and Mr. Stockman is full of importance to Selma. The latter gentleman is here looking at the line of the Grand Trunk road and its connections, in order to ascertain if the mortgage bonds of the road would be a good investment, with a prospect of paying promptly for English capital. He is delighted with the section over which he has passed, and we have no doubt that he will report favorably for the connection of the Grand Trunk railroad with the Selma and New Orleans and the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroads.

This connection is most important. There is a gap of only fifty miles, we believe, to be filled, when Selma will be in almost air-line connection with Mobile, adding greatly to its importance and vastly increasing our own. Our people must wake up and put on more vim, in order to go ahead and keep the Central City in the front rank of important interior cities. We hope to be able to chronicle soon the completion of the road. The Selma and New Orleans road is in about as good condition as any of the roads of the state. Success to the movement that gives us a through connection to Mobile and New Orleans, and places us on the main trunk of travel between New Orleans and New York.—[Selma Times.

### Sell Not, Handle Not, Taste Not.

The Rev. J. R. Graves, speaking of a weak and sickly church which he recently visited in North Mississippi, uses these words:

We were more than ever impressed with the sad fact that the liquor traffic and dram-drinking is paralyzing our town and city churches. Baptist merchants will sell and give away whisky, and, alas, too many members will drink, to the dishonor of the Christian profession. We again say, what the word of God will justify us in doing, that no professed disciple of Jesus has the right to do anything that will injure the cause of Christ, or lessen, much less destroy, his or her own influence. Now liquor selling, by the large or the small, or the keeping of free whisky, effectually destroys the Christian influence of any man, as dancing or theatre going will that of any sister or brother. It is a fact that any pastor in the whole land will testify to, that our churches would be immensely benefited if the last liquor seller, dram-drinker and dancer were cut off; and the stern fact is our churches must make up their minds to do it, or perish under the malign influence of their example upon society.

At a regular meeting of Grove Hill Grange, on the 2d Saturday in June, 1874, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange, the purchase of corn, cotton and other produce, under such circumstances as to excite suspicion in the mind of any honest man that said produce has been obtained dishonestly, is contrary to the spirit and intention of this society, and any member of this society practicing the same, is unworthy the confidence or esteem of any honest person and should be shunned as a business man by all classes.  
J. W. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

The Philip Joseph and Ben Turner district radical executive committees met in Mobile last week and settled their differences and selected a new executive committee. Ben Turner was made chairman of the new committee and E. I. Morgan, secretary. A district convention was called to convene in this city on the 10th of August next. We may then look for another high old time.—[Selma Times, 23d.]

NEGROES STILL ARMING.—It is reported that a negro and a white man were seen this morning about 10 o'clock, carrying a dozen shot guns on board of a boat lying at the levee near the foot of Conti street. These guns, we understand, are to be shipped to the parishes.—[N. O. Bulletin.]

OREGON.—Again, while some men and newspapers are talking of a "new party" to save the country, the Democracy are on hand and in the field to fight and to beat the common enemy of Radicalism. The Democrats have carried Oregon.—[Mobile Register.]

All the colored candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy failed the other day, and were sent back home to their drooping parents. And this, too, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—[Louisville Journal.]

A Mississippi man having recovered \$25,000 for the loss of his wife by a railroad accident, thinks of marrying again and taking his bride on a long journey.

The Porte prohibits the circulation of the Bible in Turkey.

### New Advertisements.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
CLARKE COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, June 29, 1874.

Estate of L. R. Noble, dec'd.—Partial Settlement.

THIS DAY came S. P. Chapman, the administrator of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of the same:

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 10th day of August, 1874, be appointed for making such settlement, when all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JACK R. WILSON,  
June 30, w3t Judge.



# THE DEMOCRAT.

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

## BIDDY'S PHILOSOPHY.

What would I do if you were dead?  
And when do you think of dying?  
I'd stand by your bed, and hold you head,  
And cry, or pester you to be crying!  
There's many a worse man nor you—  
If one knew where to find him—  
And maybe many a better, too.  
With money to leave behind him!  
But you, if I was dying to-day,  
I saw you now when you kissed her,  
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—  
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

You'd make an elegant corpse, indeed,  
Sleeping so sound and so siddy;  
If you could see yourself as you laid,  
You'd want to come back to Biddy!  
You would be dressed in your Sunday best,  
As tidy as I could make my best—  
With a sprig of something on your breast—  
And the boys would come to waive you,  
But you, if I was dead in your stead  
(Do you think I never missed her?),  
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—  
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

The undertaker would drive the hearse  
That has the big black feather;  
If there was no money left in your purse,  
Your friends would club together!  
They'd look at your cold remains before  
They followed you down to the ferry,  
And the coaches standing at the door  
Would go to the cemetery!  
But you, if I was once in the box  
(I wonder her lips don't blister),  
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—  
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

When you was under the sod I'd sigh,  
And—if I could do without you,  
Maybe I've a string in my eye  
Would come here and talk about you!  
A little courtin' would be divartin'  
A kind voice whispering, "Biddy!"  
And a kiss on the cheek—what's the hurt in  
A man console a widdy?  
But you, before I was dead at all  
(Now don't deny that you kissed her),  
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—  
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

## WHY I EXCHANGED.

Some five years ago I was a subaltern in a marching regiment and quartered in a large garrison town in England. My duties consisted of the usual round of morning and afternoon parades, visiting the men's dinners and teas, and other regular work. In addition to this we had occasionally to mount guard and to pass twenty-four hours in a sort of half imprisonment.

It is one of the regulations of the service that when officers or men are on guard they should always be in a state of readiness to "fall in" on parade at a moment's notice. If you feel very sleepy and desire rest you must take it while you are buttoned up to the throat and strapped down at the heels. A lounge in an arm-chair, or probably a little horizontal refreshment upon a sofa, is the extent of rest which an officer on guard is supposed to indulge in.

Among my brother subalterns in garrison it was our usual practice to infringe upon the strict letter of the law, and when the principal part of our duty had been accomplished, we used to indulge ourselves by divesting our limbs of their armor and seeking refreshment between the sheets of a little camp bed that was placed in the inner guard-room.

It was part of the duty of an officer on guard to visit all the sentries during the night, the time for visiting them being usually an hour or so after the field-officer had visited the guard; the field-officer being colonel or major who was on duty for the day, and who came once by day and once by night to see the guards and to see that all was as it should be. There was no exact limit to the number of times that the field officer might visit the guards; but it was the usual thing, and had become almost a custom, for him to come once by day and once by night, so that after the last visit the subaltern usually waited an hour or so, walked round the limits of his post, visited all his sentries, and then turned into bed.

It was a bitter cold morning in January that my turn for guard came on. I marched my men to the post, relieved the old guard, and then, having gone through the regular duty and dined, endeavored to pass the time until the field-officer had visited me. The previous evening I had been at a ball in town, and in consequence was very tired and sleepy, and looked with considerable longing to the period when I could refresh myself by unrobing and enjoying a good snooze.

At length I heard the welcome challenge, "Who comes there?" which was answered by the response, "Grand rounds," and "Guard turn out!" was a signal which I willingly obeyed, for I knew that in an hour afterward I would be in the arms of the god of sleep.

Slipping on my cloak and cap, and grasping my sword, I placed myself in front of the guard and received the field-officer, who briefly asked me if everything was correct, directed me to dismiss the guard, and rode off without saying good night, a proceeding which I thought very formal.

Giving directions to the sergeant to call me in an hour, for the purpose of visiting the sentries, I threw myself into my arm-chair and tried to read a novel. The time passed very quickly, as I had a nap or two, and the sergeant soon appeared with a lantern to conduct me round the sentries.

It was a terrible night, the wind blowing hard, whilst the snow and sleet were driving along before it. The thermometer was several degrees below freezing, and I felt that I deserved much from my country for performing so conscientiously my arduous duties. The sentries were very much scattered, and I had to walk two miles to visit them all. I accomplished my task, however, and returned to the guard-room, where I treated myself to a stiff glass of grog, and throwing off my regimentals I jumped into bed, feeling that I really deserved the luxury.

In a few moments I was fast asleep,

not even dreaming of any of my fair partners of the ball, but sound asleep. Suddenly I became conscious of a great noise, which sounded like a drum being beaten.

At first I did not realize my position, and could not remember where I was, but at last it flashed across me that I was on guard, and that something was the matter. Jumping out of bed, I called to know who was there.

The sergeant answered in a great hurry, saying:

"Sir, the field-officer of the day is coming, and the guard is turning out." I rushed for my boots, pulled them on over my unstockinged feet; thrust my sword-arm into my large regimental cloak, which I pulled over me; jammed on my forage-cap on my head, and grasping my sword, looked to the outward observer as though "fit for a parade."

I was just in time to receive the field-officer, who again asked me if my guard was correct. I answered, rather in a tone of surprise, and said: "Yes, sir; all correct."

I could not imagine why my guard should be visited twice, as such a proceeding was unusual, and perhaps my tone seemed to imply that I was surprised. Whether it was that, or whether a treacherous gust of wind removed the slightest taste in life of the end of the night-shirt, I know not; but the field-officer when he had received my answer, turned his horse's head in the opposite direction, and said:

"Now, sir, I want you to accompany me around the sentries."

Had he told me that he wanted me to accompany him to the region below I should scarce have been more horrified; for already I had found the change of temperature between a warm bed and a warm room, and the outside air—and to walk two miles on a windy, frosty night, with no raiment besides boots, night-shirt, and cloak, was really suffering for one's country and no mistake. I dared not show the slightest hesitation, however, for fear the state of my attire may be suspected, though I would have given a week's pay to have escaped for only five minutes. A non-commissioned officer was ready with a lantern, and we started on our tour of inspection.

The field-officer asked several questions connected with the position and duties of the sentries, to which I gave answers as well as the chattering of my teeth would permit me. The most nervous work, however, was passing the gas lamps, which were placed at intervals of one and two hundred yards. The wind was blowing so fresh that it was with difficulty I could hold my cloak around me. Every now and then an extra gust of wind would come around a corner, and quite defeat all the precautions which I had adopted to encounter the heavy gale. I managed to dodge in the shade as much as possible, and more than once ran the risk of being kicked by the field-officer's horse, as I slunk behind him when the gas might reveal too much.

It was terribly cold, to be sure, the wind and snow almost numbing my limbs. I had a kind of faint hope that the field officer might think that I belonged to a highland regiment, and if he did observe the scantiness of my attire, might believe that the kilt would explain it. I struggled and shivered on, knowing that all things must have an end, and that my "rounds" must come to an end before long. But I feared that I could not again get warm during the night.

We had nearly completed our tour, and were within a hundred yards of the guard-room, when we passed the field-officer's quarters. I fondly hoped that he would not pass them, and that he would dismiss me at the door, but I was surprised to see a blaze of light come from the windows, and to hear the sound of music. It was evident that there was a "hop" going on inside, and I already began to tremble from a sort of instinct that even worse misfortune was yet to attend me.

My premonitions were true, for upon reaching his door my persecutor, in a cheerful tone, said:

"Well, we've had a cold tour; you must come in and take a glass of wine, and perhaps a waltz will warm you."

"I'm really much obliged," I hastily answered, "but I should not like to leave my guard."

"Nonsense, nonsense, man—the guard will be all right; you must come in." This "must" he said in quite a determined tone.

I felt desperate, and again declared that I thought I should be wrong to leave my guard.

"I'll take the responsibility," said the demon; "so come along," saying which he grasped my arm, and almost dragged me into the porch of his quarters. He gave no other intimation, however, that I saw, but quickly took off his cloak and said that I had better do the same. Seeing me hesitate, he said, "Come, off with it."

Further remonstrance I found would be useless, so that there was no help for me but a full confession. Summoning my courage, and fearing to hesitate, I blurted out, "Colonel, I've no trousers on."

"The deuce you haven't!" he said. "Well, you'd better go and put them on, and then come here as soon as possible and have a glass of something warm."

I rushed out of the quarters, half determined not to return. I was fully awake now, and shivered like a half-drowned dog; but no sooner had I dressed myself than the colonel came

over to say that a quadrille was waiting for me.

I determined to put a bold face on the matter, and entered the drawing-room, where a party of about fifty had assembled. It was evident, by the titers of the young ladies, the grins of the men, and the subdued smiles of the dowagers, that my story was known.

The colonel had told it as a good joke to the major, who had breathed it into the ear of two of her friends, and in about ten minutes every person in the room knew a young subaltern had very unwillingly gone his rounds in his night-shirt.

As long as I stayed in that garrison I was a standing joke. When the girls saw me they always looked away and smiled, and it seemed as impossible for me to obtain a serious answer from one of them as for a clown to preach a sermon. They even seemed to be afraid to dance with me, fearing, as I afterward heard, to look at my legs, lest I might be deficient in some articles of raiment.

I soon exchanged and went into another regiment; and years afterward I heard my own adventure related in a crowded drawing-room, all of the details of the story being true except the name of the prisoner—my misfortune having been attributed to another unfortunate fellow.

## A REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS.

Mexicans and Indians Robbing and Murdering at Will.

A special from Brownsville of the 22d, says there is a terrible state of affairs there. Judge Doherty reports less security for persons or property between the Neuces and the Rio Grande than heretofore. In Neuces and other out counties the ranches have been deserted by all frontiersmen. They will send affidavits to Gen. Steele substantiating robberies and murders. They ask for authority to organize and protect themselves. The number of raiders is greater than previously. They steal fewer cattle because there are fewer to steal. The Mexicans have been crossing cattle at Los Conchas for three days, twenty-four miles above. They have fired on citizens from the Mexican side. Judge Doherty has left for Brownsville this evening. He will try to procure evidence to justify military action. They have crossed over eight thousand. The commander at Matamoros has been asked to send a force to capture them. We shall be forced to fight in self-defense. There is no safety for an American outside of a town. They are determined to drive us out of the country. Such is the opinion of our clearest men.

Later dispatches say the condition of things is getting worse. At a meeting of citizens of Corpus Christi, a committee of safety was appointed, will full power to act throughout the county. About one hundred and fifty signatures were obtained of men pledging themselves to maintain order. A telegram was received from Gen. Meager, stating that a company of cavalry would be sent here immediately. An attack was threatened on the jail Tuesday by fifteen men from Meansville, but was frustrated by the sheriff. Last night a detail of twenty-five men was patrolling the city in anticipation of an attempt to release the murderers. Threats are made freely by the Mexicans to burn and rob. Seven hundred dollars were subscribed last night for the capture of the other murderers, and a petition will be presented to Gov. Cooke to offer a reward on the part of the state. On the 9th inst., a Mr. Smith, who lives about twelve miles from Fort Davis, and a rancho, was attacked by four Indians, the latter on foot, near his house, and was slightly wounded. They stole ten head of cattle, which were found afterward killed a few miles from the rancho.

## The Carob Tree.

In the countries surrounding the Mediterranean sea, there grows a species of the *Leguminosae*, or Pea family, which is remarkable for its fertility and value. It is called the Carob tree, and also St. John's bread, from the ancient tradition that its fruit was meant by the "loaves" on which John the Baptist fed in the wilderness. The Carob (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) is near of kin to our locust tree, both belonging to the same natural order. In size and manner of growth, it resembles the apple tree, but its leaves are pinnate and evergreen. Its fruit is a brown, leathery pod, 4-8 inches long, containing a number of shining brown seeds, imbedded in a sweet, mealy, nutritious pulp. The seeds are bitter and worthless, but the pulp forms an important article of diet among the poorer classes of the countries where the tree grows. The Moors and Arabs make great use of it. By the latter it is manufactured into a preserve like tamarinds. In Spain, and other countries in the south of Europe, the pods are held in high esteem as food for horses. They have been extensively imported into Great Britain as a substitute for oil cake. It is said that they have an improving effect upon the human voice, and that singers often make use of them to purify and sweeten their tones. The trees are wonderfully productive, single specimens yielding sometimes from 800 to 900 pods. The Carob is too tender for the climate of Britain, but an effort has been made to introduce it into the United States, and its culture in the north of India has been urged as a safeguard against famine. It is supposed that the "husks" referred to in the parable of the prodigal son were the pods of the Carob tree.

Mr. GLADSTONE tells his private acquaintances that he regrets having given so many years to politics. "How little," said he, the other day, to an admirer, "do politics affect the life, the moral life, of a nation! One single good book influences the people a vast deal more."

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Senate Supplemental Bill.

The civil rights bill, as it passed the senate, reads as follows:

Section 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supplied, and also institutions known as industrial colleges endowed by the United States, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case, with full costs, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year; provided, that the party so aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and if the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial; and provided further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and the state statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this provision shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of the state.

Sec. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial, district or circuit courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and district attorneys, and marshals and deputy marshals of the United States and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning, and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat the civil action accruing to any person by reason of this act or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That no citizen, providing he meet all the other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or of a state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person, charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the supreme court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

The following is the vote by which the bill finally passed:

Yeas—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edwards, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, of Vermont, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robinson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, and Wright—29.

Nays—Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hager, Hamilton, of Md., Johnston, Kelley, Lewis, McCreey, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Sanbury and Stockton—16.

Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry, of Michigan, Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

Miss LESTER, of Baltimore, has sent to Tennyson a wild daisy picked from Poe's grave. The package was tied with a white satin ribbon, upon which was written, "The only blossom from the nameless and neglected grave of Edgar Allan Poe, 1874." It was the only flower to be found on or near the desolate place.

HUSBANDS and wives in Illinois, under the new law, may bring civil suits against each other.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

YOUTH is genius.—Disraeli.

PUBLIC opinion is a second conscience. Alger.

There is one town in Connecticut that is not afraid of the measles. It's Haddam.

COLORADO prefers cross-eyed women, as they have better facilities for perceiving the approach of Indians.

The subject of cream-ation, says the Graphic, might with propriety be discussed during the berrying season.

Never illuminate the understanding; it should shine like the sun, by its own light. Nevertheless black your boots.

THOMAS THUMB and wife have set out on their annual farewell tour around the country, and will wind up the show business in about twenty years more.

In the wicked flourish and then suffer, be not discouraged. They are fated for destruction; thou art dictated for health.—Fuller.

The Worcester Press speaks of a contemporary who hires a small boy to come in at intervals with a step-ladder and dust off the tops of his ears.

WOMEN are fast becoming familiar with politics. We have heard of a woman who believes so thoroughly in inflation that she blows her husband up three times a day.

GETTING up in the night to give the baby a dose of soothing syrup is not what one cares about, but it's hitting a fellow's nose on the half-open door that corrugates his feelings.

The Mobile Register asks: "Why should not the federal government build and keep up the levees on the Mississippi river, as well as build breakwaters on the Atlantic ocean?"

A DARKY gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white: All men are made of clay, and like the meerschaum pipe, they are more valuable when highly colored.

The Rev. Adirondack Murray says he doesn't believe in horse-racing, but if any fellow comes dashing up behind with the expectation of passing him on the road, he will find himself most ably mistaken.

SHE lives in Douglas county, Oregon; has been married eight times, has eight living husbands, and resides with none of them. Her daughter, aged twenty-three, with energetic emulation, has disposed of three husbands.

DAWN.—There is a solemn stillness in the air; The moon attended by a single star Shines high in placid ether; eastward far Along the horizon's edge, there is a glare Of orange brilliance, and above it fair

And pale blue the sky, without a bar Of streaky cloud the pure expanse to mar, Is tinted with the coming splendor. There! The fulgent head springs, and a million rays Dazzle; my study-room is charmed with light, A golden picture of its window plays On the green book-case, and a shadowy wight Behind me sits, and as I turn my gaze, Mocks all my notions like an elfish sprite.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS, who was married to the daughter of very honest but somewhat impetuous parents just after the panic, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

A Boston millionaire offered a man two dollars and a half the other day for stopping a runaway team and saving the life of his daughter. He can't hope to be a millionaire long if he is going to squander his money in that way.

ADELINA PATTE, the fair Marquis of Caux, is said to be growing enormously fat. Several cabinet councils have been held at St. Petersburg about it, and the czar offers a liberal reward for the discovery of any means to thin her out.

To arrive at perfection, a man should have very sincere friends or inveterate enemies; because he would be made sensible of his good or ill conduct, either by the censures of the one or the admonitions of the other.—Diogenes.

A St. Louis lawyer asked a witness in court, "Did you ever know Mr. Sutherland to go back on a bargain?" The opposing counsel objected to the question on the ground that it was not grammatical, and the judge sustained the objection.

If you suppress the exorbitant love of pleasure and money, idle curiosity, iniquitous pursuits and wanton mirth, what a stillness there would be in the great cities! The necessities of life do not occasion at most a third part of the hurry.—Bryere.

WRITERS of every age have endeavored to show that pleasure is in us and not in the object offered for our amusement. If the soul be happily disposed, everything becomes capable of affording entertainment, and distress will almost wait a name.—Goldsmith.

A RETHING Virginia editor says: "I have never been horse-whipped, revolved, knifed, kicked, licked, bricked, pummeled or cussed for anything I have said, written or done or left undone as an editor, and in ceasing to be one I am filled with a melancholy sadness."

## Railroad Whistling.

On some railroads the art of whistling is carried to perfection. The following circular, issued by the general superintendent of a western road, illustrates what we mean:

"To ALL ENGINEERS.—Engineers in approaching Parsons will indicate 'down brakes' by seven whistles, 'up brakes' by thirty-two whistles, 'back up' by forty whistles and two snorts. In case of doubt, whistle like the d—! At street crossings, whistle considerably, and ring the bell. Always whistle before dinner. Require the fireman to keep the whistle-valve open during dinner. After dinner, whistle and squirt water; then back up. Squirt a little; then go ahead with a whistle, a squirt, and a ring. This order will be rigidly enforced."



## CURIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC.

**TIMBER FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OLD.**—Probably the oldest timber in the world is that which is found in the ancient temple of Egypt. It is 4,000 years old and perfectly sound.

**NEW RAILWAY SIGNAL.**—MM. Lartigue and Laforet have recently invented a novel device, intended as a danger signal, which the Revue Industrielle states is now in successful use on some of the French railroads. A whistle is arranged on the locomotive so that it will, when once opened, continue sounding until shut by the engineer. The same device which turns the disk signal, so as to show the danger side, is extended to transmit a current of electricity to a little projection between the rails. When the engine passes over this spot a metallic brush hanging between its wheels strikes on the projection and sweeps over it, at the same time transmitting the current to an electro-magnet which pulls the whistle open. The latter, by continuously sounding, warns the engineer.

**THE HEAT OF THE SUN.**—Father Secchi, the distinguished Italian astronomer, has recently published the result of his investigations in the solar temperature, made during last summer, and states that his efforts were directed toward the determination of the relation of the solar radiation with that of the electric light. The instrument used was a thermo heliometer of the investigator's own invention, and the conclusion reached was that the radiation of the sun would be 364 times that of the carbon points. If, therefore, the temperature at the surface of the latter is fixed at 5,432 degrees Fahrenheit, a number not exaggerated, and supposing the radiation proportional to the temperature, we obtain for the potential temperature of the sun 240,836 degrees Fahrenheit.

**WHENCE THE NAME OF "PENNSYLVANIA."**—The origin of the name of the state of Pennsylvania will be found in a letter of William Penn, its founder, dated January 6, 1681, from which the following is an extract: "This day, after many watchings, waitings, solicitations and disputes in council, my country has been confirmed to me under the seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania—a name the king would give it in honor of my father. I choose New Wales, being a hilly country; and when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it, though I was much opposed to it, and went to the king to have it struck out. He said it was past, and he would not take it upon him; for I feared it might be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king to my father, as it really was."

**NEW TREATMENT OF CANCER.**—Another treatment of cancer has been brought out by Dr. Hasse, of Berlin. An account is given in the Medicinische Central Zeitung, February 18th. Dr. Hasse injects, with a hypodermic syringe, pure alcohol, to which one per cent of ether is added, not into the new growth, but around its edges, thus obliterating, he claims, the vessels, especially lymphatics, which convey the infection, and causing the atrophy of the growth itself. The plan is rather severe, but is much reduced by ice-bags, and lasts only about two hours. The injections are repeated every eight to fourteen days, and have no alarming reactions. He claims striking success in carcinoma of the mamma, and in cauliflower excrescences of the uterus, but has failed in epithelioma of the lip, which he attributes to the impossibility of obliterating by the large and closely adjacent coronary artery.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

**CURIOSITIES OF THE BIBLE.**—A man who was condemned to solitary confinement for life in the prison, relieved the tediousness of the years by ascertaining the following facts: The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,277 times, the word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times, the word "Reverend" occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 11th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of II Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 136th Psalm are alike. There are no words or names of over six syllables.

**HARDNESS OF MINERALS AND METALS.** In physics one body is said to be harder than another when it is capable of scratching the specimen with which it is compared. In mineralogy, in which science the hardness is an important characteristic, ten bodies are usually taken as points of comparison—the softest being termed 1 and the hardest 10. These are: 1, talc; 2, gypsum; 3, carbonate of lime; 4, fluor spar; 5, phosphate of lime; 6, felspar; 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, corundum; 10, diamond. Hence, when scientific works speak of the hardness of a body being 6, 8, 4, etc., reference is made to the relative hardness expressed by the list above given. The tenacity of metals is estimated by the resistance which wires to the same diameter experience when passed at equal temperature through the same hole of a draw bench. The following gives the relative tenacity of various metals and alloys: Steel already drawn, 100; iron already drawn, 88; brass already drawn, 77; gold at

0.875, annealed, 73; steel annealed, 65; copper already drawn, 68; silver at 0.750, annealed, 58; silver at 0.875, 54; brass annealed, 46; iron annealed, 32; platinum annealed, 38; copper annealed, 38; fine gold annealed, 37; fine silver annealed, 37; zinc, 34; tin, 11; lead, 4.

**LET US CONSIDER.**—Since the introduction of distilled spirits in the sixteenth century, they have been habitually prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol, in all its forms, is pernicious to health. Knowing these things and that under the system of treatment which includes their use, the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been, enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a Tonic, an Alternative and a Regulator; contains no mineral base or murderous alkaloid or alcoholic poison; does its curative office without pain and with uniform certainty? Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters fulfills all these conditions, and is now effecting the most extraordinary cures, in cases where every specific of the faculty has ignominiously failed. Consider, in view of these facts, whether any sick person is justified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undiluted and irresistible remedy.

**Means What He Says.** Though "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ" and as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, were produced to prove that the proprietor of Sage's Catarrh Remedy is in earnest, and means what he says, when he offers \$500 reward for any case of catarrh which he cannot cure, yet there would be some skeptics and old fogies who would continue to shout "humbug!" "humbug!" "It cannot be, because Dr. Homespun says catarrh cannot be cured." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical, good natured old fellow who honestly believes and persists in declaring that this earth is not round or spherical, but as flat as a "slap-jack," and does not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill pond. But as medical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Homespun is wrong in supposing the earth to be flat and stationary, and that medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken and behind the times in regard to the curability of catarrh; in short, it has been positively proven that this world moves, and that medical science is progressive—the opinion of Dr. Homespun is to the contrary notwithstanding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure catarrh, thousands who have used it will attest.

Then buy it, and use it, in doubt do not stand. You will find it in drug stores all over the land. From the *Catskill Recorder*, Nov. 15, 1872.

**A GOOD REMEDY.** We invite attention to the advertisement of Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Our readers will bear us witness that we never knowingly commended humbug of any name or nature, and a large portion of patent medicines may safely be classed as impostures upon public credulity. But having witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's Catarrh Remedy upon the members of our family and others, in catarrhal cases, we unqualifiedly pronounce it a valuable medicine, entitled to public confidence. The proprietor could easily obtain in Catskill many certificates of its merits.

More than a thousand physicians recommended the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana, and direct their patients there for treatment, for physicians in general practice have not the apparatus, appliances and facilities to do them justice. This Institution, with \$500,000 capital stock, treats thousands of cases of Saralysis, Diseased and Deformed Joints, Crooked Legs and Feet, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic diseases. Address the Institute for circular.

**CUBAN planters** who have been driven from the island by the existing troubles are emigrating to Southern Texas, where the country between the Sabine river and the Rio Grande has been found to be well suited for the culture of the sugar-cane. It is probable that in time Texas may become a large producer of sugar, as there is an extensive tract of country adapted to the growth of the cane. The present annual production is from 12,000 to 15,000 hog-heads.

**CORN and flour** are staple articles; but not more so than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

**THE all-gone feeling** which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by Parsons' Purgative Pills in small doses.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

**CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK** from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

**BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS** will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly white and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

**CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,** No. 215 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by druggists and chemists, and dealers in medicines, at twenty-five cents a box.

**THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & BROWN'S is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers.

**HOUSEHOLD PANAOEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.**

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**HOUSEHOLD PANAOEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.**

**ALL articles** we think that are packed and sold full weight, should have the patronage of consumers, also of dealers; we are glad to notice in the article of soap that Procter & Gamble's Extra Olive German Soap is always packed actual weight.

**SAVE MONEY!** PAINTS, ready-mixed; Oils, Glass; PAINTS, DOORS, BLINDS, GLUE; Wax and Paper Flower, and Artists' Goods, of every kind.

**CHAS. H. GAUTHIER,** 15 N. College, Nashville, Tenn.

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**LANE & BODLEY,** MANUFACTURERS OF

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**Of the Multitudes** whose avocations restrict them to a sitting posture, more than two thirds suffer from Constipation. Do they not know that a Seltzer Water will prevent all this? This Seltzer Water would prevent all this in any? It is a regulating property of unparalleled value. For sale by all dealers in medicines.

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**3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED** in each county for the Spring and Summer, \$150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. Address J. C. McCLURE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

**DR. SAM'L S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN** will be sent free by mail to any sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York.

**AGENTS** wanted to sell our justly celebrated articles for ladies' wear. Indispensable and entirely necessary. No other goods so profitable. **MALE CAN DO WITHOUT THEM.** Sample sent on receipt of \$2.00. Circulars sent on receipt of \$1.00. **LE PERLE RUBBER CO.,** 90 Chambers street, New York.

**TEA.** TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular. Address VALLEY VIEW GEM, S. W. corner Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**TO HORSEMEN**—One box of Glendfields Ointment will cure Bone Spavin of ten years' standing, removing the bone enlargement. Forwarded to any address on receipt of price, \$5.00 per box. Address Wm. O. Crawford, Oakham Mass.

**WHY NOT?** Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo, 7x9 worth \$1.00 and instructions to clear \$20 a day. **FLUM & CO.,** 108 S. 5th street, Phila., Pa.

**ANY PERSON** sending us the names and P. O. address of 20 persons will receive a handsome gold watch. Address VALLEY VIEW GEM, S. W. corner Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**ANYONE** sending us the address of ten persons with their names, will receive, free, a beautiful chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. **City Novelty Co.,** 108 South 5th St. Phila., Pa.

**PLEASANT business** for ladies selling our Perfumed Rubber Wafers. For terms, address PERFORMED RUBBER WORKS, 6714 Jones St., N. Y.

**\$25 PER DAY** commission or \$30 a week salary and expenses. We offer it to all. **PAY IT.** Apply now. G. Webster & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**BOOK** Of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for testimonials. Address DR. HON. F. A. T. Centine, Ohio.

**AGENTS WANTED**—Men or women. \$34 a week or \$100 for life. The secret is in a day at once to COWEN & CO., 8th street, New York.

**\$72 EACH WEEK.** Agents wanted; partition lots free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**\$10 PER DAY.** Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. Art Agency, 108 S. 4th St., St. Louis.

**\$15 PER DAY.** 1,000 agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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**DON'T BUY**

**UNTIL YOU HAVE**

**CAREFULLY EXAMINED**

**OUR NEW**

**TRADE MARK**

**AND**

**LOW RESERVOIR**

**CHARTER**

**OAK**

**MOVES**

**As we have 12 GOOD REASONS why they will**

**do your work**

**QUICK and EASY,**

**CHEAP and CLEAN.**

**BECAUSE**

**They are cheapest to buy.**

**They are best to use.**

**They bake evenly and quickly.**

**Their operation is perfect.**

**They have always a good draft.**

**They are made of the best material.**

**They roast perfectly.**

**They require but little fuel.**

**They are very low priced.**

**They are easily managed.**

**They are suited to all localities.**

**Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction**

**SOLD BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**VINEGAR BITTERS**

**VEGETABLE FREE FROM**

**PURELY CALIFORNIA**

**VINEGAR BITTERS**

**Dr. J. Walker's California Vin-**

**gar Bitters are a purely Vegetable**

**preparation, made chiefly from the**

**native herbs found on the lower ranges of**

**the Sierra Nevada mountains of Califor-**

**nia, the medicinal properties of which**

**are extracted therefrom without the use**

**of Alcohol. The question is almost**

**daily asked, "What is the cause of the**

**unparalleled success of VINEGAR BIT-**

**TERS?" Our answer is, that they remove**

**the cause of disease, and the patient re-**

**covers his health. They are the great**

**blood purifier and a life-giving principle.**

**A perfect Renovator and Invigorator**

**of the system. Never before in the**

**history of the world has a medicine been**

**compounded possessing the remarkable**

**qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the**

**sick of every disease man is heir to. They**

**are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic,**

**relieving Congestion or Inflammation of**

**the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious**

**Diseases.**

**The properties of Dr. WALKER'S**

**VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic**

**Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic**

**Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alter-**

**ative, and Anti-Bilious.**

**R. H. McDONALD & CO.,**

**Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California**

**and cor. of Washington and Churton Sts., N. Y.**

**Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.**

**TRADE MARK**

**CONSUMPTION**

**And Its Cure.**

**WILLSON'S**

**Carbolated Cod Liver Oil**

**Is a scientific combination of two well-known medi-**



# The Democrat.

GROVE HILL:

TUESDAY : : : : : JUNE 30

## COUNTY NEWS.

Dr. J. P. Pugh, of Texas, has our thanks for Texas newspapers.

Capt. R. W. Mathews, of the steamer Hale, will accept our thanks for a late "Mobile Register."

### To the Voters of Clarke County:

To those who expect to hold or take part in the best meetings I would say that as I have not used any effort to have it generally known that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer in the next November election, I take this method to make it known, that should any of my friends wish to instruct their delegates in the matter, I expect, with their approval, to have my name before them.

E. P. CHAPMAN.

June 30, 1874

### Death of Rev. R. M. Thomas.

The Rev. R. M. Thomas died at his residence, about four miles east of this place, on Thursday, the 25th inst., after a brief, but painful, illness of congestion of the lungs. He was about 57 years of age, and had been a resident of this county some seventeen or eighteen years. He was a zealous and faithful member of the Baptist denomination; and during his residence in our county, ably and acceptably served as pastor many of the churches of his faith.

He was an excellent citizen—industrious, beyond prudence, in providing for his family with his own hands; and true to every meritorious demand of society upon his time and resources. To us the tolling bell Friday afternoon had a peculiarly solemn sound, as the mortal remains of our friend were being conveyed to their last resting place.

He has left a widow, a daughter and several grand-children, who will miss his words of wisdom and his ready, fostering hand. May they seek and find consolation in that Gospel which he so long proclaimed; and, finally, be reunited with him where pain is unknown and tears of sorrow never fall.

### Death of Mr. S. S. Parker.

We learn, with regret, that Mr. Seth S. Parker, of Jackson, died on last Thursday night, after a protracted illness, aged about 74 years. The announcement of his death was not unexpected, as he had, for several months, been confined to his room and considered in a critical condition. He was one of the oldest citizens of the county and the most of his days were spent in Jackson. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was greatly esteemed for his many virtues. His remains were interred with Masonic ceremonies.

### Colored Demonstration.

Quite an Excitement!

The grist mill of Mr. B. G. Partin was broken into some weeks ago, and suspicion having rested upon Cesar McGraw, colored, a preliminary examination of the case was had before Justice McDonald, week before last, and Cesar was ordered to the county jail to await the action of a grand jury, and Mr. Partin empowered and appointed to see the order of the court executed. Mr. Partin started with his prisoner, but before proceeding very far, the negro made his escape but was fired at as he ran off. This filled the negroes of the vicinity with indignation, and over twenty men collected and with clubs, sticks and other weapons, perhaps, more dangerous, and with threatening looks and attitude, asked Partin what had become of Cesar; and it is said threatened to take Partin in the event of his failure to produce his escaped prisoner. A good deal of excitement was produced and the negroes were finally put under bond to keep the peace. This occurred near Oyen Bluff, this county.

Our colored friends, perhaps, are not aware of the consequences that might result from such conduct as this.

## THE MARKETS.

### COTTON AND MONEY.

In Mobile on the 13th inst., cotton was quoted as follows:  
Good Ordinary 15c  
Low Middlings 16c  
Middlings 16 1/2 c  
Good Middlings 17 1/2 c  
Sales of the week 2,000 bales.  
Gold 122 1/2 Silver 54 7/8.

### GROCERY MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MOBILE, June 13, 1874.

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

<b>BAGGING—</b>			
Western,	pr yd	15a16	
India,	pr yd	13a14	
<b>ROPE—</b>			
Western,	pr lb	10a—	
Manilla,	pr lb	22a24	
IRON TIES,	pr lb	7a8	
<b>BUTTER</b>			
Western,	pr lb	30a35	
Goshen,	pr lb	45a50	
<b>BACON—</b>			
Sugar cured hams	pr lb	15a16	
Plain Hams,	pr lb	—a—	
Sides, Clear,	pr lb	11a12	
Sides, Ribbed,	pr lb	—a—	
Shoulders,	pr lb	8a9	
BEEF, Dried,	pr lb	27a28	
CHEESE,	pr lb	18a22	
COFFEE, Java,	pr lb	40a42	
Rio,	pr lb	28a32	
Havana,	pr lb	—a—	
CANDLES, Sperm	pr lb	37a40	
Star,	pr lb	21a22	
CORN MEAL,	pr bush.	90a95	
CORN,	pr bush.	105a110	
FLOUR,	pr bl	7a11 1/2	
LARD,	pr lb	12a13	
<b>MOLASSES—</b>			
Louisiana,	pr gal	50a50	
Syrup,	pr gal	90a125	
MACKEREL,	pr bl	13a17	
OIL—Kerosene,	pr gal	40a45	
PORK, Mess	pr bl	20a21	
POTATOES, Irish	pr bl	2a3	
PEPPER,	pr lb	30a35	
RICE—Clean	pr lb	9a10	
Rough,	pr lb	3a4	
SUGAR, Crushed,	pr lb	12a14	
Louisiana,	pr lb	9a11	
SALT, Liverpool	pr sack	150a155	
SOAP—Northern,	pr lb	6a8	
Saponine,	pr lb	15a—	
Soft,	pr lb	6 1/2 a7	
SODA,	pr lb	9a10	
STARCH,	pr lb	8 1/2 a11	
TOBACCO,	pr lb	55a90	
TEAS, Gunpowder	pr lb	150a157	
VINEGAR,	pr gal	50a75	
Green,	pr lb	15	

### Sheriff's Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Courthouse door of Clarke county, Ala., on the first Monday in July, 1874, one-fourth interest in the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of John C. Denny to satisfy a pluries fi. fa. in my hands in favor of Sydney D. Tucker, to-wit:

Lot No. 16 according to the plat of Suggville, recorded in Book E Probate Court, being the same lot conveyed to A. Denny by John M. Cogburn, by deed recorded in Book "C" Probate Court. Also, the following described lot in the same town:

Beginning at the N. E. corner of Franklin Academy lot, running along the north side of said lot to the north west corner of said lot; thence south 64 degrees, west 22 chains and 28 links; thence east 24 chains 25 links; thence south 64 degrees, east 9 chains 46 links to an oak tree near the road, thence south 64 degrees west to the beginning, containing 9 1/2 acres, being the same lot conveyed to A. Denny by Alonzo Sherwood by deed recorded in book C Probate Court.

THOMAS CARTER,

May 26, 1874 Sheriff.

### Register's Sale.

Walter Taylor et al. Circuit Court, vs orig. bill, Clarke County.  
T. H. Lake et al. Equity Side, Lake & Moffatt, Spring Term, vs. Cross Bill, 1874.

BY VIRTUE of and in satisfaction of a decree rendered at the Spring Term of the Circuit Court, sitting in equity, in the above entitled cause I will proceed to sell for Cash before the Court house door in Grove Hill, on the First Monday in July, 1874, the following described property, to-wit:

The Store House and the lot upon which it stands, known as "Walter Taylor's Store," being at the terminus of the Grove Hill and Jackson road, in the town of Jackson, Clarke county, Alabama, containing about three and three-fourths acres of land.

J. C. SAVAGE,

May 26, 1874 Register.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BEFORE the Courthouse door of Clarke county, within legal hours on the First Monday in July, 1874, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash,

the following described real estate levied upon as the property of Luck Wainwright to satisfy a pluries fi. fa. in my hands in favor of W. D. Berry & Co., to-wit:

The se qr of sw qr sec 1; se qr of nw qr of sec 12; and sw qr of sw qr of sec 26; s 1/2 of ne qr sec 26; and tract 1 sec 34, all in township 7 n 1 east—651 acres; the e 1/2 of sw qr sec 32; and se 1/2 of nw qr sec 26 T 7 R 2 east—80 acres, and a steam mill on said land; also the e 1/2 of sw qr and sw qr of sw qr and sw qr of se qr sec 26 T 7 R 1 east—160 acres.

THOMAS CARTER

May 26, 1874 Sheriff.

### CANDIDATES.

#### County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce W. FRANK WOODARD a candidate for the office of County Treasurer in the next November election.

March 2.

#### Tax Assessor.

WE are authorized to announce L. SEWALL DeBOSE. The friends of MATHEW HARPER will support him for the office of Tax Assessor in the next November election, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. March 21, 1874.

At the suggestion of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the next November election.

June 26

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS J. COWAN a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Assessor of Clarke county at the next November election. May 19.

#### Probate Judge.

GROVE HILL, March 30, 1874. In answer to inquiries from many persons living in different parts of the county, I will say that I am a candidate for the office of Probate Judge at the next election.

JACK R. WILSON.

WE are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CARLETON a candidate for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Clarke county, at the next election. April 25.

#### Collector.

WE are authorized to announce E. J. DOTY a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the November election. March 27.

WE are authorized to announce SETH J. PARKER a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector at the next November election. Ap 6.

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

#### Circuit Clerk.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES C. SAVAGE a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clarke county at the election in November next. Apr 21.

#### Sheriff.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS CARTER a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Clarke county, at the next November election. May 5.

STATE OF ALABAMA—CLARKE COUNTY. Probate Court, June 20, 1874.

J. D. Guy, dec'd, Estate of. THE estate of said deceased having this day been declared insolvent by said court, it is ordered that the 20th day of July, 1874, be appointed for D. D. Dawson, administrator de bonis non of said estate, to appear and make settlement of his accounts, preparatory to turning over the property of said deceased which now remains unadministered to whomsoever shall succeed to the further administration thereof; when all persons in interest can appear and contest the correctness of said accounts and the allowance thereof, if they think proper.

J. R. WILSON, June 23, w3 Judge.

STATE OF ALABAMA—CLARKE COUNTY. Probate Court, June 22, 1874.

Jane E. Williams, Estate of. THIS day came R. S. Armistead, guardian of the said Jane E. Williams, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 17th day of July, 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, June 23 tds Judge.

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, 1874, 441f

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.

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TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE. Weekly, one year \$2 00 Weekly, Clubs of Ten, 17 50 Weekly, Clubs of fifteen, 22 50 Daily, one year, 10 00 " 6 months, 5 00 " 3 months, 2 50

It is not necessary that club subscribers live at the same postoffice. Send money by registered letter, postoffice order or express, to THE ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON the First Monday of July, 1874, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, within legal hours, before the Courthouse door of Clarke county, Alabama, the interest of M. C. Batchelor in the following described real estate levied upon as her property to satisfy a pluries fi. fa. in my hands in favor of Ellen B. Nicholson, to-wit:

The se qr of sec 29; sec 32 T 5 R 3 east. W 1/2 of ne qr subdivision C of tract 1 sec 4; also sec 5, also fractional sections 8 and 9; also frac sec 17 T 4 R 3 east; also the Sand Hill residence in sec 17 T 5 R 3 east.

THOMAS CARTER, June 2, tds Sheriff.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BEFORE the Courthouse door of Clarke county, Ala., on the First Monday in July, 1874, I will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, within legal hours, the interest of M. C. Batchelor in the following described real estate, levied upon as her property to satisfy a pluries fi. fa. in my hands in favor of Wm. T. Marshall & Co., to-wit:

Se qr of sec 29; sec 32 T 5 R 3 east; W 1/2 of ne qr; subdivision C of tract 1 sec 4; also sec 5; also fractional secs 8 & 9 also fractional sec 17 T 4 R 3 east; also the Sand Hill residence in sec 17 T 5 R 3 east. THOMAS CARTER, June 2, 1874 tds Sheriff.

### ORR'S GINS.

I HAVE accepted the agency of these excellent gins, believing them to be superior to many gins now offered to the public. On a test trial they have set aside gins sold at a higher price. I will take old gins, having saws not damaged by rust, as part payment. All gins warranted and those not giving satisfaction will be replaced by others that will. J. F. Orr & Co., of Orrville, Dallas county, Ala., pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction. Those interested will address me at this place. ISAAC GRANT, Grove Hill, Ala., July 29, '73t

The Grove Hill Grange meets the 2d and 4th Saturday in each month at 3 o'clock, P. M.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA, CLARKE COUNTY. Circuit Court, June 15, 1874.

Jos. F. Nunnelee vs. Dennis Dowd. Attachment.

THE Defendant will take notice, after ten days from this notice, a motion will be made to Hon. J. Elliott, Judge, at Chambers, to have the money for which goods were sold by Sheriff J. R. Bettis, under attachment in this case, paid over to plaintiff.

J. W. PORTIS, Plaintiff's Atty.

## Campbell House,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor. SOUTH SIDE OF CONTI STREET, Between Royal and Water Streets,

Mobile, Ala.

TRANSIENT BOARD PER DAY \$2 50.

The location is conveniently near all places of business or amusement, as well as the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Depots and all the Steamboat Landings. Aug 10, 1872 121f

## SELMA TIMES.

### GREAT REDUCTION OF TERMS.

In order to reach the people, the taxpayers 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. \$5.00

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. SAFFOLD, Selma, Ala.

## 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.

## A REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

The new, first-class, and light-draft steamboat, J. G. Stewart, Master, HALE, R. W. Mathews, Clerk, IN PLACE OF THE VICTORIA.

The HALE will leave 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, 8 A. M. Jackson, " 12 M. Carney's Bluff, " 1 P. M.

April 18, 1874 if

## CLARKE COUNTY OFFICERS

JACK R. WILSON, Probate Judge. THOMAS CARTER, Sheriff.

J. C. SAVAGE, Clerk Circuit Court. MIEL EZZELL, 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.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JULY, 1874, within legal hours, in front of the Courthouse door of Clarke county, I will sell the following described real estate or as much thereof as may be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes thereon for the year 1873, to-wit:

Assessed to Snyder & Hickey—the nw 1/4 of ne 1/4, e 1/2 of ne 1/4 s 1/2 of sw 1/4, n 1/2 of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 sec 28; se 1/4 of ne 1/4, se 1/4 of se 1/4, nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 sec 29; sw 1/4 of s 1/2 of se 1/4, sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, e 1/2 of ne 1/4 sec 20; se 1/4 of ne 1/4 sec 19; nw 1/4 of sec 29 T 6 R 2 east—taxes and expenses \$40 10

Assessed to Montgomery Carlton—e 1/2 of sec 16; s 1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 15; e 1/2 of sec 21; w 1/2 of nw 1/4, ne 1/4 of nw 1/4, w 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 22; n 1/2 sec 28; n 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 27; nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec 26 T 11 R 2 east—taxes and costs, \$54 90

A. J. Lungley—s 1/2 of se qr, sw 1/4 of ne 1/4, nw 1/4 of se 1/4, ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec 28 T 12 R 1 east—taxes and costs \$8 87

Estate of F. G. Christmas—the ne 1/4 of se qr, se qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr sec 22; n 1/2 of se qr, se qr of se qr, s 1/2 of se qr, nw qr of ne qr s 23; nw qr sw 1/4 sec 24; w 1/2 of nw qr, e 1/2 of nw qr sec 20; e 1/2 of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, w 1/2 of fraction C, subdivision D sec 27; north part of Mitchell Reserve sec 36 T 9 R 1 west—2 years tax and costs \$51 15

John Hare—the sw qr and the nw 1/4 of se qr sec 18 T 10 R 3 east—tax for 1872 and expenses \$7 87 1/2

SETH J. PARKER, Tax Collector. May 19, 1874