

Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.

NO. 43.

The Democrat.

ISAAC GRANT, Proprietor.

TERMS:

For One Year, in advance, \$2 00
Advertisements inserted as follows:
Per square, for first insertion, \$1 50
Each subsequent insertion, per sq 75
For Letters of Administration \$6 00
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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. G. 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.

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

CLARKE COUNTY OFFICERS.
JACK R. WILSON, Probate Judge.
THOMAS CARTER, Sheriff.
J. C. SAVAGE, Clerk Circuit Court.
MIEL EZELL, Superintendent Education.
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.

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, 1873f

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGE.

W H Chambers, Russell co., M.
Dr. R. H. Ervin, Wilcox, O.
S. J. Harrington, Colbert, L.
R. D. Thornton, Bullock, S.
Dr. W. A. O'Hare, Shelby, A. S.
Rev. I. G. Smith, Greene, C.
John H. Harris, Lee, T.
Geo. E. M. Law, Macon, S.
Mrs. L. G. Jenkins, Calhoun, C.
Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, Russell, F.
Mrs. E. D. Connor, Marengo, P.
Mrs. D. H. Odom, Clarke, L. A. S.
T. H. Furguson, Coosa, G-K.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

1st district—J. J. Rouch, Wilcox.
2d district—W. C. Meville, Pike.
3d district—W. S. Gordon, Russell.
4th district—G. D. Johnson, Perry.
5th district—W. B. Jones, Madison.
6th dist.—I. S. Harrington, Colbert.

CLARKE COUNTY GRANGES.

Grove Hill.

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

Choctaw Corner.

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

Gilmore.

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

Postoffice, Rural.

Suggsville.

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

Bashi.

H. C. Grayson, Master,
Wm. E. Tyson, Secretary
Postoffice, Choctaw Corner.

Jackson.

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

Salem.

Dr. Bryan Burroughs, Master,
G. Wash. Cobb, Secretary.
Postoffice, Grove Hill.

West Bend.

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

Coffeeville.

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

Airmount.

William Carmichael, Master.
Robert W. Atkieson, Secretary.
Postoffice, Choctaw Corner.

Tallahatta Church.

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

Gosport.

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

Dead Level.

J H Berry, Master,
William Finch, Secretary.

County Line.

William L. Sparks, Master,
J S Vaughn, Secretary.

Oak Grove.

J S Trawick, Master,
J B Robinson, Secretary.

New Prospect.

W S Norris, Master,
J M Agee, Secretary.

Winn's Mill.

Frank N Winn, Master,
D P Ford, Secretary.

Gainestown.

James M Jackson, Master,
Henry G Davis, Secretary.

Tallahatta Springs.

T B Harwood, Master,
M M Danzey, Secretary.

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

Murion Lodge, No. 12, meets at Suggsville, on the 2d Saturday in each month.

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

WE ask a careful reading of the address of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama. Its suggestions are worthy of serious consideration and should stimulate united and determined action on the part of the white, tax-payers' party of this State.

State of Alabama, Clarke County.

Circuit Court—SPRING TERM, 1874.

To Hon. John Elliott, Judge:

The grand jury of said county respectfully report unto your Honor that they have made diligent inquiry of all offences given them in charge, as well as those brought to their knowledge, committed or triable in said county, and have preferred indictments on all serious charges which appeared to them from the evidence to be well founded, and have directed the prosecution of some charges of misdemeanors to be instituted in the county court. They have inspected the condition of the county jail, and find the south room thereof sufficient for the safe-keeping of prisoners, the north room is not, and in the opinion of the grand jury never has been sufficient for the safe-keeping of prisoners,—the upper room appears sufficient. It appears to be in good order for the accommodation and health of prisoners, except that no arrangement for sleeping comfortably, has been provided. The grand jury recommend that the court of commissioners have some provisions made for the comfortable accommodation of prisoners in sleeping. They know no ground of complaint as to the manner in which the jail has been kept since the last term of this court. They have examined into the condition of the county treasury. The books and accounts appear to have been neatly and correctly kept, and show that the county is nearly free of debt. They have examined the bonds of the county officers and find them all sufficient in every respect. And now, having to the best of their ability discharged the duties devolved upon them as a grand jury, they submit this as their report and respectfully ask to be discharged.

Z L BETTIS, Foreman.

ADDRESS

To the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in Montgomery on the 25th of February, 1874, some important business was transacted that it is important to communicate in an address to the conservative people of the State. It was resolved, after due discussion—First—That the next State Convention of the Conservative party of Alabama should be held at the State Capitol, in Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 29th of July, 1874.

Second—In compliance with a resolution unanimously adopted by the last State Convention, requiring an apportionment of delegates in the different counties of the State, on the basis of one delegate to 200 Democratic and Conservative votes actually cast at the last preceding general election, a table of apportionment was arranged and ratified by the committee, and is now submitted to the voters in their respective counties for their guidance in selecting their delegates to the approaching State Convention.

The table is as follows:
First District—Baldwin 3 delegates, Clarke 5, Conecuh 5, Covington 3, Dallas 10, Escambia 3, Mobile 33, Monroe 7, Wilcox 6, Washington 2.

[We omit the other districts.—Ed.]
These delegated representatives aggregate 408 in number, and the next Convention will therefore be composed of a body of delegates limited exclusively to this number. No other person except such duly accredited representatives will be allowed to take seats in the convention.

It is of course expected that the county organizations will proceed, at the proper time, to put this machinery into practical operation. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the county committees hereafter assemble their county conventions for the

purpose of electing State delegates on a ratio of uniform popular representation. And in order to accomplish a plan at once equitable in spirit and expedient in party practice, the various county committees should, at as early a moment as practicable, apportion representatives among the several beats or election districts of their counties with a view of calling together county conventions, one of the duties of which shall be to choose delegates to the State convention. If no organization exists in any county steps should be taken to establish one, by whose agency a just apportionment of delegates to the county convention from the different beats may be made. While the regulation of the subject must be left to the county themselves, it has been thought not out of place in the state committee to advise that the county conventions be convened on a basis of one delegate for every 25 Democratic and Conservative votes cast at the last general election in each beat; but that no beat or election district shall be without one delegate in the county convention.

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

Fellow-citizens of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, we are now taking the first step towards the inauguration of a contest in this State between the healthful principles of conservatism and the destructive influences of a vicious and lawless Radicalism, which is destined to be conclusive of the future character of our State and people. While obedient and patient under bad government and bad laws, and waiting for an opportunity to accomplish the removal of almost unbearable wrongs by peaceful remedies, and with intentions just and liberal toward the liberties and interests of all classes, the Democratic and Conservative party represents, more especially, the intelligence, the integrity, the energies and the aspirations of *white* men, upon which it has been shown, throughout the South, the past six or seven years, that the prosperity of every commonwealth depends. It is the typical exponent of the White Man's Government, and the synonym of a Tax-payers' party. Radicalism, whatever it may be or may have been in the Northern States, has been in the Southern States, since the war, the embodiment of everything calculated not only to offend reason and decency, but to overthrow and prostitute all the higher moral standards of human conduct, thought and feeling by which private virtue is protected and the public safety secured. It has run riot in the remorseless perpetration of every crime against freedom and popular rights. On the false pretext of upholding republicanism, it has substituted the bayonet for the ballot to indicate elective results. In several instances it has imposed governments by force on the people of States composing an integral part of the Union, in utter burlesque of the principles of free institutions and the history and provisions of the Constitution. It has sought to perpetuate corrupt and tyrannical power by using as governing instrumentalities, the most ignorant and degraded elements of society. It has not, in its reckless and arrogant dominion, even paid a decent regard to the opinions of mankind. At this very moment it insists on governing three or four States of the American Union with disorderly assemblies of irresponsible negroes and adventurers, farcically called legislatures. It has pertinaciously striven to reverse the natural social order, and it has bankrupted many of our noblest, once best governed and really most opulent

commonwealths. It has gradually brought the people of Central and Southern Alabama to the very doors of starvation and misery, and asserts no hope of a happier change either for the present or the future. From the disastrous results of these grievous wrongs it is time to make a final, and we trust a successful effort to relieve Alabama, or our social and political organization must surely perish. Radicalism has ruled the State, almost without obstruction, for nearly eight years, and it has brought us indeed to a miserable plight. The partial success achieved by us in 1870, only had the palliative effect of arresting Radical schemes of further State spoliation, which had been concocted but not yet put into execution. The influence of the Democratic party, only in possession of one department of the state government, could present no positive barrier to the ruinous results of a policy fixed by corrupt adventurers. But we have now, in the mercy of Providence, an opportunity to repossess and to harmonize all the different departments of our State government under a wise, generous, and temperate conservative policy, from which alone Alabama may hope for happiness and prosperity. Here in Alabama we cannot reach efficient remedies, either political or financial—for the situation of our State is lamentable beyond expression—under a Radical government, which has harassed and degraded us so much at home and deservedly incurred the distrust and contempt of all intelligent men abroad. What good can a Republican administration do, next year, that it has so impossibly failed to do for nearly two years past? That we can do nothing advantageous to the State with a government divided between the two parties, is obvious. Experience incontrovertibly proves that the conflict of parties in the departments of the government only begets a meaningless neutrality in so-called measures of relief. On the contrary, it must be apparent to all men of common sense among us, that it will require thorough co-operation between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, on a common platform of conservative action, to allow any reasonable hope to the people of Alabama of an escape from their present distressed condition.

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

Very respectfully,
ROBERT TYLER,
Chairman Executive Com.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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

THE SURPRISE.

By the brook sitting,
Young Norma is knitting
A bright colored scarf for her lover to wear;
Defily her fingers
Round the thread flingers—
Labor's a light web when love is the snare.
In and out,
Round about
Needles and tumbles,
Over there,
Under here,
Dexter and nimble—
Trolling a love-song with never a care.

High up above her
The spreading trees cover
Her form reflected below in the stream;
Tender and mellow
Its rays amber yellow
The spring-sun peeping like the thoughts of a dream.
Bright her eye,
Sweet her sigh—
Dreaming and thinking,
Light and gay
Through the day,
While the threads linking:
Her heart is a furnace, and love is the steam.

Through the grove stealing,
Half-awake, half-kneeling,
Watching the mist with tender delight,
Stole gently her lover,
Afraid she'd discover—
He glided along like a roguish in the night.
Not a breath
Stirred the heath,
Not a leaf rustled;
When awhile,
With a smile,
Laughing they nuzzled,
And, bending, he gave her a kiss for the fright.

LOST AND WON.

A torn picture—a returned ring—a few angry words—and Lionel St. Clair and Myrtle Ruthven parted. And why? Simply because the latter thought Lionel paid rather too particular attention to Adele Latour. He tried to reason with her, but Myrtle's pride was touched; and saying in a cool, sarcastic tone, "It matters not; I return your ring; henceforth we are strangers," with an angry step left the room.

"Hello! Lion, what's the matter?" said Charlie Ruthven, a few days after the above circumstance, meeting our hero and observing his downcast countenance. "Has that sister of mine been lecturing you?"

"She is angry because I happen to speak to Adele Latour a trifle oftener than she likes, and accuses me of paying her 'particular attention,' as she terms it."

Charlie ejaculated "oh!" emphatically.

"I have never even called on Miss Latour, as Myrtle very well knows; and because I treated the lady with politeness the other evening, and escorted her home from the lyceum, where we accidentally met, she chooses to consider it a preconcerted plan; and now, by her express wish, we are strangers."

"Ah! that is it. Well, never mind; cheer up, old fellow; she will relent yet, mark my words. Why, when Nellie and I fall out, I leave her, and she soon comes round."

These merry words brought a smile to Lionel's face, as Charlie, whistling a gay air, pursued his way down the street.

One day soon after, Helen Carlton, a particular friend of Myrtle's and Charlie's betrothed, came into the room where Myrtle was sitting.

"What has happened between you and Lionel? He was Adele Latour's attendant at the ball last night; why were you not there?" was her first exclamation, after the usual greeting.

"I had no desire to go particularly, as Lionel finds a more congenial companion in Miss Latour," said Myrtle, bitterly.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed her friend, in astonishment.

"Precisely what I say; Lionel and I are nothing to each other; since he prefers another's society to mine, I have set him free."

"You don't mean that you have broken off the engagement?"

"Exactly," and Myrtle held up her ringless hand.

"O Myrtle! How could you, when you know that Lionel adores the very ground you tread?"

"Actions speak louder than words," I am led to believe," said she, haughtily. "Lionel St. Clair is not going to trample on my affections. He shall not have the pleasure of seeing that I care, even, if I die by it. I think my pride will sustain me if nothing else does."

"Myrtle, Myrtle! You will repent of this," said Helen, sadly, as she rose to go, thinking of the seasons of heart-weariness in store for the proud girl.

At first, things went on tolerably well with Myrtle, for deep in her heart she had faint hope that Lionel would come to her with a confession, ask forgiveness, and all would be right. But as day after day passed, and he did not make his appearance, hope grew fainter and fainter. Then it was that she felt the pangs of remorse; her eyes were fully opened; she saw it was her own wilful jealousy that had caused all this misery; and many nights her pillow was wet with bitter tears. But, as she said, her pride sustained her outwardly. She was gay and careless, a trifle paler, perhaps; but no one attributed her loss of color to the correct cause, and—people said, "She has no heart, or she would not act as she does." Into all kinds of gaiety she rushed madly. Helen remonstrated with her, but to no avail.

One evening Myrtle had been out walking with a gentleman friend. During their ramble, they had strayed toward a large portion of water, around which was a pleasant walk, commonly called the beach. They had proceeded but a short distance, when, turning a bend in the walk, they came face to face with Lionel and Adele. Both started slightly, but immediately Myrtle be-

stowed a withering glance on her companion, and uttered a playful remark. No glance of recognition passed between the former lovers.

Lionel bit his lips until the blood started; he managed, however, to answer Adele's questions, although her innocent blue eyes were often raised to his face in wonder as to what made him suddenly so stern and silent.

"Mr. Beresford, we will not walk any further," said Myrtle, "I am not well."

Her companion uttered an exclamation of alarm as he caught sight of her face, for it justified her words. Returning to the house, she excused herself and retired.

What a night the proud girl endured! It seemed as though her heart would break.

Thus three months passed away. Myrtle started for a stroll in the ground attached to the house, one evening, just as the shades of night began to close around; after wandering around aimlessly for some time, she discovered the smoke of a cigar rising from a summer-house.

"Charlie is in there alone, and I will go and tell him my troubles, for I can't endure it any longer," said she with a choking sob.

Entering the little building, she threw herself down at his side and buried her face in her hands.

"O, Charlie! I am so unhappy!" she sobbed. "This hateful pride has given me so much sorrow!"

A hand gently smothered the tangled curls, and rested caressingly upon the bowed head.

"If I could only see Lionel, I would freely ask his forgiveness, and beg him to take me back to his love again."

The hand almost too gentle for a brother's took her hands from her face, and, raising her head, laid it against his bosom.

"Do you think he would forgive me?" continued Myrtle, piteously.

"I think he would; you might ask him," said a rich, manly voice which was not Charlie's.

In an instant, Myrtle was on her feet.

"How dare you?" she exclaimed, indignantly.

But her voice failed her, and she again sunk to the floor, this time in an agony of shame and mortification.

"Myrtle, darling, forgive me! I was going to make myself known when you first came in; but when you mentioned my name, the temptation was too great. Myrtle, won't you pardon me?" said Lionel, stooping down and lifting the slight form in his arms. "Pardon me not only for listening to-night, but also for my conduct in the past. I care nothing for Miss Latour, as I think my Myrtle very well knows. Darling, I wait for your forgiveness."

Myrtle's head drooped lower and lower.

"Lionel," she whispered, "I have nothing to forgive. It was my foolish pride and exacting jealousy that caused all the trouble."

"Hush! I will not hear my white rose slandered even by herself."

She attempted to rise, but he held her fast.

"I am about to restore this thing to its rightful place, unless," adding the words mischievously, "Mr. Beresford has a prior claim." And he slipped the ring on her finger.

The moon had now risen, and as they stepped out of the summer-house, Lionel said:

"Myrtle, it is an emblem of our lives; as the moon has just emerged from dark clouds, so have we. Hereafter, it will be all right."

As the happy pair approached the house, they discovered Charlie sitting on the porch.

"Whew!" said the latter, with a prolonged whistle. Then, jumping up, he clapped Lionel on the shoulder. "Old fellow, I told you she would come to terms."

He never discovered the secret of their reunion or he would certainly have congratulated himself on being a prophet.

Adele Latour was rather disappointed when she found Lionel had slipped through her fingers; but she recovered in time to accept the invitation to the wedding with a good grace.

Pre-Historic Man.

A possible addition to the controversy concerning pre-historic man is furnished by a Virginian newspaper, which asserts that its information was obtained from gentlemen of the highest character, who saw with their own eyes and tested with their own hands the wonderful objects of which they make report. A railway is in progress of construction between Weldon and Garysburg, and while the workmen were employed on a river bank, about a mile from the former place, they discovered a vast heap of skeletons, packed closely together, tier on tier, and intermingled with the human bones a lot of sharp stone arrows, rude mortars and pipe bowls. The skulls were nearly an inch in thickness, the teeth were as large as those of a horse and filed sharp like those of cannibals, and the leg bones indicated that the stature of these remnants of a "lost and forgotten race" must have been as great as eight or nine feet. The newspaper from which we obtain these facts hopes that "some effort will be made to preserve authentic and accurate accounts of these discoveries," and if they are honestly reported, we have little doubt that there will be,

THE WHISKY WAR IN OHIO.

How it is Conducted—A Lively Skirmish with King Alcohol.

The conditions of success, Dr. Lewis says, are three: General interest in the town and hearty participation by the various churches, a committee of seventy-five women for each dram shop, and a large number of responsible men backing up the movement with their pocket-books. The general plan of operations varies little in different places, and is very picturesquely described by one of the liquor sellers who finally succumbed—a man who kept a saloon in McArthur, Vinton county, who says: "They climbed up to my place, week ago last Friday night, fifty-four of them, young and old, rich and poor, some in rags and some in fine harness. Each of the fifty-four women came up personally and spoke to me, and hoped I'd get a new soul. Of course I had to treat 'em politely. There was only one lamp burning in the room when they came in, so I lit another for them, to make it lighter. Then they took out their hymn books, and all sang together. One or two of them led and the rest joined in. After they had sung fifteen minutes or so, they all got down on their marrow-bones and prayed. There was one woman there that could pray loud enough to be heard all over the village, which has only eight hundred inhabitants. A woman would pray, and the rest would join in with a-a-amen, a long and loud one. One of the women that prayed was seventy years old. She prayed so long and strong that she got herself all of a tremble, and had to be lifted to her feet and carried down stairs. One time they called, all got down on their marrow-bones, on the outside, and sang and prayed. They are very kind in their prayers at first. They pray for a fellow's soul, and then stick a petition before him. If he don't sign to quit, they pray for lightning to strike his shop. There was nothing else to do but close up when they were carrying on that way. They closed everything in the village down to an oyster saloon where the folks were in habit of playing a game of cards to see who'd pay for the stew, a place where there wasn't a drop of liquor sold."

One of the most unique specimens of literature called forth by the crusade is this letter from William Weingartner, a German liquor-seller in Morrow, begging off from his pledge: "Kind ladies, you have come once to see me, and I am happy to see you. I receive you kindly, and with all the respect a gentleman can. Can you plead with me to quit the business while I have a wife and three little children depending on me for a living? I have no trade, and have built my house for the purpose you see, and feel it my duty to feed and clothe Christ's blessed children, and the love I feel for my little children cannot be broken. Now, can I appeal to you all to stay your proceedings, and let me live quietly in my little home? God placed each and all here for free liberty and free speech, and why cannot you allow me these blessings? I will plead with tears in my eyes, and I shall trust in God the result. I do not know the ways of this country as well as I should. Ladies, I signed your paper and am not sorry for it; but I have some stock ale on hand, and older and wine, and I want a committee of men to come and buy them. Well, ladies, I have reconsidered this matter, and wish to say to you that it is my request to withdraw my name from your pledge, for it is out of my power to withdraw from my business at present. So I don't wish to be bothered with your singing and praying any more. This is my final decision."

In some places the whole populace seems to be carried away with excitement. Thus we read that at Washington Courthouse, last Monday, a grand mass-meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the morning, the banks and business houses all being closed, and the citizens gathering in crowds at the Presbyterian church, reinforcements all the while coming in from the country round. An hour was spent in singing and prayer, during which one of the liquor-sellers sent in his surrender, and then the people formed a procession, with the women in front, and went to the different saloons, pleading with the proprietors to give up the business. Among others, they visited a German named Beck, who, upon being asked if the women should come into the yard and sing and pray, said: "No, no, no. I don't want no more of dese yimins. I don't vant no more sing and pray. I can't stand dat. I talks to te bigness men, not to do vimen." After some talk, he proposed to stop for two months, but this was not satisfactory, and his besiegers kept at it till, finally, he came forward and said: "Shentlemen and ladies—I'll shtop. I vout sell no more lickors so long as never." Then three rousing cheers were given for Beck, and the party returned to town, where bells were rung and there were general congratulations.

Van Pelt, the reformed liquor-seller of New Vienna, proves a very effective speaker, stirring his audiences greatly by the way he describes his surrender, which is thus reported: "Now the men outside had tried various means to make me surrender, but it wasn't a bit of use. When I told the ladies I would decide, I saw them coming down the street, funeral file, that afternoon. I never had anything come over me like that—coming to pray for I, that had dealt out that that ruined 'em to their fathers and brothers and sons. I couldn't ask more to know they was sincere. I turned to Brothers Winter and Hill and said, 'Will you carry out the whisky?' I never seed such a look as they give me. I reckon they thought I was jestin'; but for all that they was mighty willin'." And when the whisky run out there went up such a shout as I never hearn before and never expect to

again. And there were such mobs—more near to angel faces than I ever expect to see till I stand in the presence of God. There was old man Hill, and old man Johnson, that hadn't shed a tear, I reckon, for ten years, cried like children; and they hugged me and cried; and everybody was happy because the last whisky shop in Vienna had surrendered. And we all said God was in it, and the movement never would stop till all the whisky shops was driv' out of the state."

The new temperance movement of the women continues to spread in all directions, though it is not followed in all cases with the same success which has crowned its efforts in the smaller towns of Ohio. Among other places, on Wednesday, it was inaugurated at Lincoln, Neb., thirty ladies visiting the saloons. At one place the crowd was so large that the floor was broken down, and a few persons injured. The saloon men threaten to invoke the aid of the law.

Brains and Business.

The English papers are agitated by the discovery that the Germans are rapidly gaining ground in many branches of industry in England, while in the matter of commercial competition they are carrying off the palm in Africa, China, and Japan. It begins to look as though the German is to be the successful manufacturer and merchant of the future. His victory in arms is only a premonition of a more signal triumph in the broader field of industrial and commercial enterprise. The success of the Germans in the recent war with France was largely owing to the superior intelligence and training of the German soldiers. The German bayonets thought. It was the German schoolmaster who gained the victory over the ignorant and untrained peasantry of the empire. But the schoolmaster trains something else besides sharpshooters. He makes something else besides thinking bayonets; and the superior skill, knowledge of details, industry, patience, and prudence of the German mechanic and trader tell decidedly in their favor in all the competitions of industrial life.

The fact is unquestionable. Whether it is a fact to be regretted is open to question. Perhaps the mercantile supremacy of England has had its day, and had better be superseded by that of another race. However that may be, we have much to learn from the German people. The rapid strides they have made in various industrial directions should lead us to study well their methods, and imbibe something of their spirit. It is well to consider one point which has been brought out by the English writers. It is the superior thrift and economy of the German population. The English waste. The Germans save. The English have enterprise. The Germans have economy. The English do things in a costly way. The Germans succeed by their frugality. The contrast between Americans and Germans in this respect is still more marked. We trust for success almost entirely to enterprise. It is dash. It is audacity. It is large sales and small profits. And this implies waste, a great deal of poor work, and loss of material and of power by friction. In the long run thrift wins. Enterprise is the more brilliant, but prudence, industry, thrift, patient plodding gain in the end. The Germans have a superior mastery of details. They are among our best workmen. They put their brains into thoroughness. They lay the foundation of success and prosperity in a complete mastery of methods and all the little incidents on which great enterprises succeed. The German element of our population today is really quite the most promising in mechanical and mercantile departments, and has the promise of a brilliant future before it. And we shall gain much in every respect if we learn the lessons these thoroughly trained, prudent, and persevering people are so competent to teach.

Going Down into the Sea.

The International for January has a remarkable article on "Deep Sea Explorations," by Prof. Carpenter. A diver can only explore the sea to the depth of about 120 feet. But the most delicate instruments have been constructed that can give us reports from the very bottom of the sea. The cords in use are about the size of a quill, and these, if made of the finest hemp, will bear a strain of more than half a ton. The sounding brass is a long, hollow brass rod, fitted with valves that open upward so as to close upon and retain any water or sediment gathered at the bottom. The sinkers weigh 100 pounds each, and are so hung that when the rod touches bottom they fall off and remain there. The pressure exerted by the water on the apparatus is about a ton to every square inch for every 4,800 feet of depth; so that to reach the bottom of the Atlantic in its greatest depth a weight of five tons to the square inch must be incurred. The results of recent explorations make us almost as well acquainted with the currents, the hills and plains, the sediments, the strange inhabitants and plants, the thermometer condition of the deep seas, as we are with those of the continents.

—The other day, in Ohio, a young lady died of what a thick-headed old doctor said was "heart clot, or embolism of the main flow of the heart." He revived in an hour, however, and it was found she had been temporarily choked by a piece of gum she had been chewing.

—The original patent for metallic tips for shoes was sold for \$100, and the company which bought it became wealthy. Now, upon its expiration, the inventor has obtained its renewal, and compels the company to pay him \$60,000.

Congressional Manners.

Many journals and cities are from time to time finding fault with the manners of the house in debate, and some think it would be better to cease reporting their proceedings unless the members can govern their tongues and tempers in decent fashion. Coarseness and intemperance in debate do not, however, constitute more than a moderate proportion of the offenses of that body against good taste. The offenses of indecorous speech and churlish temper are simply in keeping with the personal department of a considerable squad of members upon the floor. A glance from the gallery reveals to the eye of a gentleman or lady, if the session be a full one, the spectacle of members scattered here and there in every attitude of indecorum and boorishness—some sprawled along the sofas, with one leg on the floor and the other protruding a foot of undue proportions over the back of the temporary couch, where it besmears the delicate tints upon the wall; some smoking in the doors of the cloak rooms, and even at their desks; some chewing tobacco, and voiding their rank expectorations upon the pretty carpet, or firing it wildly at the bright ventilating registers in the floors; some gathered in groups with their backs toward the speaker, or any other man whom it might concern, relating stories, stale, smutty, or otherwise, and breaking into occasional whinies and guffaws; some gazing at the galleries, and strutting up and down the aisles and passages with a consciousness of themselves and their new clothes that suggests a speckled circus horse on court week; some munching apples and the like, or diligently strewing the floor with bits of paper, torn very fine; some complacently combing their whiskers or paring their nails; some, and they were not a few, tilted back in their swivel chairs, with their feet thrust so far across their desks that the legs of their pantalons were pretty effectually skinned up over their boots, giving their shanks a picturesque effect; and all over the house goes on the endless scribbling, the reading of newspapers, the hand-slapping for errant pages, and the unintermitting jabber, generally unnoted, of the man who is supposed by a parliamentary fiction to be occupying the floor.—*Washington Herald.*

A Leper in Detroit.

There is at present in one of the public institutions of Detroit a genuine, well-defined case of leprosy. The victim is John McCarthy, a native of Buffalo, aged twenty-one years. He has been afflicted with it ever since his earliest recollection, and has led a vagrant life, wandering, a hopeless out-cast, from city to city, occasionally dropping into almshouses and frequently finding refuge in penal institutions as a vagrant. McCarthy is covered with white scales which fall off constantly, and are as constantly renewed. These are on the scalp, face, and hands, and also over some portions of the body half an inch in thickness, having the appearance of dried codfish skin.

Physicians, accustomed as they are to sad sights, have turned away from the contemplation of McCarthy's horrible case, sick in body and in spirit. The patient is rapidly becoming imbecile from disturbed nutrition and want of rest, for until recently he has scarce been known to sleep. The entire affected region is a mass of leprous irritation, and a shower of scales flies off with the least motion, the bed presenting the appearance sometimes of having been liberally strewn with coarse bran. Medicines thus far have had but little effect, owing in part no doubt to bad hygiene, poor food and insufficient clothing. Now, even should he improve for a time, the disease would probably return with all its original virulence.

McCarthy long since reached a condition of mind where he regards the prospect of death as a blessing infinitely to be preferred to longer endurance of his present pitiable condition. Such is leprosy.

Alexander Dumas and His Son.

The recently elected member of the French Academy is described, at the age of twenty-one, by his father, as follows: "What shall I tell you of my son? He has come into the world at the melancholy hour when it is no longer day and is not yet night; so the assemblage of antitheses which forms his strange personality is one composed of light and shade. He is idle, he is active; he is a gourmand, and he is sober; he is prodigal, and he is economical; he is mistrustful and credulous; base and innocent; thoughtless and devoted; he has a cold tongue, and a prompt hand; he mocks me with all his wit, and loves me with all his heart. Finally, he is always ready to steal my cash-box like Valere, or to fight for me like the Old. Moreover, possessing a nerve the maddest, the most attractive, and the most steadfast that have ever seen sparkle on the lips of a young man of one-and-twenty, and which, like a flame poorly shut down, breaks out incessantly in revery as in agitation, in calm as in danger, in smiles as in tears. From time to time we fall out, and, like the prodigal son, he takes his inheritance and quits the paternal mansion; then I straightway buy a calf and fatten it, quite certain that before a month he will return to eat his share of it. It is true that evil tongues affirm that it is for the calf he returns, and not for me, but I understand all about that."

—Richmond's last census having footed up only 51,000 names, it is proposed to have it taken over again by a man from Chicago, who guarantees a population of 74,000, or no pay.

—An old lady in Washington was recently heard to observe, on taking up the morning paper, "I wonder if anybody has been born that I know."

The Democrat.

GROVE HILL:

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 31

COUNTY NEWS.

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

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

Mr. Robert G. Hearin, of Gosport, will please accept our thanks for several late newspapers.

Diaz, at his residence, on the 26th inst., Mr. Marion S. York, an old and prominent citizen of Coffeeville, this county.

A general attendance of the members of the Grove Hill Baptist Church, on next Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., is particularly desired.

"RURAL" is the name of a postoffice just established in this county, and is kept at the residence of Mr. W. L. Williams, six miles south of Choctaw Corner, on the road to this place.

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale all the material, good will and fixtures of the MONROE JOURNAL office. A bargain may be had if applied for before the first of May, 1874.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN.

A young man, a son of Mr. Caleb Presnall, living near Jackson, was dangerously wounded in the abdomen on Friday morning of last week. He and Byron Kimbell, a negro boy, were trying to shoot a turkey which was between them. Byron fired and two of his buck-shot struck young Presnall, as above stated.

Circuit Court adjourned Saturday afternoon, the business of the term being disposed of and leaving no work for the second week, which is a great relief to our people and a saving of no little expense.

The grand jury was not discharged until Saturday afternoon. Sixteen bills were found and some light work cut out for the County court.

More whiskey was consumed than usual, yet the term was a pleasant one. All the officers of the court discharged their duties well and gave general satisfaction.

A Council Organized.

A council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Clarke county was organized in Grove Hill, pursuant to published notice, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., with the following officers:

Master.—E. P. Chapman,
Overseer.—R. D. Hudson.
Lecturer.—F. N. Wynn.
Chaplain.—Jesse P. Chapman.
Steward.—F. W. Dahlberg.
Ass't Steward.—R. S. Armistead.
Treasurer.—S. P. Noble.
Secretary.—John W. Henson.
Gate-keeper.—Robert G. Hearin.

The following By-Laws were adopted:

ARTICLE 1. This council shall be known as the Clarke County Council of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

2. This Council shall be composed of three delegates from subordinate granges in the county, to be elected annually, each delegate to be provided with a certificate of election, signed by the Master of his grange.

3. There shall be elected, by ballot, at the first regular meeting in each year, a Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-keeper and an Executive Committee of three.

4. This Council shall hold its regular meetings quarterly, in Grove Hill, on the 2d Friday, January, April, July and October, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

5. A majority of the granges belonging to this Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6. Special meetings shall be called by the Master on application of the Executive Committee, ten days' notice being given to all the granges composing this Council.

7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Council during its recess.

8. The dues of the subordinate granges shall be one dollar, per quarter, and the contingent expenses of the

Council, and no grange shall be represented in the Council until all dues are paid.

9. These By-Laws shall not be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote at a regular meeting.

Some 15 granges were represented and the proceedings were fraternal and harmonious, throughout.

The green fields of small grain in this section are calculated to gladden the hearts of our people and to inspire hope even in the most despairing. We venture the assertion that the acreage of small grain in this county this season is double that of any other year since the war. There is also considerable inquiry for stock hogs which is another cheering sign. Farmers seem determined hereafter to make enough to eat so that if any cotton is produced the proceeds from its sale shall be clear gain whether it brings little or much.

[Demopolis News.]

THE MARKETS.

COTTON AND MONEY.

In Mobile on the 21st inst., cotton was quoted as follows:

Good Ordinary . . . 14c
Low Middling . . . 15a15½
Middling . . . 15½a16c
Good Middling . . . 16a16½
Sales of the week 7,200 bales.
Gold—1½a12½ Silver 5a7.

GROCERY MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MOBILE, March 21, 1874.

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

BAGGING—	pr yd	15a16
Western,	pr yd	15a16
Indja,	pr lb	10a—
ROPE—	pr lb	10a—
Western,	pr lb	22a24
Manilla,	pr lb	8a9
IRON TIES,	pr lb	30a35
BUTTER	pr lb	45a50
Western,	pr lb	30a35
Goshen,	pr lb	45a50
BACON—	pr lb	13a14
Sugar cured hams	pr lb	—a—
Plain Hams,	pr lb	7a8
Sides, Clear,	pr lb	7a8
Sides, Ribbed,	pr lb	7a8
Shoulders,	pr lb	27a28
BEEF, Dried,	pr lb	17a21
CHEESE,	pr lb	33a35
COFFEE, Java,	pr lb	31a32
Rio,	pr lb	—a—
Havana,	pr lb	37a40
CANDLES, Sperm	pr lb	21a22
Star,	pr lb	90a95
CORN MEAL,	pr bush	90 93
CORN,	pr bush	7a11½
FLOUR,	pr lb	12a13
LARD,	pr lb	—a—
MOLASSES—	pr gal	50a75
Louisiana,	pr gal	50a75
Syrup,	pr gal	13a17
MACKEREL,	pr lb	45a50
OIL—Kerosene,	pr gal	17a18
PORK, Mess	pr lb	4a4½
POTATOES, Irish	pr lb	28a30
PEPPER,	pr lb	8a9
RICE—Clean	pr lb	3a4
Rough,	pr lb	14a15
SUGAR, Crushed,	pr lb	9a11
Louisiana,	pr lb	6a8
SALT, Liverpool	pr sack	1 55a1 60
SOAP—Northern,	pr lb	15a—
Saponine,	pr lb	6½a7
Soft,	pr lb	9a10
SODA,	pr lb	8½a11
STARCH,	pr lb	55a90
TOBACCO,	pr gal	50a75
VINEGAR,	pr gal	150a1 75
TEAS, Gunpowder	pr lb	1 50
Green,	pr lb	1 50

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.

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.

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.

Collector.

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

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

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

LOUIS TOUART,
Mobile.
JOS. TOUART,
Mobile.
L. & J. TOUART,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 12 COMMERCE ST.,
Mobile, Alabama.
Particular attention paid to any business entrusted to our care.
March 5, 1873. 441

Tax Collector's Sale.

IN front of the Courthouse door of Clarke county, within legal hours, on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1874, I will sell the following lands or as much of them as may be necessary to pay the taxes due on the same for the year 1873:

Assessed to Dr J D Lindsey; ne qr of ne qr sec 23 T 10 R 5; line beginning at ne corner running south 35° 23' chains south 82° degrees 40½ chains west 62 chains thence east 40 chains. Tax and expense \$12 05

Assessed to Owner Unknown; w½ of se qr sec 23 T 9 R 1 e Tax &c \$4 44

Assessed to Tilmann Inlow; E½ nw qr, w½ ne qr, ne qr sec 35; w½ se qr, ½ sw qr, frac in se cor of ne qr of sw qr sec 25; w½ nw qr, nw qr sw qr sec 36 T 10 R 5 east; tax and expense \$23 15

B F Peebles; lot or fraction D sec 20 frac 19 w of Ala. river sec 19 T 10 R 6 e; ne qr sec 24; ½ nw qr, sw qr nw ½ se qr, n½ sw qr sec 23 T 10 R 5 east; Tax and expense \$66 25

W J Hostle; ½ sw qr, sw qr ne qr, s part of ½ se qr sec 23; ne qr nw qr, and sw qr sec 26; n½ se qr sec 27; ½ ne qr, ne qr ne qr sec 27 T 10 R 5 east; ne qr, ne qr ne qr sec 27 T 10 R 5 east; sec 7; n half and sw qr sec 8 T 9 R 2 e; tax and costs \$14 35

G W Creagh; fractional sec 28; n½ and nw qr sec 29; entire sec 21; part of se qr sec 20 T 7 R 5 e; tax &c \$43

Dr Aaron Baldwin; n half of nw qr of nw qr sec 28 T 12 R 4 e; tax and expense \$4 91

R H Tucker; sw qr and n half of ne qr and sw qr of ne qr sec 6 T 9 R 3 east; tax and expense \$14 60

McLean & Yow; a fraction of 3½ acres at Airmount including store, sec 34 T 12 R 4 e; Tax and cost \$21 17

W D Johnson; se qr, ne qr of sw ½, se qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr sec 17; fraction in ne corner of ne qr sec 20 T 11 R 3 e; tax and costs \$11 35

Geo B Hall; se qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr sec 6 T 9 R 4 e; se qr & ½ of o sw qr and se qr of nw qr sec 31 T 10 R 4 e; Tax and cost \$12 78

James Reed; se qr sec 16 T 11 R 3 e; Tax and charges \$12 45

Mrs C B Carleton; e half of sw qr, nw qr of sw qr, se qr sec 8, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr sec 17 T 11 R 3 e. Tax and expenses \$13 45

J C Wiggins; e half of se qr, sw qr of se qr, sw qr sec 13; se qr of se qr sec 14; sw qr and s half of se qr, and nw qr sec 24; n half of nw qr sec 25; nw qr sec 24; n half of nw qr sec 25; e half of ne qr sec 23 T 10 R 2 east. Tax and costs \$17 25

W R Gwynn; e half of sw qr sec 22 T 8 R 4 e; tax and costs \$11 94

Wetumpka Insurance Company; Se fract sec 12, fractional sections 13, 14, 15, 22 and 23; sec 24, n half sec 25; also a strip off the south part of sects 33, 34 and 35 and east side of section 4 T 4 R 1 e; sw qr sec 18, sec 19, w half sec 20, nw qr sec 29, n half sec 30, e½ of se qr sec 9 T 4 R 2 east. Tax and costs \$107 52

Est R D James; w half of nw qr and e half ne qr sec 14, se qr of nw qr, w½ nw qr, w half of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of sw qr sec 15; e half of nw qr and west half nw qr sec 23; se qr of ne qr sec 21; sw qr of ne qr sec 22; n half and e half of se qr sec 22; n half of se fract qr sec 27; ne qr of se qr, w½ of se qr, se qr of se qr, nw qr of sw qr and e half of sw qr sec 35; ne fract qr and w half of nw qr sec 34 T 5 R 3 e; sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, e half of nw qr, se fract qr of frac sec 2 frac qr of frac sec 2, w half of nw qr, n half of ne qr 74 R 3 east; e half of se qr sec 34 T 5 R 3 e; tax & costs \$98 75

Nordlinger & Jewett—the half interest of the estate of O S Jewett in the following lands; e fract of ne qr sec 20 T 1 R 1 w; ne div B sec 8 T 1 R 1 w; q sec 14 T 1 R 1 w; sec 10 T 4 R 2 e; e half sec 15 T 11 R 1 e; sec 13 T 4 R 2 e; fract sec 8; ne qr of s qr and sw fract ne qr, e fract sec 13; se and sw fract and lot H the sec 24; se and nw qr sec 12 T 3 R 1 e; Lot A in ne and sw sec 12 T 3 R 1 e; sections 7 and 18, frac sec 3; ½ sec 19 T 3 R 2 e; sec 36, se sec 25 T 1 R 1 e; se qr, nw of sw and a half of ne sec 9, e half sec 11; n half sec 22; sw qr of w half of se sec 6 T 11 R 1; e half of sw sec 9 T 11 R 4; nw qr sec 4 T 11 R 2; se qr sec 17, se qr sec 30 se qr sec 22; ne qr sec 11; s half sec 12 T 4 R 2. Tax and costs, \$41 25

Estate of Mrs. Jane Smith, Kate J. Smith, Trustee—NE¼ and SW¼ sec 23; NE¼ of NE¼ sec 14 T 4 R 2 e; NW¼ & NE¼

of SW¼ and W¼ and E¼ sec 6; NW¼ of NE¼ sec 5 T 5 R 5 e; N½ of SW¼ sec 25 T 6 R 4 e; NE¼ of sec 23; NW¼ sec 14 T 6 R 2 e; W¼ of sec 23 and W¼ of NE¼ mill place sec 14 T 7 R 4 e; SW¼ of NE¼ sec 17; fract 1 sec A, NW frac C, sec 29 T 7 R 1 e; NE¼ sec 11 T 7 R 1 w; E½ of NE¼ sec 15 T 7 R 2 e; W¼ of NE¼, E½ of NE¼, NE¼ of NW¼ sec 24 T 7 R 2 e; NE¼ of NE¼ sec 36 T 7 R 1 e; NW¼ sec 3 T 7 R 2 e; NE¼ of NW¼ sec 21; NW¼ of NW¼ sec 9 T 8 R 5 e; NW¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼ sec 10 T 8 R 1 e; W¼ of sw qr sec 24, E½ of 10 T 8 R 1 e; W¼ of se qr sec 22 T 10 R 4 e; ne qr of nw qr sec 23 T 10 R 3 T 10 R 4; ne qr of nw qr sec 23 T 10 R 3 e; E½ of se qr sec 19 T 10 R 1 e; ne qr of se qr sec 21 T 10 R 1 w; W¼ of sw qr sec 18 T 10 R 4 e; se qr of se qr sec 12; E½ of ne qr sec 13 T 10 R 2 e; N½ of nw qr sec 18 T 10 R 3 e; E½ of ne qr sec 12 T 11 R 1 w; nw qr of nw qr sec 30 T 12 R 4 e; W¼ of ne qr sec 26; ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr sec 25; nw qr of sw qr sec 30; lots E½ fractional sec 15; E½ of nw qr sec 14; lots No. 45, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 93, 94, 17 and 18 all in the town of Jackson. Tax and cost \$72 55

S. J PARKER,

March 3, 1874 Tax Collector.

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.

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TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE. Weekly, one year \$2 50 Weekly six months, 1 50 Clubs of Ten, 20 00 Ten per cent. allowed to persons sending clubs

New Advertisements.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CLARKE COUNTY. PROBATE COURT, March 26, 1874. James Welch, deceased, Estate of— In matter of Final Settlement.

THIS day came W. H. Davis, administrator of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the same:

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

JACK R. WILSON, Judge.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CLARKE COUNTY. PROBATE COURT, March 26, 1874. Final settlement of Estate of W. H. Davis, deceased.

THIS day came W. H. Davis, Administrator of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate:

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

J. R. WILSON, Judge.

Notice of Administration. Estate of W. J. Taylor, dec'd. LETTERS of Administration, on the above Estate, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Clarke county, Ala., on the 9th day of March, 1874:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted to the Estate will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

M. E. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

March 24, 1874w6 Job work neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Grove Hill Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Monday, the 8th day of September, 1873, under the control of the undersigned, and will continue until the 28th of June, 1874. Tuition \$2 50 per scholar, payable monthly. No deduction made, except in cases of protracted sickness. CLARA S. POWE. Sept. 1, 1873.

Campbell House,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor. SOUTH SIDE OF CONTI STREET, Between Royal and Water Streets, Mobile, Ala. TRANSIENT BOARD PER DAY \$ 2 50. Its location is conveniently near all places of business or amusement, as well as the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Depots and all the Steamboat Landings. Aug 10, 1872 121f

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. R. Kimbell, Jas. W. Armistead, James M. Jackson and W. L. Williams, Commissioners. JACK R. WILSON, Judge. May, 20, 11f

SELMA TIMES.

GREAT REDUCTION OF TERMS. In order to reach the people, the tax payers of this State, I shall furnish the SELMA WEEKLY TIMES to clubs at the following extremely low rates: Ten copies, to one address, with one copy of the New York Sun, gratis to the getter up of the club . . . \$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.

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 Pench 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. DAFIN, Postmaster.

Jan 9 1873

A REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

The new, elegant and fast running steamboat,

D. L. TALLY,

FRANK STONE, Master, WOODIE STONE, Clerk.

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

RETURNING:

Passes Wood's Bluff, Wednesday at 5 P. M. " Coffeeville, Thursday, 8 A. M. " Jackson, " 12 M. " Carney's Bluff, " 1 P. M.

In high water, the splendid, side-wheel steamer, REINDEER, takes the place of the TALLY, and runs the same schedule, and commanded by the same officers. Oct 15, 18721f