

Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1874.

NO. 46.

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.

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,
Gadsden, Wilcox County, Alabama.
Will practice regularly in all the Courts of Clarke, Monroe and Wilcox counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the United States District Courts.
June 24, 8y

JAMES S. DICKINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

JOHN W. PORTIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SUGGSVILLE, CLARKE CO., ALA.
Dec. 9, 1869, y

WALTER H. GRANT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

Office, Linden; Marengo co., Ala.

CLARKE COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

J. C. SAYRE, Clerk Circuit Court.
MILBURN ELLIS, Superintendent Education.

H. C. GRAYSON, County Surveyor.
M. C. GRAYSON, County Solicitor.

J. C. SAYRE, Register in Chancery.
THOMAS J. FORD, County Treasurer.

THOMAS 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 ones got damaged by rust, as part payment. All gins warranted and those not giving satisfaction will be replaced by others that will. J. F. Orr & Co., of Orville, Dallas county, Ala., pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction. Those interested will address me at this place. ISAAC GRANT, Grove Hill, Ala., July 29, '73.

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

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

Coffeeville Lodge, No. 122, meets the 2d Saturday in each month.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. Scott, Russell, three years.
Dr. F. A. Bates, Perry, two years.
W. B. Jones, Madison, one year.
DISTRICT DEPUTIES.
1st district—J. J. Roach, Wilcox.
2d district—W. C. Manley, Pike.
3d district—W. S. Gordon, Russell.
4th district—G. D. Johnson, Perry.
5th district—W. B. Jones, Madison.
6th dist.—J. S. Harrington, Colbert.

CLARKE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Master—E. P. Chapman,
Overseer—R. D. Hudson.
Lecturer—F. N. Winn.
Chaplain—James P. Chapman.
Steward—P. W. Dahlberg.
Awd. Steward—R. S. Armistead.
Treasurer—S. P. Noble.
Secretary—John W. Henson.
Gate-keeper—Robert G. Hearin.
Meets 2d Friday in January, April, July and October, at 11 A. M.

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.

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

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

Jackson.
P. A. Savage, Master,
Isiah Kimbell, Secretary.

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

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

Coffeeville.
Dr. S. A. Seltonstall, Master,
Marion S. York, Secretary.

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

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

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

Dead Level.
J. H. Perry, Master,
William Finch, Secretary.

County Line.
William L. Spinks, Master,
J. S. Vaughn, Secretary.

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

New Prospect.
W. S. Norris, Master,
J. M. Agen, Secretary.

Winn's Mill.
Frank N. With, Master,
D. P. Ford, Secretary.

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

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

Attention is invited to an article headed "The True Policy of the South." We find it in the Grangers' Column of the Montgomery Advertiser.

A daughter of Col. Robert Tyler, of Montgomery, and a Mr. Tyson, of Baltimore, were married on the night of the 15th inst.

Bald Mountain was again rumbling on Tuesday last, worse than ever, and its tremblings could be felt for more than 100 miles. Scientists think that an eruption is imminent.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, one of the ablest, soundest and best papers in this country, has reduced its rates of subscription, as will be seen by reference to a card in another column, and should be liberally patronized. It is published at the capital of the State—the headquarters of political parties.

Mr. J. A. Bondurant will accept our thanks for a late Mobile paper, and for a pamphlet of the regulations, schedule of premiums, &c., of the first Fair of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association of Mobile, to commence Tuesday, May 5th, 1874, and continue five days.

The Medical Association of Alabama met in Selma on the 13th. Fifty delegates were present. Address of welcome by Dr. James Kent, of the Selma Medical Society. The President, Dr. Geo. A. Ketchum, of Mobile, delivered the annual address. Subject—Sanitary Medicine. It was the largest and ablest medical convention ever held in Alabama.

Some pertinent questions are asked by the Selma Times in the following paragraph:

Three thousand and seventy-seven sacks of corn, 232 barrels of bacon, 1028 pieces of meat, and 441 barrels of flour were brought from the West to Montgomery on Wednesday over one of the railway lines entering that place. What a terrible exhibit this is, and what food for reflection the figures set forth furnish. These figures, in a certain extent, tell the tale and explain what is the matter with Hannan. Why is it that we do not raise these articles and keep the money sent for them at home? Why is it that we will have our smoke houses and corn cribs in the West?

The Mississippi river is higher than ever before known. On the Mobile railroad track, in New Orleans, the water is a foot deep, but travel is uninterrupted. The track of the railroad to Jackson, Mississippi, is covered with water from the Banne Carré crevasse for a distance of 20 miles.

The Mobile "Graphic" contains a New Orleans despatch of the 15th which says:

The water is two inches and a half above the levee at Kennerlyville, and stakes driven closely together in the levee and packed behind with earth, hay, &c., are the only means of preventing it from flooding the city. The Mobile railroad construction trains have brought in considerable sand and gravel, which is placed where it will do the most good—about the levees—below the French market.

A despatch of the 18th states that the river had fallen one foot.

About 25 Chicago confidence men and gamblers passed through Meridian Saturday night, en route to New Orleans for the purpose, as they said, of "doing up" that city during the races. They registered at the hotel as the Campbell Minstrel troupe of New York city. Nearly all of them, says the Mercury, sported large diamond pins and rings when they first arrived, but for some cause, they very soon put them out of sight.—[Mobile Graphic.]

The Montgomery Journal learns that J. C. Stanton has formed a company which will purchase the Alabama and Chattahoochee railroad at the coming sale. They will put it in splendid condition.

The True Policy of the South.

No nation ever grows wealthy by the production of raw materials alone. Individuals may, nations never. There must be added value manufacturing gives to make the created wealth a permanent investment. The Southern States, as a section of our country, have fully demonstrated the truth of the proposition stated. With natural endowments and advantages far surpassing those of other portions of the United States, for the South before the late war, although continuously over-run by a flood of paper currency, for which the superabundant exuberance of its agricultural products under its former system of labor gave ample equivalent, never had that fixed capital in skilled labor which finds expression in factories, and mills, and foundries, and machine shops. The war, with all its sad experiences and tender memories, did stimulate the South to a remarkable development in the right direction for its future success. Cut off by the vigilant blockade from more than an extremely uncertain and dangerous intercourse with outside nations the South was compelled to use its own resources to supply its population, with food and clothing, and implements of industry, and its army with arms and ammunition. Hence was created that remarkable Bureau of the Confederate States Government known as the Nitre and Mining Bureau, the history of which is yet to be written; hence arose those immense foundries and machine shops at Richmond, Va., Selma, Ala., and elsewhere; hence also was stimulated to more skillful production the cotton factories at Columbus, Ga., and the woolen mills of North Carolina. But the reaction that followed the close of the war, the prostration of its labor system, the want of adaptation of its older citizens to the new conditions surrounding them, the absence of permanent investments, the greed and rapacity of cadaverous carpetbaggers and political scoundrels, all united to impede the progress of the South in the true direction given it by the unaltered necessities of war. And it may well be questioned whether that section is as well off to day as it was on the first of April, 1865. From extended observation over every section of the South, and close inquiry among its intelligent citizens, as well as from the logic of palpable facts and figures, we do not believe there has been one cent of profit accrued to the South in the aggregate from the results of its productions since the close of the war. On the contrary, while there are exceptional localities, while even some entire States are in better condition than others, the almost universal cry comes up of no money, mortgaged farms, bankruptcies, extended credits, merchants asking extensions, high prices for corn and bacon, and no further advances on crops. That there are, comparatively, so few failures among the Southern merchants is due rather to the high sense of honor which has always characterized them, and which leads them to make any sacrifices rather than forfeit their newly acquired credit. But it must be evident that this state of affairs cannot last long. Men cannot be constantly going to the bank and never get there. There must be, and we speak with becoming modesty but with the earnestness of deep conviction, a total revolution of the old ideas of what constitutes prosperity as applicable to the present, and a well settled policy as to the true direction in which to look and work for it in the future. That policy we believe to be obtained in the fact enunciated in the opening sentence of this article. Diversified industry and manufacturing will, in a few years, enable the South to regain all its lost ground and enter upon an unprecedented career of prosperity. It must no longer be all cotton. Planters must raise their own provisions first—then all the cotton they can afterwards. More and more of this cotton must have value added to it at home by spinning it into yarn and weaving it into cloth. Iron and marble must be mined and quarried, and cast and forged into vessels and implements of utility, or fashioned into images of beauty. The forests of the South are filled with all kinds of rare and beautiful trees, which should furnish material for all manner of wood work, from an axe handle to an artillery wagon, from a button to a bureau, from a chair to a carriage. To do this will require skilled labor. Skilled labor is a higher manifestation of brain power. Education, therefore, in the direction of technical knowledge must accompany this new departure.

It may be objected that the South has no money, no capital with which to make such a radical change. This objection is good and valid, and the change in this respect must be gradual. There is no use disguising the fact, the Southern people know it, there must come—nay, it is now upon them—a baptism of suffering through which alone will come their salvation. While some capital will go to them from the North and from Europe, they must rely on themselves to supply the greater portion. How can they do this while so much in debt? They cannot; they must get out of debt. How? Not by repudiating their obligations to their merchants, but by paying as far as they can their honest debts; by resolutely and, it may be, heroically living within their present means, raising corn and hogs (where possible), and wheat, and oats, and potatoes, and vegetables, and fruits, and poultry; by paying cash as far as possible for everything, and doing without everything that they have not the money to pay for; then, by making all the cotton besides that can be produced. This is the only way we see for them to get on their feet again, and this in many sections in the South they are having to do whether they wish it or not. For the merchants have nearly ruined themselves extending credits and making advances, and cannot in justice to themselves or their creditors do any more. They must perforce, if not of choice, adopt the cash system to a greater extent than at any time since the war. But if out of this terrible ordeal the South can emerge free from debt, with such a modified system of agriculture, it will be possible to make cotton raising profitable, the surplus from which may be invested in manufacturing, and the future success of that section assured. That such will be the ultimate result we confidently believe, and none will rejoice at it more than ourselves.—[American Grocer.]

The New Orleans Prospector has this paragraph, which does not look very hopeful for that city:

Owing to the embarrassing difficulties at the mouth of the Mississippi, the Bremen and Hamburg steamship companies are considering the expediency of permanently withdrawing their steamships from the New Orleans trade—an intention already partially carried into effect by the withdrawal of the steamship Strasburg, which was advertised to leave Bremen for New Orleans on the 14th inst.

Perhaps, says the Mobile "Graphic," these steamships had better try Mobile, where such obstructions as damage New Orleans do not exist.

At this time last year Europe was receiving very little American cotton. Now the exports to Great Britain and the Continent are very heavy. The difference at American ports between this and last year is rapidly diminishing, and has dropped down to 48,000 bales. A few days more of heavy exports will wipe it out altogether. On yesterday alone the increase in exports over same day last year was 27,800 bales.—[Montgomery Advertiser.]

Tribute of Respect.

FROM FOREST SPRINGS CHURCH.

WHEREAS, God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from his labors on earth to his eternal reward in heaven, our beloved brother Elder W. Jacob PARKER, who died March 20, 1874.

Resolved, That while we, how, with humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we desire to record our grateful remembrance of the zeal, ability and tireless energy of our deceased brother in his Master's cause.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved and stricken widow and orphans our warmest sympathy, and assure them of a place in our hearts and a remembrance in our prayers.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Parker—that they be published in the CLARKE COUNTY DEMOCRAT, and that they be spread on our Church Book.

W. CUNNINGHAM,
J. W. ARMISTEAD,
R. S. ARMISTEAD, } Committee.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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

THE PRIEST AND THE MULBERRY TREE.

Did you hear of the quack who mounted his mare,
And marveled at the creature's speed?
Of creature more tractable none ever heard;
In the height of her speed she would stop at a word,
And again with a word, when the creature said,
"I would put forth her neck and gallop away."

As near to the gates of a city he rode,
While the glorious sun all brightly glowed;
The good priest, who rode with eyes of desire,
A mulberry tree in a hedge of wild briar.
High up on a bough, might have tempted a brute,
Large, glossy and black, hung the beautiful fruit.
The creature was hungry, and thirstily to boot;
He drank from the thorn, though he longed for
"the fruit."
The priest, who had arrested his course, keenly sped,
And stood up on the back of his steed;
On the saddle he sat, while the creature kept
still.
And he gathered the fruit till he had taken his fill.
"Eden," he said, "was a creature so rare!
How goodly, how true, and this excellent mare!
See, here now I have it," as he gazed all around,
"As safe and as steady as if on the ground."
Yet how had it been, if some fellow this way
Had dreamed on mischief, but chanced
"to ride?"

He stood with his head in the mulberry tree,
And he spoke out aloud in the height of his gloe;
At the sound of his "hey" the mare made a push,
And down went the priest in the wild briar bush.
He remembered too late, on his thorny green bed,
"Much that will may be thought cannot wisely be
said."

FUN AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

Unsuspected Sentences Among Us-Spect-
men Laid Out to High Officials.
"Mrs. Ames" spent years in Washington."

With all its "comprehensive" codes,
one side of the commissioner's official
life tends to jollity, good digestion and
long life. In no other position in the
world, probably, could a man discover
how many "stays" there are out
side of the innuendo "stay-in." The born
inventor is always a dreamer. For the
sake of his darling, though he is will-
ing to sacrifice himself, his wife, and
his children, everything but the "ma-
chine" growing in his brain and quick-
ening under his eager hand. How of-
ten they fall. How often the precious
thought developed into form, is only a
mistake—a failure.

Sometimes this is sad—quite as often
it is funny. The procession which
started far back in the ages, with its
machine of "Perpetual Motion," long
ago reached the doors of the American
patent office. The persons found in
that procession, and sometimes aston-
ishing, "A doctor of divinity, well
known at the capital, and not suspected
of studying any machinery, but that of
the moral law, appeared one day in the
office of the commissioner.

"I know I've got it," he said.
"What, sir?"
"Perpetual motion, sir. Look!"
and he set down a machine. "If the
floor were not in the way, if the earth
were not in the way, my machine would go
on forever. I know this is original
with me—that it never dawned before
upon any human mind."

So enthusiastic was the doctor, it
was with difficulty he could be re-
strained from repeating his ten dol-
lars and leaving his experiment to be
patented. The commissioner, quietly,
sent to the library for a book, a history
of attempts to create perpetual motion.
Opening at a certain page, he pointed
out to the astonished would-be inventor
where his "own" machine had been at-
tempted and failed a hundred years ago.
The "reverend" doctor, took the book
home, read, digested, and meditated
thereon to bring it back and lay it
down before the commissioner, in si-
lence. No one has ever heard him
speak of perpetual motion since.

It would take a large volume to re-
cord all the preposterous letters and in-
ventions received at this office. A very
short time since a man sent a letter to
the patent bureau describing a new pro-
cess of embalming which he had origi-
nated. It was accompanied by a dead
baby—the "model"—which he re-
quested should be placed in one of the
glass cases in the exhibition room. He
considered himself deeply injured when
his request was refused.

A letter was recently received by the
commissioner of patents, from a man in
Portsmouth, England, offering this gov-
ernment the benefit of his invention of
his own for utilizing water-power, so as
to do the work of a great height
when confined in reservoirs constructed
for the purpose. He offers the inven-
tion free of all charge, because, he
states, it is a mere shade divides them from
the power as there is at the Niagara wasted.
In addition, he offers his own services
at the low rate of \$1,000 per annum to
build and operate the invention. He
says in his letter that "if the mighty
great power of Niagara was accumu-
lated, it would move a great deal." He
also says that he "has a good plan for
a velocipede and a bicycle for this coun-
try," but admits that "people in Eng-
land don't like it."

Referring again to his water power,
he claims that if this government would
build the road, he can take ships
across the Isthmus of Panama, "in a
box, water and all."

The commissioner recently received
the following communication from the
legation of the United States:

PARIS, Dec. 3, 1872.
Sir—A very large number of inventions and
discoveries are submitted to this legation,
with the request that we shall transmit them
to Washington. Most of them are, as you
may suppose, worthless. We have had, for
instance, serious plans for the extermination
of all the lions and tigers in the United States
by the use of catmint; the modus operandi
being to dig an immense pit, and fill it with
the herb. The well-known love of the feline
race for catmint naturally induced the lions
and tigers to jump into the pit and roll them-
selves upon it; whereupon concealed hunters
are to appear and slaughter the ferocious ani-

Another plan is for the destruction of some
hoppers on the plains by the use of artillery;
it being perfectly well known that catnip
kills insects.

A third is for the capture of a besieged city
by the use of a bomb which, upon exploding,
will shoot out a net, and the besieged
will rush headlong from the walls, and an-
swer prey to the besiegers.

The president of the United States
receives many letters of like character,
which are by him transmitted to the
bureau of patents. I append verbatim
copies (including orthography) of three
which represent many thousands more of
equal intelligence received at this de-
partment of the government.

AUGUST, 31st, 1872.
MR. U. S. GRANT Sir: It is with pleas-
ure I take this opportunity of writing
to you I am well at Present Hoping
these few lines will find you enjoying
Good health And prosperity I am doing
all a can for you in this locality and I
hope and expect you will be our next
President Of the United States I would
like to have an Office of Syllabising the
Indians What Salary will you give me
per Annum please Write to me and let
me know in fact I am in need of a little
money at present Will you please send
me 600 or 1,000 dollars to—Sumth-
ing Aught to be done for the poor In-
dian And I believe that I can sivilize
them. If you will give me 250 or 200
per month it will doo.

MARCH 18 1873
HON. SIR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA I announce to you
that I am inventing Perpetual Motion I
have once had my patents stolen or I
should had the machine in running or-
der before this and I have altered my
plan so that it carries and wheel and
when constructed on a large plan it will
move machinery. And being on a new
and different from all others and I am
sure of success which I hope to place
before the world soon. Though in con-
sequence of poor health, and not hav-
ing the means to work with it, it will
take some months longer to accomplish
it. I might write you the plan, but I
am not sure that you will receive this.
And now I wish to answer a few ques-
tions which I hope you will answer by
writing as soon as you receive this.

1st has there been a patent granted
or applied for on perpetual motion?

2nd has the Government a bounty of-
fered to the inventor?

3rd when the machine is in perfect
running order and Shure that it will go
without stopping will you and a man
from the Patent Office come on and
grant me a patent and fetch me a bounty
if there is one.

3th is there any way that I can have
time to get the machine completed, be-
fore others can have time to apply for a
Patent.

Please write soon and address—

MAY 1872.
HON. FRIEND—Solicitor of Patents.
I have invented a secret form of writ-
ing expressly for the use of our gov in
time of warfare the public demands it.
It is different from any other invention
known to the public in this or any other
gov. It consists simply of the Eng-
lish alphabet and can be changed to any
form that the safety of our gov. de-
mands it. no higher glyphs are em-
ployed but it is practicable and safe I
propose to sell it to our gov for the sum
of one million dollars I will met any
committee appointed to investigate the
matter. If you will give me your in-
fluence in Congress and aid in bringing
a sale of the invention about to our
government or any other, I will reward
you with the sum of ten thousand dol-
lars (10,000). It is no illusion or whim
of the brain, but it is what I represent
it to be, scientific, practicable and safe.
Wishing to hear from you on the sub-
ject, I remain, yours most truly.

Grange Matters.

It is claimed that 1,000 granges will
be established in Georgia by Jan. 1,
1875.

Fourteen hundred and fifty granges
have been formed in the state of Indiana
up to this date.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Wiscon-
sin have started a newspaper entitled
the Moving Machine.

The number of granges in Wisconsin
is reported by the secretary of the state
grange to have increased to 308. In Jan-
uary last there were 345. When the or-
ganization of those that have applied
for recognition is complete there will be
490 granges.

The Missouri state grange is discuss-
ing the utility of establishing exchange
and discount banks, to assist farmers in
holding their products, as well as man-
ufactories of agricultural implements,
and depots and warehouses where grain
can be stored until the market justifies
a sale.

The state grange of Nebraska is put-
ting in machinery at Plymouth for the
manufacture of plows, cultivators, head-
ers, harvesters, and other agricultural
implements. The building is a two-
story brick, 40 by 140 feet. Thirty
heads of families are employed to
commence with. Steam and blast power
of the necessary quantity will be fur-
nished.

The grangers of California demand
that the salary system for public officers,
both state and county, shall be extended
over the whole commonwealth. In San
Francisco county the salary system was
established in 1858, and although the
wealthiest county in the state, its sher-
iff has a smaller income than the sher-
iffs of Calaveras and other counties,
who receive from \$10,000 to \$14,000 a
year in fees.

A FRENCHMAN, condemned to death
for murdering his wife and child with-
out extenuating circumstances, demur-
red to the sentence, because capital
punishment had been abolished in
France for political offences, and he
had killed his wife and child for no
other reason but because they were
legitimists.

ABOUT DRESS.

What to Wear and How to Wear it—The
New Styles.

Turbans of straw and felt will be
among the spring fashions, and all
shapes for the head will be more or less
part. Very light gray and brownish
drab felt hats, light as cork and fine as
velvet, will be the first change from
midwinter bonnets and seal-skin, though
velvet and straw will be worn into sum-
mer. Trimmings of soft-colored, lus-
trous ribbons, along or of fragile orna-
ments of yellow straw, mixed with
black velvet, are seen on the models
which have not left the hands of design-
ers abroad.

The Paris fashion-makers decreed
the downfall of the polonaise, but re-
suscitated it as the hasque, paletot, etc.,
so the economical can cut over their last
year's garb and be in the fashion ear-
ly. The chief characteristic of the
new over-dress is, that its lower edge is
always irregular. Sometimes the back
runs down in two coat-tails, like a dress
coat; while, on the hips and sides, it is
short. Again, the front cut with long
tab-ends, while the back is little more
than a jockey-basque lying lightly on
the tunic, where it meets the floun-
ces that cover the back of the skirt.
With these jackets, the skirts are
trimmed a good deal, generally in dif-
ferent ways on the front and back. Noth-
ing can be uglier than some of these
combinations, or more inartistic than
the fashion itself.

Napoleon blue is one of the fashio-
nable colors, in Easter costumes, also ma-
hogany-brown, which is shown in a
dozen different shades. A modifica-
tion of the redingote will be the most
fashionable street garment. Embroid-
ered sashes of black watered silk, em-
broided with black floss and fine jet
beads, or of black, embroidered in col-
ors, are destined to be fashionable.
Collars are more in favor, this spring,
than mufflers or frills; the newest style
is called the "Medias," and it is made
of linen or lace, being high in the back
or square, for evening or dinner dresses.
Black and white bugles are worn on ev-
erything, and white bugle tunics are es-
pecially lovely when worn over black
velvet skirts; another elegant novelty
for corsets or tunics over these velvet
skirts is silver flageolet. Evening dresses
are no longer made with very deep
trains, and the over-skirt as it used to
be is entirely done away with, all the
trimming intended to be seen is concen-
trated on the front breadth, and the
court train commences at the side seams.

The fashionable ball, at Paris, this
winter, give promise of several inter-
esting innovations. The first is the de-
cided tendency for long, tight-clinging
dresses, which are called "fourreaux," be-
cause they envelop the figure as closely
as the sheath of a shut umbrella. The
second is the "Middle Ages" bodice, a
compromise with the fourreaux, and the
puffs and drapings of last season. This
bodice is intended for ladies who have
not that matchless figure essential to a
fourreau, but wish to adopt the prevail-
ing mode. It confines the figure below
the hips, and the skirts are caught up
at the back underneath. A dress worn
at the Elysee ball in this style was both
graceful and novel. The skirts were of
tulle, three in number, the first short,
but all of different lengths, and round
each was a row of lily of the valley,
edged with drooping grass. They were
all three caught up at the back under
the bodice; the back skirts were also of
different lengths, but were not trim-
med. The bodice was of white corded
silk, perfectly tight-fitting, and reached
over the hips like corsets, with the neck,
sleeves and hips edged with lilies of
the valley and falling grass, and from
under the bodice fell a silk sash, also
edged with lilies and grass. The third
fashion is a negative one, being simply
an entire absence of neck ornaments,
and it is said chains and necklaces are
to be irrevocably doomed. But this
caprice avenges itself by loading the
arms with bracelets. From glove to
elbow not an inch of flesh is seen, and
bracelets are even worn over the gloves.
The fourth fashion is the manner of
dressing the hair in two braids, and
therefore earrings are going out while
hair braids are coming in. Gloves, too,
hair braids are coming in. Gloves, too,
hair braids are coming in.

The velvet dresses worn at these balls
were all fourreaux. Walking dresses,
of course, follow the ball costumes,
and though as yet this sheath style is
seen only in the house, the waists of
dresses and polonaises are made fear-
fully long, especially at the back, so
that a mere shade divides them from
the fourreaux. The "middle ages"
bodice is also being worn over the four-
reau winter skirts for the street.

Elder Jacob Knapp, the Revivalist.

The death is announced of Elder
Jacob Knapp, at Rockford, Illinois, at
the ripe age of seventy-four years. Mr.
Knapp was born in Osego county, in
New York, December 7, 1799. His pa-
rents were members of the Episcopal
church, but when young Knapp ar-
rived at about his twentieth year he
joined the Baptist church, against the
wishes of his father and friends. After
being some time engaged in teaching
school, at Springfield, in his native
county in the spring of 1822 he joined
the ministry, and in 1825 obtained his
first pastorate in that town. In 1830
he removed to Watertown, New York,
where a revival was then in progress.
During the three years of his ministra-
tion there he added 200 converts to the
church. Mr. Knapp soon after resigned
his position, determined to start as an
independent itinerant preacher. For
many years his labors were confined to
New York, and subsequently extended
to New England and other Atlantic
states, and 1849 found him in Chicago.
He visited St. Louis in 1858, and in
two years after returned to Boston. He
published a curious autobiographical

volume some years ago, in which he
gives some statistics of his labors. Up
to 1837 he held about 150 protracted
meetings, preached 1,860 sermons, and re-
ceived during thirty-six years an aver-
age compensation of little less than
\$600. More than thirty years ago he
gave up counting the persons con-
verted under his ministration; at that
time they amounted to about 100,000.
Elder Knapp was a very eccentric per-
son, and was celebrated as a revivalist.

How Weeds Migrate.

It is stated that there are now no less
than 214 weeds which have been intro-
duced into the United States from for-
eign countries. As a proof of the in-
pidity with which useless plants are
accidentally brought over the seas, it is
said that in 1837 there were only 137
foreign weeds known in this country.
As far back as 1782 a curious little vol-
ume called "New England Rarities" gives
a list of twenty-two plants, which the
author considered had sprung up since
the English had kept cattle in
New England. The author mentions
the "plantain" which he says the Indians
call the "Englishman's foot," as though
produced by the tread of the white
settlers. The common "yellow-toad
flax," it is stated, was originally intro-
duced into the province of Pennsylvania
as a garden flower, by a Mr. Ransstead,
a Welshman, residing at Philadelphia,
from whom it has derived the name of
"Ransstead weed."

In 1658, this weed had overrun the
pastures in the inhabited part of Penn-
sylvania, and was the cause of very bit-
ter complaints from the agriculturists
of that day. Chicken-weed, often
called chick-weed, was introduced into
South Carolina as a food for canary
birds, and in ten years spread fifty
miles, and now occupies the outposts of
civilization. The Scotch thistle is said
to have been brought to America by a
clergyman, who carried with him a pad
stuffed with thistle-down in which some
seed remained. Feathers, being substituted
for the down, which was soon emptied
out, and the seeds springing up, filled
the country with the thistles. Another
account says some enthusiastic Scotch-
man introduced the thistle as an em-
blem of his country, which soon made
itself at home and became a nuisance.

Character of Gen. Lee.

In his late speech delivered at Atlan-
ta, Gen. B. F. Hill pays this deserved
tribute to the character of Robert E.
Lee:

"When the future historian comes to
survey the character of Lee, he will
find it rising like a huge mountain
above the undulating plain of humanity,
and he will have to lift his eyes high
towards heaven to catch its summit.
He possessed every virtue of the other
great commanders without their vices.
He was a foe without hate, a friend
without treachery, a soldier without
cruelty, and a victim without murmur-
ing. He was a public officer without
vices, a private citizen without wrong,
a christian without hypocrisy, and a
man without guile. He was a Caesar
without his tyranny, Napoleon without his
selfishness, and Washington without
his reward. He was obedient to author-
ity as a servant, and royal in authority
as a true king. He was gentle as a wo-
man in life, modest and pure as a vir-
gin in thought, watchful as a Roman
vestal in duty, submissive to law as
Socrates, and grand in battle as Achil-
les."

The Negro Exodus.

The emigration of negroes westward
continues to attract public attention.
The tide, it seems, starts with dimi-
nished volume in Georgia, gathering im-
mense additions in Alabama, to pour its
black flood into Mississippi, Louisiana
or Arkansas. The spirit of unrest seems
to permeate the whole race. For while
the Georgia and Alabama blacks are
moving into Mississippi and Louisiana,
a new tide starts westward from those
states to lose itself on the im-
mense plains of Texas. In this way
it is claimed by those conversant
with the matter, that the blacks
of Louisiana or even Mississippi are
not increasing, at least not faster
than the white population. The move-
ment, can work no injury political-
ly many state, and in one it is full of
cheerful significance. But the hegin,
even moderately as we feel it in Georgia,
is full of harm if we cannot gain an equiv-
alent. If we lose labor in one way, we
must acquire it in another or feel the
loss. And that way lies in the estab-
lishment of manufactories and in the
encouragement of white immigration.
Virginia and the Carolinas are actively
engaged in securing white labor, and
the marked success which attend their
efforts indicate the course we must in
the end pursue.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Imperial Dining-Table.

A novel
dining-table is now in use in one of the
palaces of the emperor of Russia. The
table is a circular one, and is placed on
a weighted platform. At a touch of a
signal, like a rub of Aladdin's lamp,
down goes the table through the floor,
and a new table, loaded with fresh
dishes and supplies, rises in its place.
But this is not all; each plate stands
on a weighted disk, the table-cloth be-
ing out with circular openings, one for
each plate. If a guest desires a change
of plate, he touches a signal at his side,
when, presto, his plate disappears, and
another rises. These mechanical din-
ing-tables render the presence of ser-
vants quite superfluous. In this coun-
try, at the Onida community, they
employ dining-tables having the central
part made to revolve. Here the gob-
lets, spoons, tea and coffee, castors,
pitchers, and other necessary articles of
table furniture are replaced.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The gas made in the city of twenty-
four candle power; the gas you have
to light twenty-four candles. See when
the gas is burning.

A St. Louis hotel has a black-and-
tan dog that killed a black-and-rats in a
month. This is a good puff for the dog,
but hard on the hotel.

It is a rule of etiquette in Arkansas
that no true gentleman will eat with his
legs thrown over the back of his neigh-
bor's chair, if he can help it.

Since the temperance crusade com-
menced one man in Ohio has signed
forty-two temperance pledges, and
"sworn off" fifty-four times.

It is singular that the most garrulous
speakers, no matter whether in public
or private, are invariably those who are
"unaccustomed to public speaking."

FROM SEA TO SEA.
We glide through golden seas of grain,
We shoot, a shining comet, through
The mountain range against the blue sky,
And then below the walls of snow,
We blow the desert dust again.
We brush the gray madrasa trees,
We greet the orange groves below,
We rest beneath the palm, and we to land
Have cast a continent in vain.
—Joachim Miller.

LIBERTY GOV. CAMBESING, of Bengal,
gives a most harrowing picture of the
famine in India. He says, over 4,000,
000 persons are now in a starving, desti-
tute condition.

The oyster beds of Virginia cover an
area equal to 640,000 acres, and those
great mines of sublimated wealth are
estimated to yield annually a money value
of \$18,000,000.

A Delaware physician some time ago
grafted a piece of his own skin (white)
on the body of a negro. It grew, but
at the end of three months was as black
as the surrounding cuticle.

AMERICANS who pay a thousand dol-
lars a head for about twenty thousand
useless soldiers may envy the fortune
of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has hired
all the soldiers he wants from two Afri-
can kings at fifty dollars per thousand.

The superintendent of the Yellow-
stone national park thinks that at least
\$100,000 will be necessary to render the
park and its various wonders accessible,
preserve its numberless curiosities from
spoliation, and complete a survey of its
boundaries.

An Indiana lawyer used the word
"disparagement" in his plea, and the
judge told him that if he couldn't quit
using Latin words he could sit down.
The lawyer undertook to define his po-
sition and was fined twenty dollars for
contempt of court.

A sailor dropped out of the rigging
of a ship of war some fifteen or twenty
feet, and fell plump on the head of the
first lieutenant. "Wretch!" said the
officer, after he had gathered himself up.
"Where the deuce did you come
from?" "An' sure I came from the
north of Ireland, yer honor."

A young lady has the letters Y. M. C.
engraved on one corner of her visit-
ing cards, which she hands to certain
gentlemen visitors. At first they sup-
posed she belonged to the Young Men's
Christian association, but it is not long
before they rightly construe the letters
to mean, "You may come again."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.
Around her waist I put my arm, and
"It felt as soft as cake," (he of it)
"Oh! dear," says she, "what liberty
You prefer me to take!" (he of it)
"Why yes, my Sal, my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some, I guess.)
Can you say aught, my love, against
The freedom of the press?"

I kissed her some—I did, by Jove! T. A.
She colored like a beet, I'll bet; T. A.
Upon my living soul she looked
Almost too good to eat! T. A.
I gave another buss, and then
Says she, "I do, confound it!" T. A.
I rather kinder sorter like it, I'll bet
The freedom of the press, T. A.

At a juvenile party a young Aberdeen
gentleman, about seven years old, kept
himself from the rest of the company.
The lady of the house called to him,
"Come and play and dance, my dear."
Choose one of those pretty girls for your
wife. "Not likely!" cried the young
cynic. "No wife for me! Do you think
I want to be worried out of my life like
poor papa!"

From the fact that when the body of
a man of average size is reduced, liter-
ally to ashes by fire, only about ten
pounds of said ashes remain, it is shown
that the human system contains seventy-
per cent. of water. In the remaining
thirty per cent. twenty is carbon which
disappears in gas at the burning, again
as the watery seventy evaporates. Thus
your "solid man" possesses really
about ten pounds of solidity.

Prospect of Peace in Cuba.

The special correspondent of the New
York Tribune in Cuba, writing from
Havana, under date of January 28th,
says:

"It is the general opinion among the
leading foreign residents of Havana
and the interior cities, that before the
end of the present year the struggle
which is now convulsing the island will
have been ended one way or the other.
Such of the residents as are to express
an opinion on this point seem to believe
that the success of the insurrection is
assured, and that the disorganized and
chaotic condition of the mother country
will preclude further systematic efforts
to prevent such a result. The recent
repeated successes of the insurgents in
the interior and the reports of the Car-
list insurrections at home have encour-
aged the rulers here, who find them-
selves without resources, and are con-
tinually harassed by quarrelsome com-
plaints of the people, which are the
more bitter because they are so just.
The Spaniards are thoroughly disgusted
with the condition of affairs, and de-
nounce the war of extermination as
unprofitable as they do the insurrec-
tion upon the island."

The Democrat.

GROVE HILL:

TUESDAY: APRIL 21

COUNTY NEWS.

We are requested to state that the Rev. H. Adams will preach at the Baptist Church in this place on the first Sabbath in May at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A COLD TRAIL.—A Deputy United States Marshal has made two visits to Grove Hill in search for witnesses to appear before a United States Court grand jury, now in session in Mobile. The first installment left Wednesday last, but not being able to furnish the desired information, another requisition was made—a number going down on the train yesterday.

PERSONAL.—The wife and daughter of the Rev. T. H. Ball, of Crown Point, Ia., arrived here yesterday, having left Crown Point on Thursday. A furious snow-storm was prevailing when they left home, with no observable indications of approaching summer. How remarkable the transition! Here they find trees and shrubbery in all their gorgeous outfit of summer beauty and loveliness, with grown leaves and full-blown flowers.

Mrs. Ball returns, after a long absence, to visit her relatives and the scenes of her childhood.

A vast quantity of water has fallen within the last four or five days, and the earth has been as wet as it ever gets. The Tombigbee river is very high, and still rising, and will continue to rise for a week to come if the rains have fallen on its upper waters with the copiousity and intensity that characterized them in this section. We had a heavy rain Wednesday night, an intermittent rain Thursday and a drizzle Friday night. Saturday night, all day Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday afternoon it rained almost incessantly. A week's ploughing has been lost and a driving business done in the "transfer" of real estate. The creeks and branches have been riding their high horses and have formed bars that would defy the prayer meetings of all the female crusaders of the North and West. We look for much interruption and detention of mails.

Grange Convention.

(Montgomery Advertiser.)

A convention of Patrons of Husbandry from the counties of Hale, Sumter, Greene, Marengo and Choctaw met in Eutaw on the 1st inst., and held two days. The convention was called to consider transportation matters. The committee reported as follows:

1. Discrimination by transportation lines on communities remote from competing lines is odious and tyrannical, and at war with justice and the best interests of the farming community.

2. That in absence of competing lines, it behooves farmers to seek new markets, unless the old markets unite with the farmers in securing equitable rates of transportation and relief from the present river and rail monopoly.

3. That by getting out of debt there will be perfect relief from the evils complained of, and to that end Patrons pledge themselves to go as far as possible upon the cash system.

4. That the various counties interested in this work send delegates to a convention at Demopolis on the 4th Wednesday in May.

5. That at such convention of Patrons, delegates should come prepared to pledge their subordinate Granges (contiguous to the Warrior and Bigbee rivers, and A. & C. railroad, and the Alabama Central railroad), to support any independent boat or boats, that will adopt a just and uniform rate of transportation, and finally, that to secure success in our great object, a full attendance from every county, with power to act and pledge the farmers of this section of the State, is absolutely necessary.

6. That this convention recommend to the Councils of the several counties that may send delegates to the convention to be held in Demopolis, on the 4th Wednesday in May, to take steps to ascertain the probable amount of cotton and agricultural productions of every kind, that may be raised to be sent to market next fall and winter, from their several counties, and report the same to that convention.

THE MARKETS.

COTTON AND MONEY.

In Mobile on the 18th inst., cotton was quoted as follows:

Good Ordinary	15c
Low Middlings	16c
Middlings	16 1/2c
Good Middlings	17 1/2c

Sales of the week 5,350 bales.
Gold 134 1/4. Silver 54 7/8.

GROCERY MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MOBILE, April 17, 1874.

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

BAGGING—
Western, pr yd 15a16
India, pr yd 15a16

ROPE—
Western, pr lb 10a—
Manilla, pr lb 22a24
IRON TIES, pr lb 8a9

BUTTER
Western, pr lb 30a35
Goshen, pr lb 45a50

BACON—
Sugar cured hams pr lb 13a14
Plain Hams, pr lb —a—
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 —a—

CANDLES, Sperm pr lb 37a40
Star, pr lb 21a22
CORN MEAL, pr bush 90a95
CORN, pr bush 90 93

FLOUR, pr bl 7a11 1/2
LARD, pr lb 12a13

MOLASSES—
Louisiana, pr gal 50a75
Syrup, pr gal 90a125

MACKEREL, pr bl 13a17
OIL—Kerosene, pr gal 45a50
PORK, Mess pr bl 18a19
POTATOES, Irish pr bl 4a4 1/2

PEPPER, pr lb 23a30
RICE—Clean pr lb 6a9
Rough, pr lb 3a4

SUGAR, Crushed, pr lb 14a15
Louisiana, pr lb 9a11

SALT, Liverpool pr sack 1 55a1 60
SOAP—Northern, pr lb 6a8
Saponine, pr lb 15a—
Soft, pr lb 6a7 1/2

SODA, pr lb 9a10
STARCH, pr lb 8a11 1/2
TOBACCO, pr lb 55a90

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue. SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1874 to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24th, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	\$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500.00

And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacturers of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Louis H. Mayer, Collector of Internal Revenue at Mobile Ala., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C. Feb. 16, 1874

Fifty per cent. penalty will be added after May 1st.

LOUIS TOUART, Mobile.

JOS. 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 441

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.

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

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. April 21.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Administration.

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

J. O. YORK, Adm'r.

April 21, 1874, 6w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Clarke county, Ala., I will sell at the late residence of George Walker, deceased, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1874,

between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belonging to the estate of said decedent, to-wit:

Three Cows and Calves,
Three Yearlings, 1 Ox-Wagon,
One Small Yoke of Oxen,
One Mare, "Sally Brown,"
One 4 year old Colt, "Morgan,"
One Straw-Cutter, One Cradle.

Terms made known on day of sale.

E. S. COBB, Adm'r.

April 4, 1874

Tax Collector's Sale.

IN front of the Courthouse door of Clarke county, within legal hours, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, 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 Susan Truett; sw qr of sec 9, E 1/2 of sw qr, sw qr of sec 9, of nw qr sec 20 T9 a2 E; nw qr of nw 1/4 sec 25; n 1/2 of nw qr, s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 25; n 1/2 of nw qr, s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 25; n 1/2 of nw qr, s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 25. Tax and costs \$9 65

D K McLean; the nw 1/4 and n 1/2 nw 1/4 sec 12; s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 11; s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 12; n 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 11; s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 12. Tax and costs \$11 55

Ann Hamilton; n 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 25 T 12 E 3; s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 30 T 12 E 4 E. Tax and expense \$6 29

Owner Unknown; Lots No. 47 and 48 in the town of Jackson, tax and expenses \$6 20

James Christian; fractional sec 30 T6 N 2 east, two years' tax. Tax and costs \$19 00

Estate J M Todd; n 1/2 and n 1/2 sec 12; all of sec 12 lying north of Mill Creek; s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 1; s 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 1 T9 N 1 W; s 1/2 sec 6; E 1/2 nw 1/4 sec 1 of nw 1/4 and n 1/4 sec 7; sec 6 T9 N 1 east, tax and expenses \$21 25

S. J. PARKER, Tax Collector.

April 6, 1874

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

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A DEMOCRATIC and CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER published at the Capital of Alabama, DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Contains full reports of LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS AND FULL SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

It offers unusual attractions as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, in the quantity, variety and general interest of its matter.

Every issue contains the LATEST TELEGRAMS, the best MARKET REPORTS, and a variety of EDITORIALS and other ORIGINAL ARTICLES, selected NEWS, domestic and foreign, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, LOCAL and STATE NEWS.

No citizen of Alabama should be without a paper published at the Capital, the fountain-head of political and State news.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

Weekly, one year - \$ 2 00

Weekly, Clubs of Ten, 17 50

" 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.

Notice of Administration.

George Walker, dec'd, Estate of.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator, of said estate on the 26th day of March, 1874, by the Probate court of Clarke county: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

E. S. COBB, Adm'r.

April 7, 1874 w6

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, 1874 w6

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.

March 31ds

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.

March 31ds

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

Job work neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, and for which prompt payment must be made on the delivery of the work. Pay as you go, is how the watchword.

Grove Hill Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Monday, the 5th 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.

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

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

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

Forty copies, with one copy of the DAILY TIMES for one year gratis to the getter up of club, \$40.00

Address, SEABURN 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. Stille, 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 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, Postmaster.

Jan 9 1873

A REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

The new, elegant and fast running steamboat,

 VICTORIA,

FRANK STONE, Master,

R. W. MATHEWS, Clerk.

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

RETURNING:

Passes Wood's Bluff, Wednesday at 5 p. m.

" Coffeeville, Thursday, 8 A. M.

" Jackson, " 12 m.

" Carney's Bluff, " 1 p. m.

April 18, 1874 if

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, 1874

Blanks and posters neatly printed at this office.