# The Southern Argus.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Professor Coleman of Louisville has gone to Europe with another man's wife.

Dr. A. S. Newton of Louisville is dead.

Omaha refuses to vote bonds for an artesian well.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line railroad can't pay interest on its bonds.

The American Iron and Steel convention met in Philadelphia the 4th.

Three persons were recently burned to death in Bangor, Maine.

Professor Anderson, the prestidigitateur, died in London the 4th.

Federal soldiers in Jackson, Mississippi, fired a salute at the inauguration of Governor Ames.

Henry Broome, of Georgia, his three daughters, and his son-in-law, last year made twenty-five bales of cotton, and plenty of corn, potatoes, etc.

It is proposed to remove the sittings of the Kentucky court of appeals to Louisville.

Cholera has re-appeared in Buenos Ayres.

Five tons of foreign mail, direct from London to San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand, passed through Omaha the 3rd.

Dr. L. P. Yandell has resigned from the Louisville board of school trustees.

Mrs. Clarence Prentice proposes to collect, edit, and publish the literary remains of the late George D. Prentice.

There is almost starvation in the south-western counties of Minnesota, caused by the ravages of grasshoppers last summer, and the legislature has voted money for the relief of the sufferers.

Small-pox is prevailing alarmingly in Lynnville, Kentucky.

Miss Rosa Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral Sands, has entered a nunnery.

Senator Cameron and other eminent republicans propose to drive Attorney General Williams out of the cabinet.

The printers of Indianapolis have struck for an advance in wages.

W. H. McCardle is again editor of the Vicksburg Herald.

B. Spyer, of St. Louis, has been robbed of $25,000 worth of jewels and jewelry.

Burns the poet is to have a $10,000 statue in Glasgow.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, is getting well.

A monument to the confederate dead has been completed in Atlanta. It is sixty-five feet high.

Twelve prisoners tunneled out of the station house in Memphis the 2nd.

A canal from St. Louis to Terre Haute, Indiana, is proposed.

On the 3rd, the democrats of Connecticut met and nominated C. B. Ingersoll for governor, George G. Sill for lieutenant governor, M. H. Sanger for secretary of state, W. E. Raymond for treasurer, and A. R. Goodrich for comptroller.

Ex-Governor Harvey, republican, has been elected to the senate from Kansas.

Hon. O. S. Seymour, chief justice of Connecticut, retired from the bench on the 2nd, having attained seventy years of age.

Judge John D. Park becomes chief justice of Connecticut.

The mother of Governor Hendricks of Indiana died recently.

Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia visited the president a few days ago.

Judge Alfred Conkling, of Utica, New York, is dead.

Ex-President Davis recently sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Atlanta has organized a benevolent association for home use.

Nearly $12,500 have been subscribed in Lancashire to the statute of the late Earl of Derby.

Spain has provisionally recalled her diplomatic representatives from Berlin, Vienna, and several other European capitals.

A female physician is circulating a petition among the Chicago Alderman for the position of assistant city physician.

Dr. Keane, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, one of the most popular prelates in Ireland, died recently.

A large convention of iron and nail manufacturers, at Pittsburg, resolved to advance the price of nails twelve and a half cents per keg.

The San Francisco Bulletin says there are two or three thousand outlaws in the mountains of California, who live by robbery and violence.

The Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Racine, is now thought to be the most prominent candidate for the bishopric of Wisconsin.

Lieutenant-General Von Kaufmann, the conqueror of Khiva, has, in recognition of his eminent services, been raised to the rank of general in the Prussian army.

The Honorable Isaac W. Smith has been nominated one of the judges of the supreme judicial court of New Hampshire to fill a vacancy.

The letters and journals of Lord Macaulay are in the hands of Lady Holland and Mr. Trevelyan with a view to publication.

The democratic executive committee of Philadelphia has issued an address urging the election of Colonel McClure for mayor.

The King of Saxony, suing personally, that is, as a private individual, has commenced an action against the Politik of Prague for libel.

There are serious fears of a general Sioux raid in Wyoming and Western Nebraska. The Indians have nearly exhausted their supply of beef, and cattle owners are alarmed.

The president has nominated A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia, and Senator Jones, of Navada, on the commission to test the reserved coins at the United States mint.

Helen and Judith, Hungarian twins, were united in a manner similar to the Siamese twins. They were born in 1701, and lived twenty-two years.

A beautiful palace has been built at Coburg for the Duke of Edinburg, who is heir to that dukedom, and intends to reside there soon.

A train on the Iron Mountain railroad was recently stopped and robbed 120 miles south of St. Louis, by six masked men, who escaped unmolested.

The new city library in Paris to replace that which was destroyed by the communists was opened on January 3rd. It is in the Rue Sevigne, and contains 28,000 volumes and 15,000 engravings.

Vicar General Jamot, of the Toronto diocese, has been appointed by the Pope bishop of Sault St. Marie, and the Rev. D. B. Brinnon, Vicar General of the London diocese, has been raised to bishop of Hamilton.

The trial of Mayor Franklin Wood, of Petersburg, Virginia, charged with neglect of duty and incompetency in failing to quell riotous disturbances during the late election canvass, has resulted in a failure of the jury to agree.

## TEXAS NEWS.

Nathan Patton has been confirmed collector of customs for the Eastern District.

In Marshall, 10th ult., Bob Angel was stabbed and killed by Wm. Russel.

There was a grand inaugural ball in Austin the 5th.

It is alleged that proof has been obtained that Judge Walker, of the supreme court, had been guilty of theft in Ohio before going to Texas.

Mr. George Clark, formerly of Eutaw, Alabama, has been appointed attorney general, not secretary of state as heretofore published.

The 24th ult., James B. Helm was shot in the court in Galveston and killed by John Ferguson, whose father he had killed in April last, and for which killing he was then on trial.

Hon. O. M. Roberts, of Tyler, has been appointed chief justice of the supreme court.

In Tyler, 28th ult., by Rev. J. H. Stribling, W. F. Freeman and Hattie Wimberly, were married.

There are eighty criminal cases on the court docket at Gatesville.

Gatesville has a dancing school and is happy.

Peyton Turner, jr., has been appointed postmaster, at Gatesville *vice* L. M. Allen resigned.

Gatesville has a very good newspaper, and wants a semi-weekly mail.

Died in Gatesville 18th ult., William Woodburn.

Judge Hardin Hart of Sherman has resigned.

The late Grayson county grand jury returned 100 indictments.

Sherman has a revised city code.

The Episcopalians of Sherman are going to give a grand concert this month to aid in building a house of worship.

The next annual fair at Sherman will begin the last Tuesday in September.

J. W. Hall, the new sheriff of Grayson county, has appointed Lee Hall deputy.

J. Henry Bell was killed at McDade by young John Lawrence.

James K. P. Campbell of Lamar has been appointed inspector of the penitrntiary.

W. H. Taylor has entered upon his duties as treasurer of Grimes county.

W. C. Love is organizing granges of Patrons of Husbandry in Grimes county.

J. M. Freeman, J. H. Wilson, F. B. Greenwood, and H. D. Patrick have been appointed notaries public in Grimes county.

Judge Leslie A. Thompson died in Galveston the 23rd ult.

New Braunsfels has a woollen factory in successful operation.

McKinney is to have a $25,000 flouring mill.

Frank S. Stephens died suddenly in Waco a short time ago.

In Waco, wool is worth 20 cents a pound.

The Brenham Social Glee Club has been reorganized.

Married in Brenham, 15th ult., by Rev. A. G. Beaumont, James W. Carter, late of Selma, and Bettie Jameson.

Died near Hempstead, 10th ult., Mrs. Dorcas Matchet.

In one week recently, a half dozen horses were stolen from citizens in Washington county.

Dr. Matchet of Washington county has raised a sweet potato that weighed eleven pounds.

R. A. Harvin has entered upon his duties as clerk of Washington county.

Rayland's Orphan's Home in Harris county has under its roof one hundred children.

T. G. Davidson, senator from the Washington county district, has resigned.

Captain Thomas I. Poole died at Indianola the 19th ult.

San Antonia supports seventy-three paupers.

R. P. Harrison, of Blancs, is organizing granges in the western counties.

James T. D. Wilson has been appointed mayor of Houston, and John H. Duncan recorder.

Dr. J. J. Gaenslen has been elected physician of Bexar county.

A. A. Dial and Miss Flora C. Woodward were married in Frio City the 26th ult.

A. W. DeBerry of Panola county has been appointed secretary of state.

Bishop Dubois of this state is about to return from France.

Mr. A. J. Harrell, of Austin, has mysteriously disappeared.

J. C. Brown and Olivia Danley were married in LaGrange the 21st ult.

W. B. Sayers, of Gonzales, and Adele Lockart, were married in Houston the 20th ult.

Married, in Austin, 24th ult., Seneca D. Brown, of Centreville, and Jennie Mitchell, of Danbury, Conn.

One story of the agricultural college at Bryan, is now up.

The cotton seed oil mill at Bryan is prospering.

Small-pox is disappearing from Houston.

Colonel J. B. Banks, of Galveston, committed suicide a few days ago.

G. T. Dashill, of Kauffman, has been appointed private secretary to the governor.

The Methodist church (South) has in Texas five conferences, 250 travelling preachers, 515 local preachers, and 47,000 lay members.

Grayson county has two one legged justices of the peace.

J. W. Oliver, one of the late Davis circuit judges, and notorious for his scalawag conduct, is now under arrest at Waco on a charge of bribery.

A Mr. Forth, on the east side of the San Antonio river, and all his family are reported sick from eating pork in which there was trichinæ.

Colonel J. B. Johnson, master of the state grange, Patrons of Husbandry, died recently at his residence in Free Stone county.

General L. B. Maxey, the new senator, is a Kentuckian by birth, graduated at West Point, was a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and major-general in the Confederate army, and is an able lawyer and a fluent speaker.

Governor Coke has nominated, and the senate has confirmed, the following judges of the supreme court: O. W. Roberts, of Smith county, chief justice; Reuben A. Reeves, of Dallas, George F. Moore of Travis, W. P. Ballinger of Galveston, and Thomas J. Devine, of Bexar, associate justices.

## THE F RM AND HOME.

[From the Shelby Guide.]

### *LET THEM GO.*

I hear considerable complaint that the exodus of negroes from this part of the country will deprive us of the necessary labor. This may be so for the time; but if they will thin out so that the white population shall promise to gain the ascendency in numbers, the difficulty will presently be remedied. As it has been, and is, no sane white man will purchase lands and move into the black belt where his children must associate with the negro children. Remove this difficulty, and there will be purchasers enough of small farms in the prairies. There will be a rush that will surprise croakers. Some difficulty may be found in the malarious atmosphere, but this will be disregarded in the expectation of exuberant crops.

I have always expected the fate of Jamaica for all this fine country, under the present regime. There, proprietors were paid for their released slaves; they had their stock, implements and buildings, to begin with; but one of the richest and most fertile islands has become a waste, its wondrous exports reduced to the absolutely ridiculous. Why should we expect anything better for our country, under even more adverse circumstances?

The hiatus between one form of labor and another may be deep and broad, but time will bridge it over; and I am far more hopeful of this part of the country than I have ever been since the revolution. People will not long despise the finest agricultural region in the world.

Besides, I am not ashamed or afraid to say, that I have more confidence in the rule of the white man than the negro. That will presently become easy as the exodus goes on. That is God's ordination, where the two races occupy a country together. He has made the one superior to the other.

I am not indeed so sanguine as to think ante bellum prosperity will soon return; that was based upon the most effectual form of labor everknown; there will be, there can be, nothing else equal to it.—But it has passed away; regrets, if they were appropriate, would be vain; I do not share in them; let us accept, without despair or murmuring, the situation assigned us. With the most genial clime and the most exuberant soil in the world, with not the worst government at last, it is ungrateful and unmanly to repine.

I hear complaint that poor men and those who would fain be regarded as something else than poor men, cannot find employment. Surely if the negro disappears, there will be room for them. I never knew a man that was ready to do just any thing that turned up, to lack employment long. The world can't get on without working men, and they will always be in demand.

E. B. TEAGUE.

[From the Southern Dale county Star.]

### *NOT FAR ENOUGH.*

The resolutions adopted by the Ozark Grange at the meeting on Saturday last are very good so far as they go, but they do not go far enough. Buying on a cash basis, and buying less than heretofore, are eminently sound principles of economic policy; but they of themselves are not adequate to the entire salvation of the country. To become permanently posperous, it is needful that we should, while lessening the volume of our expenditures, increase the amount of our labor as well.—And what is more important still, that we should enlarge the number of our laborers. To do this we need not send to Germany, or Ireland, or China for emigrants, or to the "cotton belt" for lazy, worthless free niggers. We have abundant material here among us; but the difficulty is to get them to work. Too many of our young men—and women also—have imbibed the idea that straight forward, manly labor is not exactly the genteel thing, and that true respectability is indigenous to shady places. This evil ought to be corrected. Laziness, pure and simple, is hurting the country equally as much as extravagance; and the Patrons should take the matter in hand.

[From the Rural Alabamian.]

### *PLEA FOR HOME MANUFACTURES.*

BY H. SMITH WILLIAMS, OF SELMA.

"Agriculture, manufactures and commerce are the true sources of wealth and power to all nations," said an eminent statesman, the correctness of which cannot be questioned. The two first combined will make a country equally rich, but not as powerful, while singly, they will only lead to bankruptcy and ruin. What is true of nations is equally true of sections, and we have a striking illustration of the fact in our own country of to-day. While the north, eminently an agricultural and mechanical section combined, is rich, populous and prosperous, we of the south, depending solely on our agricultural resources, are bankrupt and penniless. We are neither a great agricultural, a great mechanical, nor a great commercial people. Instead—and with shame we confess it—"we are hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the farmer and the manufacturer of the northern states. It is not a pleasant confession to make, especially when we reflect that we have no one to blame but ourselves—that we voluntarily depend for what we eat on the farmer of the north-west, who fills our corn cribs, our flour barrels and our smoke houses; for what we wear, on the cotton spinners of New England, who fill the shelves of our store houses; and on the workshops of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the implements we use in our increasing efforts to make cotton. The effect of such a course is visible every-where. We see hard times depicted on every man's face; we hear it expressed from every man's mouth. Strange as it may appear, although the cause is patent to every intelligent mind, and every planter acknowledges it, and although the proper remedy has been reiterated time and again through the columns of every journal in our land, yet, year after year, the same policy is followed by the planting community, and cotton is ever the rule, while breadstuffs and meat are the exceptions.

Will this suicidal policy ever cease? When we think of the many eloquent appeals and unanswerable arguments that have been made, and heard unheeded, we confess that we have felt like giving up in despair; but the reflection that drops of water will wear away the adamantine rock in time, causes us to take heart and hope our people will listen to reason and act in accordance with the plainest dictates of common sense.

"The true policy of the South," said an eloquent writer some two years since, "is for the planter to raise everything he can for home consumption, and then plant what cotton he can cultivate well besides, as surplus." Very good, so far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. He should have added, and patronize, in every way possible, home manufactures. When we assert that protection of our machanical industries, by patronizing them, is a part of our correct policy, we do not claim it in a spirit of whining dependence, for we hold to the principle that the quality and cost should ever govern the buyer. We do not ask the planter to buy a home-made plow or wagon, or the merchant to buy a home-made carriage or a pair of boots, simply because they are home-made, when we know he can buy fully as good an article made at the north a good deal cheaper; but we do insist that the purchaser should give the preference to our own manufacturers, all things being equal; and, after several years of active manufacturing experience we unhesitatingly assert, that all the great staple articles can be made as well and as cheaply here as they can elsewhere. Some, perhaps, will say, we have not got so skilled workmen as they have up north. We reply, hold out the proper inducements, and they will come fast enough. One of the most skillful blacksmiths we ever knew once worked in Mobile; but he left the south, because, he truly said, "they give me no encouragement to remain here;" and to-day he is in one of the north-western cities making plows that are sold by the hundreds every year all through the canebrake section of Alabama and Mississippi.

It ever has been with us a favorite problem for the student of political economy to solve, why, and how it is, that cotton, grown in Dallas county for instance, is sold by the producers to the factor, who ships it to New York, where it is sold, shipped again to the spinner at Lowell, who manufactures it into domestics and calicoes, then the domestics and calicoes are sold to the jobber in New York, who in turn sells and ships them to the merchant of Selma, and by the merchant sold, perhaps, to the very planter who produced the raw material from which they were manufactured. It does seem that it would require no great amount of figuring to show, that if the freights and profits of that bale of cotton from the time it leaves the producer's hands until it returns to fill the shelves of our merchants were added together, they would present a neat per cent. for the owners of cotton factories in our midst. No wonder the factories of Georgia boast of a net profit of thirty and even forty per cent. There should be to-day enough factories in the cotton-producing states to manufacture one-half the raw material produced. What prosperous communities they would create—what a vast amount of money they would, not only keep at home, but draw in from the outside world! We see it stated, in an item of the press, that the cotton mills at Columbus, Georgia, pay to their operatives $272,000 yearly—a sum of money that is nearly all spent at home. Does it require any argument to prove the benefits derived by keeping that amount of money in Georgia, instead of sending it to Massachusetts?

Here in Selma hides are shipped daily to Boston to be tanned, the leather to be converted into shoes at Lynn, and those sent back to Selma to be sold to our citizens. What is true of our shoes and cotton goods is true of everything we wear. In a word, we are the poorest and most dependent people in the world and that too, when a beneficent Creator has given us the means to be the richest and most independent. The great canebrake belt of Alabama and Mississippi is one of the richest and most available bodies of land for agricultural purposes in the world, and in close proximity thereto we have vast deposits of coal, inexhaustable beds of iron, and an unlimited supply of water power. Like the Siamese twins, they are one and inseparable; one cannot be made a source of wealth without the other, but, taken together, they are richer than all the Eldoradoes of the world. Let our capitalists erect factories, not only for cotton but for everything we need; let the planter, the merchant, and all our people patronize those manufactures, and we will hear no more croaking about hard times, for they will be among the things of the past.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

POTATO SOUP.—Take six potatoes, medium size, and one onion; pare and put in one quart of water; boil one hour and then strain through a colander, filling up if the water has boiled away; add a piece of butter as large as an egg; pepper and salt to taste; and last, a quart of sweet cream; as soon as hot serve with crackers or bread.

SOME MISTAKES IN WASHING.—The directions for washing with the machine almost always advise very hot or boiling suds. But remember never to put dirty clothes into clean, hot water. It "sets the dirt," and you must work very hard to get the clothes clean after such a mistake.—Some fruit stains are removed by pouring boiling water through the spot, but some other stains are hopelessly "set" by such means. It seems the safest way either to have water in which clothes are washed no hotter than the hands can bear or to have the soiled clothes wet in either cold or warm water before putting them into hot suds—at least to see that table linen and garments are not put into hot suds with dry stains upon them. Fine clothes are sometimes spoiled by boiling in hard water. Housekeepers may be obliged to wash with hard water, but it should be first made soft by alkali The most common way is to add a little lye (white lye usually made by boiling ashes in water) to each boilerful of water, as it boils. Washing-soda is used for the same purpose. In any case skim the water and boil the clothes in a bag. Clothes once made gray and spotted by boiling in hard water can never be made to look very well again. Another mistake is to boil the clothes too long. Fifteen minutes of good boiling will do. Half an hour is the very longest time that should be allowed. Too long boiling makes the clothes yellow and tender.—Too strong a boiling suds may have the same effect.

THE HOUSE-KEEPER'S RESPONSIBILITIES.—We supply our new flesh from the market and the kitchen. This process is the most important of all natural proceses.—Nature does her part. She provides the apparatus to digest and distribute, and she does her part well. The selection of food and its preparation is left for us to do. In this partnership of nature and man, our part, the cooking part, is not a matter of indifference. We have the one thing to do to convert [illegible] into the best, and prepare it in the healthiest way, that it may most easily be converted into the nutriment that becomes blood and flesh. The dyer, whose colors are the result of various colors, selects them most carefully. The chemist produces his results by equally careful preparation, and all make the air and temperature subservient to their needs. They recognize the fitness and ratio of the materials which they use to secure the results they want. Nothing is left by them to accident and ignorance. All is done by them by rule. Animal life comes under the same rule. Life is lengthened or shortened as nutriment is given or withheld.—Man is more affected by the kind of food he eats than the lower animals, because he is of a more sensitive disposition. All measures of life ought to depend on his digestion, and the methods of his house-keeper. The stomach is originally sound. It can digest and convert all proper food necessary for the support of the animal body if it is suitably selected and prepared. If, after our meal, the stomach complains we have headaches, or are languid, nervous, depressed, have pains of neuralgia or indigestion, our energies are overborne, they must be referred to the way in which we have treated the stomach by putting unsuitable burdens on it. A large portion of these ills are due probably to our own fault, and to our love of what we call really good eating, but the cook and house-keeper are more likely to blame. The science of the kitchen holds high power then over the good of the people, and deserves the attention of the highest minds. A library of cook-books shows how to make light and cheap puddings, and economize animal matter that would otherwise be wasted, but to encourage an appetite seems to be their purpose rather than to adopt food to the stomach, and fit it for its great purposes. If one of the books set forth the rules of healthy cooking, it would be a blessing to mankind. It depends upon the kitchen whether the family shall be robust, bright and energetic, or dull, stupid and slow. The house-keeper measures out manhood and womanhood to the family, and her position is then a highly responsible one. There is here a field for the display of talent and discretion. The employments of men may offer less scope for the adaptation of great ideas to great ends than the house keepers's. Woman is not a housekeeper by instinct or a cook by nature any more than men are natural shoemakers, but she has the capacity for the former work which he may have for the latter. They cannot be perfect in the duties of a housekeeper without suitable preparation any more than they can be milliners. Boys are trained to their professions. No such training is given the daughters for that station which is admitted to be their high aim in life—the superintendance of the household. The result of carelessness in the kitchen is styled "ill luck." It is "unlucky" that the bread is heavy. A carpenter might as well say it is unlucky that his window-beams are too short. Nowhere except in the kitchen, where so much depends upon care in selection and preparation, is the use of the measure done away with; nowhere is so little care given to the selection of the articles of purchase. Ribbons are turned over and over to find a certain color, if some trimming for a dress is required, but the servant is sent to market to get a few pounds of any kind of beef for the table.

## SONG AND STORY.

### TWO NEW YEARS' DAYS.

CHAPTER I.

"You seem very cold; will you share my rug?"

So our conversation opened. I was cold, but I declined the offer, drew my shawl closer around me, and shrunk up into the corner of the old coach, an evident object of interest to my only fellow-traveler, a young man whom I had set down at the first glance as a naval officer. It was New Year's Day, a fact I had scarcely recollected until it was recalled to mind by my companion's next remark, made as he drew his head in from the window, after opening it to take a glimpse at the winter landscape.

"The snow is getting most inconveniently deep," he said. "The new year meets with a cold reception; a different one awaits us at our journey's end, I hope, though I much doubt my reaching my destination to-night. You have not much farther to travel, perhaps?"

"I ought to reach it at eight o'clock," was my reply, given in a tone so discouraging to farther parley, that my friend retired into his corner, drew his rug around him, pulled down his traveling cap over his ears, and prepared to doze, leaving me to my own thoughts, while the poor horses dragged their weary way over the deepening snow, and the leaden sky grew darker and darker.

No one had wished me a happy new year, and it would have seemed a mockery if they had. The old year had robbed me of all that I held dearest. My father had died abroad, where he had gone on government business. My mother had been in ill health when he left her, and the shock of his death had hastened her end. The early winter saw me an orphan. My mother's family had never approved of her marriage with my father, as he had no private means whatever. He had been promoted the very week of his death.—Just when my mother and I were rejoicing over the intelligence, he must have died.

I had received a very good education, and most thankful I was that this enabled me to strike out a path for myself. My mother's aunt, Lady Goldney (her husband had been a judge), wanted me to be her companion, but I knew too much of her to covet such a life. My mother's relations had neglected her, let her want many a luxury in those last few months, that they could have supplied without any self-denial. That I could not forget, and, recollecting it, declined any favor at their hands, shocking them by declaring my firm intention to seek my living as a governess. They immediately, as they termed it, wiped their hands of me, and I went to my father's only brother's to remain until I could succeed in obtaining a suitable situation. My uncle was a country clergyman, bringing up a large family on a very limited income. I had not been with them long when I heard of something that seemed likely to suit me exactly. A distant connection of my aunt's was seeking a governess for her only child, a girl of thirteen. She was charmed to get one whom she could receive as a member of the family. It was a long way from all my old associations, but they were so saddened now that this seemed only a recommendation.

I set off in the early morning, dressing by the flickering light of one candle, my appetite refusing the substantial meal my aunt had hospitably prepared for me. I had seen very little of my relatives until they had come to me in my sore trouble, but they had been so considerate and kind that to bid them good-bye opened the wound afresh. I was very young—scarcely eighteen; and to be thrown among strangers was a great trial. My uncle wished to give me five guineas, but I would not take it, so I set off for my new duties with a very light pocket and a heavy heart. The words of my fellow-traveler had sent a chilly fear into my heart. Suppose the coach had to stop on the road, and I was obliged to pay for bed and board, how would my scanty store hold out? All sorts of fears and surmises crowded into my mind. How should I be received if I came to Morton Manor late at night, or not at all on the day I was expected?—Then I wondered whether Mrs. Morton would think me young and giddy, a fear arising from my uncle's last words that very morning:

"Good-bye, Ethel," he said; "you are a deal too young and pretty to be a governess [illegible] in the schoolroom yourself. Mind, if you are at all uncomfortable, come back to us, my child. Poor Hugh's daughter will always have a welcome at my hearth."

The compliment that in brighter days would have been dangerously pleasing, was to me then but a cause of pain. And, as I sat back in that old coach, I recalled with pleasure the fact that in height I was much above the average; though my figure was slight and girlish, I overlooked that, and congratulated myself that, with my golden hair packed tightly behind my ears in a mass of tresses that would show above my head, I looked at least twenty. I am old now, and what beauty I had has long since faded away, so you will not think me vain if I tell you that at eighteen I was beautiful. What made my beauty rare was that my eyes were of a full deep blue, shaded by eyelashes which, with my eyebrows, were shades darker than my hair. After all, beauty is God's gift, and may be used or abused like every other good thing.

My fellow-traveler and I were presently aroused by the coach stopping, and in a few minutes the guard opened the door and announced a fact that was now self evident. The clouds were blowing off and it was beginning to freeze.

"Must stop here, sir," he said, "for two hours, to get the horses roughed. The smith is out of the way, so we are obliged to wait until he comes back."

I was the only lady passenger—indeed, the only one at all besides my friend in the corner. At the sound of the guard's voice he rubbed his eyes, yawned, and looked about him, then stepped out, and, as I thought, was going to leave me to myself. Presently he returned, with rather a rueful expression on his face, and said:

"I think, Miss Peel, you will find the room yonder more pleasant than this," pointing to the window through which the ruddy glow of a blazing fire fell on the snow. "It is not the most desirable place in the world for a lady, but, at any rate, it is warm."

I hesitated; but he rejoined, half testily:

"You had better make the best of it.—You will be frozen here long before we are ready to start again."

I felt that he only spoke the truth, and gladly availed myself of his proffered arm to steady my trembling steps on the slippery ground, for I was faint and giddy with my long fast. Once in the warm kitchen, with the clatter of voices, the smell of stale tobacco and spirits, a mist stole over my eyes, and sinking into the corner of the old-fashioned settle, I lost all consciousness. I suppose there must have been a great commotion, but, happily for me, I knew nothing until I found myself lying on a bed, and a kind, motherly old woman pouring strong brandy-and-water down my throat. I soon recovered myself, and after I had had tea, paid the old woman her very moderate charge, and heard that we should reach Morton before midnight, I was quite myself again.

The old lady remained chatting with me for a little while, and gave me the startling piece of intelligence that my fellow-traveler was Mrs. Morton's only brother, who had just returned from a long voyage:

"And he has been asking for you, miss," she said; "I thought you must be old friends, he carried you upstairs so tender like."

O, I thought, what will he think of me, so churlish all the journey, and so weak-minded now. I threw myself back on the bed, and in the midst of my conjectures fell asleep, and dreamed that Mrs. Morton was turning me away in the middle of the night, without any money or clothes; from which disagreeable employment I was aroused by a candle being brought into the room and the hostess awaking me by saying that the horses were being put to.

We were soon on our journey again; and, with my heart throbbing in my throat, I prepared to make some apology to Mr. Felton for the trouble I had given him. But directly he had taken his place he said:

"I am so glad you are all right again. I was very sorry for you, and frightened too; but this cold is enough to kill any one."

I thanked him, and proceeded to say that I was on my way to Morton Manor to take charge of a little girl who, from what I had just heard, must be his niece.

He started, as though very much surprised, but recovering himself, he rejoined, with a short laugh:

"It is a case of mistaken identity, Miss Peel. Seeing your name on your luggage, I jumped to the conclusion that you were the only daughter of one of my father's oldest friends, Captain Peel, who was good enough to show me a tiny oil-painting which his wife had sent to him of his 'little Ethel,' as he called her. You bear a strange resemblance to the picture. I did not think I could be mistaken in the eyes. She had a rich aunt—Lady Somebody-or-other—who was likely to introduce her well, I was told. You must surely be some connection?"

"Why not the original?" I asked, gulping down the sob that rose in my throat, as the old happy days crowded back on my memory. "I am Ethel Peel," I hurried on, "the only daughter of Major Peel; so far you have made no mistake; but I am afraid my aunt, Lady Goldney, is unlikely to introduce me much, as she is a chronic invalid."

He gave a glance at my deep mourning, and holding out his hand, exclaimed:

"Do forgive me. I must have pained you. I shall not easily forgive myself; but I have been away from all home news for many months."

I took his hand, and he grasped mine warmly, saying as he did so:

"I am sure you will like Pet, if she is at all what she was three years ago; and Emily will be a true friend to you. She is a little brusque, but true as steel."

So we chatted on, or rather he did, until the coach stopped at the lodge of Morton Manor. There was a long approach, and we were obliged to walk. A man was waiting to receive me, and carry my luggage. He seemed delighted to see Mr. Felton.

We were soon at the old-fashioned house and in the cheerful dining room, where a bright fire blazed on the hearth, and Christmas fare was spread on the table. I can recall the scene distinctly now, though it was more than fifty years ago, even to the very holly-berries that glistened against the oaken panel. Yes, that New Year's Day was the most eventful of my life, because it introduced me to Horace Felton.

I was quite bewildered in the hubbub that greeted his arrival among them. He was kissed and hugged by his sister, while her husband asked him fifty questions, as to how he had come so unexpectedly, why he had not written to them, all in a breath; and the two large dogs barked and jumped around him; and a sweet-looking child added to the confusion by her merry laugh and cries of delight. All this you must know took but a minute, as I stood behind unnoticed. Immediately he could disengage himself from his sister's hugs, Horace turned to me and said:

"Allow me Emily, to introduce you to Miss Peel."

She gave me a perplexed look for an instant, then, warmly shaking hands, exclaimed;

"O, ten thousand pardons! Here we have been waiting, my dear, for the last four hours to give you a warm welcome, and yet never to have spoken to you all this time! You must forgive us; this young man's sudden appearance has turned our heads. You came together? Well, that was pleasant, just in time to wish us a 'happy New Year!' We were afraid you would not come until another day had begun. You must be frozen. Pet, take Miss Peel up to her room, and bring her down again quickly to have supper."

And then I was shown to a comfortable room with a blazing fire. The heat made my face glow, and the excitement made my eyes sparkle, until I scarcely knew myself. But my beauty gave me no pleasure; would Mrs. Morton think me too pretty for a governess? After a merry but hasty meal, I found myself once more in my own room. Mrs. Morton, coming to my door, kissed me affectionately, hoped I should sleep well, and told me not to get up until I was called.

So ended my first New Year's day. As I laid my head on my pillow, I tried to pierce the veil that hid the future from my view. What of joy or sorrow lay before me in the untried days? So much warm-hearted kindness had won my heart; and I already loved Mrs. Morton as though I had known her all my life.

*[Concluded next week.]*

### LOVE'S COMING.

"Break into beautiful blossoms,
O buds of the sunny May,
And sing, my robin and blue-bird,
Your sweetest carol to-day—
For my love has written a letter,
And the world is all in tune—
He is coming with the roses
In the fairest days in June.

"I am counting the days between us,
I am counting the moments and hours,
Telling my beads, like a solemn nun,
On a rosary of flowers;
For he said, when the buds of the roses
Are flushing in royal red,
He is coming to claim a promise,
(I wonder what I have said).

"Break into songs and blossoms,
O birds and buds of spring;
Lillies, scatter your fragrance,
And sweetest song-birds sing,
And skies, drop golden sunshine
In the beautiful days of June,
For my love is coming to see me,
And the world is all in tune."

## GENERAL MISCELLANY.

## SUPREME COURT.

### Head-Notes of Decisions, January Term 1874.

(Compiled and Arranged from the Montgomery Advertiser.)

A. F. Brevard, *et als.*, executors *vs.* Frances A. Jones, *pro ami.*—B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—1. The real estate of a married woman, acquired prior to 1848 and subjected to her husband's tenancy by courtesy, was still her property, and when after that time it was converted by them into personalty, the new property became her seperate statutory estate.—2. Property conveyed in 1849 by a husband to a naked trustee, for the use of his wife for life with remainder to her children, except in inconsistent qualifications, is her separate statutory estate to the extent of her interest in it.—3. Notwithstanding a husband is not accountable to his wife for the rents, income, and profits of her separate statutory estate, the law does not give them to him and if he makes restitution to her for such as he has appropriated to his own use, the transaction is not void in favor of his creditors as being a gift of his property without valuable consideration, but it is subject to the same rules in respect to fraud as a transfer or conveyance to anyother person would be.—4. A will directing the testator's property to be kept together under the management of his wife and the executors until the eldest child should come of age or marry, who was then to receive an equal portion according to the number of children "then living, allowing my wife Mary Elizabeth a child's part," which equal portion was to be the "standard by which to distribute my personal property to my other children," etc.: "Provided that in the event of the marriage of my wife after my death that then my personal property be equally divided, between her and my children," and devising the land on which he lived to his wife for life, and afterwards equally to his children; construed to vest in the wife an absolute estate in her share of the personal property whether she married again or not.—5. Executions issued after a year and day are not void, but will sustain a sale made under them when collaterally attacked, although the plaintiff was the purchaser.—6. An execution from the chancery court is returnable on a day to be specified in the writ, which must be the first Monday of a month. [Rev. code sec. 3478]. It is not void because the return day extends beyond the next term of the court.—7. Nor is it rendered void by an erasure of the return day after it has passed and the substitution of another day beyond the extra term, done by the register, if the sheriff had made no return.

Hampton Wade *vs.* the State of Alabama.—PETERS, C. J.—1. The accused, on the trial of a prosecution by indictment, has the constitutional right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him. [Constitution Alabama art. 1. sec. 8; 45 Ala. 31.]—2. It is also his statutory right to have a copy of the indictment, if he is charged with a capital offense, served upon him, if in confinement, at least one entire day before the day appointed for the trial; but this right is waived if he receives, in due time, an imperfect copy of the indictment, and permits the jury to be empaneled, sworn and charged with his trial before he objects to service of the imperfect copy of the indictment, if the copy served upon him is sufficient to make known to him the offense with which he is charged.—3. A female child eight years old is a competent witness for the state in a prosecution under section 3663 of the revised code, for an attempt to abuse her person, as there denounced as a capital offense.—4. It is within the discretion of the court, on the trial of a criminal prosecution for the offense forbidden by the 3662d section of the revised code, to permit a witness for the state who is under ten years of age, a female, and the person alleged to have been abused, and who is much embarrassed and distressed by her position in court, to be asked leading questions by the solicitor as to the manner of the outrage inflicted upon her, for the purpose of eliciting the whole truth.—5. The exercise of such discretion is subject to review in this court, but it will not be interfered with in such a case as this, unless it has been clearly abused.—The judgment of the court below is affirmed, and that court will see that the judgment and sentence against the appellant, said Hampton Wade, is carried into execution, unless in the meantime the said Hampton Wade is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Leonidas Wood and E. T. Wood *vs.* the State of Alabama.—PETERS, C. J.—1. The count of an indictment in these words:—"The grand jury of said county charge that before the finding of this indictment Leonidas Wood and E. T. Wood unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, did assault Daniel Grace with intent to murder him," is good as an indictment for an assault, but not as an assault with intent to murder him. The words "and malice aforethought" are meaningless, and may be rejected as surplusage. [Rev. code, sec. 3685, 4108, 4109, 4112, 4119, 4141, 4142.]—2 A judgment of conviction, which sentences Leonidas Wood to imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years, and E. T. Wood to the payment of a fine of $1,050, on such an indictment is erroneous. It is but a conviction on indictment for an assult, in which the fine cannot exceed $500 and imprisonment in the county jail or hard labor for six months. [Rev. code, sec. 3685.]—3. Judgment on such an indictment cannot be arrested, when the plea is "not guilty to said indictment," and the verdict is "Leonidas Wood guilty as charged in the indictment." The charge and conviction are both correct, but the judgment of imprisonment in the penitentiary is error. This is not a charge and verdict for a felony, but for a simple assault. [Rev. code, sec. 3585, and other sections *supra.*—The judgment of the court below is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings in the said court in conformity with law.

Waddy Thompson and Jesse Thompson *et als vs.* Benjamin Russey.—PETERS, C. J.—1. R. and T. entered into an agreement in writing in the following words, which was signed by each of them, and left in the possession of R. to-wit: "La-Place, Alabama, September 6, 1861. According to an agreement between the parties, B. F. Russey and Jesse Thompson, the latter has this day bought a pair of bay horses, conditionally, for the sum of $500; three hundred dollars to be paid down in cash, and the other $200 when the purchaser is satisfied the horses are sound." Held, such an agreement did not make it the duty of Thompson to return the horses, or either of them, if he became satisfied they or either of them was not sound at the sale, but only to pay the $200 "when" he was satisfied that the horses were sound at the date of the sale.—2. The rational construction of such a sale is that the parties fixed two values on the horses sold; the one, $500, if they were sound, the other $300, the price of the unsound horses, having been paid down in cash at the sale, if the horses, or either of them, was unsound at the sale, then Thompson did not intend to bind himself to pay more than this sum.

Tallassee Manufacturing Company No 1, *vs.* Jno. S. C. Glenn, tax collector of Elmore county.—B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—1. The act of the legislature approved February 8, 1872, "For the relief of the Tallassee Manufacturing Company No 1" is not unconstitutional in attempting to exercise judicial power, or, in giving away money, or because the subject is not clearly expressed in the title.—2. A bill to enjoin the tax collector from selling property for the payment of taxes, which avers in substance a compromise of a suit about the matter, made between the state, and the complainant, under an act of the legislature, and a judgment adverse to the complainant rendered in the suit, in consequence of the refusal of the tax collector, pending the litigation to execute the adjustment, is not without equity.

Lewis Alexander *et al. vs.* Benjamin F. Rea.—PETERS, J. C.—1. A bill filed to correct a mistake in a mortgage, to foreclose the mortgage after the law day is passed, and to have another mortgage on the same lands and all the other property of the mortgagor declared a general assignment for the benefit of all the creditors, is not multifarious. [18 Ala. 682; 24 Ala. 544; 51 Ala. 573.]—2. To constitute multifariousness the bill must set forth several distinct matters, perfectly unconnected.—When all the matters of the bill are legitimately connected and all the parties defendant are interested in their determination, the bill is not multifarious. [Mitf. Ch. Pl. 181, 182 marg; 47 Ala. 273; 15 Ala. 472; 5 Ala. 307; 9 Ala. 251; 2 Ala. 473.]—3. Such assignments as: "3 the chancellor erred in the decree rendered" and: "4. In decreeing relief to the complainant, Rea" are too general to comply with the rule for the assignment of error, and will not be noticed, unless it is shown in what the decree is wrong. [Rev. Code, p. 816, Rule 1.]—3. The judgment of the court below is affirmed at Lewis Alexander's cost.

Stephens Croom *et al. vs.* Matthew A. Marshal, Mrs. Augusta M. Gore *et al.*—PETERS, C. J.—1. An acknowledgement in writing in these words is sufficient as security for costs on an appeal in lieu of a bond, viz: "We, M. G. Spinks and Caroline Spinks, acknowledge ourselves securities for all the costs of the appeal taken by said Matthew A. Marshall and James B. Marshall from the judgment in said cause" which is signed by said securities and received by the register. [25 Ala. 484; 37 Ala. 377; 28 Ala. 65.]—2. When appeal is taken by two of the defendants in the name of all, and security for costs of appeal, is given by these two, the appeal will not be dismissed, because the other defendant does not join in the bond or acknowledgment for security for cost. [28 Ala. 541.]—3. It will be inferred that the register has approved the security if he receives the bond, or acknowledgment, and grants the appeal.—4. When a married woman has any interest in the matter in litigation she may appeal without security for costs under the act of March 9, 1871 [Acts of Ala. 1870-71, p. 45, act No. 50; Mrs. Todd *vs.* Ward, administrator, Head Notes Jan. Term 1873, p. 3. 4.]

Jno. W. Noles *vs.* John E. Marable.—PETERS, C. J.—1. An action of detinue in a justice's court is triable at the return term of the warrant, if it has been served in time. [Rev. Code sec. 2660, 3220.]—2. In such an action it is a good plea in abatement that the defendant is a free holder of this state, having a permanent residence in it and is sued out of the county of his freehold and permanent residence, but such plea must be properly filed at the trial term of the cause, else it is waived. [Rev. Code sec. 2562.]—3. After a general continuance before the justice, such plea is waived and abandoned. [22 Ala. 519.]—4. An appeal from the judgment of the justice to the circuit court, does not revive the right to plead such a plea, after it has been waived before the justice. [31. Ala. 647.]—5. The pawnee of a yoke of oxen, who has possession under the pledge, has such a special property in them as will support an action of detinue. [78 Ala. 301; 1 Chitt, Pl. p. 122; 2 Pars. contr. p. 110.]—6. In such an action, when there is no contest as to the entirety of the plaintiff's right of property, the refusal, by the court, to give a charge asked by the defendant in these words, to-wit: "To sustain the action of detinue, the plaintiff must have the entire legal title in the chattel," does not hurt the defendant, and is not error.—7. The court may refuse a charge which is unintelligible and not applicable to the evidence. [1 Brickell's Digest, p. 340 sec. 64.]

Laura R. Cullen, *et. als.*, *vs.* James M. Lee. *et. als.*—PETERS, C. J.—1. It is no ground to dismiss an appeal, because the bond does not show which of the obligors are principal and which are securities, if the bond for appeal and supersedeas is otherwise sufficient and solvent.—2. If the bond is, or becomes, insolvent, the appeal will not be dismissed for this reason, if the appellant will give a new bond which is sufficient. [Rev. code p. 842 sec. 4421.]

Greene Clements *vs.* The State of Alabama.—B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—1. Homicide being the killing of one human being by another, it is a correct proposition that "every unexplained homicide is, presumptively, malicious."—2. A person having authority to arrest or imprison, and using the proper means for that purpose, if he be resisted, may repel force, and need not give back; and if the party making resistance is unavoidably killed in the struggle, the homicide is justifiable. But a mere attitude of defiance, or preparation to resist, especially in cases of misdemeanor, is not such a struggle as will justify the killing.—3. On the trial of a person for the murder of another whom he was authorized to arrest, it is error to charge "if the jury believe, from the evidence, that the prisoner went out with a predetermination to kill the deceased, having the warrant is no excuse, and he is guilty of murder in the first degree." The evil intention must co-exist with the deed and prompt it.

W. S. Corbitt and J. G. Holley *vs.* Eliza Carroll.—PETERS, C. J.—1. When the record shows that there was a demurrer to the bill, which was not disposed of by any judgment or order of the court below, it will, on appeal, be treated in this court as waived. [10 Ala. 213.]—2. A bill filed to compel the settlement of a guardianship, under an appointment made during the late war, on the 22nd day of April, 1863, is not without equity if it shows a waste of the ward's estate, which came into the hands of such guardian. [42 Ala. 488.]—3. When the bill shows that the ward's estate is derived from her father's estate, who died in this state before the year 1861, as a part of her distributive share of said estate of said decedent and the same was payable in money, it will be presumed that the payment thereof was to be made in lawful money and not in Confederate currency.—4. In such a suit, it is proper for the chancellor to order a reference to the register, as master, to take an account with instructions to inquire and report whether the estate of the ward, as received by him, was so received in legal currency or in Confederate currency, and, if in the former, to charge the guardian with legal currency and interest, thereon, or, if in Confederate currency, then with its value in legal money and interest thereon.—5. If, in such case, the register's report charges the guardian with legal currency and interest, and there is no objection made before the register in stating and taking the account and the same is confirmed, without exception, the report cannot afterwards be assailed on error.—6. A final decree, giving judgment in favor of the complainant for the amount found due against the guardian in conformity with the report, is not error.—7. The surety on the guardian's bond cannot be allowed to complain of such a decree.—The decree of the learned chancellor is, therefore, affirmed at the costs of the appellants.

Willis C. Wood *vs.* Wm. H. Farnell.—B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—1. A complaint, in an action *qui tam*, against the probate judge for illegally issuing a marriage license to a minor is not deficient in stating a substantial cause of action because in negatives the consent of the parents, and leaves doubtful whether the consent denied referred to the marriage or the issue of license.—2. The probate judge is responsible for the illegal issue of a marriage license by a clerk whom he authorizes to issue such licenses generally, although he knew nothing of the particular act, and the clerk had not given bond and taken the oath of office as required by the statute.—3. In such a suit evidence on behalf of the defendant that the father of the minor had ample time to arrest the marriage after he was informed of the issue of the license, and did not attempt to do so, is inadmissible.

Ellen Thornton admr'x *et. al. vs.* John Neal.—PETERS, C. J.—1. The heirs of a deceased person and the administratrix of his estate are not necessary parties to a bill for foreclosure of a vendor's lien, when the only interest that the heirs and the administratrix have in the lands affected by the lien has been sold by the administratrix in her character as such, which passes all title out of her and the heirs to the purchasers at the administratrix's sale.—2. N. sold lands to T. and took a promissory note to secure the payment of the purchase money: T. then died without making payment of the purchase money: after T's. death his administratrix sold the lands in her character as such administratrix and H. & H. and S. became the purchasers, at the sale by such administratrix, with notice of N's lien: Held, that on bill by N. to foreclose the lien against H. & H. and S. the administratrix of T. and the heirs of T. are not necessary parties to the bill. [Merritt *vs.* Phœnix, head-notes January term, 1871.]—3. A motion to dismiss a bill for want of proper parties defendant or on demurrer for like reason, will not be sustained, if it does not show who are the omitted parties. [19 Ala. 121; 17 Ala. 552.]—4. When the bill is submitted on pleadings, proof and decrees *pro confesso*, and there are decrees *pro confesso* against all the defendants, and the debt sought to be enforced by the foreclosure is secured by a promissory note, which is an exhibit to the bill, and the facts admitted by the decree *pro confesso* enable the chancellor to ascertain the balance unpaid on the note by a calculation which the chancellor can make himself, it is not error for the chancellor to make such cal-

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CREASE IN DOCUMENT

# The Southern Argus.

ROBERT McKEE, EDITOR.

SELMA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

## The Latest News.

Jules Michelet the French author is dead.

Prof. Proctor of Philadelphia died the 9th.

The new bankrupt bill has passed the senate.

James L. Dunning post master at Atlanta is dead.

H. I. Kimball has returned to Atlanta and is lionized.

The Busteed investigation is in progress at Washington.

The Indian demonstrations in the northwest are becoming alarming.

The Connecticut republicans have nominated H. B. Harrison for governor.

Geo. F. Lee, a prominent New York lawyer, committed suicide in Savannah the 10th.

The Cuban government has entered upon the most vigorous measures for the suppression of the insurrection.

It looks as if the Washington city ring men would soon have to follow the old New York ring to the penitentiary or into exile.

Congress is engaged on the bankrupt law, Louisiana affairs, army appropriations, the currency, and investigations without number.

The Sykes-Spencer contest is progressing before a committee of the senate; General Morgan represents Dr. Sykes, Alexander White appears for Spencer.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing to change the direction of their papers will please give the name of the post office *from* which it is to be changed as well as that *to* which it is to be sent.

FROM the beginning, it has been a rule of this office to refund the full amount paid by any subscriber who within three months from the time of receiving the first number shall notify us that for any reason he is dissatisfied with the paper.

IT affords us pleasure to send specimen copies of the Argus to those thinking of subscribing for it or of making up clubs for it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. People ought to know what they are buying before they buy.

LOOKING to the protection of our readers, we have felt it our duty, after making inquiry in the proper quarters, to decline the advertisement of the Corinne Lottery, which was pressed upon us at our full rates, and is now extensively published in the southern states.

THE Argus is not intended to take the place of any county paper. It is published at lower rates and gives more news than papers issued under less favorable conditions; but it cannot supercede the home paper, which ministers to local wants, supplies local necessities, and attracts attention to local advantages. It wants subscribers from every county and neighborhood in the state; but if there is any citizen who can take but one paper, that one should be his home paper to the exclusion of any other.

### *MOBILE ELECTION CASE.*

Justice Brickell dissented from the decision of the supreme court in the case *ex parte* John Reid, known as the Mobile election case (the head-notes of which are on the outside of to-day's paper), in the following words:—

"I am constrained to dissent from the opinion pronounced by the court on yesterday, in the case *ex parte* John Reid, jr. If the facts are as stated in the application to this court and the accompanying exhibits, it seems to me a clear case for a writ of prohibition is presented. The court of chancery is proceeding in a matter of which it has no jurisdiction—of which the law has committed exclusive jurisdiction to another tribunal. From its action irreparable public and private injury may result before, on an appeal, the usurpation of jurisdiction can be corrected. I will prepare, and read during the term, an opinion fully expressive of my views.

COLONEL ROBERT TYLER, except Colonel John Forsyth the best known editor in the state, has retired from the Montgomery Advertiser. The journalistic profession in Alabama thus loses one of its brightest ornaments. In the discharge of his duties, he has been an earnest and conscientious worker; and very few have exerted more influence in our domestic political affairs for some years past. With quick and ready pen, he has been instant in season and out of season for whatsoever he has found to do. Sometimes he has been thought deficient in tact, and sometimes his temper has been complained of; but his sincerity has never been questioned, nor his ability doubted, nor his influence disparaged. For him personally we have the profoundest respect and the most cordial friendship; and we hope the years of his life may be many in the land and that blessings and happiness may fill all the days of his life.

### *INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.*

During the week just closing we have received clubs of subscribers as follows: From Mr. James P. Young, of New Hope Grange, Bedford, Sanford county, *eleven;* from H. B. Cowart, secretary Darby Grange, Henderson, Pike county (part of larger club), *five;* from James A. Hudson (formerly of Uniontown and of this city), Powell Dale, Bosque county, Texas, *twelve;* from B. F. Canon, Morgan Spring, Perry county (in addition to twelve last week), *nine;* from M. C. Bowling, secretary of Luxapalila Grange, Palo, Fayette county, *nine;* from Honorable A. M. Elliott, member of the legislature, Columbiana, Shelby county, *twelve,* and the promise of as many more; from John B. Appleton, master of Collinsville Grange, Collinsville, DeKalb county, *eleven;* from Nelson Fuller, Centreville, Bibb county, *seven;* from A. B. Hamlet, secretary of Scottsville Grange (in addition to those previously acknowledged), *seven;* from G. W. Kierce, of Fairmount Grange No. 282, Red Level, Covington county, *eleven;* and from H. M. Mitchell master and W. M. Cole secretary of Murphree's Valley Grange, *twelve.* Total in clubs 106. Mr. W. R. Smyly of Pleasant Hill Grange, and Mr. W. C. Christian of Havana Grange, have made additions to former clubs. In single subscriptions or smaller lots than those acknowledged above, we have received 41 subscribers.—Total for the week 147; previously acknowledged since January 1st, 801; total in six weeks 948. To each of those whose appreciation of the Argus and active efforts in its behalf have given us this increase of subscription, without any parallel in the history of southern journalism, our earnest and grateful thanks are tendered.

### *CONFISCATION IN ALABAMA.*

While the legislature was in session, we constantly pressed upon its attention the absolute inability of the people of many parts of the state to pay their taxes, and urged the duty of suspending, or partially suspending, the collection of the assessments. That body however was more impressed with the obligation of providing for the office-holders and other creditors of the state than for protecting the suffering taxpayers, and nothing was done. So much money must be raised, it was argued, to meet the wants of the treasury; and to raise it the taxes must be collected, let the consequences be what they might.

Well, the columns of the newspapers published in the state are beginning to point the moral and adorn the tale. The people cannot pay their assessments.—Blood cannot be extracted from turnips. The people cannot pay; and the tax collectors have begun their work of confiscation. Tens of thousands and hundreds of thousand of acres of lands are advertised for sale; and when they are sold, the state will become the purchaser. The title to the lands will pass from those who earned them and have toiled in season and out of season to save them for their children after them; and not one dollar will go into the public treasury. The people will be wronged, oppressed, discouraged, and demoralized; the resources of the state will be diminished, for no taxes can hereafter be collected from its own property; and nobody will be benefitted.

It must be impressed upon the members of the next legislature that the first duty of the state is the protection of its own citizens. If there shall be in the next general assembly a majority of lawyers governed by precedent and professional politicians controlled by interest, the tax payers of the state will have no right to complain of hardships imposed upon them or wrongs done them. The people have suffered heretofore, they are suffering now; and if they fail in the discharge of their duties at the ballot box in November the fault will be their own. If they do not fill all the offices of the commonwealth, executive, legislative, and judicial, with men in sympathy with them and for them no matter who is against them, they will be flagrantly and criminally derelict in the discharge of their duties to themselves and the public.

We have again and again pointed out the necessity and the duty of retrenchment and reform in the state administration. The people of the state cannot pay now, and will not for years be able to pay, the taxes imposed by existing laws; and these taxes cannot be reduced until there is a general curtailment of expenses. The first step for the relief of the people is to lop off all useless and unnecessary offices and clerkships. Then there must be a sweeping cutting down of salaries, embracing all officers from governor down. The fees and perquisites of city and county officials must be brought within the limits of a reasonable compensation for services rendered, and such guards must be thrown around them as will compel them to an honest and faithful discharge of their respective duties. Then all liability for bonds issued through improper or corrupt means or agencies or by illegal processes to railroad jobbers and speculators is to be disclaimed. With only the honest debt of the state to provide for, and the administration put upon the most economical basis, the rate of taxation may be reduced and the burdens of the tax payers lessened.

With some such measures as these, the next legislature should at the earliest possible day of its session provide for the relinquishment of titles to lands bought by the state at tax sales, on terms adapted to the condition and circumstances of the people; for while these lands are held by the state, they pay no annual tribute to the public treasury, and the dispossessed tax payer is deprived of incentive to exertion and robbed of the hope that should lighten his home and make bright his life of toil and sacrifice. As they now stand and as they are now enforced, the revenue laws of Alabama constitute a general, sweeping, and comprehensive Confiscation Act.

### *BRITISH POLITICS.*

The members of the English House of Commons are elected for seven years; but by a dissolution of parliament, this tenure of office may be terminated by the ministry, who may thus appeal to the country against an adverse majority.

The executive government of Great Britain is virtually vested in the ministry, who are responsible to parliament, and must resign or appeal to the country when defeated in the Commons on any test measure.

The last House of Commons was elected in 1868, and would have expired in 1875.

For six years the Gladstone (liberal) ministry have been in power, supported, however, by a majority composed of discordant materials and not numerically strong. Some months ago, they were defeated on the Irish Education Bill, and resigned. Mr. Disraeli, the leader of the opposition, however, declined to undertake the responsibility of forming a new ministry, and Mr. Gladstone continued in power. But his position daily became more embarrassing and critical, and two weeks ago the public were startled by an announcement of the dissolution of parliament. New elections were at once ordered, and an exciting canvass begun. The contest is drawing to a close, and the conservatives will have a majority, but a small and unsatisfactory one. Mr. Gladstone will be succeeded as premier by Mr. Disraeli, and a conservative ministry will be charged with the administration.

The circumstances of the contest have been against the conservatives, who were surprised by the dissolution, and entered into the canvass with all the power and patronage of the government against them. They are really stronger in the country than in parliament; and we think the majority in favor of the new ministry will prove greater than the returns indicate.

Mr. Gladstone assumed power as a liberal; and from stress of circumstances his liberalism has broadened from year to year. Under his administration, the Irish church has been dis-established, and suffrage has been greatly extended. In the Irish Education Bill he proposed further and important concessions to the half developed opposition to the established order; and had he been strong enough suffrage would have been extended to the agricultural laborers, now disfranchised. As his new measures drove off his more conservative supporters, their places were filled with radicals, whose demands grew with the concessions of the minister, and whose growing numbers drew him further and still further in the path of progress upon which he had entered. His expanding liberalism bid fair to ere long become radicalism; and there were many who thought they saw his administration drifting towards the abolishment of the House of Lords, the dis-establishment of the English Church, and, ultimately, revolution.

The conservative success in the elections just drawing to a close is a protest against the dangerous progress upon which the liberals were entering, and an expression of satisfaction with the government as it is—unquestionably the best government in the world. Thinking Englishmen have seen in the Southern States of this country to what condition a constitution without guarantees and the unlimited power of a majority may reduce a free and intelligent people; and seeing in their own administration a tendency to republicanism as expounded and illustrated here, the people of Great Britian have wisely concluded to pause under the shadow of their time-honored and time-proved institutions long enough at least for reflection on the privileges to which they were born and the dangers that lie before them.

### *ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.*

The democratic executive committee of Alabama will meet in Montgomery the 26th inst. Matters of very great importance will occupy its attention. Matters of very great moment depend upon its action.

The organization of the party must be overhauled and re-arranged. There must be no dissensions among the people of the state in the campaign of this year. The only way to prevent or avoid dissensions is to remove the causes that lead to them. Such dissensions in 1872 gave the administration to the party of spoils and corruption, and have subjected us to all the evils of bad government. The democratic party was sacrificed to the personal aspirations of politicians, and the people are paying the penalty in sackcloth and ashes.

We have no sympathy with disappointed office-seekers. We have no respect for such as push themselves for position at the peril of the community. We have no word of apology for those whose personal feelings or individual ambitions prompt them to antagonize the choice of their neighbors in the selection of candidates, even where there is reasonable cause to complain of unfairness or injustice. In this state and for the present especially, the public good should subordinate all minor considerations; and it is unpatriotic and indecent for any citizen to thrust his own wants or claims or grievances on an afflicted and suffering people. Some plan should be devised for the selection of candidates through a fair expression of the popular will in each county or district; and public sentiment should brand and condemn any antagonism or opposition to candidates thus selected, except for absolute unfitness or unworthiness, of which each must be the judge for himself. The troubles in 1872 mainly grew out of personal aspirations and the want of some effective and satisfactory mode of selecting candidates.

Under existing rules our state conventions are only mass meetings, in which there is a limit on the vote of the respective counties, but no restriction upon their representation. Montgomery county with ten votes may have the moral strength and speaking power of fifty of its ablest citizens, while Tallapoosa from the force of circumstances can be heard and felt through scarce a dozen delegates. District and county conventions are similarly constituted. These assemblages are in no sense representative bodies; and from the defect in their organization cannot fully reflect the wishes of what are claimed as their constituencies. Naturally enough, interested and disappointed parties, honest and well-meaning it may be, but unable to see themselves as others see them, complain when the action of these conventions is adverse to their pretentions; and it must be confessed that sometimes the result of their deliberations affords too much ground for objection and dissatisfaction. In fact, where a convention has been properly constituted and fairly conducted with reference to the public wishes and the public interests, a man of its party bold enough to pit himself against its choice could scarce command enough of sympathy and support to be dangerous. As little respect as we have for independent candidates in this state and under the circumstances of our present condition, we fear they are rarely found where there is no fault in the local political organization to afford them a pretext and cover.

In our opinion, it ought to be provided and arranged that our conventions be strictly representative bodies, in each of which each constituent division should have a prescribed number of delegates and no more, and in each of which only the particular persons authorized should have seats or be entitled to a voice. No proxies should be allowed. Then if any constituency should fail of representation, it alone would be to be blame; and no complaint against any other constituency on account of excessive representation could arise. In order to equalize the representation, the basis of representation should be so enlarged as to greatly lessen the size of conventions. No state convention should consist of over one hundred and fifty delegates. Where the ratio of representation is small and the number of delegates large, distant counties, or divisions, cannot be fully represented on account of the expense and difficulty of reaching the convention; this is remedied in proportion as the number of delegates is lessened. In the selection of delegates, the primary election is the fairest and best method, and if possible should be resorted to. And as the number of delegates in the convention is small, the names of the delegates should be enrolled, and all ballotings or votings should be by delegates and not by counties, thus giving a voice to minorities in delegations, and lessening the trading power so often exercised where the whole vote of a constituent division is controlled by a bare majority of the delegates. And no person should be admitted as a member of any convention from which he seeks or expects a nomination.

A perfect political organization is not among the possibilities. No method of selecting candidates can be devised that will secure entirely satisfactory results in all cases. But the Alabama plan is so crude and so imperfect that material changes are necessary; and to these changes, the executive committee should in our opinion give its earliest attention. This committee is composed of experienced and patriotic men; and as difficult of adjustment as are the matters we are considering, we are sure it will be found capable of dealing with them successfully.

### *PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN ALABAMA.*

The following are the officers of their respective granges, so far as reported to us:

Sardis Grange, Butler county (new grange): P. H. Drake, master; Wm. T. Casey, overseer; S. H. Thornton, lecturer; C. L. Thornton, chaplain; R. D. Shell, steward; D. Curington, assistant steward; John W. Halso, treasurer; John F. Lowry, secretary; S. M. Shell, gate keeper; Mrs. S. H. Thornton, ceres; Miss Mary Ansley, flora; Mrs. D. A. Jernigan, pomona; Miss Jane Halso, lady assistant steward.

Evening Shades Grange, Franklin county (new grange): B. W. Hudson, master; James Young, overseer; D. C. Arnold, lecturer; J. H. Tharp, steward; R. Taylor, assistant steward; W. H. Bryant, chaplain; Jas. Williams, treasurer; Robt. Wadlaw, secretary; J. A. Divinny, gate keeper; Mrs. C. Taylor, ceres; Miss E. Williams, flora; Mrs. A. Tharp, pomona; Mrs. M. Halsy, lady assistant steward.

Newburg Grange, Franklin county (organized January 27th): Peter Barker, master; G. W. Hurley, overseer; A. J. Barnett, lecturer; N. N. Hooker, steward; Polk Hurley, assistant steward; F. L. Redden, chaplain; J. R. Barker, treasurer; Polk Clere, secretary; L. Trolenger, gate keeper; Miss M. Barker, ceres; Mrs. L. A. Hurley, flora; Mrs. M. Redden, pomona; Mrs. E. Hooker, lady assistant steward.

Anchorage Grange, Franklin county (organized February 3rd): Temple Turnley, master; Dr. B. F. Lawson, overseer; John Walston, lecturer; E. B. Thompson, steward; John R. Mitchell, assistant steward; Wm. H. Tinnon, chaplain; Alex. Jackson, treasurer; John R. Key, secretary; Jas. Angel, gate keeper; Mrs. Wm. H. Key, ceres; Mrs. E. J. Malone, flora; Mrs. Kernachan, pomona; Mrs. Wm. H. Vaughn, lady assistant steward.

Mt. Hope Grange, Franklin county (organized January 27th): J. E. Steenson, master; T. A. Blalock, overseer; T. P. Houston, lecturer; J. A. Milam, secretary; E. A. Green, assistant steward; Finch Scruggs, chaplain; J. M. Shoemaker, secretary; John McClung, treasurer; J. M. Roberts, gate keeper; Mrs. M. Martin, ceres; Miss K. T. Blalock, pomona; Miss A. N. McClung, flora; Miss M. A. Simms, lady assistant steward.

Sunny Side Grange, Beaver Creek, Dale county, (organized by L. M. Edwards, January 29th): E. Watford, master; E. G. Borland, overseer; Thos. Murphy, lecturer; J. D. Stewart, steward; Dan. Shiver, assistant steward; H. Sanders, treasurer; C. C. Hamrick, secretary; Benj. Yon, gate keeper; Mrs. Matt Hamrick, ceres; Miss H. Clark, pomona; Mrs. T. A. Wilkins, flora; Miss E. S. Sanders, lady assistant stewart.

Peak's Hill Grange, Calhoun county: J. M. Smith, master; Ellis Kelly, overseer; J. A. Glenn, lecturer; W. H. Anderson, chaplain; W. F. Corley, secretary; W. W. Pruitt, treasurer; Thos. Kelley, steward; W. A. Smith, assistant steward; J. D. Pruitt, gate keeper; Miss M. J. Glenn, ceres; Mrs. C. Wesson, pomona; Miss N. J. Pruitt, flora; Miss L. M. Crenshaw, lady assistant steward.

Smith Station Grange, Lee county: Colonel Charles A. Peabody, master; S. L. Mullin, overseer; Wm. Thompson, steward; Isaac Baker, assistant steward; Julius Weems, lecturer; Mark Stroud, treasurer; Henry Gibson, chaplain; T. R. Lester, secretary; Clay Shorter, gate keeper; Mrs. Davis, ceres; Miss Brown, flora; Mrs. Griggs, lady assistant steward.

Clifton Grange No 15, Wilcox county: George Lynch, master; B. E. Divan, overseer; T. H. Watson, lecturer; R. H. Hollins, steward; C. H. Kimbrough, assistant steward; J. W. Threadgill, chaplain; Dr. F. E. Crum, secretary; O. Dumas, treasurer; H. P. Burge, gate keeper; Mrs. T. H. Watson, ceres; Mrs. R. H. Hollins, pomona; Miss Alice Ratcliff, flora; Mrs. F. E. Crum, lady assistant steward.

Mt. Sion Grange No. 304, Tuskaloosa county: T. A. Hargrove, master; A. F. Hargrove, overseer; Dr. A. Clements, lecturer; D. A. Mitchell, steward; W. M. Thomas, assistant steward; S. H. Curry, chaplain; H. H. Hargrove, treasurer; R. C. Hargrove, secretary; Mrs. E. M. Thomas, ceres; Miss H. Hall, pomona; Mrs. D. Mitchel, flora; Miss R. Darrett, lady assistant steward.

Mellown's Grange No. 354, Clement's Station, Tuskaloosa county: D. Black, master; P. H. Gillen, overseer; A. M. Kyle, lecturer; John Howard, steward; J. M. Baker, assistant steward; J. J Hewett, chaplain; B. N. Clements, treasurer; W. M. Mellown, secretary; Jack Vines, Esq., gate keeper; Mrs. E. A. Mellown, ceres; Mrs. E. Hewitt, pomona; Mrs. Lou. Latham, flora; Mrs. M. M. Gillen, lady assistant steward.

Bold Springs Grange, Shelby county (new grange); M. J. Keilt, master; H. Milner, overseer; M. A. Farley, lecturer; D. Y. Wyatt, chaplain; A. B. Waldron, steward; W. M. Acton, assistant steward; J. W. Farley, treasurer; W. R. A. Milner, secretary; Gaines Lee, gate keeper; Mrs. H. E. Keilt, ceres; Miss N. E. Milner, pomona; Miss Hattie Wyatt, flora; Miss Hattie D. Griffin, lady assistant steward.

Highland Grange, Shelby county (new grange): John Acton, master; J. W. Johnson, overseer; J. Allen, lecturer; E. Acton, chaplain; J. Caldwell, steward; R. F. Johnson, assistant steward; S. Acton, treasurer; T. B. Miller, secretary; Y. W. H. Acton, gate keeper; Miss M. A. Puri- [illegible] pomona; Mrs. Sue Griffin, flora; Mrs. A. P. Miller, lady assistant steward.

Pelham Grange, Shelby county (new grange): W. C. Denson, master; Thomas Griffin, overseer; W. B. Cross, lecturer; N. R. Richards, chaplain; J. Cross, steward; Wm. Cross, assistant steward; Robert Little, treasurer; Monroe Cross, secretary; Geo. W. Riddle, gate keeper; Mrs. H. Powers, ceres; Miss Pauline Denson, pomona; Miss Minnie Denson, flora; Miss Fannie Cross, lady assistant steward.

Wilsonville Grange, Shelby county (new grange): W. T. Smith, master; Samson Hollon, overseer; G. V. Hebb, lecturer; John Ferguson, chaplain; J. J. Murphy, steward; D. Edwards, assistant steward; L. H. Cosper, treasurer; J. E. Densler, secretary; E. L. Coleman, gate keeper; Miss C. Densler, ceres; Miss N. T. Perry, pomona; Mrs. Ann Gwin, flora; Mrs. Ida Gwin, lady assistant steward.

Shelby Springs Grange, Shelby county (new grange): J. J. Norris, master; J. Holcomb, overseer; R. Seale, lecturer; J. H. Frost, chaplain; I. Bailey, steward; C. C. Martin, assistant steward J. N. Porter, treasurer; J. R. Morgan, secretary; B. Wright, gate keeper; Mrs. M. A. Norris, ceres; Mrs. M. Wright, pomona; Mrs. A. C. Presting, flora; Mrs. Thomas, lady assistant steward.

Collinsville Grange No. 356, Collinsville, DeKalb county: John B. Appleton, master; W. A. Small, overseer; E. P. Reed, lecturer; J. M. Callan, chaplain; H. Sibert, treasurer; F. M. Oliver, secretary; N. W. Ward, Steward; James F. Adrian, assistant steward; W. S. Edwards, gate keeper; Mrs. F. M. Oliver, ceres; Mrs. J. B. Appleton, pomona; Mrs. W. A. Small, flora; Mrs. Julia Sibert, lady assistant steward.

Ellison Grange at its last meeting in January invited the other granges of Barbour county to send delegates to a council to be organized in Clayton the 2nd Tuesday in February.

Clifton Grange No. 15, Wilcox county, meets the first Saturday in each month at 1 o'clock p. m.

General George D. Johnson, deputy for the 4th district, recently installed the officers of Columbiana Grange.

Ten Madison county granges were represented in a conference held in Huntsville the 2nd. District deputy W. B. Jones illustrated the unwritten work of the order.

Cornelison Grange, at De Armonville, Calhoun county, as a grange has organized a good school, in charge of which they have put Mr. J. C. Wilson.

There was a public installation the 13th ult. of the officers of Smith Station Grange, Lee county. Hon. W. A. Chambers, master of the State Grange, was the installing officer.

Mr. John B. Appleton, master of Collinsville Grange No. 356, writes to us the following interesting letter: "Enclosed I send you a short list [eleven] of subscribers, and the money therefor, which I hope you will receive in due time. These subscribers are all Patrons of Husbandry, and are trying to avail themselves of every laudable means of improving themselves intellectually and financially; and they have wisely concluded that your generous offer should not pass by unheeded. I thank you in the name of our grange for the interest you have manifested in the rise and progress of our order, and hope that Patrons everywhere will appreciate the same by sending you long lists of subscribers. The farmers in this section are beginning to prepare for another crop with a vim unprecedented in former years.—Most of them have an ample supply of provisions and good stock; and with the blessing of a kind Providence we hope to report to you next fall an abundant harvest. This county is almost entirely free from the mortgage system of farming, each farmer having his crib and meat house on his own premises; and peace is the watchword of all. The wheat crop promises well at this time."

[From the Randolph Enterprise.]

W. S. Gordon, deputy for the third congressional district, met with us according to previous appointment on Wednesday 15th inst., and spoke on the subject "Patrons of Husbandry." His speech was a good, practical, common sense talk, such as the people wanted to hear; he thoroughly and critically analyzed the subject. Mr. Gordon is a young man of great promise, and not many days hence will be called forth from the private retired life of a farmer into the councils of the nation, when the rights of the laboring class will have a friend, and their enemies an opponent whose name will be a terror to the wrong doers, cliques, and rings.

UNIONTOWN GRANGE No. 309,
UNIONTOWN, Feb. 7, 1874.

At a meeting of this Grange held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, viz:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the universe to take from this Grange one of our beloved and worthy brothers, Dr. Solon L. Coleman, who died at his residence on the 20th ult., aged about 33 years.

Language fails to express the feelings of your committee on this sad occasion; we have truly lost a faithful brother, society an exemplary and useful member, and his family a devoted and loving husband and father.

For the first time since our organization we have been called to pay the last tribute of respect to a deceased brother.

*Therefore,* As a slight tribute of respect be it

*Resolved,* That we will wear the badge of mourning of our Order for the usual time.

*Resolved,* That in accordance with the ceremonies of the "Patrons of Husbandry," we will (at the proper time), plant a memorial tree at the grave or elsewhere, in memory of our deceased brother.

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved,* That a copy be furnished the "Southern Argus" and "Selma Times," with the request that they publish the same.

D. A. BOYD, Chairman.

The Calhoun county council met at White Plains the 3rd inst., in a pleasant and profitable session. The following resolutions were adopted:—

*Resolved,* That we recommend to our brethren, the Patrons of Husbandry, of the respective granges of said county, that every laudable effort be made by them to pay off all their just debts at the earliest period.

*Resolved,* That we plant less acreage in cotton, more grain, grasses and fruits, and that we grow more hogs, horses, cattle and sheep.

*Resolved,* That we use every effort to become a self-sustaining people, and hasten the day when we may be cut loose from the slavery of debt, and act in contemplation of exchanging our surplus products for a durable currency which shall be pure as gold.

*Resolved,* That we forget not our obligations to educate and train up our young people to habits of morality and industry; and that we neglect not the duties which devolve upon us as members of the granges to which we are attached.

*Resolved,* That we make no war upon any institution which has for its object the prosperity of the country.

*Resolved,* That masters and lecturers be requested to instill these principles into the minds of members of their respective granges.

*Resolved,* That these resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Oxford Intelligencer.

[From the Union Springs Herald.]

As there have been deputies appointed by the State Grange of Alabama, whose duty it is to establish subordinate granges in their respective districts, and as the pay of these deputies for their services has been regulated and fixed by the executive committee of the State and National Granges, we give below the facts, so that all may be posted and much needless dissatisfaction and wrangling avoided. Before the establishment of a State Grange in any given state, the deputy is allowed as pay for his services all the money paid in by the charter members except $15, which is sent to the National Grange to pay for the dispensation, manuals, etc. After the formation of a State Grange, that body makes its own regulations—the fees of the National Grange remaining the same. —The State Grange of Alabama pays its deputies, as follows: All the money up to twenty charter members is retained by the deputy, except $15 to be sent by him to the National Grange, and $5 to be sent to the State Grange. The amount received from the number of members between twenty and thirty to be equally divided between the deputy and the grange organized.—Not more than thirty nor less than thirteen can be received as charter members.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Perryville Grange at its regular meeting February 1st:

WHEREAS, It is an object of the Order to encourage improvement in farming; therefore

*Resolved,* That each member is requested to set apart a piece of land, at least one acre, for experimental purposes, and to keep an exact account of cost of preparation and cultivation, as well as the method of preparation and cultivation.

*Resolved,* That a silver cup appropriately inscribed shall be offered as a premium to each of three competitors realizing the largest per cent. profit upon the cost of production of the three crops, corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes, said premiums to be paid for out of the treasury, provided a sufficient amount for that purpose is in the treasury, but if not to be made up by private contributions of the members.—The character of the soil is to be considered in making the award.

*Resolved,* That the trustees of the grange inspect such lands before planting, and before gathering; note the condition of each, and the condition of the crop growing upon each; measure each piece of land, and weigh or measure the crop grown upon it; and report at the regular meeting in December, or at such time as the grange may then designate.

*Resolved,* That upon the reception of this report, the grange shall award the premiums, as above provided.

*Resolved,* That the performance of this duty may be attended with as little inconvenience as possible, any person designing to compete for these premiums must notify the chairman of the trustees of such intent, at or before the regular meeting in March.

At a mass meeting of Patrons held in Lafayette, Chambers county, the 31st ult., Mr. Abner P. Stewart was, on motion of Dr. J. D. Trammell, called to the chair, and Dr. H. E. Hurst was requested to act as secretary.

On motion of Dr. Trammell, a committee of one from each grange represented was appointed to arrange business for the meeting; and the chair constituted the committee as follows: Dr. J. D. Trammell, Cusseta Grange; G. A. Hilt, Fredonia Grange; J. D. Trammell, Independence Grange; G. W. Newman, Chambers Grange; Isham Stanley, Providence Grange; R. A. Taylor, Greer Grange; Samuel Spence, La Fayette Grange; L. L. TeBow, Johnson Grange; I. T. Morgan, Dudleyville Grange; J. C. Allen, Taylor Grange; R. H. Rodgers, Chappell Hill Grange; John Bolling, Milltown Grange.

After able addresses by Hon. H. R. McCoy and Dr. W. T. Knight, the following admirable resolutions, reported by the committee, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That we believe the present system of farming, of raising cotton to purchase supplies, is injurious to the interests of ourselves as well as to our section, and that we will endeavor hereafter to raise our own provisions, and to make the cotton crop a secondary consideration instead of the primary one as heretofore, and that we recommend to our brother farmers, not yet members of the Patrons of Husbandry, to do the same, and that we will regard those who act differently as acting contrary to their own interest and contrary to the interest of their neighbors, their friends, and their country.

*Resolved,* That we are opposed to all class legislation, and to moneyed monopolies and corporations, thereby giving to one class of men privileges and favors to the exclusion and detriment of others; that we are in favor of free trade—to buy where we can buy cheapest, and to sell to the best advantage; and that we, as a class, receive no protection from the government in that way, and are unwilling it should be granted to others.

*Resolved,* That we regard the merchants of the country as our friends, and that we consider them as necessary in their place as the farmers are in theirs, and we believe there is no conflict of interest between us, for the reason that the welfare of the farmer is the welfare of all.

*Resolved,* That we recommend that farmers bestow more attention to making home-made fertilizers.

*Resolved,* That while cotton has done much to bring our trouble upon us, all credit has done more, and that, while we should correct our errors in planting, we must retrench our expenses, and make our purchases for cash if we can possibly provide ourselves with the money.

*Resolved,* That we recommend all retrenchment possible in the administration of county and state affairs.

*Resolved,* That it is our desire to pay all honest debts—both of county and state—but that we are opposed to the payment of all fraudulent bonds.

*Resolved,* That we recommend all Patrons not to go to law with each other until they have first submitted their matter of difference to the grange to which they belong, for adjustment.

*Resolved,* That the ladies belonging to the different granges are respectfully requested, and particularly urged and solicited to attend all our meetings; that we regard them as a *sine qua non* to the welfare and promotion of our cause; and that we earnestly invoke all the ladies, not yet members, to become members, and to use their influence in encouraging their fathers, brothers and husbands to join us in this all important and praiseworthy cause.

*Resolved,* That the various granges throughout this county, and others who may wish to co-operate with us, be invited to meet in convention on Saturday, the 21st day of February, 1874, for the purpose of organizing a council—said convention shall consist of one representative from each grange, of thirteen members, and one for every fraction of seven or more members, with the masters *ex-officio.*

*Resolved,* That we recommend to each subordinate grange throughout the county to subscribe for the La Fayette Clipper, the Selma Argus, and the Rural Alabamian, for the use of its lecturer.

*Resolved,* That we regard our Order, known as the Patrons of Husbandry, as eminently conducive to the interest of agriculture and we cordially invite all who are with us by profession and practice to enter our ranks, and will greet every man we meet, who is struggling for an honest livelihood, with a hearty "God Speed You;" we yet claim that agriculture is the noblest calling of manhood, and we pledge ourselves, as far as in us lies, to make it so.

*Resolved,* That we are in favor of direct trade from some southern port to Europe, at as early a day as possible, and that we will do all in our power to aid in bringing about that great and much-needed enterprise.

*Resolved,* That we tender our most grateful thanks to Rev. H. R. McCoy and to Dr. W. T. Knight for their very able and eloquent addresses, and we sincerely wish to both of them long life and good health, and we hope that they may both live to see the day when the grangers will make themselves a power which will be felt and acknowledged for good to their country.

*Resolved,* That the La Fayette Clipper and Selma Argus be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, together with these resolutions, and that the editors of the Clipper be requested to furnish each grange with a copy.


WAILES & CORY.

LOOK AT The Figures.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE FOLLOWING goods at the prices annexed

**For Cash:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Elegant Brown Beaver Walking Coats | $15 20 |
| Elegant Brown Beaver Derby Sacks | 15 00 |
| Elegant Black Beaver Frock Coats | 20 35 |
| Elegant Black Beaver Derby Sacks | 15 00 |
| Elegant Blue Diagonal Frocks | 15 00 |
| Elegant Black Diagonal Frocks | 20 00 |
| Fine Striped Cassimere Frocks | 11 50 |
| Fine Striped Cassimere Pants | 6 35 |
| Fine Fancy Cassimere Pants | 8 25 |
| Fine Brown Beaver Pants | 8 15 |
| Quaker City Shirts, per doz | 30 00 |
| Best Brown Half Hose, per doz | 4 00 |
| John Freeman's D. S. Boots, per pair | 9 00 |
| Canfield's Hungarian Bals., per pair | 6 25 |

All other Boots and Shoes are reduced proportionately.

HATS VERY LOW DOWN.

These prices will rule until March 1st.

WAILES & CORY.

MERRITT BURNS,
(SUCCESSOR TO BURNS & HARWOOD)
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
No. 6 Broad Street, Up Stairs,
Selma, - Ala.

☞ Real Estate sold at private sale or at auction. Other property or merchandise sold at auction, but not received and stored. Stores, dwellings, or other property rented, looked after, rents collected, and prompt payments made. Any kind of property purchased on commission, when desired.

U. S. LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

I am prepared to negotiate these warrants, for which the money can be realized in a few days. feb13.

Fertilizer.
Cotton Seed Meal

AFTER A THREE YEARS' TEST WITH great success, the Central Oil Mills challenge any and all other fertilizers to compete with them for a prize. Price $45 per ton.

Their cotton seed meal stands at the head of the list in this country and in Europe for purity and strength. Price $25 per ton.

Send for circular, or apply to
GEO. O. BAKER & CO.,
feb13-4t. Selma, Alabama.

Good News for Alabamians.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OBTAINED the agency for about 20,000 acres of as good land as there is on the continent; easily cleared up; will make from one to one and a half bales cotton to the acre; situated in Richland parish; good railroad transportation.—Railroad runs through centre of the parish.—Will be sold for $5 per acre on one, two, and three years' time. Being a native of Alabama, he feels an interest in her people. For further particulars, address
WILEY P. MANGHAM,
Rayville, Louisiana, N., L., & T. R. R.
feb13.

OPIUM EATERS.

WE WERE ENSLAVED BY OPIUM FOR years. We found DR. SQUIRE'S OPIUM CURE alone able to release us without suffering. *It cured us painlessly after other "antidotes" had failed.* As his sole Southern Agents we invite confidential correspondence. Our address, Selma, Alabama.
DR. H. S. PAISLEY,
feb13. DR. E. C. DUNKLIN.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
IF YOU WANT
GOOD TIN OR SHEET IRON WORK
Done with Dispatch, call on
H. G. NOBLE,
aug15-6m. Alabama Street.

Notice.

ALL NEW STYLE WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines adjusted at their office, third door north of Opera House, Free of Charge. Old style adjusted on reasonable terms. feb13-3t.

Horse Stolen.

STOLEN FROM THE PLANTATION OF W. L. Turner, near Pleasant Hill, Sunday night, the 8th inst., a Dark Bay Horse, about ten years old, in good order. No marks, except one-half his mane stays on the right side and one-half on the left. A liberal reward will be paid for his return or definite information concerning him.
W. L. TURNER,
feb13-2t. Pleasant Hill, Alabama.

Here We are Again.

1,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER

Also, SAWED shingles and laths on our lumber yard, adjoining the Gas Works, in the city of Selma, for less money than the same material has ever been sold for in this city.

TERMS CASH.

feb13-4t. WELCH & BRO.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS County, Probate Court, February 11th, 1874. Estate of Joseph F. Dennis, deceased. This day came James W. Lapsley, as the administrator of said estate, and filed his account, vouchers, evidences, and statements, for a final settlement and distribution of the assets of said estate among the creditors. It is therefore ordered that the 9th day of March, 1874, be appointed as the day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.
JOHN F. CONOLEY,
feb13 3t. Judge of Probate.

SELMA AND GULF RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SELMA, October 9th, 1873.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE TRAINS will run, daily, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Pine Apple | 6:15 a. m. |
| Arrive at Selma | 10:05 a. m. |
| Leave Selma | 2:30 p. m. |
| Arrive at Pine Apple | 6:10 p. m. |

feb13 R. H. KELLY, Superintendent.

Western Railroad.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1873, trains on this road will run as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail train leaves Selma | 6:20 a. m. |
| Mail train arrives at Selma | 1:10 a. m. |
| Accommodation train leaves Selma | 5:00 p. m. |
| Accommodation train arr. at Selma | 12:20 p. m. |

The mail train makes close connection at Montgomery with eastward bound trains. The accommodation train connects closely to Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston.
CHAS. P. BALL, Superintendent,
feb13.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule and Connections.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SELMA, November 28, 1873.

On and after this date Trains will run on this road as follows:—

MAIL TRAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Selma | 10:23 a. m. |
| Arrive at Meridian | 5:00 p. m. |
| Leave Meridian | 2:30 a. m. |
| Arrive at Selma | 8:52 a. m. |

This train connects at Selma with the Selma, Rome and Dalton and Western railroads, and at Meridian with the Mobile and Ohio and Vicksburg and Meridian railroads.

Sleeping cars run through to Vicksburg.
JOHN M. BRIDGES,
Superintendent.

TO Merchants.

M. MEYER & CO.

AT THE

CENTRAL CITY DRY GOODS PALACE,

OFFER TO THE TRADE THE Largest Assortment OF Dry Goods EVER BEFORE BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET, AND Will Sell the Same AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

Call and See for Yourselves.

M. MEYER & CO.,

30 & 32 Broad Street.

Red Rust Proof Oats
FOR SALE BY
HUDSON, KENNEDY & CO.

WE PURCHASED OUR SEED OF Messrs. Hardie & Robinson last January, and the yield of the crop was

OVER 25 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

We will also sell two

WALTER A. WOOD'S REAPERS.

HUDSON, KENNEDY & CO.
dec19-2m.

GEORGE E. KEIPP

HAS OPENED

A NEW RESTAURANT

ON THE North Side OF Alabama Street,

NEXT DOOR TO

THE ROYLE HOUSE

WHERE

WITH THE BEST OF COOKS

AND

THE POLITEST OF ATTENDANTS

HE Dispenses A Generous Hospitality AND SPREADS BEFORE The Hungry Stranger AT Low Rates EVERY Luxury of the Season.

AT

Keipp's Bar

IS ALWAYS KEPT

THE PUREST LIQUORS

OF

Every Description

AND

The Finest Cigars

EVER

IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY.

The Selma Printing House,
No. 2 Central Block, Water Street,
THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST IN ALABAMA.
ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY
For Printing, Ruling, and Binding.
Address Orders to JAS. P. ARMSTRONG, Selma, Alabama.

J. A. HARRAL. N. WOODRUFF.
Harral & Woodruff,
Wholesale
GROCERS,
CITY BLOCK,
SELMA, - ALABAMA.

S. F. HOBBS,
40 BROAD STREET,
Selma,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
RICH JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
RICH PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired.

SOLE AGENT for the WM. KNABE & CO.
Celebrated Piano Forte,
AND WILCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines.

WM. M. BROOKS JON. HARALSON. T. B. ROY.
BROOKS, HARALSON & ROY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
OFFICE—In Watts' Building, Selma, Ala.
Practice in Dallas, Perry, and Marengo Counties, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Court at Montgomery.


CREASE IN DOCUMENT

THE
CITY NATIONAL BANK,
Of Selma, Alabama.

Wm. P. Armstrong, Pres't. John W. Love, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - - $300,000.

CENTRAL CITY
Insurance Company,
Office, 27 Broad Street,
SELMA, - - - - ALABAMA.
Cash Assets, July 1st, 1873,
$130,295 17.
DIRECTORS:
H. A. STOLLENWERCK, N. WOODRUFF,
W. J. HARDEE, DAN'L PARTRIDGE,
E. W. PETTUS, N. H. R. DAWSON,
W. M. BROOKS.
Losses Paid Since Organization, (1866)
$180,000.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance effected on the most liberal terms, consistent with safety.
Apply to the undersigned, or to the agents of the Company in all the principal places in the State.
N. WOODRUFF, President.
N. D. CROSS, Secretary.

SELMA
SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 27 BROAD STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $200,000
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND PAID OUT WITHOUT CHARGE,
BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, COIN, STOCKS AND BONDS,
AND MAKES COLLECTIONS ON ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
Sells Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.
H. A. STOLLENWERCK, PRESIDENT.
ED. T. FOWLKES, CASHIER.

The Southern Argus.

SELMA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

## CITY AND COUNTY.

THE city treasurer has been authorized to re-issue $4,000 city tax certificates.

THE post office will soon be removed to its elegant new quarters near the foot of Broad street.

MRS JANE LEE, wife of Mr. V. C. Lee, who a few months ago removed from this county to Arkansas, died recently in her new home.

THERE will be an important meeting of Powhattan Tribe I. O. R. M., this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. Every member is urged to be present.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, 10th inst., by Jere Johnson, Esq., David O. Stanfield, of Lowndes county, and Miss Ellen E. Cherry.

MR. LEE R. MCKEE of this city was elected G. H. P. of the Alabama Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows at its recent convocation in Mobile.

COLONEL B. M. WOOLSEY will represent Selma at the meeting of the stockholders of the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad in Memphis March 4th.

MARRIED, at the residence of John Moseley, in this county, the 29th ult., by Rev. J. S. Ford, O. H. Perry, of Perry county, and Mrs. P. A. McGill.

HEREAFTER, for transient advertisements the Argus will charge one dollar a square for the first, and fifty cents a square for each subsequent, insertion.

MARRIED, at the Presbyterian church in Montgomery, the 5th inst., by Rev. Dr. Petrie, Mr. W. J. Smith, of this city, and Miss Ella Steele, Montgomery.

REV. L. B. FISH, Sunday school agent, met the Baptist Sunday school in this city last Sunday morning, and held services in the Baptist church that afternoon and evening.

MR. J. N. PRESTRIDGE, a most amiable and excellent young man, a student for the ministry of the Baptist church, has been appointed secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in this city.

THE Times has secured the services of Major J. H. Francis, a genial and accomplished gentleman, and journalist of experience, as special correspondent and general travelling agent.

IN the month of January there were only sixteen deaths in Selma. Of these seven were adults, and nine were children. Five were white; eleven were negroes. White males three; white females two. Negro males four; negro females seven.

MECHANIC'S Fire Company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—M. L. Dedman, foreman; C. Heinz, first assistant; S. F. Suter, second assistant; S. J. Shields, secretary; Thomas Knowlen, treasurer; and M. Fitzgerald, engineer.

THE Alligators of Selma can't rival in the gorgeousness of their display the demonstrations which mark Mardi Gras festivities in Mobile and New Orleans; but this year they are going to make a show worthy of a visit from the neighboring towns.

WE regret to learn that the post office at Fort's, in this county, has been discontinued. Matter for that office is now stopped in Selma. The neighborhood is an important one, and we hope the inconvenience to which it is now subjected will soon be remedied.

THE concert at the Opera House on Wednesday night for the benefit of Selma Fraternal Lodge was eminently successful in all respects. The best musical talent of the city volunteered for the occasion; and Selma's amateurs are not excelled by those of any other city. The rendition of the several pieces, vocal and instrumental, was nearly faultless; and one of the largest and most critical audiences ever assembled here gave repeated manifestations of their satisfaction and enjoyment. The net receipts are as yet unknown, but will probably reach $600.

EACH grange in the county is entitled to three male and three female delegates in the Dallas Council. These delegates are elected to serve for one year. No alternates are provided for, and no proxies. The next meeting of the council, when important matters will be acted upon, will be held on Saturday the 7th of March.

MARDI GRAS festivities in Mobile are to be more attractive this year than ever before, and in New Orleans will be more brilliant still. The Independent Steamer Mary will carry visitors from Selma to Mobile and return for $10; and will sell tickets to New Orleans and return for $17. Any body can afford a good time at that cost.

WE have no inclination to intrude upon the sanctities of the social circle, or to publish for the edification or amusement of the public the incidents of a private entertainment, but we are too proud of the compliment to pass unnoticed the fact, that at the elegant fancy dress ball given last week by Mrs. Brooks one of the most original, attractive, and costly costumes represented the Argus, and was designed and worn by one of the best and loveliest of all Selma's beautiful and accomplished women.

## ALABAMA NEWS.

Mr. A. H. Williams and Mr. W. A. Sanborn, intelligent and capable gentlemen, have a subscription, advertising, and collecting agency in Greensboro.

The surviving members of the 4th Alabama regiment are once more agitating the question of a reunion.

The Presbyterian ladies of Livingston are going soon to give a concert.

Dow Norvill returns from Texas to "live and die" in Sumter.

Nobody attended the late term of the Sumter court but those having business there.

During the week ending the 24th ult., David U. Patton and F. G. McMillian, of Sumter county, caught eight full-grown foxes.

Not 200 negroes have left Sumter within a year.

Livingston will elect an intendant and four councilmen March 3rd.

The publication of the Montgomery Advance (republican) has been suspended.

Rev. P. F. Terrell, evangelist of the Bigbee Baptist Association, will preach in Eutaw the 14th and 15th inst.

Many Greene county planters are further advanced with their work than at the corresponding date last year.

Good coal is worth only $7 a ton in Eutaw.

A bridge over Gulf creek, between Ashville and Attalla, on the A. & C. R. R., recently gave way and let seven freight cars through.

Several prominent citizens of Hale county have been arrested charged with an attempt to murder an Irishman, who was found in the New Prospect neighborhood with a stab in his side and his throat cut.

The Eutaw Whig has two and a half columns of tax sales advertisements.

Judge Saffold has appointed Mr. James B. Coleman, a most excellent young man, solicitor of Hale county, vice S. G. Spann, resigned.

Hon. S. J. Cumming is a candidate for judge of the eleventh circuit.

The officers of Phœnix lodge of Good Templars were publicly installed at Camden the 3rd.

Huntsville has had a public meeting to consider the proposition to run a common road locomotive from that city to Whitesburg.

Matt Yuckley, A. Fassett Barclay, Thomas C. Barclay, jr., W. J. Bridges, and William Dawson have recently removed from Madison county to Texas.

The firemen of Huntsville had an elegant supper and a good time the 29th ult.

Flint Factory, in Madison county, was burned the 28th ult. It belonged to Thomas McFarland. Loss $15,000 or $20,000.

The North Alabama Reporter has three and a half columns of tax sales advertisements.

The Lawrence circuit court was in session at Courtland last week.

The Tuskaloosa Blade is for General E. W. Martin for lieutenant governor.

In Tuskaloosa good coal is sold at $5 per ton.

C.H. Davis, postmaster at Union Springs, has absconded, leaving his accounts $1,300 short.

Captain J. M. Martin's residence in Tuskaloosa caught fire the other day, but was saved with but little damage.

Several Tuskaloosa residences are not yet rented for the current year.

Colonel M. A. King, of Tuskaloosa, who has been dangerously ill, is convalescing.

Alfred Battle, jr., and wife, late of Tuskaloosa, have gone to their new home in Mississippi.

Mrs. M. B. Stafford, before removing from Tuskaloosa to Saint Louis, presented 120 volumes of books to the University library.

The cotton crop of Walker county for 1873 was one-fourth larger that the previous year.

A pigeon roost has been formed on Black Water creek in Walker county.

James McMillan, of Shelby county, was accidentally shot, the 2nd, by Mr. Luther F. Holt, and killed.

The public schools of Birmingham are free to all white children in Jefferson county.

In Marengo county, recently, Poellnitz Johnson, son of General G. D. Johnson, accidentally shot and wounded his cousin, Charles DeYampert.

There are now upward of 100 children in the Tuskegee Orphans' Home.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee is called for Montgomery on the 26th inst.

C. M. Harkins and Ringgold Young, lately in the Albany penitentiary as ku klux, have been pardoned, and are now at home.

The Montgomery Greys appeal to the public for means to procure a uniform.

In January three pupils of the First Baptist Sunday School in Montgomery memorized and recited 3,152 verses of the Bible.

H. O. Davis, late radical representative from Bullock county, and post master at Union Springs, is in jail on a charge of defalcation.

Dr. J. B. Gresham has recently become a citizen of Carrollton.

Carrollton Lodge Good Templars elects A. E. Hill chief templar, Miss Kate Morriss vice templar, W. S. Persinger secretary, and Miss Jennie Atterbury treasurer.

The Troy Messenger has four columns of tax sales advertisements.

The Montgomery Ledger has seven columns of tax sales advertisements.

J. C. Brown is mail messenger between Ashville and the depot.

The spring term of the Cherokee circuit court begins the first Monday in March.

The loss by the Columbiana fire was about $5,000.

Mrs. Roper was the heaviest loser by the Columbiana fire.

The losers by the Columbiana fire, were E. B. Nelson, Mr. Worth, of Montgomery, Sam Roper, Duran & Parker, Johnson & Scale, Bruce Harris, and Mrs. Roper.

The Grand Lodge of Alabama I. O. O. F. met in Mobile the 2nd.

The Shelby Iron Company have received orders within the past few days for 2,000 tons of iron.

On the 17th ult. Mr. David U. Patton, a Sumter youth who has not yet reached his 20th year, killed his 58th deer.

Mr. M. L. Ansley, formerly of the Mobile and Girard railroad, is now supervisor of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad.

The representatives of Carey, the railroad conductor recently killed on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, have brought suit in the Madison circuit court against the Southern Railroad Security Company for twenty thousand dollars damages.

The spring term of the Perry circuit court will begin the second Monday in March.

Four hundred and forty bales of cotton have recently been shipped to New York from Columbus, Mississippi, via river to Demopolis, and thence over the Alabama Central via Selma.

The Demopolis News says a negro plowman on Miss Carrie Goree's place in Hale county recently found a box containing $90,000 in gold and silver bullion.

Marengo planters are putting in an unusual acreage of oats this season.

John Parr and John S. Bailey have removed from Tuskaloosa to Florida.

James C. Scott's fine Perry county plantation was sold recently at $5 an acre.

Rev. W. J. Lowry, of this city, preached in Marion last Sunday week.

Rev. G. W. Briggs, of this county, preached twice in the Marion Presbyterian church last Sunday.

Colonel J. W. Posey of Monroeville has removed to Evergreen.

General J. G. L. Huey of Marion has been visiting his old friends in Talladega.

Rev. T. G. Slaughter and Mrs. Norton's family have removed from Oxford to White Plains.

Oxford College is supplied with new desks.

Professor J. D. Moore, last year of Oxford College, is now at Bowden, Georgia.

Sparkling Water Lodge Good Templars elects J. W. Price chief templar, Mrs. W. T. Price vice templar, Thomas Moore secretary, and A. W. Porter lodge deputy.

Lauderdale county has thirty candidates for office.

The Lauderdale county medical association held a meeting the 7th.

A. V. Lee's smokehouse, in Clayton, was burned recently.

The ladies of Mt. Sterling gave a very successful concert the 23rd ult.

The negroes of Montgomery believe Tom Sankey, recently executed there for murder, has been resurrected and is preaching a new gospel.

A local board of underwriters has been organized at Tuskaloosa.

Hampton Wade (negro) will be hung in Tuskaloosa sometime next month.

A Mr. Jamison was shot and wounded in Decatur recently.

The young men of Tuskegee propose to organize a public library association.

The Good Templars of Tuskegee have elected Rev. A. R. Holderby chief templar, Miss Alice Adams vice templar, H. A. Alexander secretary, and Willie Gautier treasurer.

The health of Tuskegee is remarkably good at this time.

A new lodge of Good Templars was recently organized at Cusseta, Chambers county.

Cusseta Lodge Good Templars has elected G. W. Shealy chief templar, Miss Mattie Winston vice templar, T. H. Wheat secretary, Mrs. A. E. Owen treasurer, and Dr. A. H. R. Frederick lodge deputy.

The Union Springs Times has more than eight columns of tax sales advertisements.

The ship Edward O'Brien cleared from Mobile recently for Liverpool with 5,455 bales of cotton.

W. W. Screws and M. M. Cooke are now the editors of the Montgomery Advertiser.

Judge J. Q. Smith has declared the funding bill of the late session of the legislature, unconstitutional.

A number of Alabamians have been summoned to Washington to testify in the Busteed impeachment case.

Wednesday morning of last week the residence of W. W. Little at Magnolia, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, twenty miles from Mobile, was burned.

The publication of the Georgiana Independent has been suspended.

The grand jury of the Butler criminal court has returned twenty-five true bills.

The Moulton Advertiser publishes four columns of tax sales advertisements.

Rev. Dr. Munsey will lecture at Athens the 20th and at Huntsville the 25th.

Pioneer Fire Company, at Birmingham, elects L. M. Teal foreman; Mr. Hughes, Mr. Gowan, and Mr. Armstrong assistants; W. H. Battle treasurer; Dr. Sid B. Smith secretary.

The Medical Society of West Alabama and East Mississippi met at Butler the 12th ult., and elected Dr. S. Walton president, Dr. T. J. Foster vice president, Dr. S. Frisbie corresponding secretary, Dr. Harmon treasurer, and Dr. J. R. Mills recording secretary.

J. C. DeLoach has removed from Choctaw county to Mississippi.

The Limestone News is in favor of primary elections for the selection of candidates for county and district offices.

A Mardi Gras ball will be given in Montgomery the 17th for the benefit of the Greys.

The streets of Montgomery are reported in horrible plight.

The police of Montgomery are out in new blue uniforms.

To the 7th, Eufaula had received 21,742 bales of cotton this season.

The planters of Lowndes are putting in this season a larger acreage of oats than ever before.

Pitt Tyson, Mr. Blair, and Mr. King, of Lowndes, have recently had horses stolen from them.

E. F. D. McRee has recently removed from Lowndes to the vicinity of Auburn.

For the week ending the 7th, there were seventeen deaths in Mobile.

Greenville Lodge I. O. G. T. elects E. F. Baber chief templar, Miss Bettie McCall vice templar, W. F. Jones secretary, and R. H. Stanley treasurer.

Greenville Lodge of Good Templars has 150 members and is increasing at every meeting.

Jack Martin of Crenshaw county has killed a hog that netted 563 pounds and yielded seven gallons of lard.

The Evergreen Star has two and a half colums of tax sales advertisements.

Recently some negroes attempted to murder Mr. James Wright, who keeps a store in Barbour county, and who was knocked down and badly hurt. The would be assassin took $65 from the pockets of their victim and made off with it.

E. D. King Lodge No. 6 Knights of Pythias, at Marion, have elected the following officers: A. L. LeVert, C. C.; J. A. Marshall, V. C.; D. Y. Howze, P.; Dr. S. Ball, M. of E.; J. H. Rutledge, M. of F.; O. Schevenell, M. of R. S.; J. T. Bailey, M. at A.; T. M. Creel, I. G.; O. A. Hagland, O. G.; J. O. Bailey, P. C.

The following are the officers of the Alabama Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. for 1874: B. L. McInnis, of Mobile, Grand Master; C. P. Sparrenberger, of Montgomery, Deputy Grand Master; D. W. McGaughey, of Mobile, Grand Warden; W. A. Shields, of Mobile, Grand Secretary; and Stewart W. Cayce, of Mobile, Grand Treasurer.

At the late session of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Alabama, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Isaiah Dill, of Huntsville, Grand Chief Patriarch; Lee R. McKee, of Selma, Grand High Priest; George H. Sporman, of Eufaula, Grand Senior Warden; A. M. Kennedy, of Montgomery, Grand Junior Warden; R. E. Jones, of Mobile, Grand Scribe; J. H. O'Hara, of Mobile, Grand Treasurer.

### Died in Alabama.

In Eutaw, 3rd, Mrs. Virginia McAlpine.

In Dallas, Texas, 28th ult., W. McKerrell, formerly of Eutaw.

In Eutaw, the 1st., Mrs. Mary Cook.

In Hale county, recently, Mrs. Ann Jeffries.

In Philadelphia, 5th ult., Mrs. Maria Hawn Patterson, formerly of Tuskaloosa.

At Bell's Landing, 23rd ult., Mrs. Mary A. Nelson.

In Wilcox county, 29th ult., W. M. Goode.

In Madison county, 29th ult., Henry B. Penny, infant.

In Henry county, 29th ult., John Pearre.

In Galveston, 1st., Thomas R. Balling, formerly of Mobile.

In Benton, October 2nd, Edward D. Lacey.

In Eufaula, 31st ult., Emanuel Lang.

In Mobile, 3rd, Mrs. Mary Ann Murphy.

In Etowah county, 28th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Busby.

In Geneva county, 20th ult., Henry Wilkerson.

In Mobile, 1st ult., Kate L. Tabor.

Near Moulton, 29th ult., Miss Virginia Cultwood.

In Tuskegee, 4th Mrs. Jane Mitchell.

In Athens, 5th, Daniel A. Cannon.

In Athens, 1st, Miss Mittie Mingea.

In Limestone county, 28th ult., Meggie Nash Tisdale, infant.

In Jonesboro, Jefferson county, recently, Mrs. S. F. Owen.

In Montgomery, 7th, Patrick Thomas Rollinson, child.

In Auburn, 6th Robert F. Hall.

### Married in Alabama.

In Wilcox county, 21st ult., by James Bonner, Esq., George W. Harrison and Miss W. G. Dunn.

In North Port, 3rd, by Rev. C. A. Stillman, Samson McGhee and Mrs. Melinda Thompson.

In Elmore county, 6th, by Rev. Mr. McFadden, T. G. Williamson, of Virginia, and Katie Robertson.

In Pickens county, 29th ult., by Rev. R. D. Carver, Thomas Graham and Allie Glass.

In Columbia, Tennessee, 29th ult., by Rev. J. C. Mitchell, George R. Brown, jr., of Mobile, and Annie B. Myers.

In Etowah county, 1st., by Dr. W. H. Howell, W. J. Eubanks and Elizabeth Canterberry.

In Tallapoosa county, 22nd ult., by Esq. John Wheeless, George T. Gammell, of Georgia, and Sarah Rosser.

In Tallapoosa county, 29th ult., by Esq. J. M. Berry, Charles Turner, of Georgia, and Allie Phillips.

In Tallapoosa county, 29th ult., by Esq. J. M. Berry, Robert Tillman, of Talladega, and Josephine Phillips.

In Choctaw county, 22nd ult., by Rev. D. J. Wright, John A. Harmon and S. T. Smith.

In Limestone county, 25th, ult., by Rev. J. G. Gibson, R. G. Arthur and Mary E. Brooks.

In Limestone county, 25th ult., by Esq. J. W. Todd, Charles L. Smith and Augusta Ann Hurn.

In Houston, Texas, 26th ult., Locke Lawson, of Marion, and Lucy Kyle.

In Evergreen county, 29th ult., by R. Smillie, Robert B. Platt and Lucy Jones.

In Escambia county, 1st., T. L. Penn and Ella Snowden.

Near Ladiga, 28th ult., by Esq. S. M. Penland, Frank Foster and Artemincy Brock.

Over the line, 31st ult., by Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. Oliver and Miss Pool, of Lauderdale county.

In Gibson county, Tennessee, 29th ult., John P. Walker and Mattie R. Brown, the latter formerly of Lauderdale county.

In Montgomery, 5th, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, George M. Powell and Rebecca T. Carew.

In Suggsville, 25th ult., by Rev. E. M. Turner, J. R. Hyams, of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Ella A. Portis.

In Lawrence county, 27th ult., by R. E. C. Puckett, T. H. Hampton and Miss M. F. Hampton.

### IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, held in Selma the 4th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst General Wm. J. Hardee, late president of this board; and as we honored and loved him while living, we offer to his memory as a tribute of our esteem and affection the following:

*Resolved*, That in the death of General Hardee this board has lost one of its most honored and useful members; our state one of her most distinguished citizens; and the family of the deceased all that is dear to them in a loving and lovable husband and father.

*Resolved*, That we enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that his life was characterized by all those virtues which endeared him to those who knew him, and presented a model worthy of emulation by those who appreciate true greatness.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and published in the Selma Argus.

GEO. G. LYON,
W. E. CLARKE, } Committee.
GEO. O. BAKER.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

### ARGUS SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, Two Dollars; five copies, one year, Eight Dollars; ten copies, one year, Fifteen Dollars—in all cases in advance.

### ARGUS ADVERTISING RATES.

1. One square is eight lines of solid minion (just three-fourths of an inch.)
2. Transient advertisements are charged one dollar a square for each insertion; but on bills for transient advertising amounting to $50 or more, a discount of 10 per cent., and on bills of $100 or more, a discount of 20 per cent., is allowed.
3. Professional or business cards, of one square each, are charged $20 per year, due and payable at any time after the first insertion.
4. Advertisements under the head of "Local Miscellany" are charged at the rate of twenty cents per line for each insertion, with the same discount on bills of $50 or over as is allowed on other transient advertisements. No notice inserted under this head for less than two dollars.
5. All advertisements not otherwise provided for, in time and space, are charged as follows, the bills being due and collectable quarterly:—One-quarter column, three months $40, six months $65, one year $100.—One-half column, four times $30, two months $50, three months $65, six months $100, twelve months $175.—One column, four times $50, two months $80, three months $100, six months $175.
6. Obituary notices are charged ten cents a line in all cases where more than five lines in length.

**The Circulation of the Argus is larger in Alabama than that of any other paper whatever, whether published daily or weekly.**

LEE R. MCKEE is duly authorized to receive and receipt for moneys, to make contracts, settlements, and engagements, and to attend to any other business for the SOUTHERN ARGUS.

WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines adjusted. See advertisement.

W. L. TURNER, of Pleasant Hill, has had a dark bay horse stolen from him.

WELCH & BROTHER have 1,000,000 feet of good lumber in their yard in this city, and sawed shingles and laths, for sale for cash lower than ever.

THE Central City Oil Mills fertilizer and cotton seed meal have stood the test of three years experience in this country and in England. The price is low. Home production and no cost of transportation.

WAILES & CORY mean business. They make no general promises of low prices. They give the figures for leading articles; and they are figures that will attract attention. They are really down to cost line.

MR. MERRITT BURNS has experience as a real estate agent. He is an intelligent, prompt, reliable business man. Buyers or sellers, lessees or lessors, will do well to put their business in his hands.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.
Absolutely safe. Perfectly odorless. Always uniform. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over 300,000 families.
Millions of gallons have been sold and no accident—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing, or handling it.
The immense yearly loss to life and property, resulting from the use of cheap and dangerous oils in the United States, is appalling.
The insurance companies and fire commissioners throughout the country recommend the ASTRAL as the best safeguard when lamps are used.
For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PRATT & CO., 108 Fulton street, New York. Send for circular.
sept5-6m.

Go to Texas
VIA THE
Lone Star Route.
(INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN R. R.)
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike this line at Longview, the best route to Palestine, Hearne, Waco, Austin, Huntsville, Houston, Galveston, and all points in Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Texas.
Passengers via New Orleans will find it the best route to Tyler, Mineola, Dallas, Overton, Crockett, Longview, and all points in Eastern and North-eastern Texas.
This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including new and elegant day coaches, Pullman palace sleeping cars, Westinghouse air brakes, Miller's patent safety platforms and couplers; and nowhere else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe, and comfortable journey.
The LONE STAR ROUTE has admirably answered the query:—"How to go to Texas?" by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct map, which can be obtained free of charge, by addressing the GENERAL TICKET AGENT, International and Great Northern Railroad, Houston Texas. [District E.] feb13-1y.

## THE MARKETS.

SELMA, THURSDAY, AFTERNOON, February 12, 1874.

### The Selma Cotton Market.

The market has been good, and the transactions are large for the season. The receipts and shipments to the date of the last report of the board of trade are elsewhere given. The sales for the seven days ending last night, were 1,25 bales, at uniform rates, the figures remaining substantially as last quoted, viz, middlings 14½, low middlings 14, and strict good ordinary 13¼. The only variations from these prices during the week were on Monday and on yesterday, when low middlings sold an eighth better. The week closes with light stocks and a good demand.

### The New York Market.

Our dispatches this morning give the following quotations: low middling 15¼, middling 16; for delivery in February 15 3-16, in March 15 14-16, in April 16, in May 16½, in June 17, in July 17¼.—Gold is quoted at 112½.

### Weekly Cotton Statement

For the week ending Friday, February 6th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st | | 244 |
| Received this week | 1,330 | |
| Received previously | 46,680 | 48,010 |
| Total | | 48,254 |
| Shipped this week | 1,740 | |
| Shipped previously | 41,414 | 43,154 |
| Stock on hand | | 5,100 |
| Stock same date '73 | | 4,050 |
| Receipts same week '73 | | 1,263 |
| Total receipts same date '73 | | 39,371 |

### Cotton Crop and Movement.

In the week ending the 6th, the receipts at all ports aggregated 145,635 bales, against 170,652 bales the previous week, and 178,574 bales the week before that.

To the evening of the 6th, the total receipts at all ports since September 1st., were 2,680,806 bales, against 2,379,820 bales to the corresponding day in 1873, and 2,003,053 bales in 1872, and 2,510,651 bales in 1871, and 1,835,290 bales in 1870, and 1,455,183 in 1869.

The total visible supply on the evening of the 6th, including all in American or European ports and all afloat for Europe, was 2,982,463 bales, against 2,490,031 bales at the corresponding date in 1873, and 2,524,4 8 bales in 1872.

The receipts at American ports to the 6th were 300 489 bales in excess of last year to the same day; and the visible supply on that day was 492,431 bales greater than last year.

In connection with the above figures, it may be interesting to remind our readers that the total crop of 1872-3 was 3,930,538 bales, of 1871-2 was 2,974,351 bales, of 1870-1, was 4,351,317 bales, and of 1869-70 was 3,154,946 bales.

### Selma Wholesale Prices-Current

[The following are the prices at which sales are made by the bundle or package for cash.—The retail prices are usually higher on account of ces by waste in retailing and the risk in handling and selling. It should also be noted that these figures, made up on Thursday of each week, are subject to almost daily fluctuations.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Bagging*—Kentucky, 2 lb | ℔ yard | 15 | @ 16 |
| Kentucky, 2¼ lb | ℔ yard | 17 | @ 17½ |
| Kentucky, 2½ lb | ℔ yard | 17½ | @ 18 |
| Dundee | ℔ yard | 16 | @ 17 |
| *Bran* | ℔ 100 lbs | 1 40 | @ 1 50 |
| *Butter*—Choice Goshen | ℔ lb | 35 | @ 45 |
| Western | ℔ lb | 20 | @ 25 |
| *Bacon*—S C canvassed hams | ℔ lb | | @ |
| S C uncanvassed hams | ℔ lb | 14 | @ 14½ |
| Clear ribbed sides | ℔ lb | 9½ | @ 10 |
| *Bulk Meat*—Clear ribbed | ℔ lb | 9⅛ | @ 9½ |
| Shoulders | ℔ lb | 7½ | @ 7½ |
| *Beef*—Dried | ℔ lb | 25 | @ 26 |
| *Beans* | ℔ bu | 3 00 | @ 4 50 |
| *Brooms* | ℔ doz | 2 50 | @ 6 00 |
| *Buckets*—Blue | ℔ nest | 2 50 | @ 2 75 |
| *Cement* | ℔ barrel | 3 50 | @ — |
| *Cheese* | ℔ lb | 16 | @ 16½ |
| *Coffee*—Java | ℔ lb | 40 | @ 45 |
| Rio | ℔ lb | 33 | @ 35 |
| *Candles*—Sperm | ℔ lb | 37 | @ 40 |
| Star (full weight) | ℔ lb | 17½ | @ 18 |
| *Canned Peaches* | ℔ doz | 2 25 | @ 2 50 |
| *Codfish* | ℔ ½ box | 2 00 | @ — |
| *Corn*—Western | ℔ bu | 1 00 | @ 1 05 |
| *Flour*—Sack | ℔ sack | 3 50 | @ 5 50 |
| Fine | ℔ barrel | 4 00 | @ 4 25 |
| Superfine | ℔ barrel | 6 00 | @ 7 00 |
| Extra | ℔ barrel | 7 50 | @ 8 50 |
| Fancy extra | ℔ barrel | 10 50 | @ 10 00 |
| *Hay* | ℔ cwt | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| *Herrings* | ℔ box | 50 | @ 60 |
| *Iron Ties* | ℔ lb | 9½ | @ 10 |
| *Lard*—In kegs | ℔ lb | 12 | @ 12½ |
| In Tierces | ℔ lb | 10½ | @ 11 |
| *Lime* | ℔ barrel | 1 75 | @ 1 80 |
| *Meal* | ℔ bu | 95 | @ 1 00 |
| *Molasses*—New, barrels | ℔ galon | 60 | @ 65 |
| Half barrels | ℔ galon | 65 | @ 70 |
| Syrup | ℔ galon | 90 | @ 1 25 |
| *Mackerel* | ℔ barrel | 15 00 | @ 25 00 |
| do | ℔ ½ bbl | 9 50 | @ 10 00 |
| do | ℔ kit | 1 75 | @ 3 00 |
| *Onions* | ℔ bu | 3 75 | @ 4 00 |
| *Oats* | ℔ ou | 75 | @ 78 |
| *Oil*—Kerosene, cans | ℔ galon | 45 | lb 50 |
| *Porter and Ale*—Quarts | ℔ doz | 5 75 | @ 6 00 |
| Pints | ℔ doz | 2 75 | @ 3 00 |
| *Pepper* | ℔ lb | 30 | @ 35 |
| *Pickles*—Half gallon | ℔ doz | 4 00 | @ 5 50 |
| *Plaster* | ℔ barral | 4 50 | @ 9 00 |
| *Pork*—Mess | ℔ barrel | 17 50 | @ 18 00 |
| Rumps | ℔ barrel | 15 00 | @ 15 50 |
| *Rice*—Carolina | ℔ lb | 8 | @ 9 |
| *Raisins* | ℔ box | 3 50 | @ 4 50 |
| *Salt* | ℔ sack | 1 70 | @ 2 00 |
| *Sardines* | ℔ case | 17 50 | @ 18 00 |
| *Soap*—Northern | ℔ lb | 6 | @ 8 |
| *Soda* | ℔ lb | 8½ | @ 9 |
| *Starch* | ℔ lb | 6 | @ 8 |
| *Sugar*—White | ℔ lb | 12 | @ 12½ |
| Brown | ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| *Teas*—Gunpowder | ℔ lb | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| Green | ℔ lb | 1 00 | @ 1 25 |
| Black | ℔ lb | 85 | @ 1 50 |
| *Tomatoes*—2 lb cans | ℔ doz | 2 25 | @ 2 75 |
| *Tobacco*—EF Bright Va | ℔ lb | 85 | @ 90 |
| Bright Va | ℔ lb | 65 | @ 70 |
| Good Medium Bright | ℔ lb | 62 | @ 64 |
| Medium | ℔ lb | 58 | @ 60 |
| Common Sound | ℔ lb | 45 | @ 48 |
| *Twine*—Bagging | ℔ lb | 19 | @ 20 |
| *Vinegar* | ℔ gal | 35 | @ 50 |
| *Whiskey* | ℔ gal | 1 10 | @ 1 25 |

### WHOLESALE DRUG MARKET.

We are indebted to Messrs. Cawthon, Bradfield & Co., Druggists, for a careful revision to date, of the following wholesale prices current of leading drugs and medicines:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acid, Acetic, no. 8 | per lb | ,25 to ,30 |
| Acid, Benzoic | per oz | ,30 to ,35 |
| Acid, Carbolic, chryst, bot inc | per lb | 1,50 to 1,75 |
| Acid, Citric | per lb | 1,05 to 2,00 |
| Acid, Tannic, bot inc | per oz | ,25 to ,30 |
| Acid, Tartaric, pow'd | per lb | ,90 to 1,00 |
| Alcohol | per gal | 2,25 to 2,50 |
| Aloes, soc. pow'd | per lb | ,90 to 1,00 |
| Ammonia Aqua FFF | per lb | ,15 to ,20 |
| Assafœtida | per lb | ,65 to ,75 |
| Balsam Copaiba | per lb | 1,25 to 1,35 |
| Blue Vitriol | per lb | ,15 to ,18 |
| Borax, refined | per lb | ,35 to ,45 |
| Camphor, refined | per lb | ,50 to ,60 |
| Calomel, English, bot inc | per lb | 2,25 to 2,35 |
| Calomel, American, bot inc | per lb | 1,75 to 2,00 |
| Castile Soap | per lb | ,15 to ,18 |
| Cayenne Pepper | per lb | ,43 to ,50 |
| Chloroform | per lb | 1,65 to 1,75 |
| Cream Tartar, pure crys | per lb | ,50 to ,55 |
| Creosote | per lb | 1,25 to 1,50 |
| Chloral, Hydrate, bot inc | per lb | 2,75 to 3,00 |
| Chloral, Hydrate, bot inc | per oz | ,25 to ,30 |
| Copperas | per lb | ,04 to ,05 |
| Epsom Salts | per lb | ,06 to ,07 |
| Ess Ginger, ½ pint bots | per doz | 3,25 to 3,50 |
| Spts Nitre, FFF, bot inc | per lb | ,65 to ,75 |
| Sulphuric Ether, bot inc | per lb | 1,00 to 1,25 |
| Spts Turpentine | per gal | ,65 to ,75 |
| Glycerine, pure, American | per lb | ,50 to ,60 |
| Gum Arabic, select | per lb | ,90 to 1,00 |
| Ginger Race | per lb | ,20 to ,22 |
| Hoffman's Anodyne, bot inc | per lb | ,75 to 1,00 |
| Iron Precip., carb | per lb | ,35 to ,40 |
| Ipecac, powdered | per lb | 2,50 to 2,75 |
| Jalap, powdered | per lb | 1,00 to 1,25 |
| Lunar Caustic No 1 | per oz | 1,25 to 1,35 |
| Magnesia, 2 oz squares | per lb | ,45 to ,50 |
| Morphine Sulph | per oz | 6,50 to 0,00 |
| Mustard, ¼ lb cans | per doz | 1,85 to 2,25 |
| Nit Silver, cryst | per oz | 1,25 to 1,35 |
| Oils, Castor | per gal | 2,25 to 2,50 |
| Oils, Olive | per gal | 1,25 to 1,50 |
| Oils, Olive, Marsales, pts | per doz | 3,00 to 3,50 |
| Oils, Olive, Marsales, qts | per doz | 6,00 to 6,25 |
| Opium, Turkey | per lb | 9,25 to 9,50 |
| Piperine | per oz | 1,00 to 1,25 |
| Potash, Bi Carb | per lb | ,45 to ,50 |
| Potash, Bromide | per lb | 1,50 to 1,75 |
| Potash, Chlorate | per lb | ,70 to ,80 |
| Potash, Iodide | per lb | 6,50 to 7,00 |
| Quinine, P. & W's | per oz | 2,75 to 3,00 |
| Bitters, Walker's Vinegar | per case | 8,50 to |
| Bitters, Hostetter's Stomach | per case | 8,50 to |
| Bitters, Drake's Plantation | per case | 8,50 to |

PAINTS AND OILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oils, Lard | per gal | 90 to 1,25 |
| Oils, Linseed, raw | per gal | 1,20 to 1,30 |
| Oils, Linseed, boiled | per gal | 1,25 to 1,80 |
| White Lead in Oil, common | per lb | ,10 to ,11 |
| White Lead in Oil, No 1 | per lb | 12½ to ,13 |
| White Lead in Oil, strictly pure | per lb | ,18 to 18½ |

HURT, ATKINS & CO.
REMOVAL!
THE ATTRACTION OF THE TRADE
DOWN TOWN.
EVERYTHING TO THE CENTRE.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR LARGE STOCK, CONSISTING OF EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, TO THE SPLENDID STORE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
Shackelford & Harper.
The demand of the people is for goods at
Low Prices,
and we are determined to meet the demand.—Come one, come all, whether you know us or not, and we assure you that you shall buy at prices below the market.
Hurt, Atkins & Co.

Seed Potatoes.
100 BBLS.—EARLY ROSE, EARLY GOORICH, PINK EYE PEACH BLOW, PEERLESS, AND JACKSON WHITES
FOR SALE BY
BAKER BROTHERS.

MEATS! MEATS! MEATS!
MESS PORK, BULK MEAT, AND BACON,
For Sale By
BAKER BROTHERS.

Independent Steamer
MARY.
WILLIS O'BANNON AND JNO. QUILL } Captains.
B. O'NEALL JAMES, Clerk.
WILL PLY REGULARLY BETWEEN
Mobile & Selma,
Leaving Mobile
EVERY TUESDAY EVENING,
and arriving in Selma
THURSDAY MORNING.
Returning, leaves Selma
EVERY SATURDAY,
after the arrival of all trains, and arrives in Mobile
MONDAY MORNING AT DAYLIGHT.
Through Tickets to New Orleans AND
Galveston.
Arrangements have been made by the officers of the Mary by which they are prepared to furnish through tickets to New Orleans and all the principal points in Texas, thereby enabling them to offer great inducements to emigrants and others travelling in that direction.
☞ Her officers are her owners.
jan30-1y.

Farmers
Domestic Poultry—Saunders $ 40
Gardening for the South—White 2 00
Practical Poultry Book—Lewis 1 50
Grasses and Forage Plants—Flint 2 50
Make
Farm Gardening and Seed Sowing—Brill 1 00
New American Farm Book—Allen 2 50
Treatise on Beekeeping—Quinby 1 50
Agricultural Chemistry—Johnston 1 75
Money
Onion Culture 20
Squash Culture—Gregory 30
Manure Making—Bommer 25
Fruit Culture—Cole 75
Buying
Diseases of Domestic Animals—Allen 1 00
Hedges and Evergreens—Warder 1 50
Management of Hogs—Youatt and Martin 1 00
These
Pear Culture—Field 1 25
Gardening for Profit—Henderson 1 50
Books
Grapes and Wine Making—Hussman 1 50
Land Measure—Pedder 60
at
Boyd's Bookstore

ROTHROCK'S BOOKSTORE.
W. ROTHROCK,
26 BROAD STREET,
SELMA, ALA.,
IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
THE VERY LATEST WORKS
FROM ALL
The Principal Publishers
IN
Europe and America,
AND KEEPS ON HAND ALL THE
Standard School Books
MR. ROTHROCK'S TABLES ARE ALWAYS supplied with the freshest magazines, the latest newspapers, the most attractive fashion journals, and all the scientific and art periodicals; while his stock of
Writing and Note Papers,
OF
INKS, PENS, ENVELOPES,
AND
OF MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY,
Is Kept Full and Complete.
nov15.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a limited partnership under the provisions of chapter 1, title 3, part 2, of the revised code of this state, for the purpose of doing a general mercantile business and buying and selling of family groceries and supplies at Uniontown, Perry county, Alabama.

James A. Lovelace, who resides at Uniontown, Perry county, Alabama, and A. W. Hawley, who resides at Marion, Perry county, Alabama, are the general partners. The business will be transacted under the firm name of "J. A. Lovelace & Hawley."

John W. Crenshaw, Jesse B. Lovelace, and Charles W. Lovelace, all of whom reside in Marion, Perry county, Alabama, are the special partners, and have each contributed the sum of five thousand dollars in currency to the common stock.

The partnership is to commence this day, January 5th, 1874, and continue to the first day of January, 1875.

J. W. CRENSHAW,
J. B. LOVELACE,
C. W. LOVELACE,
J. A. LOVELACE,
jan16-6t. A. W. HAWLEY.

Home Manufacture.
I HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF
Top Buggies,
Spring Wagons,
Road Wagons,
Plantation Wagons,
Rockaways,
Which have been just completed, are made of the Very Best Material, and are guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any others made or sold in this market.
I Mean Business
When I say I will give
Great Bargains
In these goods for CASH.
M. CANNING,
sept10. Summerfield, Alabama.

NOTICE.

J. S. WINN,
215. vs
MRS. A. J. ACKERMAN. } IN THIS CASE THE defendant is hereby notified, that an attachment has been levied on a lot of furniture as the property of said defendant, to satisfy the plaintiff's demand of thirteen dollars, and that the case stands for hearing on the 7th day of March, 1874, before the undersigned at his office in Selma, at which time and place the defendant may attend if she thinks proper.

JAMES D. CRAIG,
feb5-4t. Notary Public and Ex-officio J. P.

SAVE YOUR MONEY,
AND CALL AT
Oberndorf & Ullman's.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
AT PRICES
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas,
Ready-Made Clothing,
AT PRICES TO
DEFY ALL COMPETITION,
CALL EARLY AND
CONVINCE YOURSELF.
OBERNDORF & ULLMAN,
28 Broad Street.

For Sportsmen.
B. JACOB,
Corner Washington and Alabama Streets,
SELMA.
HAS ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE at his sportsmen's headquarters, the fullest and completest, the largest and best stock of
Guns and Pistols
to be found in Alabama, embracing everything in that line, from the lowest priced single barrel guns to the finest productions of such artists as
Pape and Greener.
He also keeps on hand the fullest and completest possible assortment of caps, powder, shot, cartridges, powder flasks, shot bags, cartridge belts, bird calls, and everything else needed for a
SPORTSMAN'S EQUIPMENT.
He also has everything that can possibly be called for in the way of pistols, such as the genuine Duringer, and Colt's, Remington's, Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and all the newer makes of
REVOLVING PISTOLS.
Remember, this is the Completest and Fullest Stock of goods in this line, and that every article sold is Warranted to be just what it is represented to be.
nov8.

Royle House,
(FORMERLY THE KEIPP HOUSE)
Corner Broad and Alabama Sts.,
HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY
REPAINTED,
REFITTED,
RENOVATED
From top to bottom, making it the
The Most Attractive Hotel IN THE CITY.
THIS HOUSE WILL BE OPENED BY ITS present proprietor
October 1st,
FOR THE RECEPTION OF
Regular and Transient Boarders.
No pains will be spared to give
Entire Satisfaction.
TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.
E. P. ROYLE, Proprietor.
sept26.

R. C. Keeble,
DEALER IN
PROVISIONS.
Orders
FROM
COUNTRY MERCHANTS SOLICITED.
Low Prices
AND
Prompt Attention
HIS MOTTO:
WILL COMPARE PRICES
WITH ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Selma, Rome, & Dalton Railroad,

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, SELMA, ALA., November 10, 1873. }

On and after this date, trains on this road will run as follows:—

LEAVE SELMA—

8:45 A. M. (Daily) Mail, connecting at Selma with mail train of Alabama Central railroad; at Calera with through trains of South and North Alabama railroad for Louisville, Cincinnati, and all western and eastern cities; at Rome with the Rome railroad for Atlanta and Carolina City; and at Dalton with trains of East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia railroad for Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg, and eastern cities, and with trains of W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga and the west.

ARRIVE AT SELMA—

9:50 A. M. (Daily) Mail.

JOHN B. PECK,
General Superintendent.

Man Wanted.
I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN ON MY plantation either for wages or part of the crop for next year. See me on plantation or write to me at Orrville.
feb5-4t. W. S. BROWNING.

SARRACENIA LIFE BITTERS.
TRADE MARK.
BEST TONIC BITTER IN THE WORLD.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
No humbug of poisoned whisky and bitter drugs, "with intent to deceive," but spirits pure as Cognac Brandy, as a menstruum to impart the medicinal virtues of the celebrated
SARRACENIA ROOT.
Delightfully cordial, it is prescribed by all the leading physicians as the best invigorator of the system, giving appetite and digestion, regulating the bowels, causing healthy action to the liver, kidneys, and heart, and a certain preventive to malaria.
DR. JOSEPH TUCKER, Proprietor, Mobile, Alabama.
Sold by W. HENNING & CO., SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER, FREDERICKSON & HARTE, New Orleans,
and by all Grocers and druggists in Mobile and Selma. jan30-1y.

SELMA
SEWING MACHINE REPAIR SHOP,
WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS of sewing machine work. The machine may be sent, without the table, by express, from any part of the state, and the work will be done prompt and reasonable. Needles, oil, and attachments.
jan30-3m. J. W. YOUNG, C. S. CRANE.

MISSISSIPPI LANDS FOR SALE.
WE HAD THE PLEASURE OF A VISIT of an old citizen of Hinds county, Mississippi, in our sanctum, who wishes to inform the good people of Selma and this country generally that he has some thousands acres of good cotton lands for sale, and also houses for rent and lots for sale at Edwards, on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad. Apply to
JOSEPH E. DAVIS, General Agent,
jan30-3m. Edwards, Hinds county, Miss.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS COUNTY, Probate Court, January 22nd, 1874.—Estate of William S., Millard S., and Martha F. Carter, minors. This day came Sampson Carter, as the guardian of said minors, and filed his account, vouchers, evidences, and statements, for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is therefore ordered that the 19th day of February, 1874, be appointed as the day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN F. CONOLEY,
jan30-3t. Judge of Probate.

Chancery Notice.

Alex. C. Davidson, et. al. vs. Jacob S. Allison, et. al. } In Chancery at Selma. At rules before the Register, Monday, January 26, 1874.

IN THIS CAUSE, IT IS MADE TO APPEAR to the Register, by the affidavit of Alex. C. Davidson, that the defendants, Jacob Russ and Everett Russ, reside at Kingston, in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, beyond the limits of this state, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the said defendants are under the age of fourteen years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Southern Argus, a newspaper published in the city of Selma, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said Jacob Russ and Everett Russ, to plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1874, and that a copy of this order be mailed to each of said defendants.

B. H. CRAIG, Register.
jan30-4t.

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jan16-3m.

NOTICE.

JOHN HARDY & SON, 259 vs. MRS. J. C. ACKERMAN. } IN THIS CASE THE defendant is hereby notified that an attachment has been levied on a lot of furniture as the property of said defendant to satisfy the plaintiffs' demand of ninety-four dollars and sixty-four cents, and this case is set for final hearing at the office of the undersigned, in Selma on the 7th day of March, 1874, when and where the defendant may attend if she choose.

JAMES D. CRAIG,
feb6-4t. Notary Public and Ex-officio J. P.

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july18-tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS COUNTY, Probate Court, January 28th, 1874. Estate of M. J. Williams, deceased. This day came H. A. Haralson and J. P. Armstrong, as the administrators of said estate, and filed their account, vouchers, evidences, and statements, for a final settlement of said administration. It is therefore ordered that the 23rd day of February, 1874, be appointed as the day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN F. CONOLEY,
jan30-3t. Judge of Probate.

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*Concluded from First Page.*

culation without a reference to the master.—5. In a foreclosure suit to subject lands to a vendor's lien, and the lands have been sold to a sub-purchaser, against whom the bill is filed, the administratrix of the purchaser has no right to complain of a decree to sell the lands to pay the balance of the purchase money still unpaid, if there is no decree against her, but only a decree condemning the lands to be sold to enforce the vendor's lien.—The judgment of the court below is affirmed and the said appellants R. G. Hall, James R. Hall, and Cyrus W. Strother will pay the cost of the appeal in this court and the court below.

Whitfield Clark *vs.* Isaac I Moses.—B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—1. A complaint in assumpsit on a promissory note by a transferee against the maker which alleges that the "said note is now the property of the plaintiff" contains a sufficient averment of the plaintiff's ownership.—2. A promissory note payable at a bank or other specified place, is stated according to its legal effect, when, being otherwise correctly described, the place of payment is omitted in the complaint, in a suit upon it against the maker. Damage from omission or neglect to present it is matter of defense.—3. A promissory note payable to executors, transferred by them in payment of a liability of the estate of equal amount, may be sued on by the holder. These facts will protect the maker against any suit instituted by an administrator *de bonis non* or other representative of the estate. [Re-affirming Moses *vs.* Clark 46 Ala. 220.]

Lewis Wilcox *vs.* the State of Alabama.—BRICKELL, J.—1. The proprietor, keeper or superintendent of a house where spirituous liquors are sold or given away, who would relieve himself from guilt for suffering gaming in his house, must show that he did something more than merely to forbid, or remonstrate against, the gaming. It must appear that he used all legal and peaceable means to hinder or prevent the gaming.—2. The servant, or agent, having superintendence of a house where spirituous liquors are sold or given away, who suffers gaming on the premesis, is not relieved from criminal liability because his principal had knowledge of, and did not prevent, the gaming.

G. L. Comer *et al. vs.* B. H. Jackson.—PETERS, C. J.—1. When the date of the sheriff's return on a summons and complaint shows that the same was served on a Sunday, it is not in error to permit the return to be amended so as to show the true date and that the defendant was properly served with a copy of the summons and complaint.—2. The service of process in a civil suit made on Sunday is not void but only irregular. It may be set aside. The act of parliament of 29 Car. 2. Ch. 7, which makes such service void is not in force in this state. [19 Ala. 236; 28. Ala. 416.]—3. A defendant who signs a promissory note as "J. W. D." may be sued by that name, as his name of adoption, through his full name may be John W. Drewry.—4. It is not in error for the jury to make up and agree upon their verdict without retiring from the court, and under the control of the court they may change their finding until the verdict is entered on record. [10 Bac. Abr. 315, 316; 2 J. J. Marsh, 42; 2 Har. & Gill 31.]

James W. Balkum, *vs.* James A. Young administrator.—SAFFOLD, J.—1. A corporation is not to be deemed dissolved by reason of any misuser or nonuser of its franchises, until the default has been judicially ascertained and declared.—2. No advantage can be taken of any nonuser or misuser on the part of a corporation by any defendant in a collateral action.—3. The courts of Alabama have no authority to adjudge a forfeiture of a Georgia corporation.—4. A corporation duly chartered in 1863, under the laws of Georgia, for the purpose of exporting and importing goods and merchandise, cannot be defeated in its suit instituted in 1871 in the courts of this state on the ground that it was organized with the view of running the blockade, and the charter was obtained through the action of a rebel court, when it appears to have been in operation at the commencement of the suit.—5. While it might be the duty of our courts to withhold their aid from a treasonable corporation existing under the authority of a sister state, as a general rule a foreign corporation may be allowed to prosecute a suit, if the corporators themselves would be permitted to do so.

Samantha C. Holloman *et als. vs.* N. H. DeNyse.—PETERS, C. J.—1. On the 1st January, 1856, H. conveyed to his wife and children, who are named in the deed, certain lands and other property "to have and to hold" the same "to their only use and behoof forever;" and the consideration of the deed of conveyance thus made, was "the love and affection" of the husband to his said wife and her said children and "one dollar" paid by the wife to the husband. Held, that such a consideration is merely nominal and the conveyance is a gift to the wife and children, which under our law, the husband could make. [Goree *vs.* Walthall, 44 Ala. 161; Stone and Matthews *vs.* Gazzam, 46 Ala. 269.]—2 Under such conveyance which contains a power, in these words; "But the aforesaid E. C. Holloman (the donor,) may still remain as agent or guardian for said parties, (the wife and children) not claiming any interest or part of said property or any income therefrom only by consent of my wife, Samantha C. Holloman, who, I constitute as legal guardian of her own children, until I appoint another or she sees proper to choose another for herself or the children and allowing her the entire privilege of making sale of such and all of said property, whenever she may see proper to do so, and appropriate the same for the general good of the children and herself, as a family," the wife and her husband may sell the property thus conveyed for the purposes named in the deed, and such sale vests a good title in the purchaser.—3. A deed which vests the title of the lands thereby intended to be conveyed in the purchaser, and which is made under such a power and is signed at its foot by the wife as vendor and also by the husband as her trustee and is ackowledged in proper form before "Jack Hardman, a justice of the peace in Barbour county, Alabama," on the 9th day of January 1864, is sufficiently executed, though there be no attesting witnesses to the same, to pass the title of the vendor to the vendee.—4. The acknowledgment of the execution of a conveyance, which is in proper form, and which certifies that it has been taken by "Jack Hardman, J. P." in "the State of Alabama, Barbour county" on the 9th day day of January, 1864, will be held to have been taken by a justice of the peace in said county legally authorized to do so, if there is no evidence, save the date of the certificate of acknowledgment, to show that said Hardman was an officer of the rebel government. In such case this court will infer that such justice was duly elected before the rebellion and held over under the statute. [Rev. Code sec. 838.]—5. When the bill of exceptions fails to show what the rejected evidence was, this is not sufficient to put the court in fault for its execution.—6. When the bill of exceptions is silent as to the cause of the exclusion of a witness, it will be presumed in favor of the court below that there was sufficient cause.

Motion Docket, page 112. *Ex parte* John John Reid, jr., application for writ of prohibition.—PETERS, C. J.—1. The elections of the officers of the city government of Mobile should be conducted according to the laws governing elections in this state; and the choice of the candidate at such elections is determined by the majority or plurality of votes. [Acts of Ala. 1869-1870, p. 451; No. 97, sec 13, Acts of Ala. 1871-1872, p. 15; No. 10, sec. 72.]—2. In such elections the plurality of votes indicates and declares the popular will, and the person having the highest number of legal votes is elected. [9 Ala. 338.]—3. The right to exercise the office thus conferred is derived from the election, and not from the certificate of the returning officer or the commission of the governor. [Womack *vs.* Hollaway, 2 Ala. 31; Screws *vs.* Pat. Ragland, January Term, 1873.]—4. The instrumentalities prescribed by law for the conduct of such elections and the ascertainment of the results are not permitted to defeat the popular will expressed by the vote at the election. Such instrumentalities have not been contrived for such a purpose, but to secure obedience to the popular will, which is the will of the sovereign power in the state.—5. An application for a writ of prohibition to restrain the chancellor from enjoining the use of a certificate of election which is based on a fraudulent or false return of certain of the returning officers, and which defeats the popular will, as expressed by the votes in the ballot box, should show that the applicant, if he claims the office, not only has the certificate of election properly granted, but also that this certificate is supported by a plurality of votes given for the person claiming to have been elected, else the application will be denied.—6, The writ of prohibition is a discretionary writ, and it will not be granted unless the applicant, who claims the office, has no other remedy to which he can resort for his protection. [*Ex parte* Morgan Smith 23 Ala. 94; 25 Ala. 81; *ex-parte* Green & Graham, 29 Ala. 52; 8 Bac. Abr. 209.]—7. A bill in chancery to enjoin the use of a certificate of election, which has been improperly or fraudulently granted to a person who does not show that he has been duly elected by a plurality of legal votes necessary to give a right to the office, for election to which the certificate has been issued, will not be restrained by writ of prohibition, if there is an appeal to this court from the judgment of the chancery court, in which said bill is filed.—8. It is not enough for the petitioner in claims the office, to aver that "your petitioner was, as he is informed and believes, and thereon states, elected to the office" it in such a case he claims; but he must show the number of legal votes given for his adversary, who also claims the same office or that the petitioner was elected by a plurality of legal votes necessary for a legal choice.—9. If a party holding an office when he was elected was then ineligible the proper proceeding to remove him is by *quo warranto*, if his ineligibility continued after the election, unless the office may be declared vacant on impeachment. [Gardner's case, 43 Ala. 243.]

R. M. Johnson administrator *vs.* Logan and McMorris.—B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—1. In an action of detinue by an administrator to recover a watch which the friends of his intestate pawned for his coffin, the plaintiff's suit may be defeated by proof that he was a party to the transaction, though not then the administrator, and that the price of the coffin has not been paid. But his mere presence and passive assent is not sufficient.

R. Hightower, guardian, etc., *vs.* W. H. Maul *et al.*—B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—1. A promissory note dated January 2d 1865 cannot be presumed from its date alone to be payable in Confederate currency.—2. A person appointed guardian in this state in June 1861 may sue in his own name upon a contract made with him for the hire of the ward's property.

Thomas C. Clark *vs.* Wm. C. Easton.—PETERS, C. J., dissenting.—1. Section 2704 of the revised code only excludes one class of witnesses from the operation of the general rule there established.—These are "parties to the suit." No others are named and no others can be intended. [Rev. code sec. 2704; 42 Ala. 197; 1 Chitt. Pl. 1. 2. *et seq.*]—2. A party to the suit, as there named, is a party to the record. This the assignor or transferor cannot be. [Rev. code sec. 2523; 35 Ala. 663; 33 Ala. 706; 31 Ala. 404.]—3. A transferor of a note or account who is not a party to the suit, under this section of the code is a competent witness for the plaintiff in all cases.

[NOTE.—The decision of the majority of the court in the above stated case was rendered at the June term 1873 by Brickell, J. The following was the only head note of that decision:—1. The transferor of a contract for the payment of money is not a competent witness for his transferree in an action against the personal representative of the person sought to be charged on the contract, as to any transaction with, or statement made by the decedent.

Adam Grubbs *vs.* Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad Company.—1. Subscribers and stockholders of shares in the capital stock of the Vicksburg and Brunswick railroad company, which contract of subscription is in writing in these words:—"We agree to pay the several sums set opposite our names as subscribers to the capital stock of the Vicksburg and Brunswick railroad company to be paid as called for by the president and directors of said company when organized," "Adam Grubbs, $1,000," are liable to judgment when sued in the circuit court, on motion against them for the amount of such installment called for by said president and directors after said company is organized and the amount of such installment is ascertained and a day is fixed for its payment by the president and directors, if such subscribers and stockholders fail or refuse to pay the installment called for, after the day of payment has passed, on proof of the other facts necessary for a recovery.—2. In such a suit by motion, it is no defense of the stockholder in default that he had no personal notice of the amount of the installment called for, or the times fixed for its payment. The act of incorporation does not require such notice to be given. [Pamph. acts 1866—7 p. 188, 191, sec. 9, 10, No. 208; acts 1868, p. 496 No. 151].—3. A mistake of the court in letting in secondary evidence of a fact, without showing that the primary evidence of the same fact cannot be obtained when the primary evidence of the fact is irrelevant is not error of which the party excepting can complain. It is error without injury.—4. A charge *mero motu* upon the effect of irrelevant evidence which does not hurt the defendant is not reversible error, even if it be wrong. A party must show that he is hurt before he can complain.

The State of Alabama, *ex relatione* N. R. Keeling.—PETERS, C. J.—1. Under the revised code, as it stood before the amendment of section 4264, the judges of probate of the several counties in this state had no jurisdiction to grant bail to persons committed for felonies punishable by death or imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. [*Ex parte* Ray and DeFoe, 45 Ala. 15.]—2. But since the passage of the act, entitled:—"An act to amend section 4264 of the revised code of Alabama," approved March 20, 1873, the judges of probate may admit to bail on *habeas corpus* in all cases of felonies, where the confinement is in the county jail or any other place in the county to which the official authority of such judges of probate extends. Acts 1872–73 p. 120, No. 72.]—3. A prohibition restraining the judge of probate from issuing *habeas corpus* in a case where the judge of probate has jurisdiction, issued by a circuit judge, upon proper application to this court, will be ordered to be set aside and the order for prohibition be discharged, or a *rule nisi* will be granted to the circuit judge, or, upon consent of parties, a peremptory *mandamus* will be allowed. [45 Ala. 15.]—A peremptory *mandamus* will therefore be issued returnable into this court on Monday the 9th day of February, 1874.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

A Boston club is said to have expelled a member recently for admitting, for the sake of argument only, that Lake Superior might be larger than Jamaica pond.

A passenger on an Ohio railroad aroused from serene slumber by the tooting of a whistle, exclaimed petulantly: "The train has caught up with those cattle again!"

When the cock and the fox went on board the ark they had no fear of baggage smashers; for one had a comb and the other had a brush, and that was all the luggage they had between them.

A Kansas pastor has wisely declined an addition of $100 to his salary, on the ground that the hardest part of his labor heretofore has been the collection of his salary, and it would kill him to undertake to collect $100 more.

Johnny attends school, which will explain the following short dialogue between him and his father: "Johnny, I did'nt know you got whipped the other day," said he. "You did'nt! Well if you'd been in my breeches you'd have known it."

An Iowa editor says: "Last season we could get five bushels of good potatoes for one year's subscription. This year we consider ourselves lucky if we get two for the same equivalent. Now we ask what encouragement is this for a man with a growing family?"

A professor, in explaining to a class of young ladies the theory according to which the body is entirely renewed every seven years, said "Thus Miss B., in seven years you will in reality be no longer Miss B." "I really hope I shan't," demurely responded the girl, casting down her eyes.

Two little girls were comparing progress in the study of their catechisms—"I've got to original sin," said one; "how far have you got?" "Me! why, I'm away beyond redemption," said the other; at which her mother, who happened to hear the conversation, thought she had gone quite far enough.

A man in Eldora, Iowa, married again the week after his wife's death, and his neighbors gave him a deafening charivari. The bridegroom finally appeared at a window, and administered a scathing rebuke to the crowd, in this manner: "Ain't you ashamed of yourselves to be making a noise about my house when a funeral took place here only four days ago?"

A Justice of the peace in Iowa, before whom a citizen had prosecuted his daughter's lover for ejecting him from his own parlor the Sunday evening previous, solemnly decided as follows: "It 'pears that this young feller was courtin' the plaintiff's gal in plaintiff's parlor, and that plaintiff intruded, and was put out by defendant. Courtin' is a necessity, and must not be interrupted. Therefore the laws of Iowa will hold that a parent has no legal right in a room where courtin' is afoot, and so the defendant is discharged and plaintiff must pay costs."

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# MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

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The attention of the public is called to the following resolutions recently passed by the Board of Trustees, and the Society of the Alumnæ of this Institution.

## Resolutions of Board of Trustees.

*Resolved, by the Board of Trustees of Marion Female Seminary,* 1. That the conduct of this Institution in all its departments of instruction, during the past session, has met with the cordial approval of this Board.

2. That the examinations of the several classes during the last two weeks of the session as reported upon by the Trustees who attended them, though private, were more searching, thorough, and satisfactory than ever before, while the public exhibitions of the Institution, consisting of the Art Exhibition, Concerts, and Graduating Exercises, displayed a marked degree of excellence in the Musical and Art Departments.

3. That we tender to the President, teachers, and pupils our congratulations upon the results of their labors, and pledge them our zealous cooperation in the cause of thorough education.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President and teachers for their encouragement, with a request that they be published in the catalogues as the sense of this Board.

F. A. BATES, President.
M. A. MYATT, Secretary.
*June 26th, 1873.*

## Resolutions of Alumnæ Society.

*Resolved, by the Society of Alumnæ of the Marion Female Seminary,* 1. That at this, our annual, reunion, we have found renewed sources of pride and pleasure in the continued success of our beloved *Alma Mater.*

2. That we heartily approve the system of examinations adopted by the Faculty, which, while relieving the pupils of the painful ordeal of a public exhibition, affords those of us who have attended as patrons more satisfactory evidence of proficiency than ever before.

3. That the Art Exhibition and Public Concerts have displayed superior taste, skill, and proficiency in the teachers in the Musical and Art Departments; and all the exercises of the school have demonstrated a most thorough system of discipline and instruction.

4. That we desire to add this our meed of praise to the generally expressed satisfaction and approval which has rewarded the President, teachers, and pupils upon the result of the labors of the session, and direct that a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to Professor Thompson and the Faculty for their encouragement.

MRS. JESSE COLE, President.
MISS M. E. WATSON, Secretary.
*June 26th, 1873.*

Those who desire further information in regard to terms, &c., will please apply for catalogues to

J. K. THOMPSON, President.
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Of chronic and acute rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, kidney, and nervous diseases, after years of suffering, by taking **Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup**—the scientific discovery of J. P. Fitler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for thirty-nine years treated these diseases exclusively with wonderful results. We believe it our christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures.—As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly indorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania, suffered sixteen years, became hopeless Rev Mr. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from senators, governors, judges, congressmen, physicians, &c., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. J. L. McVOY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Agents, Selma, Alabama.

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**BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES,**

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REV. WM. R. BABCOCK, the oldest Methodist minister in St. Louis, says the Home Bitters were most grateful in contributing in the restoration of my strength, and an increase of appetite.

OSBORN MO., June 25, 1871.

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UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS MO., Oct. 8, 1870.

JAMES A. JACKSON & CO.—I have examined the formula for making the "Home Stomach Bitters," and used them in this hospital the last four months. I consider them the most valuable tonic and stimulant now in use. S. H. MELCHER, Resident Physician in charge U. S. Marine Hospital.

JAMES A. JACKSON & CO.—Gentlemen: As you have communicated to the medical profession the recipe of the "Home Bitters," it cannot, therefore be considered as a patent medicine, no patent having been taken for it. We have examined the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and unhesitatingly say the combination ... all the articles used in its composition are the best of the class to which they belong, being highly Tonic, Stimulant, Stomachic, Carminitive, and slightly Laxative. The mode of preparing them is strictly in accordance with the rules of pharmacy. Having used them in our private practice, we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bitters, as being the best Tonic and Stimulant now offered to the public.

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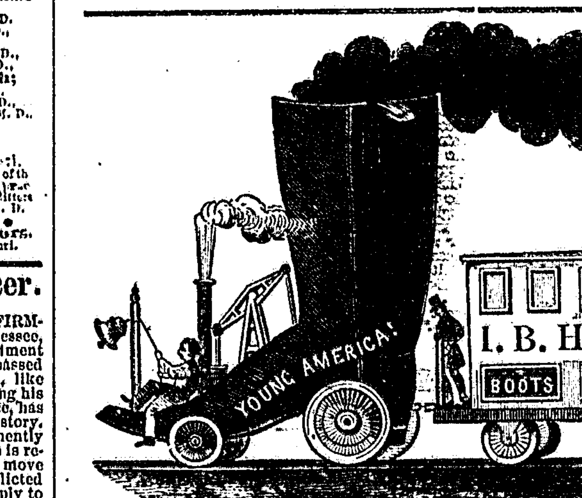


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