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THE FARM AND HOME.

(Reported for the Argus.)

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER: HIS CONDITION—THE CAUSE—THE REMEDY.

[Speech delivered by Colonel S. S. Scott, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, at Hawkinsville, near Eufaula, Alabama, April 11th, 1874.]

No finer type of the gentleman has this world ever produced than the southern planter. Look at him before the late war! Brought up to feel, when he stood upon his paternal acres, that he was monarch of what he surveyed, and that watchfulness and tenderness, with regard to all confided to his care was a great duty,—a paramount obligation,—he was independent without haughtiness, and determined without cruelty. Surrounded by an ample supply of the world's good,—for there was no man poor, who industriously tilled southern soil, whether the owner of slaves or not,—which, his early training moved him were to be enjoyed, not hoarded, were to be used as the means of beautifying life, not as the end of it, he was generous without calculation, and charitable without display.—With all the health-giving influences and freedom of the country about him, and with the purity and beauty which God has so legibly written upon earth and sky entering into and ennobling his spirit, he was strong without arrogance, honest without censoriousness, genial without levity, and candid without rudeness. Passing, in short, the larger portion of his time upon his plantation, his mind engaged in superintending and providing for its varied interests, in devising improvements, and in cultivating to the best advantage, his frame developed by every manly exercise, and his heart invigorated and brightened by close and almost constant communion with Nature "in all her visible forms," there was in him no part of the man wanting,—he stood forth in his moral, mental, and physical proportions, complete and finished.

When the war ended, he was last in the field, as he was the first, when it began.—Feeling that all was lost save honor, he accepted the settlement of the great issue by the sword, honestly renewed his allegiance to the government, and quietly turned his attention to private affairs. He found his plantation in ruins, his supplies scattered, his stock gone, and the character of his labor changed. The task before him, with money, was a heavy one; without money, it was almost herculean. Boldly and heroically, however, he faced the disheartening situation, and boldly and heroically he strove to improve it. In this labor he was ably seconded by his wife and daughters.

Ah! these southern women—these noble women! During the war they forgot self,—they buried all thought of self. They gave up property, ease, all the pleasures and delights of home, around which their heart-strings were entwined, and without which life was a burden, without a murmur. They gave up father and husband, and brother and son,—aye even garlanded them for the sacrifice,—words of encouragement only passing their lips, while the keenest pangs were rending their bosoms. And when the long and disastrous struggle was over, they did not recline amid the ruins of their homes and by their desolated firesides, with dismay on their faces and horror in their hearts. No!—but they, so tenderly and delicately reared and cherished,—they, whom the winds of heaven had not been permitted to visit too roughly,—they bared their arms and girded themselves to do, singly and unprepared, what bands of trained servants had done before, with a courage, a determination, and an energy, which was truly sublime. "Look not mournfully into the past,"—and they spoke and felt and acted the sentiment embraced in this beautiful and truthful passage from Hyperion,—"Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a courageous heart."

The southern planter, upon his return to his war-wrecked home, without money, and with so much to provide, and so much to do and have done, was driven into debt.—Debt induced on his part the too extensive raising of cotton,—the article which he supposed would most readily and certainly bring money to stop debt,—and the too meagre raising of plantation and family supplies. From this miserable cess-pool of debt he has never been able to extricate himself. Why? Because of that too extensive raising of cotton, and too meagre raising of provisions, says every agricultural-fair-speaker, and indeed every writer and speaker, who has touched upon his situation. That his course, since the war, in this respect, has been an error, and a very grave one, no man can deny. But is his present deplorable condition attributable to it? Is it even mainly attributable to it? Of course, if he had raised his supplies, he would not have been compelled to buy them on credit. And if the man had not gone into the crowd, he would not have been assaulted and injured. But should the injury, for all that, be charged to him? Let us look into this matter a little further. The planter was compelled to buy on credit in the first instance. The debt made was enormous,—corn having been bought at from $2 00 to $2 50 per bushel, and meat at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, and other necessaries at proportionate prices. The whole of the cotton crop went to pay that debt; and it was well for him if it paid him out. With no money and no supplies, credit for the next year was inevitable; and it was obtained upon similar heavy terms; and so, from year to year, has gone on this ruinous work, until, to-day, he stands face to face with starvation. And in the presence of the facts, as here stated, he is charged on every side, with being wholly responsible for his present destitution and troubles.—As well may it be urged, as said before, that the party stricken brought the blow upon himself by entering the crowd. No!—the prime cause of the planter's impoverishment has not been his mistaken system of cultivation, but the high price which he has had to pay for credit. Even with his mistaken system of cultivation,—even with his most wretched system of cultivation, if you will,—had he been able to obtain necessaries at reasonable credit prices, or to borrow money at a reasonable per centage, instead of having been forced to pay from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. for the former, and from twenty to forty per cent. for the latter, when he could get it at all, which was but seldom, he would now be upon the high-road to prosperity.

These remarks spring from no disposition to cast odium upon the merchant and broker;—far from it. Nor can they be so regarded, when fairly interpreted. These parties no doubt did what they thought essential to the well-being of themselves and families;—but they spring simply from a desire to relieve the southern planter from the terrible weight of the unjust charge of having been the author of his own misfortunes. In the fine lines of Byron on Kirke White, it will be recollected that the struck eagle lying upon the plain, no more through rolling clouds to soar again, felt keenly the pangs of death, but these pangs were greatly intensified when he saw that one of his feathers had guided the shaft in its flight to his heart. Although the planter is not financially in his death agony, but is only crippled—sorely crippled however—let him have the consolation, if it be true, and there is no doubt about it,—of feeling that not from him, but from others, chiefly came his most unfortunate maiming. The planter committed certainly a mistake—a very great mistake—in not raising his supplies; the broker and merchant a greater mistake in not advancing him money, and furnishing him goods, at lower prices. I consider their mistake the greater, because, while, so largely contributing to his ruin, it did not materially benefit them. Although they obtained large profits, they really, in the main, became no richer than they would have done, had their profits been smaller—perhaps not so rich. The fall of the planter, being, as he is, the great central, supporting pillar of the structure of southern interests, brought it down with him. Had he been kept up, in the way, and by the parties suggested, they would not, it is true, have had thousands of promises to pay, but they would have had hundreds of good money; they would not had thousands of acres of land at $2 50 per acre, but they would have had hundreds at from $10 to $20 per acre.

Debt having been the prolific mother of the southern planter's woes, the remedy is plain. He must free himself of it. The credit system, as far as he is concerned at least, must be overthrown. This, to within the last few months, he has never attempted, because, in the first place, of the disheartening effect of his many and heavy obligations upon his mind; and secondly, because there was no association between himself and brethren, providing for a united recourse to those measures and plans essential to success in the undertaking.—Both of these obstacles, thank Heaven, have been removed by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The union required by him is therein secured; and its teachings so cheering, yet so truthful, so inspiring, yet so just, have, to a great extent, relieved his mind of the crushing weight of despondency. They have strengthened him, and incited him to renewed and vigorous efforts, and in the right path, not so much by pointing it out to him, and promising him success in it, as by assuring him of the sympathy and support of all his associates, and their determination to keep time with him to the music of the union, and abreast of him in the march to the good aimed at.

The most important of these teachings embrace, and are intended to bring about,

1. The reduction of the area of land placed by him in cultivation;
2. The practice of economy; and
3. The making of his plantation self-supporting.

Remarks upon these three points must, of necessity, be advisory—made up to a great extent, of suggestions. It is with much hesitation that I enter upon such before men, many of whom are veterans in the agricultural ranks of the south, and have forgotten more about farming than I ever knew. I am, however, somewhat encouraged in the effort by the reflection, that my statements are not intended to instruct them, but merely to keep fresh in their minds facts, the truth of which they all acknowledge, and to establish which consequently no argument is needed.

Under the present system of labor, and the high price of all necessaries of life, no land in corn or cotton will pay the southern planter for cultivation, which will not produce at least eight bushels of the former per acre, or, of the latter, more than one bale to four acres. Any man by a little figuring can satisfy himself of the truth of the statement. Such land might be turned out, or, if worked at all, should be sown in grasses, or, perhaps small grain. And besides,—the planter should reduce the acreage cultivated, to accord, as nearly as possible, with his facilities for securing supplies upon cash terms. Of course, there are circumstances, in which he is unable to act upon this plan. He may be wholly without funds. In that case, debt for the year is a thing of necessity; and he must rely upon the other expedients to reach that point when he can cultivate for cash.

He must practice economy. The ruling idea with him should be self-denial. Every luxury must be discarded; all expenditures must be cut down to the lowest limit that bare comfort and good farming will allow. Indeed his desires should be brought to the level of his necessities. Tobacco and wine should be really shrunk from as things of evil. His forefathers did without tea once upon principle,—rather than pay an unjust tax; let him do without coffee, sugar and condiments generally upon principle also,—rather than contract debts he is unable to pay. While, for his state and section, he should give all the encouragement in his power to "home industry," he should, by no means, neglect to build it up, and keep it up, at least during the continuance of his present straightened and impoverished condition, on as complete a scale as possible, immediately upon his own place. Every thing for plantation and household purposes—all farming tools, implements, furniture, etc., should, when practicable, be made at home, not purchased. His motto should be,—and the spirit of it he should not depart from,—all for service, nothing for show; all required, nothing superfluous; much provided, little bought. An excellent old farmer in my neighborhood laughingly remarked to me about two months ago, that the grange had greatly benefited him in the few days he had been a member—it had taught him the way to save money on whiskey, sugar, coffee, and flour. How, said I? If not buying them, was the ready reply. That man, you may be sure, will owe no one a dollar next Christmas, should he be blessed with even a half crop. Let the southern planter give earnest heed to this example, and profit by it. And not only should he practice economy most rigidly now; but he should practice it, after he has broken though, and trampled under foot, the difficulties, which at present environ him, as strictly as is consistent with comfort and a wise and liberal encouragement of other industries. Zimmerman very pointedly and truthfully says,—"Take care to be an econdmist in prosperity; it is not hard to be one in adversity."

He must make his plantation self-supporting. He must grow corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice, cane, peas, and potatoes, and grow them in abundance. By this course, even should the cotton crop be cut off, or the price be low, his expenses will be smaller—the cost of such cultivation being less; he will have plenty of supplies; and some of the crops raised by him will furnish the money, which he has failed to realize from his cotton. There is a gentleman in this vicinity, who lost, last season, the major part of his cotton crop, yet all his expenses were paid by his cane crop. I have said that this system of planting and cultivating would save him, should the price of cotton rule low; and that it will do so during the coming season, seems to be generally admitted, even should the crop be, what no doubt will be the case, comparatively a light one. Production, both in the old and new world, is largely ahead of consumption.

But while his grain, root, pea, and grass crops should be ample, and well attended to, his crop of hogs should, by no means, be neglected. With grain, potato, and pea fields for them to run in, after the crops upon such have been gathered, the cost of raising and fattening them is a mere trifle. I know it has been said that the raising of hogs here is an impossibility, by reason of the thievish propensities of the negro.—That is an error. Some negroes, it is true, are unmitigatedly bad, and steal for the mere love of stealing, or, because they can't help it, or, because they wish to trouble and injure the whites. Fortunately, however, there are not many of this class in any one neighborhood. The most of them steal because they need the article stolen, and are unable to get it in any other way. They really prefer buying to stealing, especially if the purchase can be made on credit. Where plenty of provisions is advanced them by the planter, and plenty he always does advance them when his supplies are raised at home, hogs are seldom, or never stolen.

It is useless to multiply words upon the importance,—the absolute necessity,—of the southern planter rigidly adhering, under existing circumstances at any rate, to the system of planting and living which has been suggested. Arguments innumerable can be given in favor of it—not one against it; and they have been urged with a force and persistency, until even the blind have been made to see the right path, and, it may be added, until many of the lame have been made to rise and walk therein. To give in conclusion, therefore, the sum of his obligations in this behalf, in one comprehensive phrase, he must do his duty,—his duty to himself, his family, his neighbors, his country. It may be hard for him to descend from the position of a large planter to a small one. It may be hard for him to give up luxuries and conveniences, to which he has been accustomed all his life. It may be hard for him to deny his family pleasures, which robes life in much of its beauty. It may be hard for him to change habits which have grown to be a sort of second nature with him.—But such is his duty; and the sacrifices have to be made.

When Pompeii was exhumed a few years ago, after lying buried beneath the cinders of Vesuvius for about eighteen hundred years, the body of a Roman soldier was found at the Herculaneum gate of the city. He had evidently been placed there as a sentinel;—and there, amid all the accumulated horrors of that August day in the year seventy-nine, he unflinchingly remained. He stood at his post, while the earth was rocking and shivering beneath his feet.—He stood at his post, while the grim old mountain towering above him was thundering from its base to its summit. He stood at his post, while the atmosphere, surcharged with ashes and smoke, was impenetrable to the sight, though lit up with a lurid glare scarcely less than infernal, by the flames bursting and roaring all around him. He stood at his post, while the men, women, and children of the devoted city were screaming with affright and agony, as they surged through its narrow streets, in their maddening efforts to pass the gates to the open country. He stood at his post, until he became enveloped in a mantle of fiery death!

The southern planter, in the present crisis of his affairs, and that of the country, must emulate the unyielding devotion to duty of the stern old Roman sentinel.—Will he do it? I believe he will! I know he will! Indeed he has already made a splendid beginning in that way. And soon—yes, soon—will go up in the wake of his noble and self-sacrificing endeavors, the exclamation from every southern tongue, for its truth will be felt in every southern heart, The morning has come at last, and all's well! Morning, glorious morning!—Morning to the toil-worn laborer, for his burdens will be removed! Morning to the tax-payer, for the government will be purified! Morning to the intelligent and cultivated, for the dark reign of ignorance will be ended! Morning to the honest and faithful, for the clouds of corruption will be dispelled! Morning to every class and every interest, for the sun of a new and prosperous era will be shining upon the south, let us hope no more to be obscured—no more to go down!

WOMAN'S WORK.

Darning little stockings
For restless little feet,
Washing little faces
To keep them clean and sweet;
Hearing Bible lesson,
Teaching catechism,
Praying for salvation
From heresy and schism—
Woman's work.

Sewing on the buttons;
Overacaing rations;
Soothing with a kind word
Others' lamentations;
Guiding clumsy Bridgets
And coaxing sullen cooks;
Entertaining company
And reading recent books—
Woman's work.

Burying out of sight
Her own unhealing smarts;
Letting in the sunshine
On other clouded hearts;
Binding up the wounded,
And healing of the sick;
Bravely marching onward
Through dangers dark and thick—
Woman's work.

Leading little children,
And blessing manhood's years;
Showing to the sinful
How God's forgiveness cheers;
Scattering sweet roses
Along another's path;
Smiling by the wayside,
Content with what she hath—
Woman's work.

Letting fall her own tears,
Where only God can see;
Wiping off another's
With tender sympathy;
Learning by experience;
Teaching by example;
Yearning for the gateway,
Golden, pearly, ample—
Woman's work.

Lastly cometh silence,
A day of deep repose—
Her locks smoothly braided,
Upon her breast a rose;
Lashes resting gently
Upon the marble cheek;
A look of blessed peace
Upon the forehead meek!

Pale hands softly folded,
The kindly pulses still,
The lips know no smiling,
The noble heart no thrill;
Her couch needs no smoothing,
She cares for no care;
Love's tenderest entreaty
Wakes no responses there.

Fresh grave in the valley—
Tears, bitter sobs, regret;
One more solemn lesson
That life may not forget;
Face forever hidden,
Race forever run—
"Dust to dust," a voice saith,
And woman's work is done.

(From the Union Springs Herald and Times.)

SWEET POTATOES.

Two months since, Union Springs Grange resolved to discuss various questions connected with agriculture, with a view of eliciting information for the benefit of members.

The first discusion was about the best method of land for corn and cotton, and the cultivation of these two crops. At the last meeting, held Saturday, April 25th, the best mode of planting, cultivating, and preserving sweet potatoes was discussed.—The views expressed were both entertaining and instructive. We venture to say, not a man present went away unbenefitted. And as the time for bestowing attention to this crop has come, we propose to give a synopsis of the information then imparted.

These are our conclusions after hearing all that was said:—

1st. Lay off your rows 3½ feet apart, with a shovel plow. Deposit in this furrow whatever manure you design to use, and then pass with a long scooter plow in the same furrow, going as deep as you can. This will break the hard-pan and particularly incorporate the manure with the soil.—Then throw up your beds on this manure, following with a scooter in every furrow made with a turning plow. Upon this bed plant your "slips." The seed potatoes selected should be the largest and the best. When the slips have attained the proper size for planting, do not wait for a rain, but proceed at once to put them out on freshly prepared land, about 18 inches apart in the drill. To prepare the slips for planting, take a mixture of clay, rich soil from fence corners and fresh cow manure, one-half clay, one-fourth soil, and one-fourth cow manure. Add to these enough water to make the whole about the consistency of buttermilk. Stir thoroughly, and put the roots of slips in this mixture. The little fibers will become in a short time coated; take these out and put in others, and so on until all have been thus treated.—Plant the slips as fast as they are taken from the tub. If the work is properly done they will all live, however hot and dry the weather may be.

As to cultivation, let the plowing be shallow on all light, porous soils, and on stiff, clay soils the plow may be put in deep the first working. Do not unnecessarily bruise the vines, nor cut them except to plant, if you want to make a good crop with certainty. If there should be much rain during the spring or summer, the vines will take root in the water-furrow and on the sides of the bed. This must not be suffered. The best way to prevent it is, to take a smooth pole about ten feet long—let one hand run the pole under the vines in the middle of the row, and another taking hold of the little end lift the vines up. Then draw out the pole and insert it under the vines again and lift another ten feet of vines—and so on until all these roots have been either pulled out of the ground or broken off. It requires but a short time to perfom this work, and usually not more than once during the season; sometimes in a wet season they will have to be lifted twice. The time to dig is all important, because if you dig them before they are ripe, they will spoil. Potatoes are ripe in every dry spell of weather. In other words, when it rains the sap flows rapidly and it requires time for the sap to become properly assimilated. When the time approaches for digging, say in October, go in your patch or field and take from the ground a potato, break and place it in the sun. In a few minutes the broken surface will be either black or dotted with black specks, if it be green.—But if the potato be ripe, then there will be a white, clear surface, as if starch had been pasted over the surface. When this is the case you may dig with confidence.—Never wait for a frost. But if a frost should come unawares, then dig without delay.—Finish the work the same day if possible, otherwise the frozen sap will do injury.—Remove the potatoes as fast as you conveniently can, to the place where you intend hilling them. Take four pieces of plank, 4 or 6 inches wide, and 3 to 4 feet long, and nail them together. Beginning at one end, bore four holes with an auger, at intervals of 6 inches in each side of the box. Stand this box in the center of the hill with the end having the holes on the ground. If pine straw can be obtained conveniently, put a thin layer on the ground around the box, and on this straw pile your potatoes—putting from 40 to 60 bushels in each hill. Cover them with corn stalks, pine-bark, or straw, and then cover with dirt from four to six inches thick. It is better to build a shelter of boards over the hills, though this is not absolutely necessary.—On very cold nights stop the end of the ventilator (box) closely with moss or hay; being careful to remove the stopper as soon as the weather moderates.

Observe these directions and your potatoes will keep, and be sweet, until the following May or June.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

[For the Southern Argus.]

1860.

The Montgomery Convention of Six Hundred Notables.

"A strong believer in the 'second sober thought' of the people, we too well know how often tempted they are to run wild with temporary delusions and prejudices, and what a prodigious ass, the 'many headed monster-thing' is apt to make of himself under false guidance.—We call to mind several remarkable experiences of this kind. A convention of six hundred Alabama notables once met in Montgomery, in a period of passion and danger. Mrs. Grundy got hold of them, and, with perhaps half a dozen dissenting voices, she induced the body to send thirty-six gentlemen to Charleston, South Carolina, with a string of resolutions, to go into the national democratic convention then and there assembled, and to force that convention to accept those resolutions, which it was well known would break up the body, if the attempt was successful, and if not successful, themselves to secede and get other delegations from the south to secede also, and thus break up the convention. We witnessed that scene in Montgomery and we warned the body that Mrs. Grundy was wrong, and if her advice were followed, the national democratic party would go; that it was the last break-water to shield the government from the waves of disunion; that disunion meant revolution; revolution meant violence and civil war, and that in such war we should be defeated; for we were not prepared for effective defence.—Well, we have never regretted not following 'Mrs. Grundy' on that occasion."—*Mobile Register.*

If the principles and aspirations of a nation are asserted to the world in its sacrifices, and if it is the sphere of history, by their recital, to excite living men to emulate the virtues of the past, the history of the cause of the Southern States before the war, and during the war, should descend to posterity inviolable in its truth. The above extract from the Register, of recent date, is narrative colored by partisan zeal, mistaken in 1860, and now remembered along with the defeats and disappointments of that eventful epoch; and, with due respect for its origin, it is not history.

The Montgomery convention of January 1860, called to elect delegates to the forthcoming National Democratic Convention to meet at Charleston, nominally a party convention, was in reality the event which marked the culminating of all parties in the state to the vital issue which compassed the safety of the south. In a word, though professedly a party convention, so completely had the people of Alabama become united in that "period of passion and danger" that, it felt itself rightfully, as in fact it was, the expression of the mind of the whole state. Remarkable in many respects, that body was by nothing more distinguished than by the circumstance that, the question it was convened to decide, had been spoken on, written on, read on, and thought on by the people, and before the people, by men and women, for months, nay for years prior to its assembling. If that "sober second thought of the people," for which the Register avows such veneration, had ever the voice of utterance it was heard in solemnity most profound; in decision most firm, in sagacity most wary, then and there. The people of Alabama, regardless of past party divisions, will stand forever vindicated by the Montgomery convention, of forgetfulness that, in "a period of passion and danger" they must rouse themselves to its occasion, and go out, to stand at the out-posts of the citadel of their liberty. The Register was in a position to observe, and will doubtless recollect, the relief, and gratification, felt thoughout the state at the first act of the convention, by which it committed itself to a dignity of character consistent with the magnitude of its duties,—we refer to the selection by vote, of its presiding officer, Francis T. Lyon of Marengo. He was a "notable" personally known to a large majority of the "six hundred;" and to each was it known that he left a voluntary retiracy to private life, supported in its ease by a large investment in land and slaves, to come to the convention. He had made his reputation as a public servant, outside of the domain of party politics; he had been the representative too of his party, from early manhood to old age, in high office; and he was cautious, self possessed, and absolutely free from the intrigue of political management, always. On the floor, and in committee, the delegate who attracted most remark for eloquence and valuable service performed, before then had been "notable" only for early, and eminent, success in a profession whose highest antagonism is revolution. The vote of the convention which conferred on the young lawyer, John T. Morgan, of Dallas, the responsible position of elector of the state, gave him, if we mistake not, the only public office he had ever held, and one of the very few which he has ever consented to hold.—Among the "notables" selected for the presidential electoral state ticket, whose duty it was to canvass the state to advocate the action of the convention, were, in time, Confederate Generals Morgan and Battle, and Colonels Garrott, Shorter, and Martin. On the roll of the "thirty-six gentlemen" the convention sent to Charleston, were representatives of every profession, and branch of industry in the state, and of every phase of democracy. The Register tells us there were "half dozen dissenting voices in the convention"—and they seemed indeed there, to be but as the boiling of the spray which the ship of state dashed from its bow.

At this "period of passion and danger" the south witnessed with alarm and astonishment the spread of the sentiment of hostility to her institutions over the north, and, indeed, over the whole world. The steady and wondrously increasing flow of European emigration to America, intensified, beyond estimate, the progress of that hostility. It was not that "Mrs. Grundy" was under a spell of nervousness that, in 1860, she persuaded the people of Alabama to hazard the safety of the last breakwater to shield the government from violence and revolution. On the contrary, the venerable dame, versed in the history of the day, and taught its philosophy, and its inevitable influence, saw in the progress of the democrate party towards abolitionism, the very deluge itself which was gradually sweeping off the bulwarks of American liberty. No matter for platforms, and compromises, the rapidly increasing majority of northern voters over southern voters, would soon settle the question as it is now settled, in emancipation and negro supremacy, by the same power, in its amendments to the constitution of the Union, as those amendments now exist. The "thirty-six gentlemen" (headed by F. S. Lyon), went to Charleston, and in the name of their state, they presented that "string of resolutions" adopted at Montgomery, among the number being the following:

"9 *Resolved further*, That we hold all the foregoing propositions to contain cardinal principles, true in themselves, and just and proper and necessary for the safety of all that is dear to us, and we do hereby instruct our delegates to the Charleston convention to present them for the calm consideration and approval of that body, from whose justice and patriotism we anticipate their adoption."

The tenth of the "string" instructed the delegation to withdraw, unless the principles enunciated in the whole were recognized as a part of the purpose, and aim, of the national democracy. Mr. Yancey said, in the Montgomery convention, that he attached no importance to the tenth resolution. He was sure the delegation represented the popular feeling, and, would protect the state with, or without, instructions. The recognition asked, for those "cardinal principles" which Alabama declared "necessary for her safety," was refused by the northern democracy, at Charleston, and the convention was dissolved without action.

Mr. Yancey addressed the Charleston convention with great eloquence, dignity, and effect. He said in the close of his speech, "The history of country shows that I am right in this matter. They have advanced from a small band of abolitionists, who when I was a school boy in one of the northern states, were pelted with rotton eggs when they assembled, even in the state of Massachusetts. That small band has grown and spread until, divided into different classes, under different names, such as abolitionists, freesoilers, and squatter sovereignty-men, all representing the one common sentiment upon which the abolitionists commenced their war, that slavery is wrong, yet assuming different phases in their progress according to their localities, or according to party affiliations." * * * "What right of yours, gentlemen of the north, have we of the south ever invaded? What institution of yours have we assailed, directly or indirectly? What laws have we ever passed that have invaded, or induced others to invade, the sanctity of your homes, or to put your lives in jeopardy, or were likely to destroy the fundamental institutions of your states?" * * * "If you have no domestic, nor municipal peace at stake, and no property at stake, and no fundamental principles of your liberties at stake, are we asking too much of you to-day, when we ask you to yield to us in this matter as brothers, in order to quiet our doubts—for in yielding you lose nothing that is essentially right?"

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, one of the ablest delegates at Charleston from the north, made a speech in the convention on the same day with Mr. Yancey. He announced himself an "old fashioned democrat"—that he had learned his political faith from one Andrew Jackson! He contended that it was idle to expect the northern and southern wings to agree on the question of slavery. He reminded the convention that there had been an effort made in the Cincinnati democratic presidential nominating convention four years before to make an acceptable platform—that the north had put one construction on it, and the south a conflicting construction to that. He said the northern people thought they had already conceded too much to the south on the question of slavery! His advice was to nominate some "hard-working democrat for president, go home and elect him against the common enemy, without any platform!" United States Senator Pugh, from the north west, made the set reply to Mr Yancey. Stripped of subterfuge, he announced the same opinions as Mr. Butler.

In refreshing our memory with such records of the past, we are not a little at a loss to discern where the "break-water" democracy of the Register was located.—Those at the south and at the north who refused to be blind to the reality of an "irrepressible conflict," super-induced by the jostling of a northern and southern civilization at the ballot box, were not an element, or constituent of it—they were disunionists, fanatics. It was a power which was promised to rise, in its dispensations, high above the interests, real or imaginary, of two great, distinct peoples—it was to be a high court of appeal influenced to the right by the ever varying expediency of the moment—a pacificator in the person of "a hard-working democrat for president * * * without any platform." Surely there was some method in that madness which would "force that (Charleston) convention to accept these resolutions."

The Register declares civil war was inevitable from the day the Montgomery convention took its position. Be that as it may, if, by the action of that convention, the cause of Alabama was eventually submitted to the God of battles, there is more of the spirit of American liberty slumbering in the ashes of her ruin, than would have survived a century of vassalage to a political party "without a platform."

General Joseph E. Johnson, a southern soldier of great ability, ten years after the war looks back on it to say to the world, the chances for success were greatly in our favor. For four years, circumvented by sea and land, circumscribed to our own resources, we maintained a de facto government, and an invincible army, at war with a power on our borders possessed of the active sympathies and material aid of all the world, itself, alone, five times as powerful in all the essentials of war as ourselves, save in courage, and capacity, for it. And we come so near to success, we had no right to look for failure.

"The lottery of our destiny barred us
The right of choosing."

REX.

THE COUNTIES.

Wheeling Into Line for the Final Struggle.

(Address of Dem. Ex. Com, of Perry county.)

At a meeting of the executive committee of the democratic and conservative party of Perry county, held in the town of Marion, May 5th, 1874, the following proceedings were had:—It was

Resolved, That the county convention be called to assemble at the court house in Marion, on Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1874, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention, which meets in Montgomery on the 29th day of July next, and also for the purpose of taking such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for the county offices, as in its wisdom it may determine best for the interests and welfare of the people of the county.

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the state executive committee, we request each beat to send to our county convention one delegate for every twenty-five democratic and conservative votes cast in their respective beats at the last general election. From an examination of the published vote, the several beats are entitled (on this basis) to the following number of delegates: Marion, 16; Uniontown, 8; Oak Grove, 5; Perryville, 4; Pinetucky, 4; Old Town, 4; Radersfordeville, 3; Hamburg, 3; Scott's, 3; Polecat, 3; Heard's 2; Severe, 2; Brush Creek, 2:—Making a total of 59 delegates.

Resolved, That the executive committee recommend to the several beats to hold their respective meetings on Saturday, July 4th, 1874. But each beat can select an earlier day, if more convenient. This recommendation of the committee is made merely with a view to secure unity of action and a full representation from each beat.

It is also important that the primary or beat meetings be fully attended, so that the delegates to the county convention may be in fact the representatives of the people; and we would urge, yea, implore, the planters and the people generally, to attend their beat meetings, select their wisest and most prudent men as delegates to the county convention, giving them, if desired, all necessary instructions for their guidance, and request them to be certain to attend unless providentially prevented. It is also suggested that, in addition to the number of the delegates, each beat elect also an equal number of alternates to take the place of such as may be prevented from attending.

The executive committee take this opportunity to say to the good people of this county that we are now preparing for no ordinary election. Over seven hundred officers, national, state, and county, are to be elected in November next. You have it in your power once more to say who shall make your laws and execute them; whether honest, bona fide, intelligent tax-paying citizens, or irresponsible adventurers and their ignorant followers. If you neglect this opportunity, and lose this election (which can only be done by apathy and indifference almost criminal), it will require no "prophetic ken" to foresee the utter, absolute, irretrievable ruin which awaits you and your posterity. Look at your dilapidated farms and the mournful evidence of decaying prosperity which meets you on every hand, and read your certain doom in the tax collector's annually increasing advertisements, unless, by one grand, united, combined effort, such as you are now requested to make, you shall shake off the heartless leeches who are now fattening on your blood and preying on the vitals of your state. We would implore you, by all you hold dear, by the grievances, the oppressions and the wrongs of the present, by the bright hopes of the future, to throw aside every feeling of indifference, of lethargy, of despair, and prepare like men to meet in the ensuing campaign, the most important issues ever presented, issues which involve, not the success of a party merely, but upon which hinge the best interests of society itself and the doom of our state.

JOHN MOORE,
POWHATAN LOCKETT,
H. C. COOK,
H. H. HURT,
JOHN WALTHALL, } Ex Com.

(Address of Dem. Ex. Com. of Limestone Co.)

The executive committee of the democratic and conservative party of the county suggest a plan for the organization of the party, in conformity to the views of the state excutive committee, as recommended in their address to the people of the state, and which we respectfully submit to you for your adoption and action.

In doing this we discharge a duty which we owe to you and ourselves, in the confident expectation that you will approve our suggestions, and take affirmative and prompt action in the premises.

Whatever may be our prejudices to nominating conventions, and however much we may be opposed to them in the abstract and the minutiæ and means which are necessary to organize them, we cannot now close our eyes to the facts and circumstances which surround us, and which are thrust upon us. They are now rendered absolutely necessary for our own welfare and safety, and this necessity is pressed upon us and we can't evade it. The considerations involved in this matter must address themselves to the reflection of every good citizen and tax payer in the county. The evils which have befallen other communities where the radical party monopolized all the county offices, will happen to us unless we organize to prevent it. And this evil can only be prevented by organizing, and nominating some suitable persons as the candidate for each county office. The multitude of candidates for all the offices soon to be filled will result in the defeat of all unless this course is adopted, and the election of ignorant, corrupt and disqualified persons to the various offices of responsibility and trust in the county.

The radical party are now thoroughly organized. They will vote for their candidates as a unit. We are divided among ourselves. Under these circumstances the result will be inevitable and defeat certain, and disastrous to the tax payers of the county.

Let us, therefore, urge you by every consideration dear to the citizen to act now in harmony and fraternal concord while you have the power to save and protect yourselves.

You have a high and sacred duty to perform for your own personal interest, and that is to organize your meetings in all the civil beats, and choose delegates to a county convention for the purpose of nominating good and true men as candidates for all the offices to be voted for in November next.

This is the only way to save the county from the disasters which now threaten us, and the vile and corrupting influences and practices of radical office holders. Forewarned, now in time, let us be forearmed at the ballot box.

THOS. J. McCLELLAN,
M. C. RAMSEY,
WM. R. CHRISTOPHER,
JAS. M. MALONE,
J. M. TOWNSEND,
GAINES C. SMITH,
GEORGE GILBERT,
PORTER BIBB,
W. R. CRUTCHER,
J. N. MALONE,
HUGH W. TISDALE,
L. R. DAVIS, } Ex. Com.

(Address of Dem. Ex Com. of Shelby county.)

At meeting of the executive committee of Shelby county, Alabama, held in Columbiana, on the 2d day of May, 1874, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

The committee appointed Saturday the 11th of July next as the time for holding a county convention to appoint delegates to attend the state convention, which meets in Montgomery, on the 29th day of July, 1874 to nominate a state ticket for the conservative party. We proceeded to apportion the number of delegates to which each precinct is entitled in the county convention, allowing one representative to every twenty-five conservative votes, or fractional part thereof, cast at the last election, viz: Columbiana, 10; Spring Creek, 2; Calera, 4; Montevallo, 12; Hillsboro, 4; Elliottsville, 4; Yellow Leaf, 2; Wilsonville, 3; Harperaville, 5; Spearsman's 1; Highland, 1; Bold Springs 2; Bear Creek, 1; Tyler's, 1.

In view of the importance of the coming political canvass, together with the evil results that shall follow the success of the negro party, this committee hope that they may be pardoned for making an earnest appeal to the white voters of this county in behalf of harmonious and united action. To say that, politically, our all is at stake, is but the repetition of what every one will admit; but we desire to impress on the people the fact, that other great and important interests are involved in the issue, the result of which will either open the way to prosperity and happiness as individuals, and the state government to a consequent healthy and sound financial condition, or as citizens strip them of the little property they now possess and become the subjects a negro-ruled state government, administered by unscrupulous white men, who are traitors to their race, lost to all shame by reason of their association, and whose only object is to rob the honest masses of their hard earnings by taxation.

The negro voting population of the state has, in unmistakable terms, made an issue with the whites as to whether this state shall be governed by the ignorance and superstition of the former, or by the intelligence and patriotism of the latter. This issue we hope, and believe, the white people of Shelby county are ready to successfully meet. That it must be met none can seriously question; and this committee is unwilling to believe that there is even one respectable white man in this county, who in such a contest, will for a moment hesitate to exert to its utmost whatever influence he may have in behalf of his country, his wife, and his children. We possess the means of success and if defeat results, it will not be because of the strength of the negro race, but the want of harmony and unity of action among us.

Then, fellow-citizens, in consideration of placing the administration of the state government in the hands of the white citizenship, to whom it properly belongs, and the preservation of our homes and our firesides from confiscation by taxation, let us as patriots come together with an honest purpose and desire to accomplish this important and grand result, throwing aside all prejudices and personal preferences, looking alone to the redemption of the state and the protection of our race.

We also suggest that the convention hereby called, shall determine the time and place of holding a convention to nominate a ticket, and that these matters be fully considered by the primary meetings in the different precincts.

In order that every individual in each beat in the county may be represented in fact, and not in name merely, we suggest that the citizens of each beat meet at the voting place in their respective beats on the 4th of July next, and discuss these serious and grave questions, that the wishes of the people may be carried out by the delegates appointed.

D. T. CASTLEBERRY,
E. G. WALKER,
C. B. ELLIOTT,
W. T. SMITH,
T. J. MARTIN,
JOHN M. DESHAZO. } Ex. Com.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

A Useful Republican Saved to His Party.

(From the New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, May, 1874.—Last year one J. J. Moulton, postmaster of Mobile, was tried for embezzling some $20,000 or $30,000 from the office under his charge.—There was no doubt of his stealing the money; indeed, he admitted it, and by borrowing from his friends, who still mourn their loss, he arranged to pay the money back. Alex. McKinstry, the radical lieutenant-governor of Alabama, was Moulton's counsel. The following letter explains itself:—

To the Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General of the United States.

SIR:—I beg leave to recall to your attention the interview that the Hon. Chas. Hays and myself had with you, requesting you to direct the dismissal of the prosecution against John J. Moulton, late postmaster at Mobile, now pending in the circuit court of the United States in the judicial circuit at Mobile.

An indictment was filed at the spring term 1873, charging him with embezzlement and depositing money in a banking house not a national bank nor a depository of the United States, involving him in round numbers in the charges, say $13,000, all of which has been paid to the United States government, and there is no loss.

The indictment was drawn by Mr. Southworth. The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Geo. L. Duskin, United States district attorney, and a trial was had at Mobile in January, 1874, before the Hon. Wm. B. Woods. The trial lasted some days. The evidence was conflicting and contradictory to such a degree that it is believed that nothing but the vigorous and skillful ability of the United States District Attorney Duskin, prevented a prompt acqu

The Southern Argus.

ROBERT McKEE, EDITOR.

SELMA, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

LATEST NEWS.

Small-pox is prevailing in Chattanooga.

General A. B. Dyer, of the army, is dead.

The 30th inst. is northern Memorial Day.

M. Goulard is forming a new French ministry.

Congressman Mellish of New York is insane.

Major-General Hartsuff died in New York the 17th.

There are seven negro representatives in congress.

The house is amending the senate free banking bill.

The agricultural congress at Atlanta adjourned the 15th.

It is thought congress will not pass the civil rights bill.

Atlanta, Ga., has voted $5000 to state fair premiums.

Both houses of congress have voted to adjourn June 22nd.

The health of ex-Vice President Stephens is improving.

The Indiana editorial association is on an eastern excursion.

The 14th was the eighty-third birth day of Pope Pius IX.

The insurrection in Arkansas has been completely squelched.

Honorable J. B. Beck of Kentucky declines a re-election to congress.

Twenty-seven new vessels are being constructed for the British navy.

The Kentucky press association met in Henderson last Wednesday.

The debt of the city of New York was increased $4,000,000 in April.

The De Broglie ministry in France, beaten in the assembly, have resigned.

The Iowa republican state convention will be held at Des Moines, July 1st.

The American Bible Society last year received $654,436 and disbursed $611,728.

The house committee has reported articles impeaching Judge Durell of Louisiana.

The next session of the agricultural congress will be held in Cincinnati in September.

The Carlist war in Spain still continues, notwithstanding the Carlist defeat at Bilbon.

The southern members of Congress are moving in favor of an act to refund the cotton tax.

General Hood has written a long letter on General Johnston's narrative of his campaigns.

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church met in Columbus, Miss., yesterday.

Arkansas elects members on the 30th of June to a constitutional convention to meet July 14th.

Prince Nicholas of Russia has been arrested upon some charge not made known to the public.

The governor of North Carolina offers a reward of $5000 for Littlefield, the Stanton of that state.

George Robertson, a member of congress in 1816, and many years chief justice of Kentucky, is dead.

Sunday night last, two white murderers were taken from the Shreveport, La., jail and hanged by a mob.

The new democratic state officers were inaugurated at New Haven, Conn., May 6th, with imposing ceremonies.

There is to be a meeting of the attorneys of Iowa at Des Moines, May 27th, to organize a state legal association.

Ellen Wrenshall Grant, daughter of the president, was married yesterday to Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, of England.

The republican Times says New York was never cursed with so dishonest and disreputable a mayor as republican Mayor Havemeyer.

W. W. Eaton, the most pronounced copperhead in New England during the war, has been elected to the United States senate from Connecticut.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange invites the cotton exchanges of the country to send delegates to a national convention to be held at Augusta, June 13th.

Governor Moses of South Carolina has been indicted for breach of trust and grand larceny, and has surrounded himself with three negro military companies and refuses to be arrested.

Sunday morning last the dam of a reservoir of water covering 130 acres and six feet deep, at the head of a narrow valley in Massachusetts, gave way, and the floods swept over the towns of Williamsburg, Skinnersville, Haydensville, and Leeds, all in the eight-mile long valley, drowning over two hundred persons and destroying $2,000,000 of property.

TEXAS NEWS.

The fruit crop in Smith county is safe.

The state fair is in progress at Houston.

The legislature adjourned *sine die* the 4th.

Died, in Tyler, recently, Mrs. Lizzie Scott.

There was frost in Marlin, Falls county, the 4th.

A grand ball is to be given in Houston tonight.

Hill county after all will make a fair wheat crop.

Died in Velasco, April 28th, Frederick Joseph Calvit.

The Southern Baptist Convention met in Jefferson the 7th.

The report of yellow fever at Calvert is pronounced false.

A lady operator has charge of the telegraph office at Jefferson.

Married, near Anderson, 7th, A. F. Brigance and Alice Osborne.

A new post office has been established at Chapel Hill, Smith county.

A part of Harrison county has been cut off and annexed to Marion.

The Sunday schools of Navasota had an excursion and pic nic the 8th.

J. M. Vines is the democratic nominee for sheriff of Marion county.

The survivors of Hood's old brigade had a reunion at Galveston the 7th.

Jas. McCade died of consumption, the 2nd, in the hospital at San Antonio.

Sherman wisely refuses to vote bonds to the Trans-Continental railroad.

Married, in Houston, 6th, C. W. Brigance, of Navasota, and Kate Cartmell.

Married, in Galveston, 6th, by Rev. Mr. Bird, R. W. Wolston and Gertrude Milby.

The survivors of Terry's Texas Rangers had a meeting at Houston Wednesday last.

Mr. John M. Jones, of Corsicana, has been appointed major of the frontier battalion.

Judge R. S. Gould, an ex-Alabamian, has been appointed a judge of the supreme court.

Married, near Navasota, 6th, by Rev. Reddin Andrews, C. C. Camp and Fannie Gooch.

Married, in Galveston, 7th, by Rev. R. F. Bunting, A. A. De Berry and Nellie Moore.

Married, in Brenham, 5th, by Rev. B. D. Dashiel, Bolling Eldridge and Mary E. Shepherd.

Married, in Falls county, 5th, by Rev. H. L. Taylor, Captain J. A. Martin and Miss M. A. Slater.

Two horse thieves were recently taken from the hands of the officers of Hill county, and hanged.

Married, in Austin county, April 26th, by Rev. James Parnall, Dr. F. B. Magruder and Mollie Guyler.

The governor vetoed the act incorporating the Houston and East Texas Narrow Gauge railroad company.

Married, in Hempstead, recently, by Rev. W. Cary Crane, Rev. W. H. Robert and Mrs. A. E. Power, of Independence.

Joseph Ashenberger, William Rover, and Leonard Nelson were drowned recently in the Rio Grande, near Brownsville.

The public printing has been taken from the Austin Gazette and given (temporarily at least) to the Houston Telegraph.

Hood's old brigade survivors have formed an association, with the following officers:—Colonel C. M. Winkler, president; General J. B. Robertson, vice-president; Major Robert Burns, secretary; Captain W. C. Walsh, cor. secretary; and Major J. H. Littlefield, treasurer.

UNTIL further notice, persons who have sent us clubs since January 1st may add other names at club rates.

WE learn with great satisfaction, that Colonel Jos. Hodgson, so widely known in Alabama, and so much loved in all the circle of his acquaintance, an experienced politician and able writer, has become one of the editors of the Mobile Register.

The Argus claims a regular and *bona fide* circulation in Alabama twice as great as that of any other paper whatever, whether published daily or weekly, and is prepared to submit its claims to the most exacting test that can be devised.

THOSE who want to know as exactly as it can be told and pictured what negro domination and carpetbag-scalawag rule mean, should make haste to read the illustrated article on South Carolina in the June number of Scribner's Magazine, now just out.

DURING the season, we shall, as heretofore, from week to week reproduce the New York Financial Chronicle's weather and crop reports, which are made up by telegraph from reliable and trustworthy correspondents in the principal southern cities, thereby keeping our readers fully and correctly informed of the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in all parts of the south.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

To put this paper within reach of every voter, in the approaching great struggle for the restoration of good government in Alabama and the political regeneration of the state, it is offered for the campaign (from date of subscription to January 1st, 1875) at the following rates:—One copy, one dollar; twelve copies, ten dollars; twenty-six copies, twenty dollars; sixty copies, forty dollars; one hundred copies, sixty dollars. Clubs may be made up from different post offices; but all the money and names for each club must be sent at one time. After a club has once been formed, additions may be made at club rates. To prevent mistakes, order the Campaign Argus.

COL. SCOTT'S ADDRESS.

The agricultural address of Col. S. S. Scott, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, which we are this week permitted to lay before our readers, will be generally read with interest and largely read with profit. That part of it in which merchants and bankers are accused of charging high rates for what after all were gamblers' risks on securities *in posse* in great part, and have attributed to them much of the blame for the present condition of southern planters, is, we think, incorrect and illogical. But the means of relief from existing evils urged with apt illustration and vigorous argument, are practical, sensible, within reach of all, and infallible; and if it were not unnecessary, we should solicit for them the most respectful attention of the readers of the Argus.

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

Since our last report, we have received the following clubs for the Argus:—From W. K. Cameron, Troy, Pike county, 9; Dr C. C. Jones, Snow Hill, Wilcox county, 11; T. B. Stubbs, Pleasant Gap, Cherokee county, 11; W. A. Tarrant, Summerfield (Oak Grove), Dallas county, 8; S. K. Morrow, Summerfield (Mt. Pleasant), Dallas county, 11; J. J. Norris, Shelby Springs, Shelby county, 9; E. C. Milner, Georgiana, Butler county, 10; C. H. Cooper, Hartsell's, Morgan county, 11; Samuel Miller, Gaylesville, Cherokee county, 11; J. F. Dailey, Cross Plains, Calhoun county, 5; L. S. Knight, Saville, Butler county, 11; W. P. McGehee, Coleta, Clay county, 9; J. C. McDiarmid, Mt. Olive, Coosa county (part of larger club), 5; T. J. Threadgill, Uchee, Russell county, 8; Dr. J. S. Jenkins, Buena Vista, Monroe county, 11: total in clubs 140. In smaller clubs, additions to clubs, and single subscriptions, we have received in the same time 94. Total as above **234**; previously acknowledged **2074**; total since January 1st, **2308**.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The democratic people of the several counties are now holding, or arranging to hold, their respective conventions, and this is the time for them to make known the reforms they will expect of their party if through their agency and support it shall be put in power this fall.

Their expectations, or demands, should be put in the least ambiguous words, that after the election no misunderstanding may be developed.

They should be satisfied with no generalities, which may mean anything or nothing according to circumstances.

If they want retrenchment and reform, they should say in what particulars and to what extent.

We respectfully suggest, that in each county they require of their nominees for the legislature, and instruct their delegates to the state convention to require of the candidates for the state offices, that each and all of them, in their respective spheres, shall, if elected, advocate and support the enactment of laws—

1. To lop off all useless offices.
2. To prohibit long sessions of the legislature.
3. To dispense with all sinecure employments.
4. To proscribe all local and class legislation.
5. To reject all claims against the state invalid in law or equity.
6. To reduce the rate of taxation.
7. To provide for the easy redemption of lands sold for taxes.
8. To protect person and property through an impartial enforcement of the laws.
9. To more effectually and certainly punish high crimes and misdemeanors in office.
10. To reduce the pay of legislators to $4 a day and no milage.
11. To reduce the pay of the governor to $3000 a year.
12. To reduce the salary of the lieutenant-governor to $500 a year.
13. To cut down the perquisites of the secretary of state.
14. To reduce the salary of superintendent of public instruction to $2000 a year.
15. To reduce the salary of the commissioner of industrial resources to $500 a year.
16. To reduce the compensation of judges of the supreme court to $3000 each a year.
17. To reduce the compensation of chancellors and circuit judges to $2400 each a year.
18. To allow the governor no recording secretary.
19. To reduce the pay of the marshal and librarian of the supreme court to $1000 a year.
20. To reduce the allowance for watchmen, servants, and messengers employed by the governor to $1000 a year.
21. To reduce the allowance to the governor for contingent expences to $3000 a year.
22. To reduce the number and pay of the clerks and employees of the two houses to what they were before the war.
23. To allow the superintendent of public instruction no clerical assistance.
24. To provide a reduction of fees that no sheriff, clerk, or probate judge shall receive over $3000 a year exclusive of necessary office expenses.
25. To reduce the cost of public printing to a sum not more than twenty per cent in excess of the annual cost before the war.

To these pledges and specifications, or such of them as may be approved, should be added any others that may occur to the people of any community or county, and delegates to the state convention should be instructed to incorporate into its platform a pledge binding upon all its nominees, that if any one of them shall be elected to an office the salary of which may not be affected by law during his term, he shall return to the public treasury all pay or perquisites in excess of that fixed by new legislation. Candidates are inconsiderate and profuse of promises; and they should not be encouraged to promise too much; but whatever is exacted of them, should be put in the fewest and plainest words, and for the fulfillment of all such pledges, in letter and spirit, they should be held to the most rigid accountability. The people may now dictate the terms upon which office is accepted at their hands; and whatever they fail to require, or leave to generalities, they may rest assured they will never get.

THE FREE BANKING BILL.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the free banking bill which on the 15th passed the senate and will probably pass the house at an early day:—It provides for free banking; releases the reserves on circulation except five per cent which is to be deposited in the tresury for the purposes of redemption in United States notes; and requires reserves on deposits to be kept by each bank in its own vault, a part of which reserves shall be one-fourth of the coin received by it as interest on bonds held as security by the United States treasury to prepare for specie payments. It requires the retirement of greenbacks equal in amount to twenty-five per cent of the new national bank currency issued, to begin within thirty days after the amount of $1,000,000 of the national bank currency has been issued. The maximum amount of United States notes is fixed at $382,000,000, and the retirement shall be in reduction of that amount until it is reduced to $300,000,000. The redemption section of the bill provides that on and after July, 1876, greenbacks, whenever presented in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, may be redeemed in coin, or bonds bearing four and a half per cent interest in coin, at the option of the government, and it shall be compulsory on the secretary of the treasury to re-issue the notes exchanged for bonds. Important features in the bill are those which require the reserves on deposits to be kept by the banks in different parts of the country in their own vaults instead of sending them off to New York to be loaned for speculative purposes in Wall Street, and which provide that a part of these reserves shall be constituted of a one-fourth part of the coin received as interest on the bonds held by the government as security. These provisions it is thought will strengthen the bonds at home and tend to keep up a better distribution of currency, the volume of which, however, will be increased if the bill becomes a law. Thus there is to be more or less of inflation under it, and the much talked of elasticity perhaps. The provision releasing the banks from the maintenance of a reserve on their deposits except five per cent deposited in the treasury for purposes of redemption, is regarded a liberal one for those institutions.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The diversity of opinion existing in the democratic press of the state in reference to the approaching canvass, excites no apprehensions in our mind, and should disturb the peace of none of our contemporaries.

There are no dissensions among democratic leaders or democratic newspapers in Alabama. All are animated by the most patriotic considerations, and all are resolved if possible to secure a restoration of good government in our afflicted commonwealth. The only differences relate to the means of accomplishing the end which all have in view; and the discussion of these differences is to be encouraged rather than deprecated.

One had as well undertake to build a house without a thought of the means or material necessary in its construction, as to attempt to carry to a successful conclusion a closely contested political campaign without a plan or method or any provision of inevitable exigencies.

Now, we know that a considerable majority of the voters of Alabama are opposed to radicalism and its profligacy and corruption. From 1868 down, this majority has been in existence; and yet the republican party here has suffered one partial defeat only since the reconstruction of our state government. Whether the democracy shall succeed in November next depends upon its ability to do what heretofore it has not succeeded in doing—in getting its full strength to the polls.

In preparing for the canvass, *the* first question to determine is, Upon what issues and by what agencies may we secure a full vote this fall? This is a practical question, to be met in a practical way, and to be determined by practical men. It is also a vital question, which cannot be prudently or safely ignored. Surely it presents proper topics of discussion. Certainly it is not strange that all do not answer it alike. Why should any one of us quarrel with any other who does not survey the battle ground from his stand-point nor weigh all the considerations that enter into contest in his balances?

Every democratic newspaper in the state will support the nominees of the Montgomery convention. Every democratic politician in the state will work for them and vote for them. The great body of democratic voters in the state will rally to the ballot box in their behalf. All of this is upon the certainty that only honest and capable men will be put on the ticket.—The trouble is with some thousands of conservative citizens who in the course of events have grown indifferent to public affairs and hopeless of securing relief through the exercise of the elective franchise. These hold the results of elections here in their hands; and we can only win through their co-operation. They are good men, true men, loyal to Alabama and the south, not unreasonable, not too exacting; but they do not clearly comprehend their duties, they are fearfully indifferent, they have not been made to see just how and in what particulars their condition is to be bettered by the success of one party or the other. In selecting candidates, and formulating issues, we would look to these, their prejudices, wishes, and interests, rather than to the expectations and feeling of politicians and editors who will stand by the party and its candidates anyhow.

These thousands of indifferent conservatives are white men; and we would assure them, by words and acts, that a democratic success means a government of white men, by white men, and for white men—that a democratic success will be a potent protest against negro rule, the domination of ignorance, and the revel of corruption.

These thousands of conservative citizens are honest men, working men, tax-payers; and we would assure them, by words and acts, that a democratic success means lower salaries, the abolition of sinecures, retrenchment in every branch of service, the repudiation of the millions of bonds corruptly and fraudulently issued in the name of the state by negro-elected officials to Wall Street gamblers and adventurers who aided in establishing a negro government here expressly that they might rob us through them, and consequently reduced taxes now and hereafter.

With these assurances embodied in the platform and the candidates of the state convention, not one white vote otherwise safe would be lost, while ten thousand white votes otherwise lost would be saved, and the success of the party would in our opinion be as certain as anything in the future can be.

This is the way we would plan the campaign; these are the issues upon which we would rouse the whole body of the honest yeomanry of the land to the discharge of their duty to themselves and the state. Others have other plans and would present different issues or no issues at all. Shall we not discuss these differences, giving reasons for and against, urging considerations on the one side or the other, without feeling or temper, just as business men, or others engaged in a common enterprise, would discuss its advantages or disadvantages, the risks to be incurred or the benefits to be derived?

No; we apprehend no evil consequences from the discussion of public matters here by the democratic press of the state. It is only through such discussion we can learn the views and feelings of each other and compare and weigh and measure each other's opinions and reasons. We think such discussion proper and advisable, and desire to encourage it by precept and by example. Let us reason together.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN ALABAMA.

At the last meeting of Pike County Council, the members from different parts of the county reported cotton very poor, corn promising, oats good.

The granges of Lawrence county were to have met in Moulton last Saturday to organize a council.

Sumter has ten granges, located as follows:—Livingston, Cuba, Jones's Bluff, Gaston, York, Belmont, Gainesville, Warsaw, Sumterville, and Coatopa.

The convention of Patrons of Husbandry from the counties of Choctaw, Hale, Marengo, Greene, and Sumter, which met in Eutaw April 1st, adjourned to meet in Demopolis the 27th inst.

Deputy Harrington organized a new grange at Danville, Morgan county, the 4th inst.

The Demopolis grange being without the number of members required, have surrendered their charter and dissolved.

Eureka Grange No. 315 has extended an invitation to the other granges of Talladega county to send delegates to a convention to be held in Talladega June 15th to organize a county council.

A regular meeting of Pike County Council was held last Monday week at Troy.

Representatives from the several granges of Bibb county met in Centreville the 9th and organized a council for the county.

At the last meeting of the Barbour Council, a committee, consisting of S. F. Lightner, J. M. Macon, James Lang, J. W. Comer, and C. A. Cox, was appointed to visit Bullock Council, and other councils wishing to exchange courtesies with it.

Deputy Harrington has recently organized two new granges in Blount; one at Cullman, the other at Gilmer Station. Two more in that county are awaiting the presence of somebody to organize them.

The following granges were represented in the last Pike County Council:—Spring Hill, Darby's, Brundidge, Starkeville, Pea River, Tan Yard, Little Oak, Orion, Troy, and White Water.

The last Pike County Council resolved, "that the master of each grange appoint one member to meet in Troy on the 4th Saturday in June next to confer together and recommend the best course to be pursued in reference to the hiring of labor and renting of land, so as to perfect a system which shall be profitable both to the land-owner and laborer; said committee to report to the next meeting of this council."

The master of the State Grange has appointed the following delegates to the "Patrons of Husbandry and Cotton States Agricultural Congress," to be held in Atlanta, June 3rd:—Hon. E. H. Moren, of Bibb county, Major Felix Talt, of Wilcox, General G. D. Johnson, of Tuskaloosa, Colonel S. J. Harrington, of Colbert, Hon. J. V. Ashurst, of Tallapoosa, Hon. J. G. Gilchrist, of Lowndes, and Robert McKee, of Dallas.

Barbour County Council has elected the following officers:—A. B. Starke, master; S. F. Lightner, overseer; C. M. Spence, lecturer; E. R. Quillin, secretary; J. M. Macon, treasurer; C. A. Cox, steward; J. G. Sinquefield, assistant steward; Fannie Flournoy, lady assistant steward; Mrs C. S. Comer, ceres; Mrs. Lou Hobdy, flora; Mrs. P. M. Johnson, pomona; John Bell, jr., gate keeper.

At the last meeting of the Bullock Council, it was resolved, "that this council require the subordinate granges to make a monthly farm report to the secretary of this council, and it shall be his duty to consolidate these reports and return to the subordinate granges for their information; and that the secretaries of the subordinate granges be furnished blanks for that purpose."

The following are the officers of the Bibb Council for the ensuing year:—A. B. Hamlet, master; E. S. Starr, overseer; J. N. Suttle, lecturer; D. M. James, secretary; N. B. Cooper, chaplain; J. D. Cooper, treasurer; J. L. Davidson, corresponding secretary; M. L. Cleveland, steward; J. C. Suttle, assistant steward; William Cottingham, gate keeper; Mrs. E. H. Moren, ceres; Mrs. S. A. Davidson, flora; Miss Florence Cottingham, pomona; Miss Lennie Suttle, lady assistant steward; and J. W. Davis, W. W. C. Cleveland, P. M. Fanchor, B. J. Coffee, and George Stewart, executive committee.

At a regular meeting of Allenton Grange No. 16, held April 10th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the attention of the granges of the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the south should be, and is hereby called to the subject of the tax paid upon the cotton grown in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868; that every grange throughout the cotton growning states be invited and requested to move in concert and with combined action in regard to it, to get up memorials addressed to the congress of the United States, petitioning for the repayment of this tax, said memorials to be signed by the individual members of each and every grange and forwarded for presentation to congress, to such members of the two houses as may be favorable to the objects and purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Resolved, That the granges of the northern states be requested to give their attention to this subject, and we do hereby appeal to them to lend their friendly aid and influences in having justice done to their prostrate and suffering brethren of the cotton growing states.

Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence to believe if the granges of the south aided by our just and sympathising brethren of the northren granges will seriously act with concert and determination, and insist upon justice toward those who paid this unjust and discriminating tax, congress will, during the present session, return to us the money which we were oppressively and constitutionally required to pay.

At a recent meeting of Union Grange No. 422, Barbour county, the following resolutions, reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. John S. Espy and S. M. Stanford, were adopted:

As all men require some incentive to action, and as we are Patrons, and desire to work for the general good of the Order; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Union Grange, do hereby offer a premium of ten dollars for the best farm belonging to, or under the personal management of of any member of said grange, to be decided by a committee of not less than ten, nor to exceed the number of the male members belonging to this grange, whose duty it shall be to visit each and every farm on or about the 15th of July. This committee shall examine cotton, corn, peas, potatoes, sugar cane, and all crops of whatsoever description, enquire the mode of preparing, planting and cultivating the same. And there shall be no distinction as regards size of farm, whether a one or ten horse farm; but the point of merit shall consist in the proper diversity as regards making a farm self sustaining, the economy of labor, and general good management of the farm.

Resolved, That we suggest that the worthy master appoint said committee, and, if consistent with his sense of duty, that he include all the male numbers of this grange, and as a slight testimonial of our high appreciation of the very distinguished services rendered this grange by Major Bates, master of Batesville Grange, that he be added to the committee, and that his farm be entered on the list of those in competition for the prize.

Resolved, That the said committee shall visit all the farmers on the list of competition, and that they shall decide upon the merits of the same by ballot, all the committee voting, save when passing upon his own farm.

The following is the petition Wilcox Patrons of Husbandry are signing, in reference to the refunding of the cotton tax:

To the senate and house of representatives of the congress of the United States: We, the subscribers, citizens of Wilcox county, State of Alabama, and members of ——— grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in said county, do respectfully petition your honorable bodies to restore to the people of the cotton growing states the taxes which by a law of congress they were required to pay on the cotton grown in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867. We do not propose to enter into any argument to prove that those whose cotton was subjected to said tax, are entitled to have it returned to them. The entire population of the southern states, and a large portion of the people of the northern states, believe that the tax imposed on cotton, was not only unjust and oppressive, but that it was in violation of the constitution of the United States; and we do most respectfully and earnestly petition that your honorable bodies, the congress of the United States, will pass a law refunding to the people of the cotton growing states the amount of taxes collected on cotton during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

[From the Eufaula Times.]

Last Tuesday (the 5th) being the time of the regular meeting of the council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Barbour county, about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, delegates from the different granges, met at the fair grounds at Clayton, and were called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by the president of the council, Captain A. B. Starke, who took occasion to congratulate the order on the increased interest of the members and their great earnestness in the work of redeeming our country through this agency, as was manifested by the large crowd that had assembled, notwithstanding the severe weather, bad roads, and swollen streams. He observed present, ladies who had ridden twenty miles, two of whom in a buggy alone, had forced their horse to swim a creek, in order to contribute their influence by their presence, to the good of this noble order. He also alluded to evidences of improvement in the farms, gardens, and household in sections with which he was familiar, and attributed the same to the beneficial effects of the farmers' granges. His words of encouragement were enthusiastically received, and if we could print them entire, as they fell from his lips, they could be read with profit by every farmer in the country.

Sanitary Notice.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, SELMA, ALA., May 18, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held this day, it was ordered that notice be given the citizens that regular inspection of premises will begin Thursday, May 21st, and that, from this time until October 1st, the sanitary regulations of the city will be strictly enforced.

As the growth and prosperity of the city depends upon its healthfulness and freedom from epidemics, and as the best means of gaining such a reputation are by cleanliness and the discreet use of disinfectants, the Board would remind the citizens that their active co-operation is needed to render effective any sanitary system.

It is requested that all violations of the Sanitary Regulations be reported to the inspector of the ward in which they occur, or to the Health Officer.

J. T. West, M.D., sanitary inspector 1st ward; Jas. Kent, M.D., sanitary inspector 2nd ward; L. E. Locke, M.D., sanitary inspector 3rd ward; W. P. Reese, M.D., sanitary inspector 4th ward; B. H. Riggs, M.D., sanitary inspector 5th ward.

By order of the Board of Health,
JOHN P. FURNISS, M.D.,
may22. Health Officer.

Blount Springs,
THE GREAT TONIC.
Alterative, Aperient, and Diuretic.

THE JACKSON HOUSE AT BLOUNT SPRINGS, will be ready to accommodate the public by the first of June.

The rates of board will be $50 per month, $17 50 per week, and $3 per day. Table board (without room) $35 per month. Children under ten years of age, and colored servants, half price. White servants three-fourths price. A discount of ten per cent will be made on all bills from $300 to $500; on all over $500, fifteen per cent.

These Springs are situated on the South and North Alabama Railroad, 130 miles north of Montgomery. A great many improvements have been made, with a view to health and comfort, since last season.

Those who patronize the JACKSON HOUSE will get the worth of their money. Cheaper board can be obtained at private houses. There is room for all. We expect a large crowd at THIS FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH and pleasure.
may22-4t. W. C. MORROW.

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

A Chance to Make a Fortune.

200 ACRES OF LAND (TWENTY-SIX miles from Selma, immediately on the S., R., & D. R. R. On this land is an inexhaustable deposit of TERRA COTTA CLAY and FIRE SAND. The Clay is of TWO COLORS, separate and distinct deposits. The sand is perhaps freer from dust and other impurities than any deposit known. These deposits make the BEST FIRE BRICK. The test has been made by the Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, from specimens sent them; also, by Col. S. B. Lowe, superintendent of the Vulcan Works, Chattanooga. Price $2,000. For further particulars, apply to me, or to Dr. J. Hendree, Atlanta, Georgia.
may22. MERRITT BURNS.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK
OF THE
MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to attend the closing exercises of the Thirty-eighth Session of this Institution, which will occur in the following order:—

Art Levee,
FRIDAY, June 19th, 8 p. m.

Commencement Sermon,
SUNDAY, June 21st, 11 a. m., by Rev. A. S. ANDREWS, D. D.

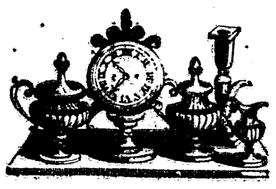
Juvenile Exhibition,
MONDAY, June 22nd, 8 p. m.

Junior Exhibition,
TUESDAY, June 23rd, 8 p. m.

Grand Concert,
WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 8 p. m.

Graduation Exercises,
THURSDAY, June 25th, 10 a. m.
J. K. THOMPSON, President.
may1-tf.

WM. C. WARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Central Block, Water Street
SELMA, ALA.



C. F. Brown,
(AGENT)
DEALER IN
Watches,
DIAMONDS,
And Jewelry,
Cor. Broad and Alabama Sts.,
SELMA, ALABAMA.

Special Attention Given to Repairing Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.
may1-6m.

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 Colts, 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.

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.

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.

JOHN C. REID. MOODY H. MAY.
REID & MAY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
Office, Central Warehouse Block, over Baker Brothers
Practice in the courts of surrounding counties and in Supreme and District courts at Montgomery.

Repairing.
I CAN BE FOUND ANY TIME AT THE New Hotel, ready and willing to do work of any kind; making new or repairing old furniture. Also, recesting chairs with cane.
mar27-3m. H. W. HARWELL.

J. BARRON PHILLIPS. H. S. D. MALLORY.
PHILLIPS & MALLORY,
Attorneys at Law,
—AND—
Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in Watt's New Building, Water Street,
SELMA, ALABAMA.

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.

John P. Morton & Co.,
Louisville, Ky.,
PUBLISHERS
BUTLER'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
AND
Readers.
Not surpassed by any other series elsewhere published.
may8-3m.

"Have a good hat; the secret of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks;
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat."

Therefore
GO TO
WAILES & CORY'S
AND BUY YOU A
New Hat.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED ALL THE new styles, such as the

Aylmer,
Negligee,
Flyaway,
Eclipse,
Cucumber,
Grange,
Tornic,
Mariner,
Ventilator,
IN
Black and Colored Cassimere,
ALSO,
FULL LINES OF
Straw Hats
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

☞ No charge for showing our goods.
WAILES & CORY.

Wilson, Hinkle & Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
PUBLISHERS
McGUFFEY'S SERIES,
AND
Other School Books,
Extensively used in the South.
may8-3m.

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.

STOP, READ, REFLECT, AND ACT
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!
Dr. S. B. COLLINS'
Painless
OPIUM
Antidote,
Is a perfect and painless cure for
THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM
in any of its forms, whether as
MORPHINE,
LAUDANUM,
ELIXIR, or
GUM OPIUM.

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure.

IT IS STRANGE, YET TRUE, THAT AS a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society, that become addicted to this diseased appetite. A habit which makes them slaves, beclouds their minds, ruins their dispositions, and gives them, in their more natural moments, a hatred of self as well as a feeling that everybody despises them—to such an extent that society has no charms. But, thanks to the Giver of all good, this morbid, terrible habit and degraded condition, as well as all of the desire and feeling for opiates in any form is soon removed by this remarkable antidote, entirely so, and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, given renewed health until love and hope take the place of despondency and doubt. Though you may not be afflicted with the habit of using Morphine, Laudanum, or other forms of Opium, some friend may be and you know it not, therefore, let me ask you in the name of suffering humanity to pass this on. By so doing you may reap the reward of those who do good. DELAY NOT.

All correspondence strictly confidential. For further particulars, and in sending orders from any of the southern states, address
B. M. WOOLLEY,
General Agent for the Southern States,
No. 28 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
april24.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Schedule and Connections.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SELMA, April 22nd, 1874.

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

MAIL TRAINS.

Leave Selma	3:30 p. m.
Arrive at Meridian	12:30 a. m.
Leave Meridian	2:50 a. m.
Arrive at Selma	11:20 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. Standard time—clock at Hobb's jewelry store.
JOHN M. BRIDGES,
Superintendent.

Selma, Rome, & Dalton Railroad,

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, SELMA, ALA., May 3rd, 1874.

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

LEAVE SELMA—
3:00 P. M. (Daily) Mail, connecting at Selma with mail train of Alabama Central railroad; at Cedars 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—
7:00 A. M. (Daily) Mail.

JOHN B. PECK,
General Superintendent.

THE REMINGTON WORKS

THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE,
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873,
THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.
NO SEWING MACHINE RECEIVED A HIGHER PRIZE.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A *New Invention* THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods*.
3.—RUNS LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS, and RAPID—*best combination* of qualities.
4.—DURABLE—*Runs for Years* without repairs.
5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.
6.—Is *Most easily Managed* by the operator.—Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant*, forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams, or Lever ARMS. Has

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Selma, Alabama,

At the close of business May 1st, 1874.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$184,489 26
Over drafts	1,187 26
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Other United States bonds	4,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	4,200 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents (N. Y. exchange)	151,260 01
Due from other National banks	21,504 89
Due from state banks and bankers	5,003 82
Banking house	16,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	3,500 00
Current expense	4,018 88
Taxes paid	1,671 90
Premiums paid	20,058 00
Cash on hand	
Cash—bank checks $ 1,508 53	
Bills of National banks 7,769 00	
Fractional currency 2,936 55	
Specie—coin 11,198 20	
Legal tenders notes 53,200 00	76,612 28
Total	$750,506 26

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$300,000 00
Surplus funds	37,500 00
Discount and exchange	10,659 00
Circulation	225,000 00
Individual deposits	165,953 48
Due to state banks and bankers	5,319 78
Dividends unpaid	75 00
Total	$750,506 26

I, John W. Love, cashier of the City National Bank of Selma, Alabama, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. LOVE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, 1874.

J. F. JOHN, Notary Public.

CORRECT. ATTEST: E. K. CARLISLE, JR. / E. GILLMAN, / CHAS. TURNER, } Directors.

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)

$130,000.

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, MAY 22, 1874.

CITY AND COUNTY.

ADVERTISERS have a standing invitation to freely and at any time examine our subscription books to see for themselves where the Argus is distributed and among what class of readers.

SERVICES are held afternoon and evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

WE think trains on the Selma and Gulf road will run to Snow Hill in two weeks.

REV. R. S. WOODWARD of Summerfield is preaching nightly in East Selma this week.

REV. JOHN S. MOORE of Greensboro preached in the Methodist church last Sunday.

DR. W. P. CABE, formerly of Dallas county, died near Durand, Mississippi, April 11th.

THE East Selma Sunday Schools will have a pic-nic to-morrow (Saturday) on the Strawbridge place.

MAJOR W. L. LANIER, of this city, has been elected president of the Alabama Central railroad company.

THE Alabama Central Railroad was opened to Meridian on Saturday, and trains now run through daily.

THE teachers and pupils of the Baptist Sunday School will have their annual pic nic at Plantersville to-morrow (Saturday).

REV. MR. FULTON, of Christ church, Mobile, has been visiting Selma, as the guest of Rev. Mr Clemens of St. Paul's church.

THE editorial excursionists will arrive here at 9:30 Saturday morning, and leave in the afternoon *via* Montgomery for Atlanta.

REV. E. B. TEAGUE, the beloved pastor of the Baptist church here, will deliver the Howard College Baccalaureate sermon June 14th.

MAJOR SAFFOLD, of the Times, President of the Press Association of Alabama, left for Birmingham, where the association meets, on Monday.

DIED, in this city, Monday last, the 18th, Miss Camilla Mims, daughter of the late George W. and Joanna S. Mims, of Holmes county, Mississippi.

MR. W. ROSSER, a graduate of the Selma school of telegraphy, has gone to Choctaw Corner, to take charge of the Southern and Atlantic telegraph office there.

THE teachers and pupils of the Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday School will have their usual May pic-nic at the Leach place, near the city, to-morrow (Saturday).

THE Steamer Mary has been presented by the Presbyterian Sunday School with a silver pitcher and goblets, and by the Methodist Sunday School with a magnificent epergne.

THE teachers and pupils of the Methodist Sunday Schools had a pic-nic at Durand's Bend last Saturday. The excursion was made on the fleet, beautiful, and popular Mary.

OUR distinguished neighbor and friend, Major S. J. Saffold, of the Daily Times, has, for the third time, been elected president of the Alabama Press Association—an extraordinary and well-deserved honor.

THE Daily Echo, a live, newsy, sprightly, well-filled paper, has changed its hour of publication from afternoon to morning, thus adapting itself better to the demands of the business public and to the mails.

WILLIAM R. DITMARS, an old citizen and well-known business man, who in his long residence here had made many friends, filled many positions, and discharged many trusts, died in this city on Friday the 15th.

SUPERINTENDENT PECK, of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, has tendered the use of a special train to the New York editors who may desire to inspect the iron works on that road or return by that route to their homes.

WE yesterday had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistical clerk of the department of agriculture at Washington.

MESSRS. JOE ROSSER, J. L. Sherwood, and John Swift, of this city, are *en route* to Florida on a prospecting tour; and John B. Lapsley, recently of Selma, now of Shelby Springs, and handsome Frank Norris, will follow them in a few days.

THE Selma Regatta Club was permanently organized Friday night last, by the election of the following officers: Colonel John C. Reid, president; Colonel J. M. Dedman, vice president; R. H. English, treasurer; Henry Cassin, secretary; R. D. Berry, first captain; Henry Andrews, vice captain.

THE Board of Health, to whose arduous, thankless, and unprofitable labors Selma was mainly indebted for exemption from epidemics last summer, began their work of visitation and inspection yesterday, and will not stay their hands until frost. They are entitled to the hearty co-operation of all citizens, whose welfare they are striving to promote. We expect them to be rigid and unyielding in the discharge of their duties, and are sure their services will not be forgotten by a grateful public. Dr. West is sanitary inspector for the first ward, Dr. Kent for the second, Dr. Locke for the third, Dr. Reese for the fourth, and Dr. Riggs for the fifth. Dr. John P. Furniss is health officer.

IF those charged with the duty of calling a meeting for the organization of the Tax-Payers League had had any intimation of contemplated arrangements for the pic-nics to be given to-morrow, we know they would have named another day. But more than two weeks ago they gave notice of that meeting for the 23rd, and caused it to be published throughout the county. It is too late for a change now. The League must be organized to-morrow, or be abandoned. Is it too much, then, to ask the gentlemen interested in the several pic-nics to send off the the women and little folks, and themselves remain here until the organization of the League is effected, which will still leave them an afternoon's enjoyment.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 11 o'clock all those who have signed, and all those who intend to sign (we presume no others are expected), the Dallas County Tax-Payers League, are summoned to meet in the room of the Board of Trade for the purpose of organizing the association for the work it is to undertake. It is hoped the attendance will be large, so that in the selection of officers, on whom its efficiency mainly depends, each member may have a voice and an influence. The movement inaugurated so auspiciously here, has been everywhere approved by honest men of all parties; and Montgomery county has promptly taken it up in such a way as to leave no doubt of its perfect adaptation to the end in view. It is not unreasonable to expect to see every good citizen of town or county that can possibly do so, participating in the organization of the League to-morrow.

THE Mobile Register copies in full the agreement of the Dallas County Tax-Payers League, saying, editorially:

"Self-appropriation, embezzlement, thieving, or by whatever name the crime may go, has become an axiomatic part and parcel of radical office-holding. The few distinguished exceptions to which we can point in the county of Mobile, only serve to mark the rule. That rule is, that places of public trust and fiduciary employments are sought, held, and operated for the purpose of unlawful gain to the holders. The money so misdirected from public uses into the pockets of official thieves, are the moneys of the people, raised by taxation. It is, therfore, the obvious duty of the tax-payers—the duty of self-protection—to know when, where, and by whom these robberies are effected. The tax-payers in the counties of Montgomery and Dallas have addressed themselves to this subject, and they have formed associations entitled "Tax-Payers' League," which have already proved efficient. * * * * In Montgomery county the league has already done effective work. Pat Robinson, the defaulting tax collector, has been prosecuted and convicted, and indictments have been found against the county treasurer, the county superintendent of education, and George Ely, the judge of probate. The entire batch of county officers, it seems, have come within the searching enquiries of the league. In New York city a similar institution has been found necessary. Under the title of the "Tax-Payers' Union," the rascals in office are being watched and pursued by their tax-paying victims. Mobile, without doubt, is a promising missionary ground for such an association, and our purpose is to bring the subject to the notice of our own tax-payers, and to urge upon them the propriety of a similar organization. Of its salutary effects, there can be no question, as of its needs there is none. Not only will it check and intimidate public plunderers in public officer but it will tend to the manifest improvement of Mobile credit abroad. * Meantime, shall we have this league to watch rogues and secure an honest administration of the finances of the county and city? We submit it to the consideration of the Tax-Payers."

THE following are the names of the New York press excursionists now at Birmingham and expected here in a day or two:—

H. N. Beach and wife, Republic, Brockport.
B. G. Berry and wife, Telegraph, Norwich.
J. N. Bailey, Independent, Auburn.
C. E. Benton and wife, Advertiser, Fredonia.
W. W. Blakely, Herald, Springville.
J. S. Buckley and wife, Balston Spa.
C. B. Freeman, Democrat, Fonda.
William P. Franklin, News, Coxsackie.
A. W. Ferrin and wife, Republican, Little Valley.
John P. Gates, Tribune, Medina.
H. S. Grose, Journal, Balston Spa.
D. J. Halstead and wife, Courier, Syracuse.
A. H. Hall, Times, Watertown.
S. G. Hamlin, Union, Schenectady.
James B. Hoff, Advertiser, Union Springs.
Henry Humphreys, Independent, Mexico.
E. M. Johnson and wife, Herald, Oneonta.
A. C. Kessinger, Sentinel, Rome.
C. H. Keeley and wife, Record, Oswego.
M. E. Kenyon, Register, Moravia.
O. H. P. Kinney, Advocate, Waverly.
H. J. Knapp, Journal, Auburn.
R. S. Lewis, Batavian, Batavia.
L. R. Muzzy, Democrat, Pulaski.
W. McIlnstry, Censor, Fredonia.
T. F. McIntosh, Republican, Delhi.
J. E. Member and wife, Standard, Fishkill.
S. R. Morgan, Mercury, Middleton.
Henry Noble, Post, Cambridge.
Edgar Parker, Gazette, Geneva.
A. S. Pease and wife, Sun, Saratoga.
D. P. Peck, Democrat, Nunda.
S. B. Pratt, Republican, Carthage.
J. A. Place, Times, Oswego.
B. H. Randolph and wife, Democrat, Warsaw.
A. P. Ripley, Advocate, Buffalo.
W. A. Smythe, Times, Oswego.
John W. Slauson, Press, Middleton.
F. T. Scudder, Enterprise, Waverly.
P. H. Smith, Pioneer, Pawling.
E. Soule, News, Sandy Creek.
Norman Seymour, Union, Mount Morris.
D. D. Waite, Advocate, Batavia.
C. P. Winegar, Recorder, Amsterdam.
J. R. Wilcox and mother, Mercantile Journal.
L. Winfield, Standard, Montgomery.
S. Wilson Wade, Times, Arcade.
J. Wilson, Courier, Newark.

ALABAMA NEWS.

The Livingston Journal (one of the best country papers in the world) of the 1st inst. was received here the 15th inst.

From the 7th to the 24th of April, the rain-fall in Livingston was sixteen inches.

The house of Mr. Hord, in Greene county, opposite Bluff Port, was washed away during the recent flood in the Bigbee.

The warehouse at Moscow was carried away during the recent flood.

The Livingston Bible Society has re-elected all its old officers, viz:—Rev. J. S. Frierson, president; J. G. Harris, vice-president; Ben. F. Herr, secretary; Dr. M. C. Kinnard, treasurer and depositary.

Little Bennie Bernstein of Eufaula was badly bitten by a dog, some days ago.

The forty-third annual convention of the Episcopal church in the diocese of Alabama met in Eufaula the 13th.

Z. L. Nabers is a candidate for probate judge of Pickens.

Demopolis has reduced the salary of its mayor to $250.

The salary of the marshal of Demopolis is cut down to $400.

The Episcopal ladies of Florence will give a strawberry supper to-night, for the benefit of their church.

W. J. Wood, of Florence, has been visiting his friends in Tuskaloosa.

The Florence Times says:—"The Selma Argus claims the largest circulation of any paper in Alabama. No doubt it has it, and well does it deserve it. For it is beyond all question, the best weekly newspaper in the state. It should be in the hands of every man in the state."

Prof. T. W. Toby, formerly of Marion, has been made a Doctor of Divinity by Furman University of South Carolina.

A good deal of cotton in Choctaw county has been plowed up on account of its bad stand, and corn has been planted in its stead.

The Choctaw Herald of the 30th ult. reached us the 15th.

On account of high waters and non-attendence of litigants, witnesses, etc., Judge Smith did not hold the spring term of the Choctaw circuit court.

E. H. Thornton, of Greene county, charged with attempting to kill J. T. Smith, was tried, by change of venue, in Tuskaloosa county, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Mr. E. H. Thornton, of Greene county, has been sent to the lunatic asylum.

E. J. Butler is a candidate for probate judge of Greene county.

The recent continued rains injured the wheat crop in Greene county.

The stand of cotton in Greene is generally poor.

In the prairie lands of Greene county corn looks well.

A daily mail from Gainesville to Sawyersville is needed.

The health of Demopolis is good.

Dr. Boaz Whitfield and his father were thrown from their buggy, near Linden recently, but neither was seriously injured.

I. S. Harwell is re-elected mayor of Demopolis.

Demopolis has elected the following councilmen:—L. Cornish, W. J. Brasswell, M. D. Picard, E. I. Weil, J. F. Griffin, and Dr. J. S. Ruffin.

Three negroes, charged with assault and battery and robbery, were taken from the Pickens jail the night of the 10th, and hanged.

Corn is doing very well in the prairie lands of Hale county.

The cotton stand in Hale county is reported generally poor.

The Eufaula papers charge ten cents a line for communications in favor of candidates for office.

Colonel R. H. Powell, a capable and accomplished journalist, will soon start a new paper in Union Springs.

A revival has been in progress in the Methodist church at Eufaula.

Five bales of cotton were burned last Sunday evening at Eufaula R. R. depot in Montgomery.

Major W. T. Walthall of Mobile lectured before the Montgomery Arlingtons the 18th.

The democratic executive committee of Cleburne county have called a county convention, to meet in Edwardsville the 13th of July.

In Dale county, corn is reported as looking badly, cotton is not a good stand, and oats are not going to turn out as well as expected.

The commencement exercises of Huntsville female college will begin June 7th.

Rev. H. P. Smith, formerly of Huntsville, has been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Tuscumbia.

The Huntsville glee club will give a concert to-night.

Lafayette fire company, Mobile, has elected J. M. Thomas, president; B. R. Roff, foreman; J. A. Rafield and E. W. Merkel, assistants; F. Kiernan, secretary; M. McInnis, treasurer.

General Gullen A. Battle was in Mobile the 15th.

W. J. Hearin's residence, four miles from Gosport, was burned the 14th.

The Methodist parsonage at Birmingham will soon be completed.

The Birmingham Independent has entered on its third volume.

The high school at Gaylesville has 110 pupils.

The people along the line are petitioning for a mail route from Centre to Cave Spring.

Crop prospects in Lowndes county are improving.

A Fort Deposit lady has made a quilt which contains over 11,000 pieces.

Mr. E. James has been made a member of the Lowndes county democratic executive committee, *vice* W.F. Witcher, dead.

Except two crazy negroes, there are no prisoners in the jail at Hayneville.

The bar of Lowndes, and the Democratic Executive Committee, have passed resolutions in memory of the late W. F. Witcher.

W. F. Witcher, who recently died in Hayneville, had his life insured for $10,000.

North Port has elected the following officers:—R. S. Cox, intendant; and T. F. Rice, P. F. M. Comerford, Richard Maxwell, and Walter Harkins, councilmen.

The Masonic lodge at North Port will have a public installation of its officers June 24th; address by Colonel S. M. Meek, of Columbus, Miss.

The state convention of Young Men's Christian Associations met in Marion the 15th, H. L. McKee of Selma was elected president; B. B. Davis, L. H. Bowles, and J. M. Caldwell vice-presidents; A. M. Fowlkes and A. E. Skaggs secretaries.

P. G. Clarke, special agent of the post office department, and H. G. McCall, superintendent of education for Bullock county, had a shooting match, without results unfortunately, in Montgomery the other day.

The Presbyterians of Montgomery had an excursion to Deatsville, and a pic nic there, the 15th.

The Wilcox Bible Society met in Camden the 10th.

The Wilcox Bible Society has elected for the ensuing year, S. J. Cumming, president; A. D. Hart, vice-president; Joseph N. Miller, secretary; Henderson W. Love, treasurer; and Rev. J. C. Wear, E. P. M. Gilbert, Samuel Tepper, and W. B. H. Howard, executive committee.

The following are the officers of the Arlington Club of Montgomery for the ensuing year:—J. Winn Moses, president; T. A. Means, secretary; R. W. Goldthwaite, treasurer; W. H. Dingley, librarian; and Thos. G. Jones, G. A. Cary, S. H. Beasley, F. S. Ferguson, and W. P. Chilton, managing committee.

The 13th, the residence, smokehouse, and kitchen of Gen. W. Harrison, of Oxford, were burned, and with them their contents.

Whooping-cough is prevailing in Gadsden.

W. P. Golightly, of Gadsden, was recently thrown from his buggy, and had his arm broken.

The merchants of Gadsden this year have not bought any western corn whatever.

Base-ball is the prevailing disease in Marion now, roller-skating having subsided.

In the case of Hooper, charged with killing Phillips in Opelika in May last, tried last week in the Russell circuit court, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

On the 12th, rain was needed in Clarke county.

The June term of the supreme court will begin June 1st.

At the late term of the Randolph circuit court, Judge William H. Smith refused to consent to the selection of an attorney to sit as judge in a case in which he was defendant.

The Baptist and Methodists at Rock Mills are each taking steps to build a church.

The Rock Mills (Randolph county) manufacturing company use two bales of cotton a day.

Charles Foster is a candidate for probate judge of Randolph county.

The house of Mrs. Burson in Randolph county was burned recently.

It is proposed to hold a convention at Ashland August 17th to nominate a candidate for judge of that circuit.

The Randolph Enterprise and Talladega Reporter think well of Judge Heflin for the supreme court.

A recent supper by the ladies of Union Springs for the benefit of the Orphans' Home netted $124.

The Sunday Schools of Union Springs will have a pic nic at Foster's Grove, the 20th.

There is in Livingston but one drinking saloon.

In one week during the late high waters, 27 deers were killed in the vicinity of Coatopa.

Seven more car-loads of iron have been received at Opelika for the Memphis and Savannah railroad.

Little Johnie Cowles of Eufaula on the 10th got a fall from a tree and a broken leg.

The democrats of Chambers have had a mass meeting at the court house, and reorganized their executive committee, to which the further initiation of the campaign was entrusted.

Montgomery has re-organized its Young Men's Christian Association.

The spring term of the Montgomery circuit court begins June 1st.

The Birmingham Iron Age is preparing a black list of those who have beat it out of money due for job work within the last fifteen months.

Frank Bugh & Co. have been awarded the contract for building the new Jefferson county courthouse, for $30,500.

The Birmingham Iron Age, a splendid paper, is offered for the campaign, until January 1st, for one dollar.

The edition of the Birmingham Iron Age this week is 1750 copies—larger than the regular circulation in Alabama of any paper, daily or weekly, except the Southern Argus.

In Randolph county, wheat looks well.

Neither corn nor cotton is promising in Randolph county.

The Hebrew Ladies Aid Society of Montgomery will have a fair the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of June.

The Sunday schools in the vicinity of Hilliardsville, Henry county, had a pic nic the 16th.

Mr. M. A. Sheehan, editor of the Henry County Register, has been quite sick.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, will deliver two lectures in Mobile next week.

The sanitary condition of Mobile is reported very bad.

In the week ending the 16th, there were thirteen deaths in Mobile.

The oat crop of Conecuh county is greatly injured by rust.

The county jail of Conecuh is in a very unsafe condition.

The Catholic church at Pollard is completed.

It is alleged the fire at Courtland was the work of an incendiary.

The North Alabamian doesn't seem so certain that Gen. Houston is the strongest man for governor.

Redden Hodges of St. Clair county has been very ill.

In St. Clair county, wheat is reported doing well generally.

James M. Newman of Montgomery is spoken of for state treasurer.

Mr. Bond of Wisconsin has bought the Nix marble quarries in Talladega county.

It is proposed to establish a foundry in Talladega.

The farmers of Chambers county are fast recovering from the effects of the recent rains, and now have a pretty good stand of corn.

In Chambers county, there is a larger area in wheat and oats than ever before.

The planters of Chambers do not talk corn and think cotton, but have planted largely of the former.

Less commercial fertilizers are being used in Chambers county this year than last.

Our excellent and esteemed friend, Mr. L. L. TeBow, of Chambers county, puts us under renewed obligations to him for valued favors.

Greenville is making an effort to organize a fire department.

The Greenville silver cornet band will give a concert next Tuesday night.

Guano has been expelled from the city limits of Greenville.

The Greenville papers are wrangling about morsels of county printing.

Hon. L. B. Cooper is proposed for chancellor of the northern division.

Reuben Mitchell of Opelika, has a tame humming bird.

The fruit prospect in Clay county is very good.

Wheat in Clay county looks well.

Rev. T. R. Parker of Lineville has been missing sometime, and his friends fear foul play.

The democrats of Prattville will have a beat meeting the 30th.

Dr. H. J. Sanders has invented a horse mill that will not cost over fifty dollars and will grind seventy-five bushels of corn a day.

Tuscumbia invites the New York and Alabama press associations to visit her.

Tuskaloosa has extended an invitation to the New York and Alabama press associations.

The Shelby Iron Company has invited the press associations now at Birmingham, to visit their works.

The third annual festival of the Montgomery Schuetzen Verein began the 19th.

Mr. Thames of the Greenville South Alabamian was in Montgomery the 16th.

Mr. Howell of the Autauga Citizen has been visiting Montgomery.

Jim Amos of Greenville has had a mess of roasting ears the 19th.

W. G. Richardson, formerly of Tuskaloosa, has been appointed professor of Greek and Modern Languages in Central University, Richmond, Ky.

Captain W. F. Karsner of Tuskaloosa has been quite sick.

In Tuskaloosa county, corn is reported puny and backward, and cotton is a poor stand and isn't looking well.

The Huntsville Amateurs gave an entertainment last Friday night.

H. P. Huff, of Virginia, has removed to Huntsville.

Aunt Polly Thomas, of Calhoun county, aged seventy-three, walks to Jacksonville, nine miles, and carries with her janes and and other products of her own industry for sale.

In Autauga county, corn and cotton are reported as looking well.

Hon. C. W. Raisler, a good, capable, and true man, is making political speeches in Limestone county.

The Sunday Schools of Athens will have a union pic-nic to-day.

The C. P. Sunday School of Athens has presented a fine silver service to Miss Ella Tanner, its accomplished organist.

A large portion of Courtland was burned the night of the 12th.

The 10th was observed as Memorial Day in Athens.

Four hundred citizens of Morgan have called a meeting to be held in Somerville July 25th to appoint delegates to the state and congressional conventions and nominate candidates for county officers.

The dead body of a man named Lunceford was recently found near Union church in Tuskaloosa county.

Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Marion, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., June 21st.

The teachers and pupils of the Marion Episcopal Sunday School had a pic-nic at Reese's pond Saturday was a week ago.

Hon. J. P. Hubbard, of Troy, will deliver the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of Howard College, Wednesday, June 17th.

The anniversary of the missionary society of the Marion Methodist Sunday School was held last Sunday night; address by P. G. Wood, of this city.

Mr. J. C. Nance, of Perry county, recently had one of his arms broken, and was otherwise maltreated and beaten, by a negro.

The 7th, two negroes escaped from the Marion jail.

The Montgomery lawyers propose to organize a bar association.

The special railroad tax in Randolph county this year will be four per cent.

The grand jury of Monroe county reported the bonds of the county officers all good and sufficient.

N. A. Eskridge near Belmont lost 1500 bushels of corn by the late flood.

W. S. Barnes of Warsaw lost valuable stock in the recent high waters.

Temperance in Alabama.

The Good Templars of Greenville will have a grand pic nic June 8th.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Montgomery last Saturday night.

Dawning Hope Lodge Good Templars, Montgomery, now has more than five hundred members.

There is to be a grand temperance pic nic of Cave Springs to-day.

A new division of the Independant Order of Temperance was organized at Beaver Meadow the 9th.

Fifty of the eighty members of Carrollton Lodge No. 92 attended their pic-nic and installation the 8th inst. Addresses were delivered by W. G. Robertson, Prof. J. C. Bell, and Major E. D. Willett.

The temperance convention at Montevallo the 15th was largely attended.

An independent temperance society was organized in Courtland the 7th.

Hamilton Lodge Good Templars No. 11, Greensboro, had an anniversary celebration the 15th.

Following are the officers of their respective lodges for the current quarter:

Jacksonville Lodge No. 72: Joshua Draper, C. T.; Miss Florence Woods, R. S.; Miss Henrietta Seymour, L. S.; Miss Mattie Jones, V. T.; W. W. Woodward, S.; L. L. Swan, F. S.; W. P. Parr, T.; B. H. Denman, M.; Miss Annie Lester, D. M.; W. A. Beal, I. G.; O. J. Porter, O. G.; Wm. Adams, C.; Dr. C. C. Porter, P. C. T.

Livingston Lodge: Dr. R. D. Webb, C. T.; Mrs. E. J. Underwood, V. T.; Miss Mattie Beggs, S.; John H. Gray, F. S.; Miss Imogene Norvill, T.; Rev. A. J. Coleman, C.; W. K. Pickens, M.; Miss G. A. Lockard, I. G.; Jordan Short, O. G.; Rev. J. S. Frierson, P. C. T.

Sparkling Water Lodge No. 17; John W. Pierce, C. T.; Miss Rosa Brandon, V. T.; W. F. Price, S.; W. T. Price, F. S.; Mrs. Brown, T.; Robert L. Douglass, M.; Lest Walker, I. G.; John Cutler, O. G.; Miss M. Karsner, R. S.; Miss Ida M. V. Hyde, L. S.; Miss Ada McMahon, A. S.; Miss E. Brandon, D. M.

Carrollton Lodge No. 93: E. D. Willett, C. T.; Miss Jennie Atteberry, V. T.; Chas. E. Gilbert, S.; Miss Lizzie ———, A. S.; T. E. D. Bell, F. S.; Miss Julia Wilson T.; L. H. Chappelle, C.; A. M. Robertson, M.; Miss Annie Hill, D. M.; Miss Jennie Bell, I. G.; Frank W. Willet, O. G.; Mrs. Jennie Hill, R. S.; Mrs. Mary Gardner, L. S.

Evergreen Lodge No. 179: Col. William McPherson, C. T.; Miss Tiny Lovejoy, V. T.; M. S. Bennett, C.; Dr. John Dixon, S.; Miss E. J. Avrietta, A. S.; Sam McPherson, F. S.; Miss Mollie Wallis, T.; R. Johnson, M.; Mrs. R. Johnson, D. M.; Miss Mattie Lamar, I. G.; John Scorbo h, O. G.; Miss Anna Stoudenmire, R. S.; Miss Ellen Hitchcock, L. S.; Jas. Wilkes, P. C. T.

Hickman Lodge No. 60: A. B. Tierce, C. T.; Miss Sue McDonald, V. T.; J. H. Freeman, S.; S. L. Strong, F. S.; Miss Jennie Danvis, T.; H. H. Brown, C.; George Christian M.; Miss Fannie Gay, I. G.; T. K. Tierce, O. G.; Miss Susie McLester, R. S.; Miss Emma Fisher, L. S.; Miss Annie Tierce, A. S.; Miss Addie Shirley, D. M.

Iris Lodge No. 123: M. McG. Spears, C. T.; Miss Idah Gamble, V. T.; L. G. Freeman, S.; George W. Gabbert, F. S.; Mrs. A. M. Savage, T.; J. B. Hughes, C.; J. F. Anthony, M.; Charles Lockheart, O. G.; Miss A. C. Stanley, I. G; Miss Mary P. Stanley, A. S.; Miss Jennie Gamble, D. M.; Mrs. A. R. Spears, R. S.; Mrs. J. A. Gravlee, L. S.

Calmes Lodge No. 73: B. A. Thompson, C. T.; Miss Laura Basham, V. T.; H. L. Watlington, R. S.; John F. Bates, F. S.; N. F. Miles, T.; Rev. W. L. Clifton, C.; John E. McLaren, M.; Miss Isa Wood, I. S.; T. C. Thomson, O. G.; Mrs. H. V. Stephens, R. S.; Miss Mattie Wood, L. S.; Miss Mattie McLaren, A. S.; Miss Lizzie Thomson, A. M.

Concordia Lodge No. 205: Edwin Tardy, C. T.; Miss Sallie Lehman, V. T.; George E. Yarrington, R. S.; Miss Kate Tardy, A. S.; Miss Florence Cabaill, F. S.; Mrs. Eliza Stanly, T.; S. Calvin Grant, C.; Wm. Launin, M.; Miss Mary A. Stanly, D. M.; Edward Baptiste, S.; Miss Jennie Tardy, R. S.; Miss Lizzie Mosely, L.S.; H. Jacobs, P.C.T.

Snow Hill Lodge: E. Burson, C. T.; Miss Emma Watson, R. S.; Miss Annie M. Jones, L. S.; J. F. Skinner, S.; Miss Fannie Gully, A. S.; A. M. Lee, F. S.; J. F. Lee, T.; W. G. W. Albritton, M.; Miss Estella Knight, D. M.; Miss Mary Watson, I. G.; W. M. Watson, jr., O. G.; Rev. B. J. Skinner, C.; Dr. D. D. Jones, P. C. T.; Dr. C. C. Jones, L. D.

Pine Apple Lodge No. 177: W. H. Loyd, C. T.; Miss S. F. McIver, V. T.; J. E. Night, S.; S. Rehoefer, F. S.; J. N. Holloway, T.; Rev. B. H. Crumpton, C.; G. E. Carter, M.; Miss L. Carter, I. G.; Wm. T. Colloway, S.; Miss Emma Carter, A. S.; Miss Georgia Thiggen, D. M.; Miss Aggie Knight, R. S.; Miss Cealla Holloway, L. S.; D. W. Ramsey, P. C. T.; J. J. Wright, L. D.

Eutaw Lodge No. 109: F. H. Mundy, C. T.; Miss Mary Blocker, R. S.; Miss Alice Raham, L. S; Mrs. Mary E. Ustick, V. T.; John S. Chiles, S.; Miss Irene Reese, A. S.; E. B. Steele, F. S.; Mrs. L. S. Oliver, T.; D. C. Crook, C.; P. C. Schoppert, M.; Miss Mittie Scarbrough, D. M.; Miss Ella Lyerly, I. G; J. W. Scarborough, O. G.

Beaver Meadow Division No. 19, Independent Order of Temperance: D. Davis, W. P.; W. J. Turner, W. A.; John H. Simmons, R. S.; Miss Bello Welsh, A. R. S.; William H. Davis, F. S.; Alexander Davis, T.; T. F. George, chaplain; Moses George, C.; Miss Eveline Harrington, A. C.; C. V. Cannon, I. S.; J. I. Williams, O. S.

Married in Alabama.

In Greene county, 7th, by Rev. C. M. Hutton, J. W. Leavell and M. E. Hopkins.

In Lauderdale county, 28th ult., by Rev. J. H. Patterson, W. M. Trousdale (aged 68) and Mrs. McDonald (aged 65.)

In Columbus, Mississippi, 7th, D. H. Montgomery, of Pickens county, and Annie Stinson.

In Greenville, 16th, by Rev. Mr. Brittain, Edward Crenshaw and Edith Brittain.

In Lawrence county, 10th, by Rev. J. L. Latimore, S. D. Nolen and Nancy Williams.

In North Port, 5th, by Rev. D. S. McDonald, Dr. James L. Williamson and Mittie Freeman.

In Gainesville, 1st, J. Shep Beale, of Mississippi, and Eloise Johnston.

In Tecumseh, 14th, by Esq. Lester C. Smith, Ephriam E. Frizzell, of Montgomery, and Mrs. Mary L. Cone.

In Walker county, 6th by Rev. F. A. Gamble, Rev. J. W. Linn and Miss L. J. Gains.

In Georgia, 7th, by Rev. Mr. Conyers, A. J. Pittman, of Union Springs, and Mamie E. Powell.

In Franklin county, 7th by Esq. J. W. Gibson, Thomas Randolph and Fannie Little.

Died in Alabama.

In Clinton, 2nd, Jesse Hill.
In Florence, 12th, David H. Hudson.
In Pickens county, 6th, E. P. Hill.
In Mobile, 15th, Geo. Murphy, child.
Near Centre, 7th, Jas. A. Long.
In Lowndes, 10th, Mrs. Roderick Morrison.
In Opelika, 15th, Henry Bird.
In Limestone county, 12th, H. P. Elliott.
In Athens, 8th, James M. Lane.
In Athens, 10th, Mrs. Samuel Tanner, jr.
In Athens, 12th, Gen. H. H. Higgins.
In Wilcox county, recently, Dr. T. C. Strother.
In Montgomery, 14th, Bruce Joiner.
In Mobile, 8th, A. M. Sprague.
In Cherokee county, 26th ult., J. M. P. Coker.
In Gadsden, 8th, Miss Rosa Ross.
In Montgomery, 12th, Isaac Cohen.
In Clayton, 13th, Mrs. John Rees.
In Mobile, 1st, Miss C. A. E. McCune.
In Mobile, 30th ult., A. M. Phillipl.
In Mobile, 16th, Geo. W. Tarleton.
At Castleberry, 7th, Mrs. Amanda Howard.
Near Springville, 8th, Miss Sarah A. Greene.
Near Ashville, 7th, John W. Hodges.
In Mobile, 21st ult., Mrs. Mary Florence Morrow, of Greene county.
In Mayhew, Mississippi, 18th ult., Mrs. M. C. Thompson, formerly of Florence.
In Lauderdale county, recently, Mrs. Milly Tate.
In Milan, Tenn., recently, Mrs. J. F. Parker, *nee* Hart, formerly of Tuskaloosa.
In Tennessee, 8th, Mrs. Mollie A. Mitchell, formerly of Athens.
In Montgomery, 16th, infant child of C. P. Storrs.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MR. HENRY C. KEEBLE, an excellent and clever gentleman, a widely known and popular business man, is now with Messrs. Harral & Woodruff, first class merchants, and will be glad to see all his old friends there.

In all the south, there is no watering place more easily accessible, or of wider reputation, than Blount Springs, where the coming season better accommodations and greater attractions than ever before will invite visitors. The Jackson House, neat and nice and airy and clean, under the superintendence of Mr. W. C. Morrow, a thoroughly competent caterer, will be ready for visitors by June 1st; and as the springs will probably be crowded early, those who wish the best accommodations will do well to put themselves in communication with Mr. Morrow at once.

THE MARKETS.

The Selma Cotton Market.

SELMA, THURSDAY, AFTERNOON, May 21st, 1874.

The business of the week has been small and unsatisfactory. Only 195 bales have been sold. The figures have been reduced ¼ on low middlings, the basis of all transactions. A week ago, this grade was quoted at 17; it closes at 16½. The market is bare, and offerings are light.

Weekly Cotton Statement

For the week ending Friday, May 16th.		
Stock on hand Sept. 1st		244
Received this week	250	
Received previously	56,309	56,559
Total		56,803
Shipped this week	277	
Shipped previously	53,629	53,906
Stock on hand		2,897
Stock same date '73		1,405
Receipts same week '73		184
Total receipts same date '73		45,566

Cotton Crop and Movement.

In the week ending the night of the 15th inst., the cotton receipts at all ports were 26,284 bales, against 24,185 bales the previous week, and 29,829 bales the week before that.

To the evening of the 15th, the receipts this season were 3,693,955 bales, against 3,342,974 bales to the same date last year, and 2,615,595 bales the year before.

The receipts this year are in excess of those of last year 250,981 bales.

The stock in American ports the evening of the 15th was 323,978 bales, against 265,082 bales last year at the same time—a decrease of 59,104 bales.

The total visible supply the evening of the 15th, including all in European and American ports and all afloat for Europe, was 2,938,864 bales, against 2,858,624 bales the same day in 1873, and 2,806,508 bales in 1872.

[From the N

Concluded from First Page.

general assembly of Arkansas, present here to meet under the call of Governor Baxter, have read his (Baxter's) response to your telegram to-day, and most heartily approve and endorse it.

B. F. ASKEW,
President of the senate, and eight other senators.

X. J. SONDALL,
Speaker of the House and thirty-six other members present.

From Washington to Little Rock.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

To the Hon. Joseph Brooks, Little Rock Ark:

The Hon. Elisha Baxter has telegraphed the president that the general assembly must adjourn from day to do, until a quorum is present, and that then he is in favor of its adjourning until every one of your supposed adherents is present, with the understanding that he will disband his troops in the proportion that you disband yours; that you will get away as far west as he is east of the state house, and allow it to be turned over to the secretary of state, who is its legal custodian; and that you will deposit the state arms in the state armory.—The members of the legislature in Little Rock heartily approve this proposition, and I am directed by the president to say that he considers this fair and reasonable, and that your interests require its immediate acceptance. Answer.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

To the Hon. Elisha Baxter, Little Rock, Ark:

I am directed by the president to say that he considers your proposition fair and reasonable, and I have asked Mr. Brooks for its immediate acceptance by him.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Brooks Will Not Consent.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11.

To U. S. Grant, President, Washington.

* * * * * * In conversation with members of the legislature, they say Baxter boldly proclaims that he will not permit an investigation of his right to office. You ask me to recognize the call of the legislature at the instance of one who declares that the question at issue and for which you insist on its being assembled, shall not be settled by the tribunal you desire convened.

The attempted organization made to-day failed, although persons were sworn in as members from districts in which no vacancies had been declared. Both houses of the legislature now have a quorum in existence. This quorum should pass upon the election returns and qualifications of the newly elected members, instead of the newly elected members themselves.

This action I cannot and will not willingly submit to. If, in the face of the decision of the supreme and circuit courts of the state, deciding that I am and recognizing me as the legal governor, you can recognize Baxter as governor, it is your duty to respond to his application for federal help. If you cannot, it is your duty to assist me to suppress the present domestic violence.

To disband my troops at this time, under no other assurance than is contained in your telegram of to-day, would result in the assassination not only of the judges of the supreme court, but of many of my friends, and especially the colored men, who have been guilty of no crime save fidelity to law and order.

I shall hold my troops together for the purpose of protecting the citizens of the state, who believe that the expression of the will of the people at the ballot-box should be enforced, and for the protection of those who stood by the constitution and laws and the adjudication of the courts of the country.

Federal bayonets can put Baxter's legislature in the state house, but I am ignorant of the clause of the constitution under which the president has the power. Nothing else will, and when they are once there, I doubt if you can compel them to determine who is governor. It is time this agony of doubt and uncertainty was over. The interests of humanity demand that it shall be settled, and if you have the power under the constitution and laws of the United States to settle the question who is governor of Arkansas adverse to the decision of the courts of the state, settle it, and settle it at once. I shall not resist what you may order your troops to do, but shall with all the power at my command repel any and all attempts by Baxter's forces to take possession of the state house.

I am confident that a legal quorum of the legislature will not respond to Baxter's call, and I shall not assent nor be a party to convening the legislature under any agreement other than that submitted by yourself through the attorney general on the 9th inst.

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, May 12.

To G. W. Williams, Attorney-General.

The members of the general-assembly here, even if there was a quorum—and there is not—do not constitute a legislature unless convened by the governor. If you recognize this assembly as a legislature, you recognize Baxter as governor, for no one but the governor can convene the legislature in extra session. If is not a legislature called by the proper authority, its adjournment is a matter of no consequence.

So far as the secretary of state is concerned, if any of his prerogatives are interfered with, the courts of the state, and not the president, is the proper tribunal before which to redress his grievances. I have answered the dispatch of the president at length and shall not disband any troops under my command until the question of who is the governor of Arkansas is settled. I have no proposition to submit, and will not entertain any other than that proposed by yourself, sanctioned by the president, and agreed to by the agents and attorneys of Baxter and myself. The case made on the papers requires that the president recognize either Baxter or myself as the governor of Arkansas. The settlement of the question before the legislature is one that, in my opinion, does not require any interference on the part of the president in Baxter's behalf. He must act on the papers before him, and not upon what a legislature may or may not do in the future.—Upon a majority of the votes of the legal voters of the state, and upon the judgment of the supreme and circuit courts, I am willing to stand or fall; but if these are to be held for naught by the president until such time as he can ascertain the opinion of the legislature to guide him in determining who is the governor, and, during the pendency of the question, to allow the state and citizens to be plundered and robbed by an armed mob that have already fired upon federal troops, and that have commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of colored men, to avoid a further sacrifice of life and loss of property I am impelled by a sense of duty to submit my case as it now stands, and abide the president's determination.

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

The President's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, Certain turbulent and disorderly persons pretending that E. Baxter, the present executive of Arkansas, was not elected, have combined together with force and arms to resist his authority as such executive, and the other authorities of said state; and

WHEREAS, The said Baxter has been declared duly elected by the general assembly of the state, as provided in the constitution thereof, and has for a long period been exercising the functions of said office, into which he was inducted according to the constitution and laws of said state, and ought, by its citizens, to be considered the lawful executive thereof; and

WHEREAS, It is provided in the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every state in the union on the application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, The said Elisha Baxter, under section 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has heretofore made application to me to protect the said state and citizens thereof against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, The general assembly of the said state convened in extra session at the capital thereof, on the 11th inst., pursuant to a call made by the said Elisa Baxter, and both houses thereof have passed a joint resolution applying to me to protect the state against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection [illegible] or of obstruction to the laws [illegible] be lawful for the president [illegible] States, on application of [illegible] such state, or of the executive [illegible] legislature cannot be convened, to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of the suppression of such insurrection, or causing the the laws to be duly executed; and,

WHEREAS, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the president to use military force for the purposes aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, president of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command all turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within ten days from this date, and thereafter submit themselves to law and authority, to said executive, and to the other constitutional authorities of the said state.—And I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

SONG AND STORY.

JOHN'S WIFE.

A young wife stood with her head on the broom,
And looking around the room;
"Nothing but toil forever," she said,
"From early morn till the light has fled,
If you only were a merchant now,
We need not live by the sweat of our brow."
Pegging away, spoke shoemaker John—
"We ne'er see well what we're standing on."

A lady stood by her husband's chair,
And quietly passed her hand over his hair—
"You never have time for me now," she said,
And a tear drop fell on the low bent head—
"If we were only rich, my dear,
With nothing to do from year to year,
But amuse each other—oh, dear me!
What a happy woman I should be."
Looking up from his ledger, spoke merchant John,
"We ne'er see well what we're standing on."

A stately form in velvet dressed—
A diamond gleaming on her breast,
"Nothing but toil for fashion," she said,
"Till I sometimes wish that I were dead,
Or long to cast this wealth aside,
And once more become the poor man's bride."
From his easy chair spoke gentleman John—
"We ne'er see well what we're standing on."

"WELL DONE."

[Concluded from last week's Argus.]

Well and bravely Owen had kept his resolution; while Alice, from the somber rooms of the old school house, listened in vain for the familiar step upon the pavement, waited in vain for the old clasp of the slight, firm fingers, hungered in vain for the old pleasure his coming ever gave. And he? He performed his old tasks just as he had performed them always.

As the spring came on she drooped and pined so sadly that they said she needed the sea-air, and they begged her to accept the invitation of an old school friend, who had lately married and gone from her home in Scotland to stay with her husband's relations on the Welsh coast.

"It is to Llanvriar I am going, Mr. Vaughan," said Alice, a little wearily, as she told Owen of her approaching departure, while he stood steadily before her, looking into her pale face. "Papa says he thinks I shall be close to your home. May I take anything for you? Is there anything I can do?" No; there was nothing, he told her, speaking with cold, tight lips, while his heart grew hot and wildwith rebellion as he thought how, if his home had been different, Alice would have brightened it now for his sake. And so they parted, with a simple hand-shake.

While Alice was at Llanvriar there was a concert given by the patrons of the Ferrybank school. One of the singers, a pretty, grave-looking girl of about 20, struck Alice particularly.

"It almost seems to me as if I had seen her before," she said to Mr. Gwynne, her host "and yet I know I have not. I have not even seen any one very like her, and yet something in her eyes, I think, seems familiar to me. Who is she?"

"She is supposed to be rather a peculiar girl," was the answer; "yet no one knows why, unless to be good and helpful to one's mother is peculiar; perhaps they think so in Ferrybank, for it isn't a very common failing there. She has a brother though, who is peculiar really; a specimen of that rare wild-plant genius, a specimen no one would expect to find drifted into a wretched fisher-cabin on our shores. He was one of my uncle's proteges. I wish Sir Bulkley were at home now that you might ask about him. My uncle is so proud to rehearse his career. I believe he is doing excellently now in England, and I suppose he deserves it, for he studied like any old don you like to mention, Miss Hope."

"Did he?" asked Alice, but little interested. "Please tell me what is this girl's name."

"Duddgha Vaughan. Her mother is a washerwoman, and lives in one of those desolate cabins on the shore in the very midst of the fish odors; a lasting disgrace I think—though I dare not say so to Sir Bulkley—to the son, who lives in abundance himself, and leaves his mother and sister to earn their livelihood in such a hole. You can see the cottage from our windows. I will show it to you; such a poor place it is."

"What."

The word came from Alice in a whisper, and seeing she was anxious to hear, Mr Gwynne told her his version of Owen's story; while the words crept into her icy heart, and the music which she had come to listen to died unheard.

That Owen should have been her truest friend for two years—her nearest and first friend, she repeated to herself, the flush of anger and mortification rushing into her face at the thought—only to give her this pain at last!

Day after day at that window of the house upon the wooded bank which overlooked the fishing hamlet, and from which Alice could see the thatched cottage standing alone upon the beach, the girl would sit in a listless, dreamy pain. Could it be true? Could it all be true? Could that be Owen's home? Then she would drop her work or book, and rise and gaze upon the cottage, in a wondering, anxious doubt which yet could not prevent the longing tenderness shining in her eyes, so proud and yet so true. Could that be Owen's home? Could Owen's mother labor there, while he was living in ease and luxury far away?—Could it be true? So the thoughts hotly ran, while yet—though Alice did not know it—the very truth of her fear was pain in her eyes while she gazed down upon Owen's home.

"I think I will go over just once and see his mother," she said to herself over and over again during her stay at Llanvriar; but a strange, new feeling of shame, which she blushed to recognize, prevented her.

Alice had been back at home a week or more when Owen Vaughan came voluntarily once more to the school house. Dr. and Mrs. Hope are both out and Alice sat alone. The familiar step for which she had so oftened listened, was close behind her now, yet she never turned. How could she turn while that light—half of anger and half of passionate affection—burned in her eyes? He sat beside her, grave and gentle as of old, but there was a new tone in his voice when he told her how he loved her. In a few simple words he told her, but these words she saw were uttered from the heart, and their truth and earnestness were like the truth and earnestness of prayer.

"I have determined many times that I would never utter the words to you Alice," he said. "I have struggled long and hard against temptation, but it has mastered me at last. Before you went away looking so frail, I almost broke my resolution. But when you came back, still looking weak and ill, and when I found you cold and strange to me, I said, 'I will listen to nothing but my own heart. I will tell her the story of my early life, and then how fervently I have loved her and must love her always. I will tell her both these things and leave my fate in her hands.' Alice, I read my answer in your face. You disdain this love of mine. You send me from you, and it will be hard to trust in any one again. Wait; do not say it yet. I thought I had prepared myself, but the darkness falls so suddenly."

But Alice did say it. She told him she disdained the love he offered; and told him so in cold and scornful words which were to come back to her afterward with the crushing weight with which they fell upon his heart. And he watched the young fresh lips from which the cruel words were falling, as if he were struggling to awake from some desolate dream.

"You tell me this story of your childhood, Mr. Vaughan," she ended, with chilling slowness, "because you rightly guess that I heard it before I returned. It is as unnecessary to tell it to me at all now as it is unnecessary to tell me of the imagined love that was built under deceit."

The shadows darkening his eyes as he turned them slowly from her frightened her, and she dared not glance at him as he sat in that deathly silence, his chest heaving with violent emotion.

"If you were capable of such love as you speak of," she went on with cutting emphasis, in his long silence, "would your own mother and sister be toiling in poverty while you are living among us as a gentleman?"

"Hush!" he said slowly, as he rose, with a suppressed passion in his steadfast eyes. "You have said enough to kill my hope; more than you will care to recall in the years to come. Only in rare sweet moments have I ever dreamed that you would accept my love when you knew all, whatever you may have been to me before; but I never dreamed that from your lips could come such words of cruel contempt. I will say nothing of their truth or falsehood. It is enough for me that you can believe them."

The spring sunshine still streamed through the old window, but it touched the white brave face no longer. The slow step died below upon the pavement, and as each echo fell heavily on Alice's heart, she longed to cry aloud.

"If I had been prepared," she sighed wearily, "or if I had really been what he has thought me, I should have—have said it differently."

"I think, mother," she whispered that evening, when her mother wondered at her wan face, "it would do me good to go back so Llanvriar for a little time. I promised to do so if I could. Will you let me go at once?"

So the next morning Alice went.

A little of the old color had come back to Alice's cheek, and a little of the old lightness to her step, before she had been many days at Llanvrair. But she knew it was not the sea-air only which had brought them back. Sir Bulkley Gwynne was at home now, and on the very first evening of her arrival she had heard Owen's story from him. Thinking over the story as the generous old Squire had told it, Alice felt a great change had come over all her thoughts of Owen.

"When I go home again," she mused in silent happiness, "I shall see him and speak to him once more. And then, perhaps"— The words died here; but it was plain that Alice though she had longed to come, was looking forward already to this going home. And more than ever she stood beside the window overlooking Ferrybank, and gazed with anxious, loving eyes on Owen's home.

"It strikes me, Miss Hope," remarked Mr. Gwynne, coming up to her at this window one day, "that you are not to leave Llanvrair without seeing a storm at sea.—You say you never have seen one in your life?"

"Never," said Alice shuddering unconsciously.

"Well I think my uncle's prognostic of this evening is likely to be verified; he always dreads this southwest wind. I am going across to Ferrybank to see how things are looking, for the gale increases fast and threatens to be violent."

"Is there a lifeboat on the coast?" asked Alice, late that night, when she and Mrs. Gwynne sat listening to the wind as it rumbled through the trees, and moaned its own dark deeds upon the sea.

"Yes; it was one of Sir Bulkley's generous gifts to Ferrybank, and many a life has been saved already. We have one of the ablest crews in Britain, so we always say, ready to go out at a minute's notice. Don't look so frightened, dear. Shall we go to bed?"

"Oh no!" pleaded Alice; "let us wait for Mr. Gwynne. It is too terrible a night for sleep or rest."

So they waited in the cheerful light and warmth, very silent and subdued, and sitting close together except when Alice in her great fear, rose and opened the shutters to look out through the splashed panes into the blackness of the tempestuous night. A night, indeed, it was, "on which the bounds of heaven and earth were lost."—As she stood so, there flashed before her a sudden, rapid light, darting upward for an instant and then gone. Alice knew it came from a vessel in distress, and with a a cry of fear she threw open the window, bending her head against the wind while the foam rushed up into her eyes. The solemn roar of the waters on the beach were heard beyond the thunder and the wind and rain, and the lightning, flashing swiftly over the angry sea, showed her for one moment the high and heavy line of surf.—With a prayer upon her lips for those tossed helplessly upon the sea to-night, she closed the window and the shutters. Then the two friends sat quite still together, waiting and longing for the morning.

Down upon a shore at Ferrybank a breathless, eager crowd had gathered, leaning hard against the wind, and blinded by the spray which dashed in showers to the wild shore. Gazing, gazing out into the darkness which hid the hungry sea, they waited while the wide doors of the lifeboat house were unlocked, and the great boat wheeled down to brave the storm.—Amid all the mightier sounds, Sir Bulkley Gwynne's voice rose clear and sharp, as, watching the trained crew take down their lifebelts, he counted them rapidly.

"One is missing—Hughes. Where is Hughes?"

No one had seen Hughes, but half a hundred voices called his name now.

"His place must be supplied," the squire shouted, sharply and distinctly. "We dare not delay one second."

A young man, who had been active and prompt in his help, came into the light of the lamp which Sir Bulkley held.

"I am ready, Sir Bulkley; let me go.—You know that an oar is no new toy to me. If you refuse me I shall take out my father's boat. Listen! Could I stay upon the shore here while the drowning plead for help? In the rocket's light I saw the lifeboat from the brig put out, and I know it could not pull through such a sea as this. Let me go, Sir Bulkley."

As he spoke, the baronet, raising the lamp which he was placing in his boat, saw in his face the steady bravery which was so plain in his low, quick tones.

"Vaughan! I did not know you were here. I trust you in this as I have trusted you before. Go, if you think it well."

"Thank God!" said Owen, softly, as the Squire wrung his hand.

Amid the cries and prayers of the excited crowd, the strong, swift boat put out upon the dangerous surf, and all eyes followed its light as it rose and fell upon the waves, and slowly neared that other faint white light which glowed on the masthead of the struggling vessel.

Only five miles from shore, the brig would be now and then distinctly seen in the sudden blazing of the rockets; yet how the lights recled and tossed and would not meet!

"Sir Bulkley, I've been ill for weeks, sir,"—the one member of the crew who had been absent when the life-boat started came panting breathlessly upon the scene, "but I saw the rockets and I couldn't lie upon my bed and leave my place here empty."

"The boat is out on its duty, Hughes," the baronet answered, a little sternness in his voice, though he marked pityingly the man's pained breathing. "Your place is filled by one who will do his duty even to death."

"It shouldn't have been Owen Vaughan, though," said Hughes, when the bystanders had told him of the launch. "His arms haven't been in lately for that sort of work, and they say that, two or three years ago, he was forbidden to use his oar. What could induce him to go when he knew that? Ah, there! see how she rides the heavy sea—God bless her."

The waves sobbed gently and softly, tired of the passionate unrest of their long night; and gazing upon them with wide and tearless eyes, as if their mellow plank bewildered her, Alice stood again at that window from which she could see Owen's cottage home.

It was quite late in the morning when Mr. Gwynne returned to tell of the scene upon the sea shore last night.

"After all, I'm thankful to tell you only one accident occurred," he said, wondering at the depth and sadness of Alice's sympathy, "but it was a painful one indeed. That young Vaughan, of whom my uncle told you so much, Miss Hope, happened to be at his mother's cottage—came only yesterday or the day before—and he volunteered to take one place in the life-boat, begged for it, indeed. Splendidly he handled his oar, so all the crew say, and was untiring in all he could do for the rescued. Strong and brave and ready, they said; and if you knew them you would understand what that means. Whether it was only that he worked too hard, or whether he hurt himself in some way, is not known, but when he tried to land he fell upon the beach. I helped to carry the poor fellow into his mother's cottage, and I shall not soon forget her face as it met his. The doctors talk of paralysis of the heart, and they say he must have known that such a task as he undertook last night would probably kill him. He had been warned in Germany, it seems. I'm glad to say they have not told the mother this, for they had before told her how he entreated my uncle to send him; and how could she reconcile the two facts."

Every word entered deeply into Alice's sore heart, and when all had been told, one thought and longing held her. Alone and unobserved she slipped away and hurried to the river. The old ferry-man was busy enough this morning; the boat had been ceaselessly plying its way to and fro since daybreak. Eagerly Alice listened to the voices around her as he pulled across, for all were talking of the storm, and all spoke Owen's name.

When she reached the opposite shore, she walked on rapidly among the spars of the lost vessel and over the dismal line of drifted sea-weed, to that cottage on the beach in which she knew that Owen lay. For a moment she felt she must be mistaken, because no crowd had gathered here; but one glance around showed her a group of people whispering together at a short distance, and, unconsciously thanking them in her heart for the silent respect thus shown, she knocked softly at the half-closed door.

"I am an old friend of Mr. Vaughan's," said Alice very softly, as she looked appealingly into the face of Owen's sister. "May I see him."

Duddgha's eyes, swollen and tired with weeping, fixed themselves for a moment wonderingly upon the lady who said this; a lady with beautiful pale face and eyes as tired as her own, quietly and simply dressed, yet elegant as few visitors at the gloomy cottage had ever looked to the girl before. Without answering, she led Alice into the kitchen, and then stood in hesitation beside the window, where a bunch of primroses and wild white violets drooped as if they felt the sorrow of house.

"My brother is very, very ill," she whispered; every word uttered in the keenest pain. "Do you think you had better see him?"

"Yes, oh yes, if I may," replied Alice, her voice most earnest and entreating.

Without another word Duddgha walked on noiselessly to an inner room, gently drew her weeping mother from the bedside, and stood aside for Alice to pass in.

The end was very, very near. Alice saw that, even in her first yearning gaze.

"Owen!" she cried. But she could say no other word, and only fell upon her knees beside the bed, and looked at him with all her heart surging in her eyes.

"Alice, once more together," he whispered, and the look upon his face was one of perfect peace, no agony and no regret. "Together at the end. The distance that lay between us, dear, is travelled now."

Kneeling there in the presence of the Leveller, and looking back upon her life and his, Alice felt how slight had been this distance of which he spoke, yet how impossible to pass it now. The barrier which had stood between them when she felt herself above him had been raised by her own hand, she owned, with a sobbing pain at her heart. Now, with that wonderful glory on his face, he stood immeasurably above her; and his barrier was from the hand of God.

And still she could not speak to him one word; only her eyes, so full of love and penitence, told all.

His two kind friends were with him at the end. Old Dr. Hope, who had only the day before received the short, sad letter in which Owen told his story and resigned his appointment in the grammar school, was in time to tell him, with dim eyes, how he had come himself on purpose to tempt him back to the place he had filled so well; and Sir Bulkley Gwynne was there too, walking quietly in the outer room, and muttering that the sunshine on the water dazzled him.

The eyes upon the pillow, bright with unutterable happiness, read the yearning love upon those faces gathered in the silent room, and read it in that highest light which made all clear.

Softly, through the open doorway, came the soothing murmur of the sea. Away in the wide blue above the open windows, a lark's song faltered toward the unreached heaven. The only shadow on the bright spring noon was the hushed shadow of the outspread wings.

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