

THE ALABAMA BEACON,
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GREENSBORO, ALA.,
BY
JOHN G. HARVEY.
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advance.

The National Grange—Authoritative Decla-
ration of Principles—Animus and Aims
of the Order.

The National Grange, after the transac-
tion of some minor business, received the
report of the committee on resolutions, pre-
sented by Mr. Wardlaw, of Florida, and
adopted it, unanimously. It is as follows:

Profoundly impressed with the truth
that the National Grange of the United
States should definitely present to the
world its general objects, we hereby make
this declaration of the purposes of the
Patrons of Husbandry:

1. United by the strong and faithful tie
of agriculture, we mutually resolve to
labor for the good of our order, our
country and mankind.

2. We heartily indorse the motto, "In
essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty,
in all things charity."

3. We shall endeavor to advance our
cause by laboring to accomplish the fol-
lowing objects: To develop a better,
higher manhood and womanhood among
ourselves; to enhance the comforts and
attractions of our homes and strengthen
our attachments to our pursuits; to foster
mutual understanding and cooperation; to
maintain inviolate our laws and to cumu-
late each other to labor to hasten the good
time coming; to reduce our expenses, both
individual and corporate; to buy less and
produce more, in order to make our farms
self-sustaining; to diversify our crops, and
crop no more than we can cultivate; to
condense the bushel and more on hoof
and in fleece; to systematize our work and
calculate intelligently on the probabilities;
to discountenance the fashion system, the
mortgage system, the fashion system, and
every other system tending to bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking
together, working together, buying to-
gether, selling together, in general acting
together for our mutual protection and
advancement, as the occasion may require.
We shall avoid litigation as much as pos-
sible, by arbitrating in the grange. We
shall constantly strive to secure entire
harmony, good will and vital brotherhood
among ourselves; and to make our order
personal, local, sectional and
suppress personal, local, sectional and
selfish ambition. Faithful adherence
to these principles will insure our mental,
moral, and social advancement.

4. For our business interests we desire
to bring producers and consumers, farmers
and manufacturers, into the most direct
and friendly relations possible. Hence we
must dispense with a surplus of middle-
men—not that we are unfriendly to them,
but we don't need them. Their surplus
and their exactions diminish our profits.
We wage no warfare against any other
interest whatever. On the contrary, all
our acts and all our efforts, so far as
business is concerned, are not only for the
benefit of producers and consumers, but
also for all other interests that tend to
bring these two parties into speedy and
economical focus. We hold that transpor-
tation companies of every kind are
necessary to our success, and they are in-
timately connected with our interests and
are mutually advantageous. Keeping in
view the first sentence in our declaration
of principles of action, that individual
happiness depends upon the general pros-
perity, we shall therefore advocate for
every state the increase in every practical
way of all our facilities for transportation
cheaply to the seaboard, or between home
producers and consumers, all the produc-
tions of our country. We adopt it as our
fixed purpose to open out the channels to
natural great arteries, that the life-blood
of commerce may flow freely. We are
not enemies of railroads, navigable canals,
nor of any corporations that will advance
our industrial interests, nor of any laboring
classes. In our noble order there is no
communism, no Africanism. We are op-
posed to such support and management of
any corporation or enterprise as tends to
oppress the people and to rob them of their
just profits. We are not enemies to capital,
but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies.
We long to see the antagonism
between capital and labor removed by
common consent and by an enlightened
statesmanship worthy of the 19th century.
We are opposed to excessive salaries, high
rates of interest, and an exorbitant per-
cent of profits in trade. They greatly
increase our burdens and do not bear a
proper proportion to the profit of produc-
ers. We seek only self-protection and
the protection of every true interest of our
land by legitimate transactions, legitimate
trade, and legitimate profits. We shall
advance the cause of education among
ourselves, and for our children, by all just
means in our power. We especially ad-
vocate for our agricultural and industrial
colleges that practical agriculture, do-
mestic science, and all the arts which adorn
the home, be embraced in the course of
study.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert
the oft repeated truth taught in our organic
law, that the grange, national, state or
subordinate, is not a political or party
organization. No grange, true to its
obligation, can discuss political or reli-
gious questions, nor call political con-
ventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even
discuss their merits in meetings. Yet the

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Selected Poetry.

By And By

What will it matter by and by
Whether my path below was bright
Whether it wound through dark or light
Under a gray or golden sky
When I look back on my life and by and by

What will it matter by and by
Whether, unheeded, I have been alone
Pushing my feet against the stone
Missing the change of the angel night
Bidding me think of the by and by

What will it matter by and by
Whether with laughing joy I went
Down through the years with a glad content
Never believing, my, not I,
Tears would be sweeter by and by

What will it matter by and by
Whether with cheer I have lain
Close by the pallid angel, Pain,
Soothing myself through sighs and sighs,
"All will be elsewhere by and by"

What will it matter? Naught, I
Only am sure the way I've trod,
Gloomy or glad, leads to God,
Questioning not of the how, the why,
If I but reach Him, by and by.

What will I care for the unshared sigh,
If, in my fear to slip or fall,
Lifted me skyward, helped to gain,
Whether through rock or sunlit air,
Heaven—through—home—all in all, by and by!

What will it matter by and by
Nothing but this: That Joy or Pain
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The Home of Taste.

How easy it is to be neat—to be clean!

How easy to arrange the rooms with the
most graceful propriety! How easy it is
to invest our houses with the truest ele-
gance! Elegance resides not with the
upholsterer or the draper; it exists in the
spirit presiding over the apartments of
the dwelling. Contentment must always
be most grateful; it sheds serenity over
the scene of its abode; it transforms a
waste into a garden. The home lighted
by these imitations of a nobler and bright-
er life may be wanting in much which the
discontented desire; but to its inhabitants
it will be a palace, far outshining the orien-
tal in brilliancy and beauty.

Alabama Greenbacks.

A special correspondent of the Atlanta
Herald, writing from Washington, says
that Col. R. T. Smith, Auditor of Ala-
bama, is in that city with his new Ala-
bama Greenbacks. They are gotten up
in splendid style. The "tens" and hun-
dreds have a splendid likeness of ex-Gov-
ernor Smith, while the "20's" and "50's"
have a most beautiful face engraved upon
them and said to be that of the elegant
and accomplished wife of the Mayor of
Montgomery, Mrs. Henry E. Baber.

In speaking of Leo and Grant,
the Hector and Achilles of the American
"Herald," the Saturday Review says:
"The Virginian's character was of that
noble kind which retains its full measure
of dignity in the shadow of adversity."
"Though nothing succeeds like success,"
yet in the last meeting of the hostile gen-
erals, our admiration and respect are
given chiefly to him who surrenders his
given chiefly to him who surrenders his
given chiefly to him who surrenders his

Gov. Moses, of South Carolina has
been lecturing "on Religion." The very
idea of such a man lecturing on such a
subject is disgusting, to say the least.
But Moses understands the principle of
compensating balances. He does violence
to his character by lecturing on Religion
—but he saves the wound by stealing the
lecture. "The original of the 'Lecture
on Religion' may be found in Hall's dis-
course on 'Modern Infidelity.'"—Mont-
gomery Advertiser.

The great drought in India was at
last relieved to destroy all manner of
crops. Famine threatens all the poorer
classes. At last accounts 6,280,000 were
actually suffering and the number is in-
creasing. It is believed that it will yet
reach 30,000,000! Horrible!

The Onion.

Col. Peabody, of Columbus, Georgia, is
one of the most experienced of practical
horticulturists, and believes in this, the
most wholesome of vegetables. He says:
I have raised good onions from seed
put in the last part of March. The on-
ion is a great feeder, and to bulb well
must have rich soil to grow in. The best
special fertilizers that I have ever found
for the onion is a compost of hen manure,
leaf mould and wood ashes, the ground
having been previously manured with sta-
ble manure. Spread this compost over
and spade it in.

Now plant the sets, or buttons, fifteen
inches apart, in the drill. Better keep-
ing onions can be raised from the black
seed, than from the button or set. On-
ion seed are a long time in vegetating,
to test them pour boiling water over the seed
in a cup or saucer, turn it off in one min-
ute, and if the seed are good, the germ
will show itself in two minutes. Plant
the seed about four inches apart, in the
drill, dropping two seed in a place, and
covering about one-half of an inch.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

Having seen in your valuable paper—
which for the past ten years I have filed
for reference—many methods for destroy-
ing rats, I venture to give one that I am
sure cannot be excelled by any of them,
and which is not so dangerous to have
about the house or barn: Take ten cents
worth of calomel and mix it in one pint of
cornmeal, and scatter it where the rats
and mice will be sure to get it, and I will
guarantee it to kill at least three hundred
rats, or a proportionate amount of mice.

St. Clair county, Ills. N.
Coleman's Rural World.

Cure for Styes.

Put a teaspoonful of soda in a small
bag, pour on it just enough boiling water
to moisten it, then put it on the eye pre-
tense. Keep it on all night, and in
the morning the stye will most likely be
gone; if not a second application is sure
to remove it. We have also heard that
the white of an egg, applied to the eyelid
with a feather just before retiring, soon
effects a cure. Styes arise from impuri-
ties of the blood, and no permanent cure
can be effected by a mere external applica-
tion. The blood should be kept in a
healthy condition by the frequent use of
some mild purgative—say a dose of rhu-
barb and magnesia.

Valuable Recipe.

Take one pound of sal soda and a half
pound of unslacked lime; put them in a
gallon of water and boil twenty minutes;
let it stand till cold; then draw off and
put in a strong jug or jar. Soak your
clothes over night, or until they are wet
through; then wring them out and put
on plenty of soap, and with one boiler of
clothes, well covered over with water, add
one teaspoonful of the fluid. Boil half
an hour briskly, then wash well through
one sud and rinse through one water, and
your clothes will look better than the old
way of washing twice before boiling—
This is an invaluable recipe, and every
tidy woman should try it. With a per-
fect wash-tub to do the rubbing, the wash-
er-woman might compose herself on the
lounge and let the washing do itself.

A CEMENT.—A good fire-proof and wa-
ter-proof cement is a little carriage oil
varnish rubbed upon the edges of broken
china with a camel's hair brush. This
can hardly be seen, and it thoroughly
dries is most excellent.

GRAFTING WAX.—An excellent graft-
ing wax can be made by taking: Rosin,
2 lbs.; beeswax, 1 lb.; tallow, 1-2 lb.,
melt all together and manipulate well with
the hands; as it becomes cool, make up
into small rollers and enclose in a greased
or oiled paper, and put it away in a cel-
lar or cool room. [Ex.]

General Wade Hampton has issued
a circular in behalf of the Southern His-
torical Society, in which he says: "I
appeal to every man and to every woman
of the South who has a pride in our past
glory or our future honor; who wishes to
place upon the record for all time to come
the vindication of our people, who desires
to see the whole truth laid before the au-
gust tribunal of history; who cherishes
amid all these evil times love and rever-
ence for our heroic dead, or who hopes
that our children shall not denounce their
fathers as rebels and traitors, to aid this
sacred work. To insure the success of
the society it will be necessary to obtain
a large membership so that the unavoida-
ble expenses incident to its work may be met."

The Louisiana infamy is at last
confessed even by the immediate organs
of Grant. The New York Times says:
"A state being in the hands of men
not legally chosen to office, who obtained
possession by an illegal deed of a Fed-
eral judge, backed by the military force of
the United States."

It is estimated that the New York
samplers steal, annually, 16,666 bales of
cotton.

Meanings.

The best substitute for coal—
Warm weather.

American drunkards—stock on
hand this date, 500,000.

"The cause of woman-suffrage"—
Scarcity of husbands.

Sixty thousand drunkards die an-
nually in the United States.

Some people have their thinking,
like their washing, done out.

Augusta, Ga., has contributed
ten thousand dollars to the Washing-
ton-Lee University.

Ex-President Johnson is again
before the public—this time as a candi-
date for Congress.

It will take \$1,000,000 to provide
for the annual interest on the funded
debt of Tennessee.

"Let's go and inflate" is the way
the statesmen in Washington put their
convivial invitations now.

One hundred and twenty-five
thousand valentines were sent through the
New York Post-office, on the 14th.

Horace Maynard, author of the
iron-clad oath, will be the Radical candi-
date for Governor of Tennessee this year.

Twenty-four vessels belonging to
the United States navy, with about 8,000
men, are in the Key West, Fla., harbor.

John Reeve said to his boy, when
shaving proved a difficulty: "John, I
wish you would not open any more oys-
ters with my razors."

Many persons complain that they
cannot find words for their thoughts, when
the real trouble is they cannot find
thoughts for their words.

A man in Richmond, Va., offers
\$200,000 in confederate money for \$20
in greenbacks. It would net that much
for old paper at four cents a pound.

Only one eclipse will be visible on
this continent this year. That will be
the moon, at midnight October 24th.

The transit of Venus, December 8th,
across the face of the Sun, will be an im-
portant event.

A consignment of one hundred
bales of oxburgs from the Bradford
Factory, in Coosa county, Ala., was sold
in New York to a South American house,
at one cent more per yard than could be
obtained in the home market.

A kind father tried to encourage
his son to rise early by relating the old
story of a person who, early one morning,
found a purse of gold. "Well," replied
the youth, "but the fellow who lost the
purse rose earlier you know."

The man Simmons, just appointed
collector of the port of Boston by Presi-
dent Grant is the same person whose re-
moval, as an internal revenue officer was
demanded by the last Republican State
Convention of Massachusetts.

In a sermon delivered in Plymouth
church last Sunday week Mr. Beecher said
that the "next to the Methodist circuit
rider there was no man whose work was
followed by such marked results for good
as was that of the home missionary."

In New Orleans, on the night of
the 26th, a saloon keeper shot and in-
stantly killed a notorious burglar, who
was attempting to break into his saloon.
Buckled around the latter's waist was a
"charmer" belt, but it couldn't stand cold
lead.

In the Sykes-Spencer case there
are indications that the committee will be
divided, as follows: For Spencer—
Messrs. Morton, Mitchell, Logan and An-
thony. For Sykes—Messrs. Carpenter,
Alcorn, Hamilton and Salsbury. Mr.
Sumner never attends the meetings of
this committee.

Another new departure is announ-
ced from Chicago—an effort to change
the Jewish Sabbath from Saturday to
Sunday. It is said the Sinai congrega-
tion of that city are now holding services
on both days, with a view of making the
change gradual.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island,
advocates a relaxation in the use of the
liturgical forms of the Prayer Book to
suit the present methods of thought and
the state of society, believing that such
modification would do more than anything
else to set the church forward.

Mr. Jones? "Very," responded that
interrogated gentleman, who wished to be
thought by the lady questioner fond of
literature. "Have you," continued the
lady, "ever read 'Ten Thousand a Year'?"
"No, madame, I never read so many in
all my life."

The Richmond Enquirer says that
hundreds of well-to-do families in Eng-
land are preparing to emigrate to Virginia
in the spring, thinking it better to purchase
lands in the Old Dominion than to lease
them in England at an annual rental of
\$25 per acre. A number of English fam-
ilies have already bought \$800,000 worth
of land in Amelia county, and are highly
pleased with it.

The Roman Catholic churches of Boston are taking prompt action in the temperance movement.

Meetings were held in that city last week, conducted by the Paulists Fathers, for the purpose of making an attack on rum-drinking and rum-selling, with the hope of rousing the young from the terrible temptations to which they are exposed.

Mr. Mechi says one-half of the farm land in the United Kingdom of Great Britain is now in permanent pasture, and that 400 years ago there were twenty acres of permanent pasture to one of plowed surface. He thinks there is still too much, believing in "bringing the food to the animal," instead of "taking the animal to the food."

It is gradually coming to light that Gen. Harney was not mistaken when he laid the blame of our Indian troubles at the door of the "agents" and rum sellers on the frontiers. Col. John E. Smith commanding at Ft. Laramie gives an account of the late troubles with the Sioux, which places the Red man altogether in a defensive attitude and shows that the impending conflict with that warlike nation was precipitated by white men.

The Talladega Watchtower and Reporter says that the celebrated Indian chieftain, Osceola, was a native of Alabama, born near the Macon county line, at some point near where it is crossed by the Western road. His Indian name was Ussa Yoholo (Black Brink), and his English name Billy Powell. His father was an Englishman by the name of Powell, and his mother a half-breed called Polly Copinger. He was, therefore, but one-fourth Indian. His grandfather was James McQueen.

Mr. William Welch, the eminent quaker, has written a letter to the Philadelphia Press showing the existence of a combination, between Secretary Delano on the one side and Indian Commissioner Smith and a fellow by the name of Bosler on the other, to swindle the Government in the matter of Indian supplies.

The effect of this letter and of the facts adduced by the writer, may be judged by the remark of the Chicago Tribune that a few more such letters from Mr. Welch will convince the whole country that Mr. Delano is one of the swindling "Ring."

A Catholic Directory, just published, states that the Catholics in the United States are divided into seven provinces: San Francisco, St. Louis, Oregon, New York, New Orleans, Cincinnati and Baltimore. Each of these provinces is under the rule of an Archbishop. These seven provinces contain 56 bishops, 4,512 priests, 4,887 churches, with 150 churches now in course of erection. There are also 1,416 chapels and stations, and 1,259 parochial schools. The directory puts the total Catholic population of the United States at something over six millions.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Smith, Auditor vs. Speed, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will have a very important bearing on State finances. By the decision just made, several hundred thousand dollars are prevented from coming into the State Treasury, and left with the County Treasurers to be expended for schools. The amount thus placed aside for schools, and the \$100,000 required to be kept in the Treasury by the funding bill, to pay interest on the obligations provided by that act, will most effectually stop the wheels of the State Treasury.—[Montgomery Advertiser.]

Pictures of Poverty—What a Single Church is Doing.

Says the New York "Herald," of the 22d: Every succeeding day adds fresh throngs to the procession of the poor who arrive at St. John's chapel, empty handed, and leave its door with baskets well filled. The number of rich ladies who roll up to its gates in carriages also continues to increase, and half an hour spent in the school room of the chapel will impress a picture upon the mind that will not fade for many a day—a picture full of strong contrasts of light and shadow, and rich in subtle influences of poetry and pathos, of gladness and sorrow.

Through that narrow gateway, opening upon Varick street, more than 2,000 men, women and children have come for food within the week; through it baskets of provisions have gone out to over 1,600 families, all of whom had first been visited at their homes by ladies and gentlemen of the volunteer corps. In addition to this, 2,101 garments have been furnished to those destitute of proper clothing.—The families visited contained each an average of five persons, so it will be seen 8,000 hungry persons have been furnished with a supply of oat meal, rice, hominy, corn meal, coffee, tea and sugar in packages sufficiently large to last them for a week. The labor has become as great that the Master, the Rev. Alvin Wiswall, stated to the representative of the "Herald" that at least fifty volunteers—ladies and gentlemen—could be of great service as visitors, and he also added that "such gentlemen as Dr. Hall and other philanthropists, who think there is no destitution in the city would be preferred."

For one year, payable in advance, \$3 50

For six months, 2 00

For three months, 1 00

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The Alabama Beacon, PUBLISHED IN GREENSBORO, ALA., BY JOHN G. HARVEY. SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR 1874.

The Beacon

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

JOHN G. HARVEY, Editor.
GREENSBORO, ALA.

Saturday, March 14, 1874.

Subscription, Advertising and
Job-work done in advance.

Death of Ex-President Fillmore.

Last Sunday night, at ten minutes past eleven, ex-President Millard Fillmore, after an illness of several days, breathed his last, at his residence in Buffalo.

He commenced life as a boy, with a very limited education, and gradually rose to distinction by his ability, energy and integrity of character. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a fuller, with whom he lived for five years. In 1820 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. His public life commenced in 1828, when he was elected to the Legislature. In 1832, he was elected to Congress, and continued in public life most of the time from that date, till he retired from the Presidency on the 4th of March, 1850.

In 1848 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. On the death of President Taylor, in 1850, he became President, and discharged the most responsible duties of the office in a way to command the confidence and support of many who were opposed to him politically.

In 1856, while he was in Europe, he was nominated for the Presidency, by the American party. He returned home, accepted the nomination, but was badly beaten, receiving only the vote of Maryland.

Very few of our public men have left behind them a more unsullied reputation than Millard Fillmore. Though thoroughly opposed to most of his political views, we had great admiration for the man because of the purity of his character.

He was born in January, 1800, and was therefore slightly over 74 years of age.

Reputation and the Race Issue.

The Birmingham Daily News takes strong ground against repudiation. It favors the policy of having the next political contest in this State fought between the white and black races.

Concurring with the News as to the impolicy of making repudiation a political issue in our next election, we differ with it on the race issue question.

As we have argued in several previous articles on this subject, the Democrats would lose more black votes by making this issue, than it would gain among the white voters. But few white radicals would draw away from their party, while, as a natural consequence, it would cause the negroes to vote in solid phalanx against us.

That thousands of colored votes can be polled, in the next contest for the Democratic ticket, if a judicious course is pursued by the Democrats, and proper efforts made to accomplish the object, we have not a doubt.

The Democrats in the white counties should, if possible, avoid inaugurating a policy that cannot but prove most damaging to their friends in the "black belt."

LONG COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE PRESS.

A correspondent of the Birmingham Independent occupies two and a half columns of the paper in discussing the question of holding a County Convention, and no doubt thought he was doing the Editor a service in furnishing him matter to "fill up" with. But we doubt if the Editor concurred in that opinion. Of the merits of the communication we have nothing to say, as we did not read it. Newspaper correspondents usually make their articles altogether too long, laboring under the very erroneous impression that they are appreciated in proportion to their length. An Editor, especially of a weekly, realizing the necessity for presenting his thoughts in the fewest number of words, consistent with perceptibility, rarely allows himself more than one column for the discussion of the most important subjects.

Mr. J. H. R. has written for the Birmingham Independent an interesting article on the subject of the late municipal election in Philadelphia, in which he has given a very correct and judicious summary of the proceedings, and has shown that the triumph of the Ring in Philadelphia fixes the power in the hands of the business and thieves' guild, after the Contention. A new let Philadelphia get up and pay for her own celebrations. We do not propose to pay 10 cents a glass for drinking water in order to see the old State House on the Fourth of July 1876.

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"The primary assemblies should not be left to the local politicians."

The foregoing is copied from a well-considered editorial in last week's Southern Argus. The article embodies sound views on the duty of the people to take political matters in their hands, in place of allowing them to be managed by the politicians, who, not infrequently, work these meetings either for themselves, or for some personal friend.

That the business of nominating, or recommending, men for office, is managed, in most political meetings by a few interested parties, is certainly true; but the fault is with the masses who stay away from political meetings, and then find fault with what was done. There has not been a full, well-attended, political meeting in Alabama, one or two of those held by the negroes, excepted, since the war. The white men of this country, with a few individual exceptions, have taken comparatively little interest in political meetings, or even in elections, since the war. In the last Presidential contest, it was found by some half a dozen of us, who made a decided effort to do so—impracticable to get up even one political meeting in Greensboro during the canvass. Nor was there one Democratic meeting, of any size, held in the county, though the Executive Committee made repeated efforts to get up meetings.

Our experience, then, in these matters, which extends through a period of some thirty-five years, is, that the great body of the people, in this section, at least, leave political matters to the politicians. That they act unwisely, in so doing, is quite certain, but we doubt very much if the Argus, backed by every Democratic paper in Central Alabama, could induce the masses to do their duty in this matter.

The Hayneville Examiner of last week has another sensible and well-considered article on the subject of *Grange* fees. It is a matter of astonishment that the press have had so little to say on this subject. No sensible, candid man is likely to be found who will not admit that these fees are unnecessarily high. We give below the closing part of the *Examiner's* article:

"If the State granges of the cotton States should dissolve their connection with the national grange, hold a convention in Mobile, and there organize a Cotton States' Grange, purely with the object of establishing a fleet of vessels from Savannah or Charleston to Liverpool and Bremen, in order to ship cotton and bring back immigrants, we would be glad to see a large fund in the chest of such an organization. There would then be a pressing need for it. Grangers of this section would then pay no more for a real advantage than we do for the present sham. It is said that Georgia is already about to take this step through her state grange. If Alabama would do it, such a movement would silence complaint about this \$15 fee, about which so little is said and so much is felt. As it is, it continues to be a stain on the order."

A New Orleans correspondent of the *Entaw Whig & Observer*, writing from the City Hotel in that city, under date of the 24th ult., says that, "here, in the City Hotel, there are to-day nearly fifty people from Alabama on their way to Texas."

His remarks: "The exodus from Alabama and Georgia, and other States, surprises us, principally for the reason that we do not know any section of country anywhere that surpasses Alabama in rich fields of mineral and agricultural wealth producing materials."

Industry, energy, and a judicious system of farming, backed by strict economy in expenditures, will secure a comfortable living in Alabama. A few men move, who possess all of these qualifications for success, but the great majority of those who leave Alabama to seek homes elsewhere, have failed to succeed from a lack of some of these requisites. A wretchedly bad system of farming has had an important agency in causing the exodus from Alabama to Texas.

"THE UNKINDEST CUT."—The Cincinnati Commercial indulges in some short but pointed remarks, as to Philadelphia's grand Centennial blow out, as follows:

The triumph of the Ring in Philadelphia fixes the power in the hands of the business and thieves' guild, after the Contention. A new let Philadelphia get up and pay for her own celebrations. We do not propose to pay 10 cents a glass for drinking water in order to see the old State House on the Fourth of July 1876.

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News Items.

A man died a few days ago in Walker county, this State, aged 93 years.

Col. J. Newton Carpenter, of Greene county, has moved to Jefferson county.

Gen. John Tyler, for a year or two past a citizen of Florida, has moved to Montgomery. He is a son—the oldest we believe—of the late ex-President John Tyler.

A correspondent of the Tuscaloosa Blade nominates a State ticket, with the name of Hon. Wm. S. Mudd, of Jefferson, for the Governorship, and that of Gen. E. W. Martin, of Conecuh, for Lieutenant Governor.

There is a man living in the State of New York, 92 years of age, who served in the Legislature in 1820. He was married 74 years ago, and his wife is still living.

An accident occurred recently on the Great Western Railroad of Canada, occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which resulted in the burning to death of quite a number of persons.

The bill before Congress designed to restore the franking privilege was defeated several days ago by a vote of 121 to 111.

The capitalists of Marion have a project on foot for establishing, in that place, a cotton and woolen factory.

The Alabama Supreme Court adjourned on the 5th inst.

A club of farmers in Chesterfield, Ill., takes \$100 worth of magazines and newspapers annually.

In 1846 Elias Howe obtained the first patent for a sewing machine.

In 1845 the first telegram was sent.

A Texas exchange says there was recently sold in Dallas, Texas, a wild goose that weighed 64 pounds.

The Texas Legislature is composed politically as follows: Senate—25 Democrats and 5 Radicals. House—80 Democrats and 10 Radicals.

A negro stole the bell of the Presbyterian Church at Spring Hill, near Mobile, last week. It was recovered from a junk dealer to whom the thief had sold it.

The Meridian (Miss.) Cotton Mills were burned a few days ago. The fire was accidental. Loss \$35,000—insurance \$7,000.

A London dispatch of the 3d inst. says that grave fears are felt that some disaster has befallen Gen. Wolsley's troops operating on the Gold Coast.

The Demopolis News-Journal thinks Col. Langdon, of Mobile, would be the strongest man for Lieutenant Governor, that the Democrats could nominate.

As we have heretofore said, it matters little with us who compose the Democratic ticket, so they combine ability, integrity and weight of character, and personal popularity. Give us a ticket against which nothing, disparaging can be urged—one, in short, that can be elected. And let the nominating Convention take care to avoid, in the platform they adopt, all issues likely to prove distracting elements in the canvass. All issues upon which the party is divided should be deferred. A united and vigorous effort by the Democrats will be requisite to secure success. And we here warn our over-sanguine contemporaries, not to rely too much on the strength of the Democratic and Conservative party, nor underestimate the strength of our adversary.

"An old planter informs the Montgomery State Journal that the prospects for a bountiful crop were never better than at present."

Though planters are doubtless quite forward with their work, and the prospects for a crop good, yet it is altogether too soon for any reliable opinion to be expressed as to how the crop will turn out.

With propitious seasons, and good cultivation, good crops may be reasonably anticipated. The policy of "counting one's chickens before they are hatched," is not safe, nor is that of predicting, or bragging on, large crops before the seed is put in the ground.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The Jacksonville Republican, referring to the municipal election which recently came off there, says that the negroes generally voted the regular Democratic ticket, though there was an opposition ticket having on it the name of a leading Radical. The colored voters had a grand justification, over the success of the Democratic ticket. Can any sensible man believe, after giving due weight to this, and other like facts, furnished by numerous counties in the State, that the race issue would strengthen the Democratic party?

"The New York churches are moving in the interest of temperance."

It would be well if all the churches in the land were moving in the same cause. The vice of intemperance prevails to a most alarming extent, all over the land.

It is responsible, for probably nineteen-twentieths of the murders that occur in this country, and the cause of a large proportion of the worst crimes committed.

"The closing scenes of the Louisiana Legislature were presented as in the fairest degree of confusion and disgraceful."

What better could be expected of a body of men composed largely of ignoramus and rowdies? Many of them are unfit for making laws, for the government of civilized men, as would be blubbering Laplanders.

The Indian War—Agent Saville in a Tight Place.—The Whole Country Patrolled by Hostile Savages.

Omaha, Nebraska, March 4.

Maj. Gen. Ord. furnishes the following extracts of a letter from agent Saville to Col. Smith, Fort Laramie:

"No disturbances since last dispatch. Many of the Indians have left, some with the intention of joining the war party. Affairs are so complicated among them that troops are needed to protect the agency. Crazy Horse is on the war path. Cheyennes seem determined to keep the peace. Now is the time for the troops to reach the agency, but I would suggest not to depend on too small a force. Two thousand Indians could be concentrated here in a short time. The troops once inside this stockade could defend it against any force they could raise, but the difficulty now is, the Indians have sentinels all over the country and keep a close watch of the forts. If the troops start at night, they will be detected, and we could hold the agency till they arrive. The Indians can be taken by surprise now, but two weeks later they will be on the defensive and will stand on the defensive till you arrive. I would suggest that you do not start until my messenger arrives. Unless we are fully prepared we would probably all be killed before you could get there. Troops here means war, though a large part of Indians now here will accept the situation when they once get there."

Mr. Dean, a trader at the Red Cloud agency, ran the gamut on Monday night, a drive of 80 miles, arriving at Fort Laramie yesterday morning. He was assisted through by two friendly Indians. He confirms agent Saville's report, and states that the Minneboya and Utes war parties are on Fox river, 25 miles north of the agency. The troops that left Fort Laramie on Monday will reach the agency this evening or to-morrow morning, and will relieve the employers. There seems to be no question but that there will be war, but the scene of trouble is so far removed from the settlements that no fear whatever is entertained that there will be trouble.

Weather reported good.

The Ashantee King Captured.

Despatches have at last arrived from the Gold Coast fully confirming previous reports of victory and dispelling the fears which were entertained for the safety of the expedition. The Ashantee King finally surrendered himself into the hands of the British troops and was a prisoner at Gen. Wolsley's headquarters.

The Alabama Contested Senatorship.

Washington, March 5.

Six of the nine members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have agreed to report in favor of Senator Spencer of Alabama retaining his seat, as against Sykes, the contestant. A minority report adverse to Spencer will be made by Messrs. Hamilton of Maryland and Scalesbury of Delaware. The six in favor of Spencer consist of Messrs. Morton, Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn, Anthony, and Mitchell. Mr. Sumner, who is also a member, takes no part in the business of the committee, and should not, therefore, be numbered with the majority. From a fact that has recently come to my notice, Spencer may be counted on as a friend of the Board of Public Works.

The Famine in Bengal.

London, March 5.

Despatches from Calcutta report that the distress among the famine-stricken people in Eastern Tirhoot is increasing. In one village alone eighteen persons have starved to death within the past four days. The number of applicants for employment on the Government relief works has increased from 15,000 to 30,000 within a week.

Senator Carpenter made a very able speech a few days ago on the Louisiana question. He advocated the holding of a new election, and said that though he questioned the fairness of the election, "McEnery had a clear majority of 9960 for Governor."

The Louisiana question is destined to prove damaging to the Radical party. President Grant's position in the premises has already caused him trouble.

The telegraph of Louisiana the last evening reached 100,000 barrels. The New Orleans Picayune looks upon this industry much more hopefully than upon the sugar culture in that State, and says that the rice planting this spring will be the largest on record. Another year the *Picayune* claims, will put Louisiana a head of Carolina as a rice producer, and the crop will reach enormous proportions in the next decade.

Hon. F. S. Lyon and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, on the 5th inst. Their children, grand children, and numerous friends were assembled together and participated in the festivities of the occasion.

Mr. Lyon is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed men in the State, of those who have held important political positions.

The Demopolis News-Journal suggests Hon. W. E. Clarke, of Marengo, for the Judgeship of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

Telegraphic Summary.

DOMESTIC.

Minister Schenk, who arrived in New York a few days ago, is reported in a New York telegram as saying that his visit to this country is solely to attend to his private affairs. He will return to England in May.

Some thirty miles of the Central Pacific Railroad are blocked by snow.

The House Judiciary Committee expected to close the hearing of testimony in the Durrell impeachment case on Tuesday last.

The Supreme Court have refused to grant an appeal in the case from Louisiana of Kellogg vs. Warmoth.

The investigation of the House Judiciary Committee, in the Busted impeachment matter, was not closed on the 9th, one witness not having arrived.

Says a Philadelphia dispatch: The steamship Pennsylvania encountered a hurricane, on the 27th ult., and lost three officers and four other men, washed overboard.

Says a San Francisco telegram of the 9th:

All freight trains caught in the snow blockade have been abandoned for the present. In Summit Valley the snow is twenty feet on a level. One Eastern bound passenger train is still at Alta, one Western bound is detained at Reno.

The Mississippi was rising steadily at Memphis, on the 10th, and was then within fifteen inches of high water mark. The levee, near Sunflower Landing, is broken, and the water rushing through into Sunflower and Yazoo bottoms.

FOREIGN.

The London Telegraph has a special from Berlin stating that the condition of the Emperor is such as to cause disquietude.

A portion of the troops composing the English expedition against the Ashantees are reported as having arrived at St. Vincent, on their way home.

A London telegram of the 10th, says despatches have been received from Gen. Wolsley, commanding the Ashantee expedition, confirming reports of its success. The Ashantee King had forwarded one thousand ounces of gold, as the first installment of the indemnity with a request for peace.

A furious snow storm was prevailing in England on the 10th.

A Madrid telegram says that Gen. Concha is to succeed Javalier as Captain General of Cuba.

A Virginian, who recently visited California, says he saw a wheat field 17 miles long. It takes an entire day to plow one furrow. Should the season prove propitious, the owner of that field will not be likely to suffer, for some time after his wheat crop is harvested, from the lack of bread.

Mrs. Hampton, wife of General Wade Hampton, died at Charlottesville, Va., Saturday last. Her remains were brought to Columbia for interment. Mrs. Hampton was the daughter and only child of the great Geo. McDuffie, and her health had been indifferent for a number of years.

A Philadelphia paper says a substitute for quinine is reported to have been found in the chilies plant, which grows abundantly in the Philippine Islands. It is said to be a remedy for all kinds of fever, and that the use of it involves none of the unpleasant after-effects of quinine.

Bishop Stevens has come South to see how the negroes are getting on. In one of his letters, he says: "A lamentable evil among the colored people is the facility with which they allow themselves to be led by political demagogues, especially the so-called carpet-baggers."

It is estimated that cotton-samplers in New York state, yearly, 16,000 bales of cotton.

Unless they have been greatly belied, some of the cotton-samplers in Alabama have been addicted to the same villainous practices.

A cotton factor of New Orleans, Mr. Charles Zapata, has failed for a large amount. He had been operating extensively on his own account. A bad practice.

After a recent hail storm in Dallas county, hail stones were picked up weighing two pounds.

A bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature which proposes to appropriate \$500 for the removal and interment, in Washington cemetery, of the remains of the Confederate soldiers who fell in the late war and are now buried on or near the battle-fields of Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and other points in Washington and Frederick counties, Md.

Thackeray had a nose of most peculiar shape, as may be seen by his portraits. The bridge was very low, and the nostrils extremely well developed. On one occasion, at a party where Douglas Jerrold was present, it was mentioned that Mr. Thackeray's religious opinions were unsettled, and that a lady of his acquaintance was doing her best to convert him to Romanism. "To Romanism!" exclaimed Jerrold; "Let us hope she will begin with his nose."

The Last

The Beacon.

Saturday, March 14, 1874.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

L. A. PAYETTE LODGE, No. 20, F. & A. M.—Regular communications on the Third Tuesday night in each month.

ALEX. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PHOENIX ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 11.—Regular communication on the First Tuesday night in each month.

F. M. PETERSON, H. P. O. F. CASEY, Secretary.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S DIRECTORY.

HAMILTON LODGE, No. 11, I. O. G. T.—Regular meeting, SECOND and FOURTH MONDAY NIGHT in each month.

A. H. WILLIAMS, W. G. T. G. E. HARRIS, Secy.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

GREENSBORO GRANGE, No. 97.—Regular meeting on the FIRST TUESDAY in each month at 7 o'clock.

THOS. R. ROULMAN, Worthy Master.

COURT CALENDAR.

The following is the time fixed by law for holding the several Courts of this County:

Circuit Court.—On the third Monday after the first Monday in March and October, and may continue three weeks.

County Court.—On the fourth Monday in each month.

Chancery Court.—On the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and continue six days, and on the 2d Monday in December and continue three days.

Commissioners' Court.—Regular Term, on the 2d Monday of February and August, and the 1st Monday of April and November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge.—JAMES M. HOBSON.

Register in Chancery.—V. C. LEE.

Sherriff.—JAMES M. HOBSON.

Circuit Court Clerk.—WILLIAM BOARDMAN.

Tax Assessor.—W. WHITE JONES.

Tax Collector.—BURNETT JOHNSON.

Treasurer.—JOSEPH W. HARRIS.

Superintendent of Education.—M. H. YERBY.

Surveyor.—J. L. SEYMOUR.

Coroner.—J. A. STEVENS.

Solicitor.—JAMES B. COLEMAN.

Commissioners.—W. T. THURMAN, RICHARD DAVIS, ROBERT SHACKLETON, and S. A. WILSON.

Notice to Administrators, Executors and Others.—In future, we shall enforce the rule requiring Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and others, who publish what are termed legal advertisements, to pay in advance.

We have now hundreds of dollars due for publishing advertisements of that nature—a portion of which we shall certainly never collect. And even where payment is ultimately made, the delay and trouble in collecting, is so great, that we have resolved to require payment, in all cases, in advance.

The Circuit Court for this County will convene on Monday, the 23d inst.

The State Medical Association holds its next annual meeting in Selma, commencing April 13th.

In order to prevent a conflict with the Circuit Court, the March Term of the Halo County Court will convene on next Monday.

The weather, since March came in, has been much more favorable for work than during February. Planters are now judged, quite forward with their work.

Com-planting was commenced, generally, last week, and has been going on vigorously this week.

Col. Lemuel D. Hatch, of this vicinity who visited Florida several weeks ago, has returned home. Though much pleased with the climate of Florida, and some of its other advantages, he has, as we were glad to learn from him, no idea of moving there.

Patrons of Husbandry.—We are requested to state that Capt. J. W. A. Wright, Past Deputy of California, will visit Greensboro on the 18th inst., for the purpose of installing the officers of Greensboro Grange, No. 97, and to address the public on Grange subjects. We hope the people generally will turn out on that occasion.

A Pleasant Affair.—The most pleasant affair which has transpired in Greensboro for many long years, was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Madison Jones, to Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon B. Jones, on Thursday of last week. It was our misfortune to be so engaged as to not be able to be present—but judging from all accounts, it was a most brilliant success.

From 1 to 3 o'clock the house was thronged with their guests, and all was joy and pleasure. Edibles, of every variety, as well as the choicest wines, were dispensed in the greatest profusion.

A Capital, Nigger.—The Southern Cultivator for March has a full and varied table of contents. In addition to editorials, interesting answers to inquiries, and original articles from correspondents, it contains "Prof. White's Analysis of Different Parts of the Cotton Plant," his "Analysis of Different Fertilizers," and copious extracts from "Dr. Pendleton's Report of Experiments at the Experimental Plant of University of Georgia," besides practical articles on the various topics connected with the farm and garden. Terms, \$2.00 a year. Address W. L. Jones, Athens, Ga.

At a coroner's inquest a witness was asked, "What was the last thing seen by the deceased?" "Kerosene," was the reply.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN.—The March number of the Rural Carolinian is on our table, with its characteristic promptness.

This number, like its predecessors, is replete with information which makes its regular monthly visits so welcome to the home of the farmer. The articles generally emanate from the pens of practical farmers, whose familiarity with the subjects on which they treat is portrayed in every line and word.

We give the titles of a few of the leading articles in the number before us: Labor-Saving Machinery on the Farm; Some Methods of Irrigation, Illustrated; Ploughing and Ploughing Again; Dignity of Labor and the Importance of Knowledge; Hints towards Rational Farming; What can be done in North Carolina; Acid Phosphate and Cotton Seed Compost, etc. Published in Charleston, S. C., by Walker, Evans & Cogswell.

The *Shenandoah* and *Memphis Railroad*. The Stockholders of this road convened in Memphis, on the 10th inst. Hon. A. A. Coleman, of this place, presided. Reports from the President, Treasurer, Superintendent and Chief Engineer, were received and adopted, and the following Board of Directors elected for the ensuing official year:

A. J. White, M. D. Forrest, Napoleon Hill, W. W. Guy and R. C. Daniel, of Memphis; Col. S. M. Meek, of Columbus, Miss.; Col. B. M. Woolsey, of Selma, Ala.; Col. R. A. Murdoch, of Oklahoma, Miss.; W. L. Walker, of Holly Springs, Miss.

At a meeting of the Board held the next day, Gen. N. B. Forrest was re-elected President.

New Hampshire Election.—Partial returns received by Wednesday night's mail, of the election held in New Hampshire on the 10th inst., indicate that Weston, Democrat, has been elected Governor.

The North Alabamian and Times of last week has another very strong article in opposition to repudiation. If the press correctly reflect the views of their readers, there are a large majority of the Democratic voters of the State opposed to repudiation.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 10th, has quite an extended, carefully prepared, and well-written sketch of ex-President Fillmore's character, to which we were indebted for some of the facts embodied in our notice of his death.

The Montgomery Advertiser says the new State "obligations" have arrived, but cannot be used at present owing to the absence of the Governor.

At the Marion municipal election, held on the 2nd inst., Mr. J. B. Shivers was re-elected Mayor.

Hon. Charles Sumner, died in Washington, on the 11th inst., of heart disease.

The Vanderbilt University.

[From the Tuscaloosa Times.]

We publish, in another column, the scheme in outline, of the Vanderbilt University. From this, it will be seen that the Institution is projected upon a large and comprehensive scale. The plan embraces three grand departments, with a first-class normal school to be connected with the University. The Faculty will be composed of twenty-two Professors, exclusive of the teachers in the normal school. All branches of Theology, of Literature and Science and Philosophy, of Law and of Medicine, will be included in the comprehensive curriculum of the Institution. The endowment fund will be large, in fact, magnificent. The location is admirable, combining, in a remarkable degree, the advantages of healthfulness, accessibility and centrality to the area from which its largest patronage must be drawn. The Board of Trustees is a peculiarly able one. The Professors, already elected, are eminent for ability and scholarship, and have achieved wide distinction as educators.

One of them, Dr. Garland ranks as a leading intellect, scholar and educator of the South, and another, Dr. Thos. O. Summers, is one of the first theologians of the country, being recognized authority, in Biblical learning, both in Europe and America.

The establishment of such an Institution is an event of no ordinary interest and importance in the annals of letters, and in the general history of human progress and improvement. Its successful inauguration, under auspices which promise a brilliant future of usefulness and renown, is a matter for just felicitation on the part, not only of the people of the South, but of the whole country.

It is a remarkable and most felicitous circumstance, that the opening history of the Institution, that the crowning contribution to its endowment, fund should have been made by a great capitalist at the North. The noble benefaction, spans like a bow of peace and reconciliation, the closing gulf of alienation between the sections, and deserves the fitting commendation that it has received in the honored notice which the Institution bears.

The Vanderbilt University cannot fail to take rank among the foremost Institutions of learning in the country. To that position it will be fairly entitled by the splendor of its endowment and by the number, the variety and the excellence of its educational facilities and advantages.

We predict, for its crowning and early success. Our own fervent wish is, that the hopes of its founders and the aspirations of its friends, for its future usefulness and renown, may be fully realized.

The women of Charleston, S. C., have been working for temperance in a very quiet, and as they believe, a very effective way for over a year past. At the hour of twelve each day hundreds of them by concert offer up prayers in their homes that barrooms may be closed and the drunkard reformed. And the rum selling business is really going down.

TAX SALE.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY, before the 6th day of APRIL, 1874, before the Court House door, in the town of Greensboro, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the following described real estate assessed to the parties specified, for the State, County and Special taxes for the year 1873, with interest, forfeitures and costs thereon:

Havana.

Jerry Bestor, N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 21, and N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 22, T. 18, R. 3 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.09. Total \$6.66.

John Hunt, W. 1/2 of Sec. 21, and N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 22, T. 18, R. 3 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.09. Total \$6.66.

John W. Madison, N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 21, and N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 22, T. 18, R. 3 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.09. Total \$6.66.

Ann R. Sexton, N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 11, N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 12, and S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 13, T. 22, R. 4 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.09. Total \$6.66.

Est. Sarah B. Fulton, N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 1, and N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 22, R. 4 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.09. Total \$6.66.

Est. William Sample, S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 22, T. 22, R. 3 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.09. Total \$6.66.

Thos. H. Watkins, E. 1/2 of Sec. 1, and N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 22, R. 4 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.09. Total \$6.66.

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