

The Beacon.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

JOHN G. HARVEY, - EDITOR.
GREENSBORO, ALA.

Saturday, March 21, 1874.

Subscription, Advertising and
Job-work due in advance.

Reputation.

The Mobile Register, we are glad to see, has taken strong ground against reputation. Its issue of the 13th contains an able article on the subject, which we would transfer to our columns could we conveniently make room for it. The following extract shows the grounds of its opposition:

"As a more business operation reputation is the most damaging course for a State or an individual. Let the Conservatives of the State refuse to be tempted to this suicidal policy, to the delight of their Jacobin friends. Let them stand firmly up to the trials to which a terrible war has subjected them, and go down with flying colors, if they must go down, rather than be tainted by thieves and rascals as the party of reputation. Let us not commit har-kari in the presence of the civilized world. The policy of keeping faith will gain us some Republicans. The contrary course will lose us a great many Democrats, and alienate the good wishes, the countenance, and perhaps the assistance of our political friends all over the country."

Democrats, in their opposition to reputation, are influenced by what they believe to be best calculated to promote the interest and honor of the State. They have no sympathy for those who hold State bonds tainted with fraud, and which were purchased with a knowledge of that fact. On the contrary, if the honor of the State were not to suffer by such a course, they would sanction the policy of refusing to pay all such bonds.

A State, like an individual, may compromise its liabilities, without tarnishing its honor; but it cannot repudiate them without a loss of reputation. Good policy, then, suggests compromise, rather than repudiation.

Agricultural and Mechanical Association of West Alabama.

The *Whig and Observer* of last week has an article in reference to the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of West Alabama, in reply to numerous inquiries concerning its condition. It states that the Secretary, Mr. Brugh, gives as a reason for not publishing a list of the premiums awarded, that he had no funds of the Association on hand with which to pay even former indebtedness.

The *Whig and Observer's* article indicates very strongly a lack of confidence in the management of the Association, and says it has a claim against it for work done to the amount of over three hundred dollars.

As we confidently believed would be the result, the *Entaw Fair* has been failures, and the best thing the Association can do, is, to sell out, pay up, and abandon the enterprise.

Personal and official connection with an agricultural association which existed in Greensboro several years before the war, when the Agricultural interest of this section was comparatively prosperous, afforded us a good opportunity for judging as to what would be the fate of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of West Alabama. We never entertained the most remote idea that it would prove a success. So long as the planters of this section follow the suicidal policy of making cotton their chief crop, agricultural and mechanical exhibitions will prove failures.

A MEGALOMANIC SUICIDE.—On last Sunday night, Mr. Patrick Brady, committed suicide at his rooms, in this city, by first shooting himself with a pistol, and then cutting his throat, almost from ear to ear with a razor. Mr. Brady was a respected and good citizen, and was in easy and even prosperous circumstances. He was laboring under an aberration of mind, at the time he committed the fatal act. [Tuskegee Times, 11th.]

Col. Robert Tyler has accepted the position tendered him by the publishers of the *Montgomery Morning News*, of Editor-in-Chief of that paper, and has entered upon its duties.

Col. Tyler is a gentleman of fine abilities, thoroughly posted on the political questions of the day, and as a journalist has probably few equals in the State. The *News* has been fortunate in securing his services.

We are sorry to learn from the *Whig and Observer* that Mr. William R. Hardaway, who formerly resided in Greensboro, and has among the old citizens of the place many friends, is suffering from cancer of the tongue, a terrible disease, which never fails to end in death.

Col. John J. Jolly, who recently moved to Birmingham, was on a professional visit to Eutaw last week.

One Year's Expenditures for Intoxicating Liquors.

From a tabular statement showing the amount of money expended in the United States in 1870, for intoxicating liquors, which we find in the *Home Grange*, published in St. Louis, we gather the following facts and figures:

For imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors,.....	\$1,344,000,000
For brewed and fermented liquors,.....	123,000,000
Imported wines,.....	15,000,000
Domestic wines,.....	5,000,000
Total,.....	\$1,487,000,000

The amount expended in each State is given. New York, of course, stands at the head of the list. Pennsylvania next. The sum expended in Alabama was \$21,751,250.

To the aggregate expended for liquors, is added \$90,000,000, as the cost of litigation, crimes, prisons, etc., caused in part by intemperance.

The number of licensed drinking establishments that year, in the States and Territories, is stated at 140,000,—each of which is estimated to have had 40 daily customers, making 5,600,000 drinkers, who are estimated to have expended, each, amounts varying from \$75 to \$1,000.

The total number of persons engaged that year in the liquor business is stated at 500,000, of which 56,068 were employed in making and selling beer.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business than in preaching the gospel and school teaching. The city of New York had 7000 licensed drinking saloons, and spent for intoxicating liquors \$800,000,000.

The number sent that year to the drunkards' grave, is stated at 150,000; and the number sent to prison for acts induced by drunkenness, 100,000.

These figures, though startling in their character, showing what an enormous sum is annually expended for intoxicating liquors, and what large numbers are engaged in the liquor business, fall very far short of giving a correct idea of the evils that flow from the use of intoxicating liquors. The cost of the liquor consumed, and the number of persons engaged in the business, are small items compared with the murders and other crimes, and the numerous vices, caused by their use.

Advertising Agencies.

It is, to us, a matter of astonishment that newspaper publishers have anything to do with Advertising Agents. For, while professing to represent and act for the newspaper, in which headvertises, and usually charging the publisher 25 per cent. for his services, he is not only the agent of the advertiser, but works especially in his interest, in getting advertisements published at the lowest possible rates. And, as the competition in that business is very great, and as many of the newspaper publishers readily take any price offered,—the agent usually offers not more than one-fourth to one-third of the regular rates of the paper in which he is endeavoring to have his advertisement published. These offers, which ought to be treated with silent contempt, are, we are sorry to have to say, usually accepted. A confident belief that the publisher will, in the end, accept, prompts the low offer.

A New York Advertising Agency, discussing this subject, said that there were not more than three or four newspaper publishers in the country, who would not, in the end, if the agent persevered, accept the price offered, though he might have said, at the outset, differently. In other words,—for that is the meaning,—the publishers were not to be believed, when dealing with advertising agents.

For years past we have had less to do with advertising agents than probably any other newspaper publisher in the State,—though we have received, in the time, scores of propositions from them, but we declined them, on the ground that the price offered was greatly below our regular rates. We have not now, nor have we had for several years past, in our columns, a single advertisement taken from an Advertising Agent, in his capacity as agent,—though we have taken two, within the last three or four years, from advertising agents, in payment for articles purchased, at stipulated prices, from such agents,—but we dealt with them, as with any one else, paying them no commissions.

If newspaper publishers would decline having anything to do with these middle men, advertisers would contract directly with the publishers, and what is quite important—pay them better prices.

The dwelling of Mr. Harbin, of Hayneville, was entered by a negro a few nights ago, a door having been accidentally left open, and his pocket book, containing several valuable papers and \$23.00 in money, one gold and one silver watch, and a few other articles, stolen. The thief was pursued, but not caught. Most of the articles were dropped by him and recovered.

A London paper states that the amount of money already expended upon the Tichborne trial is upwards of two hundred thousand pounds sterling,—and it is estimated that one person dies in the world, from the use of intoxicating liquors, every seven minutes.

News Items.

Senator Sumner bequeathed his art collection to the Corcoran Gallery.

Sixteen females were graduated at the commencement of the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, on the 13th.

A Hartford, Conn., telegram announces the death of Christian Sharpe, the inventor of the famous Sharpe rifle.

Senator Sumner's remains were taken to Boston for interment.

A London telegram says: The Liberal journals publish highly eulogistic obituary notices of the late Charles Sumner.

Considerable excitement in the Virginia Legislature, on the 13th, occasioned by Gov. Kemper's veto of a bill providing a new charter for Petersburg. Veto sustained, though some of the members who favored the bill strongly assailed the Governor for his veto.

A San Francisco telegram of the 12th, says: Dispatches to-night state that the snow in again falling in the Sierras with great violence.

Rome, March 13.—The Pope has written to the Austrian Bishops urging them to use all their influence to prevent the passage of the proposed ecclesiastical laws.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had a grand reception in London, on their arrival from Russia. The number of those who turned out on the occasion, to do them honor, was estimated at 50,000, though the day was cold and most unpropitious.

A Convention is to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 17th proximo, to devise ways and means to encourage foreign immigration to that State.

Greenville, S. C., is soon to have a cotton factory. A very suitable location for factories, and, we judge, one of the healthiest and pleasantest towns in the State.

The climate of Virginia is represented as almost identical with that of the South of England.

Large quantities of fresh beef have been recently shipped from Texas to New York, in refrigerated cars. The cost of transportation in that way is much less than when the cattle are taken there alive, and the meat much better.

A rich gold mine is reported to have been recently discovered in Henderson county, N. C.

The *Mountain Eagle* says Judge Mudd is a candidate for re-election to the office he now holds.

Col. J. J. Jolly has been elected city attorney of Birmingham.

Twenty-one ear loads of tea arrived at Omaha, last week, from San Francisco.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says Judge Durell will not be impeached.

The people of Union Springs are determined to have a cotton factory in their town.

A number of white persons who had gone to Texas have returned, sick and disgusted, to Columbus, Ga.

The S. & N. Alabama Railroad has surrendered up the last of its endorsed bonds, and is ready to receive the \$4,000 per mile, whenever it suits the convenience of Gov. Lewis to sign the bonds.

The wheat crop throughout the State promises an abundant yield this season.

The King of Ashantee agrees to pay England an indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold, and surrenders Adams, Assen, Akin, Denkere and Wassaw. He further promises to prohibit the offering of human sacrifices, and swears perpetual peace with England.

Bishop Cummins assumes the Rectorship of the newly organized Reformed Episcopal Church, in New York.

The Talladega Watchtower draws a vivid picture of Clay county prosperity: "The people of Clay sow wheat and oats; they raise their own corn and pork; have plenty of cattle, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry. They have not forgotten how to wave jeans nor lost the music of the spinning wheel. They owe but little, have very few mortgages, and are to-day among the most prosperous and independent people in Alabama. Population almost exclusively white and conservative."

The New York *South*, of the 7th inst., has a page in German, descriptive of the agricultural and mineral resources of Alabama. The *South* is laboring with much zeal and ability to bring the natural resources of Alabama, and other Southern States, to the attention of European emigrants, and merits a liberal patronage from those in whose interests it is doing such valuable service.

A letter from Havana received in New York, says: "The city is filled with volunteers who are daily departing for the seat of war. Each one receives \$100 from the Government on entering the barracks, and has \$800 deposited to his credit in bank and at the order of himself or his heirs at the end of six months' service."

Mrs. Anderson, who resides in the Western part of Greene county, was severely burned a few days ago, while setting fire to some grass in a field. Though seriously injured, hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The number of drinking saloons in New York at this time is stated at 8,020.

The Grange.

[Correspondence Mobile Register, GREENE SPRINGS, ALA., February 24, 1874.]

Mr. Tutwiler having shown me copies of my old friend, the *Register*, for the 14th and 21st inst., I find that while your paper contains favorable allusions to the Grange movement, it has not yet published some of the official papers of the National Grange, which are of general interest, and are, we hope, calculated to benefit our farming interest.

Allow me, as one of the delegates of the National Grange, from California, to send you these papers and some extracts from the St. Louis press, alluding to our recent session in that city.

I hope you will insert at least the most important of them in your columns, as they are of general interest to every Southern farmer. Indeed, my dear Colonel, we of the West are fully convinced that while the grand movement for reform throughout the United States is calculated to benefit the entire country, no section can have its material interests more advanced by the work of our new Order than can the South. No thought or hope more nerves the Southern men of California or other Western States in their efforts for the advancement of the farmers' movement than the hope that it is eventually to supply us with the means to restore our Southern States to the position which they should occupy.

I hope you can endorse in your valuable paper the principles advocated in our Declaration of Purposes.

Let us hear from you in regard to it through the columns of the *Register*. As your paper has ever stood by us in its advocacy of the best principles for the advancement of our general interests, we hope it will prove itself to be the friend of our Grange movement, which means nothing more than the laboring and producing interests of our entire country should be properly protected, and that the success of our farming and all other producing interests should be made the basis of national prosperity.

I send you an official list of members of the National Grange who were actually present at its late session. I do this as I have yet to see a paper that contains an accurate list. The St. Louis papers produced an entirely erroneous impression, by stating that there were 75 delegates, of whom 50 or more were ladies; while the fact is, there were just 70 delegates, of whom 17 only were ladies. The erroneous statement, which has been generally copied, causes many to think our National Grange was rather a Woman's Rights concern, while the fact of the business is, the Grange—National, State or Subordinate—is very far from being a Woman's Rights institution. We merely believe in properly associating our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, with us in our work.

You may possibly recollect meeting me on your visit to our *Alma Mater* (Princeton) in May, '68; when we made the trip from Washington to Philadelphia in company.

In our Declaration of Purposes I have made a number of corrections, which I hope you will have followed in reprinting it. I have some right to make these corrections, as its preparation fell to my lot.

Will you do me the favor to send me a copy of the *Register* containing any of these papers. Yours truly,

J. W. A. WRIGHT.

P. S.—I hope our interchange of courtesies with the merchants of St. Louis will be calculated to produce a better feeling.

J. W. A. W.

... Says the *Livingston Journal*.—The requirements of the times demand that the next Democratic State Convention shall select candidates from the mass of Democratic voters; and not merely decide between "a number of gentlemen 'prominently named' and long mentioned in connection with"—etc., etc. We trust therefore, that the Convention called for the 29th of July will be composed of patriotic, fearless, and not over-modest delegates, who will neither be overawed by "prestige" nor misled by applause from the lobby.

... It is telegraphed from Washington to the *Atlanta Herald* that Congressman Freeman (Rad.) from the Atlanta district, was heard to remark that Bar's confirmation "sounds the death knell of Republicanism in Georgia." The *Macon Telegraph* & *Advertiser* regards this as a "werry" musical sound; but confesses it had all along been under the impression that "the death knell of Republicanism in Georgia" was sounded in 1872 by that forty odd thousand majority for Gov. Smith.

... The Mobile *Register* says that Captain John F. Graham, of St. Louis, has purchased the Mobile steamboats, Nyanza, Cherokee, Reindeer, and Mist, and is taking their machinery out to be shipped by rail to St. Louis. This is an indication that the steamboat trade in our State is giving way to the more rapid transit of goods and passengers by railroad.—[State Journal.]

... Mr. Edward McAlpine, route agent on the A. & O. Railroad, has been removed, says the *Whig and Observer*, to make room for a Sumter negro, under indictment for some act of villany.



The Pacific Slope—Sinking of the Central Pacific Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.
The following dispatch has been received:

PALISADE, March 18.
Yesterday about five miles east of Battle Mountain, while the Eastern passenger train was passing, the track began sinking and is reported sunk a distance of ten miles, although the train passed over safely. They held the West bound train at Carlin last night, and sent a work train to put the track in order; have it temporarily fixed and the West bound train passed over this morning.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, Nev., March 18.
The track on the Central Pacific Railroad, about sixteen miles from here, at the store house, is reported impassable. The track is sunk for a distance of one and a half miles, and about forty-five yards of the track is washed away. A culvert and other portions of the road are also washed away a short distance east of Golconda. A work train sent down this morning from Carlin, is still at work at Storehouse break, but it is thought no trains can get through to-day. The west bound passenger train is side-tracked here; also one freight and a large cattle train. The trouble is caused by the great quantity of water coming down from the mountains during the late thaw, which has formed a perfect flood of water over the whole country, and is washing away culverts, in some places covering the track 18 inches and 2 feet.

Rumor of a Supplementary Alabama Treaty.

NEW YORK, March 18.

A Washington special says Gen. Schenck's visit to the United States is connected with the negotiation of a new treaty between Great Britain and this republic which is to obviate any further proceedings under those clauses of the Alabama treaty, which provided for a joint commission to remunerate British colonies for their losses on account of the free admission of all fishermen to their coasts.

The Cost of Pursuing and Convicting the Bank of England Forgers.

LONDON, March 18.
At the regular half-yearly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England it was announced that the total expense incurred in the pursuit and prosecution of the two Bidwells and MacDonnell, the parties who committed the frauds on the bank, was £40,000.

France and Her Colonies.

PARIS, March 18.

In the Committee of the Assembly, on the Electoral law, a proposition has been made by the Right for the disfranchisement of the colonies of France, Mr. Laboulaye made an earnest remonstrance warning the members that the British colonies in America had been alienated from the mother country by the denial of the right of representation. The Colonial Deputies have unanimously demanded that right.

A Desperado Hanged.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.

Parties who left Clarksville at 10 o'clock this morning say that Sid Wallace, the Johnson county desperado, was to be hanged at 12 o'clock, and that every preparation had been made. A Gazette reporter was with the condemned man until 11 o'clock last night, and throughout the conversation he wore the same confident air which has characterized him during his long imprisonment. He wrote a letter to the Gazette last night, in which he says that he is murdered by his enemies through forms of law without giving him the least show.

The scaffold was erected in the Court House yard in front of the jail where Wallace is confined. Looking at it, the prisoner asked the reporter if he did not think that was a mighty shabby affair upon which to hang him. He expressed no fear of death, and said confidently that he would be borne away to heaven by angels. If turned loose, he said, with a couple of good revolvers, he thought he could get away with a good many of his enemies; but he said they were afraid to meet him. They were a pack of cowards, who had sworn away his life because they were afraid of him. The crowd in attendance at the execution is reported as the largest that ever assembled in Johnson county. Wallace is reported to have killed several men besides the one for which he was hanged.

Gov. Kemper Burned in Effigy.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.

A special message from Petersburg says: Gov. Kemper was burned in effigy here to-night in presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd. The effigy was labelled: "J. L. Kemper, Governor of Virginia. Sold out to the Radicals."

The New Hampshire Election.

Boston, March 11.

The Boston Advertiser, remarking upon the result of the New Hampshire election, says: "After making allowances for special and local disturbances, which prevail to some extent in all elections, the salient fact remains that the Republican majority, averaging nearly 4,500 in the last ten years, has been wiped out, and that, too, in favor of a party which could present no claim to public confidence except as affording a way of escape for

Republicans who feel that in their own party their confidence has been sadly destroyed. New Hampshire marks the inevitable tendency of our politics, the waning power of once popular leaders, the unwillingness of large classes of intelligent voters to own allegiance to a party which fails to keep its promises—and the settled and increasing dissatisfaction of the country with an administration as it manifests itself in its appointments and its treatment of the great questions of the hour.

NEW YORK, March 11.

A meeting has been called to give expression to the public feeling on national finances, and to protest against the delay of Congress in concluding effective legislation on the subject. The date of the meeting will hereafter be determined. The call is signed by leading merchants, with Peter Cooper at the head of the list.

DENVER, TEXAS, March 14.
The Union Passenger depot here, the Adams and Texas Express offices adjoining, and thirty freight cars laden with merchandise and lumber were burned.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., March 14.

An engine standing in Pennsylvania Railroad Company's yard at this place got started in some way without any one on it and ran through the round house, and across an open space into a large machine shop, running the entire length of the shop—over three hundred feet, in which over five hundred men were at work. One man named Carman was killed, and another Bradley, had a leg taken off and can't live. It smashed everything in its course.

LONDON, March 14.
The steamship Glasgow has been wrecked off Tarifa, Spain. Fourteen persons were drowned.

BERLIN, March 18.

Prince Bismarck is ill from a relapse of gout.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 15.

Reporters from the line of the Pacific Railroad state that a heavy snow storm with high wind prevailed to-day all along the line from Alta to points east of Elko. Cuts recently cleaned out are rapidly filling. The train due at Ogden to-morrow is now twenty-four hours late, with no prospect of getting through before Tuesday.

LONDON, March 16.

There was a great crowd of French people at Chislehurst to-day, to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Prince Louis Napoleon. Over six thousand cards of admission were issued, and those to French persons only. In the morning, mass and thanksgiving services were held, after which the Duke of Padua addressed the Prince, in the name of the French persons present, congratulating him upon having attained his majority.—The Prince, in his remarks in reply, returned thanks to his countrymen for their faithful remembrance of the late Emperor, and, in conclusion, said: "Despite the confidence inspired by the loyalty of MacMahon, an irresistible current of public opinion has pronounced in favor of a plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested, and Camden House, the residence of the ex-Empress and the Prince, was gallily decorated.

LONDON, March 16.

The steamship *Laconia*, while on a voyage from Alexandria, Egypt, for Algiers, having as passengers 278 Pilgrims returning from Mecca, encountered a terrific gale. One wave which struck the vessel washed overboard from her deck 117 of the Pilgrims and all were drowned. The Highlanders returning from the Ashantee war have arrived at St. Vincent. It was the steamer Queen Elizabeth, from Calcutta for Glasgow, which was lost off Tarifa with fourteen lives, not the Glasgow.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.

The jury in the case of the Grant parish prisoners brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Alfred Chevis. The jury, announcing there was no probability of agreement as to the others, was discharged by Judge Wood, and the prisoners were remanded on motion of the District Attorney who announced there were other indictments against them.

RALEIGH, March 17.

Passengers from the West on the morning's train confirm the reports of the rumbling noises, and general upheaving of Bald Mountain in West Carolina. People living on and near the Mountain are moving out, and a volcanic eruption is momentarily expected.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Dispatches from many points North, South and West, report a general observance of St. Patrick's Day, by various Irish associations, and the display in all instances reported, was exceedingly creditable. In this city the procession was reviewed by the President and members of the Cabinet.

MONTGOMERY, March 18.

The rain in Middle Alabama has ceased. The Alabama river is very high in many places, and the creeks and streams are greatly swollen. Travel to Mobile is stopped, by reason of washes on the railroad track and damage to some bridges. No trains have gone out to-day on the track to Atlanta, part of the track being under water. Trains to Eufaula will not run for a day or two. All trains on the Montgomery and Louisville Railroad have been on time, and no damage is reported. The freshet is too early to injure the planters, as very little of the crop has been planted.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.

The steamboat *Southwestern*, bound Thursday for Shreveport, with a full list of passengers and 500 tons assorted cargo, was burned at Colfax Sunday morning. The boat and cargo a total loss; they were valued at \$35,000 and insured for ten thousand dollars. The passengers lost their baggage. The officers and crew re-

turned here by the Mary Louise.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 18.
O. B. Hart, Governor of Florida, after a lingering illness, died at his residence, in this city, at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Alabama river rose about three feet yesterday, and was still rising slowly last evening. Captain Johnson, of the *Victory*, stated yesterday, that when he left Montgomery the rise in the Coosa river had just begun to effect the Alabama, and predicted the highest river we have had in years. We have not been able to hear anything from Rome since Monday. [Selma Times 19th.]

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that on the 2d instant one of the railroad corporations of its city threw into the Mississippi river forty-seven thousand counterfeit nickels, all of which had been received by its lines in payment of fares during the year. The spurious coins, it says, are manufactured in New Orleans, but the makers have not been discovered. The railroad companies offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the counterfeiters.

On Wednesday next the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer, the City of Peking, will be launched at Chester, Pa. The City of Peking will be, next to the Great Eastern, the largest steamer in the world, being about 5,000 tons burden, and built entirely of American material.

A late special dispatch from Calcutta says that 280,000 persons are famishing from want of food in the districts of Tipperah and Boglipoor. In the presidency of Bengal 500,000 persons would perish.

A noble sentiment was that expressed by the venerable Peter Cooper, of New York, at the celebration of his eighty-third birthday: "While I have always recognized that the object of business is to make money in an honorable manner, I have endeavored to remember that the object of life is to do good."

Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA BEACON,
GREENSBORO, ALA., 21, 1874.

Quotations from our latest dates:

COTTON.

March 18.
SALMA.—Cotton in good demand with light offerings. One hundred bales changed hands at 14¢ cents for Low Middlings; 14½ cents for Middlings.
MOBILE.—Cotton, buyers and sellers apart.—Middlings 15½ to 16¢. Sales 500 bales.
NEW YORK.—Cotton firm. Sales 8,545 bales, at 16½ to 16½ cents.

Marriages.

MINNIE—

The Beacon.

Saturday, March 21, 1874.

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How to Guard Against a Short Corn Crop.

First,—the land should be plowed deep, when preparing it for the seed, to guard against excessive rains, or drought.

Second,—there should be two or three different plantings, and on different kinds of land,—so as to have at least a portion of the crop uninjured by a June drought.

Third,—the crop should be thoroughly cultivated, and at the right time. The working of cotton can be delayed, for weeks, without its being seriously injured, but not so with corn. If not worked at the right time, corn is certain to be injured, however propitious the seasons.

If these rules are followed, then a fair corn crop may be calculated upon with a reasonable degree of certainty.

There are few sections of the United States where corn can be made with less labor than in Central Alabama. And as a general rule, those who fail to make at least enough for their own use, should charge it to their own bad management, rather than the climate, soil or seasons.

DEATH OF A MOST ESTEEMED LADY.—Died in Raleigh, N. C., on the 24th ult., aged 68 years, Mrs. Lucy Martin Battle, wife of Hon. Wm. H. Battle, for many years one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

It was our good fortune to have made the acquaintance of Judge Battle, and his most estimable wife, while in Western Carolina, in 1869.

Mrs. Battle was a Miss Plummer, of Warrenton, and was greatly beloved—she certainly deserved to be—by those who enjoyed the pleasure of knowing her well.

We tender to Judge Battle our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Five hundred thousand dollars of the new issue of State currency has been received at Montgomery, from the engraver at Philadelphia. The \$50 and \$100 notes are ornamented with a picture of ex-Governor Smith, and an eagle; the 10's and 20's have a picture of Mrs. Faber, of Montgomery, and a cotton stalk with the flowers in full bloom. The coupons are on the back of the notes in a circle, dating from 1874 to 1882, and will be cancelled in rotation by the State Treasurer as the interest is paid. (Mobile Daily Graphic.)

"It is simply impossible," writes Mr. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, "that a President who sincerely resolved to reform the civil service, upon the principles which President Grant has approved should make such a nomination as that of Simons." "And what of the Senate, with its two-thirds 'Republican' majority, which contradicted this nomination? The truth is, neither the President nor the Senate has any desire to reform the civil service." [Union & American.]

Dr. Jackson and J. Carr Gibson intend to cut up about 3,000 acres of land into 40 acre tracts, and give alternate pieces to emigrants who will settle upon and improve it. The land lies eight miles from here, across the river, and is well adapted to making a settlement and village. This looks like doing something to induce emigrants and to build up our State. [State Journal.]

A negro at St. Charles, Mo., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years, and the St. Louis Times consoles him with the assurance that, under the law in regard to good behavior, he stands a chance of getting out in seventy-four years and three months. That is very consoling.

Dr. Wm. A. Leland, of Tuscaloosa, professes to have discovered means, which if properly applied, will prevent yellow fever. We notice in the Northport Spectator a long card from him on the subject. The medical profession are likely to be skeptical on that point.

The Tennessee State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, recently assembled in Gallatin. Two hundred subordinate Granges were represented, and five to six hundred delegates in attendance, including quite a number of ladies.

Receipts or Corros.—Receipts at all United States ports during last week, 79,000 bales, against 82,902 bales corresponding week last year. Total receipts to date, 3,238,130 bales, against 2,870,868, last year.

The Whip and Observer announces the death of Mr. A. B. Hanson, of that place, from erysipelas, brought on by the bite of a horse.

The railroad bridge over Valley Creek on the Alabama Central road was washed away yesterday morning. The train could get no further than the opposite bank of the creek. We suppose a temporary structure to admit of the passage of trains will be put up to-day or to-morrow. The washing of the bridge will necessitate the transfer of freight and passengers by both the Alabama Central and Selma and Memphis roads.

Cyon, a Russian, has invented an apparatus which he calls the cardiograph, or heart-register. It is warranted to disclose the real feelings of the heart of the person to whom it is applied. Young men will at once see the advantage of supplying themselves with a cardiograph before popping the question. [Exchange.]

TAX SALE.

ON the FIRST MONDAY, being 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. E. Sec. 1, n. e. c. n. w. Sec. 2, T. 22, R. 5 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.03. Total \$6.60.
John Hunt, W. 1/2 Sec. 21, n. w. 1/2 Sec. 22, T. 22, R. 5 E. Taxes \$1.57. Costs \$5.03. Total \$6.60.
John W. Madison, N. 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 21, R. 4 E. Taxes 1.57. Costs 5.03. Total \$6.60.
Ann R. Sexton, E. 1/2 Sec. 11, n. e. Sec. 12, T. 22, R. 4 E. Taxes 1.57. Costs 5.03. Total \$6.60.

New Prospect.
Est. Sarah E. Fulton, W. 1/2 Sec. 1, n. e. w. 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 22, R. 3 E. Taxes 7.83. Costs 25.00. Total \$32.83.
Wm. S. S. Sec. 1, n. e. w. 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 22, R. 3 E. Taxes 7.83. Costs 25.00. Total \$32.83.
Thos. H. Watkins, E. 1/2 Sec. 1, n. e. w. 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 22, R. 3 E. Taxes 7.83. Costs 25.00. Total \$32.83.
John B. Watkins, E. 1/2 Sec. 1, n. e. w. 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 22, R. 3 E. Taxes 7.83. Costs 25.00. Total \$32.83.

Harrison.
P. W. K. Stringfellow, W. 1/2 Sec. 27, T. 21, R. 4 E. Taxes 3.85. Costs 12.50. Total \$16.35.
Sam. L. Wilson, W. 1/2 Sec. 1, n. e. w. 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 21, R. 4 E. Taxes 3.85. Costs 12.50. Total \$16.35.
W. S. C. and C. W. S. Sec. 1, n. e. w. 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 21, R. 4 E. Taxes 3.85. Costs 12.50. Total \$16.35.

Greensboro.
Atkins & Boardman, N. E. Sec. 21 and S. E. Sec. 22, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 7.83. Costs 25.00. Total \$32.83.
Elizabeth Brand, House and lot on S. E. corner of No. 14 in Greensboro. Tax \$7.83. Costs 25.00. Total \$32.83.
Est. Z. E. Callaway, House and lot in Greensboro, in the rear of Meigs Grove. Taxes \$1.57. Costs 5.03. Total \$6.60.

Warrenton.
Sam. Douglas, 2 a in the n. e. c. n. w. of S. 1/2 Sec. 8, T. 20, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.
Est. W. H. Drake, S. 1/2 Sec. 14 and S. 1/2 Sec. 15, T. 20, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.

Warrenton.
Mary J. Haggard, House and lot in Greensboro, and the S. E. c. n. w. Sec. 21, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.
Est. Eugene D. Hill, S. E. c. n. w. Sec. 8, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.

Warrenton.
Virginia W. Hutchinson, House and lot in Greensboro, in the n. e. w. of S. 1/2 Sec. 15, T. 20, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.
Warren E. Kennedy, Office and lot in Greensboro. Tax 9.40. Costs 30.00. Total \$39.40.

Warrenton.
John M. Martin, W. 1/2 Sec. 22, T. 21, R. 4 E. Taxes 3.85. Costs 12.50. Total \$16.35.
Est. R. B. Martin, S. 1/2 Sec. 21, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 3.85. Costs 12.50. Total \$16.35.

Warrenton.
Wm. J. McDonald, Jr., House and lot in Greensboro, now occupied as a Drug Store by H. H. Atkins. Taxes 62.67. Costs 203.13. Total \$265.80.
Cynthia A. McDonald, 20 a in n. e. w. of S. 1/2 Sec. 21, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.

Warrenton.
Wm. J. McMillan, N. E. Sec. 10, n. e. c. n. w. Sec. 11, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.
Est. Josephine Melroe, S. 1/2 Sec. 19, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.

Warrenton.
Est. J. M. Nelson, S. 1/2 Sec. 15, n. e. c. n. w. Sec. 16, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.
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Warrenton.
Robt B. Waller, S. 1/2 Sec. 10, n. e. c. n. w. Sec. 11, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.
Est. J. M. Nelson, S. 1/2 Sec. 15, n. e. c. n. w. Sec. 16, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.

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Five Mile.
B. F. Rogers & Son, W. 1/2 Sec. 23, T. 22, R. 6 E. Taxes 4.37. Costs 14.48. Total \$18.85.
Helm Hillier & Sons, S. 1/2 Sec. 24, T. 22, R. 6 E. Taxes 4.37. Costs 14.48. Total \$18.85.

Five Mile.
Jacob W. Payne, S. 1/2 Sec. 24, T. 22, R. 6 E. Taxes 4.37. Costs 14.48. Total \$18.85.
Est. J. M. Nelson, S. 1/2 Sec. 15, n. e. c. n. w. Sec. 16, T. 21, R. 5 E. Taxes 5.15. Costs 16.67. Total \$21.82.

Five Mile.
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Five Mile.
Est. J. M. Nelson, S.

