

THE ALABAMA BEACON,  
PUBLISHED IN  
GREENSBORO, ALA.,  
—BY—  
JOHN G. HARVEY.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR 1874.

For one year, payable strictly in advance, \$3 50  
For six months, 2 00  
For three months, 1 00  
For one year, if not paid in advance, 4 00  
For one year, where payment is delayed  
over one year, 5 00  
Advertising bills due and payable in  
advance.

Africanized Louisiana—A Southern Planter's  
Gloomy Picture of Affairs in Kellogg's  
Kingdom.

(From the New York Sun.)  
Sir: Two hundred thousand negroes of  
all ages and grades, who are habitual pil-  
ferers, are preying daily on Louisiana,  
besides the swarms of official plunderers,  
and all backed by the United States Gov-  
ernment. No wonder she is bankrupt.  
What is to be done? A large proportion  
of the land that was once in cultivation  
is now lying idle and growing up with  
bush and briar, and the fences and houses  
are rotting down. The negroes will not  
make rails, rebuild houses, clear up  
ground, nor clean out open ditches.—  
If you hire a set of hands you have to give  
them the best end of the bargain, and they  
will work only when they please; begin  
when the sun has been up some time and  
quit before it is down, and keep Saturday  
as a holiday for themselves, even if the  
crop be lost in consequence.

They will beat, bang, bruise, and kill  
your farm animals; steal the provender  
intended for them, even after it has been  
put in the troughs; disarrange the machin-  
ery of your gin, press, and mill; break  
your wagons and plows; and destroy, lose,  
or steal your small implements and tools.  
So the next year you will require a new  
outfit.

If you happen to make a good crop of  
corn and cotton you will be disappointed  
in the gathering. Much of the corn will  
prove to be empty shucks, the ears having  
been nicely slipped out, at night, perhaps,  
by the negroes to feed themselves, their  
ponies, dogs and poultry. The cotton,  
even when they are working on shares,  
they will leave to waste and rot in the  
field, and hire, for cash, to pick by the  
100 pounds for others, because their share  
of the crop may be all pledged to a mor-  
chant for goods they have already received  
and enjoyed.

This independence of their employers  
by the negroes was brought about by the  
merchants, who credited the negroes for  
their supplies, thus injuring themselves as  
well as the planters and further demoral-  
izing the negroes. In the latter part of  
1869 a merchant boasting showed me  
his books wherein he had opened accounts  
with 101 negroes and had credited them  
to the amount of \$40,000. Many of  
them have not yet paid up and some of  
them never will.

HOW THE NEGROES STOCK THEIR LARDERS.

As for raising stock, that is out of the  
question. They will kill your hogs, your  
bees, and even your cows, in spite of all  
your precautions, almost before your eyes.  
Instances have occurred where, concealed  
by the tall weeds that spring up in un-  
cultivated grounds, they have butchered  
bees in close proximity to dwellings, and  
the owner was not aware of the fact until  
directed to the spot by the flocks of buzz-  
ards that came to devour the offal.—  
Sometimes when hard pressed they will  
cut and carry off merely the hind quarters,  
leaving the rest to be devoured by dogs  
and buzzards. On the 7th of November  
last a fellow killed a hog in the public  
road just before me and in view of some  
of Kellogg's Metropolitans, and made  
good his escape, but without the hog.—  
Neither orchards, gardens nor fowl yards  
escape their predatory raids.

About the house and kitchen the cook  
and servants manifest the same thieving  
propensity. Everything edible, in spite  
of the utmost vigilance, will be tolled of  
a part with which to feast and regale  
themselves and friends. Every now and  
then a knife and fork, a spoon, a tumbler,  
a pair of scissors, a spool of thread, a gar-  
ment, or something is lost and can never  
be found. Besides these actual losses you  
are compelled, if you keep any servants,  
to endure the most provoking insolence  
that ever poor humanity was tortured with.  
If you complain of anything not being  
done well, you are met, very likely, with  
the reply, "Dat is done good ruff, and if  
you want is done any better go do it your-  
self," or if you wish anything out of the  
regular routine done, "I didn't hire to do  
dat, and I see not grine to do it, nudder."

I once employed a cranky old black  
woman, in appearance not far removed  
from a baboon, who was determined to eat  
at our table, and when denied the privilege  
declared that she was accustomed, with  
white folks, to eat at a table covered with  
a long white cloth; and that if she was  
not good enough to come in our house  
or to do our work. Of course she left.

THE NEGRO'S IDEA OF LIBERTY

is, that it is freedom from labor, and is  
well illustrated in the case of the old  
negroess who when the Federals took pos-  
session of the place stole her mistress's  
rocking chair, and having placed it on the  
pavement and seated herself in it began to  
rock, crying out in the most ecstatic man-  
ner; "I see just a gwine to rock, and to  
rock, and to rock, and to rock, and to  
rock." With her the millennium had come.  
The Government, instead of being ad-  
ministered in subservience to the peace  
and happiness of the people, has been used  
as an engine of oppression to crush and  
destroy the only enterprising, reliable, and  
patriotic portion of the citizens.

Under the circumstances, what is the  
remedy? What is to be done? Some  
say, "Control, or get rid of the negro."

# The Alabama Beacon.

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{NO. 13.

## Selected Poetry.

### The Gate of Heaven.

I'm kneeling at the threshold, weary, faint, and  
sore;  
Waiting for the dawning, for the opening of the  
door;  
Waiting till the Master shall bid me rise, and  
come  
To the glory of His presence, to the gladness of  
His home.

A weary path I've traveled, 'mid darkness, storm,  
and strife;  
Bearing many a burden, struggling for my life;  
But now the morn is breaking, my toil will soon  
be o'er,  
I'm kneeling at the threshold, my hand is on  
the door.

methinks I hear the voices of the blessed as  
they stand,  
Staring in the sunshine of the shining land;  
Oh! would that I were with them, amid their  
shining throng,  
Mingling in their worship, joining in their song.

The friends that started with me have entered  
long ago;  
One by one they left me struggling with the  
foe;  
Their pilgrimage was shorter, their triumph  
sooner won;  
How lovingly they will hail me when my toil is  
done!

With them the blessed angels that know no  
grief nor sin,  
I see them by the portals, prepared to let me in.  
Oh Lord, I wait Thy pleasure, Thy time and  
way are best;  
But I am wasted, worn, and weary; Oh, Father  
bid me rest!

### Pertinent Questions for the Southern Farmer.

Dr. Daniel Lee, whose pen age has not  
blunted, but who writes with the same force  
and directness as he did forty years  
ago, thus puts the question of meat pro-  
duction before the people of the South, in  
the columns of the Plantation:

Twice the corn for forage will grow on  
an acre in the climate of Georgia than can  
be raised in England or Holland in a  
year. In the hands of a wise farmer, if  
corn-forage and grain don't mean meat,  
what do they mean? We want our young  
friends who read the Plantation to con-  
sider the productive forces of the cotton  
zone with an average fall of rain of some  
forty-five inches, with those of Central  
Europe, with an average rain-fall of 22  
1-2 inches, and a temperature that will do  
about half of the growing part of a crop  
of cotton. The organizing power of the  
land, and people who introduced root-  
culture into England some centuries past,  
is small compared with ours. The force  
that makes a bale of cotton on an acre  
can perform the exact equivalent in the  
growth of wool, mutton, horse-flesh,  
chicken or beef. Agricultural force is as  
enduring as time, and as reliable as the  
multiplication table. Why not put more  
of this force into grass, meat and other  
provisions for foreign consumption?—  
Why perpetuate a wilderness in the South  
and call it peace?

### No Excellence Without Labor

Sheridan, the son of a player, and him-  
self a dramatist and the manager of a  
theater, had many of the peculiarities be-  
longing to the stage; but, although his  
taste was sometimes at fault and his rhet-  
oric too florid, he certainly exercised  
wonderful control over the multitude.—  
And here again, to correct the impression  
which so generally prevails that great or-  
ators throw off without forethought or  
effort speeches which electrify and astonish  
the world, it will be proper to add that he  
never ventured to appear in public without  
elaborate preparation, and the fine pas-  
sages were always written two or three  
times over, even the minutest points being  
carefully considered. "No excellence  
without labor" is a law of universal ap-  
plication. ["Home & School," Louis-  
ville, Ky., for March.

The Vicksburg Herald gives ac-  
count of a disgraceful affair between two  
of our Supreme Judges, which occurred  
at their consultation office, in Jackson, a  
short time since. The Herald says:—  
"The Chief Justice (Peyton) did draw  
and attempt to use a knife on Associate  
Justice Simrall! The interposition of  
Justice Simrall alone preventing blood-  
shed." This is a beautiful story to go  
to the world, yet it truly illustrates the  
character of the Supreme bench of Mississippi.

The Government annually ap-  
propriates money enough to clothe and  
feed all the Indians on the continent, and  
yet many of them are naked and starving  
to death. The purchase of a few tons of  
Hemp with which to hang Indian agents  
would be one of the very best investments  
the Government ever made.

Ex-President Johnson has an-  
nounced himself a candidate for Congress  
in the Greenville District of East Ten-  
nesssee. If he succeeds he will have a  
warm reception from his enemies in the  
House of Representatives. And, no  
doubt, he will make it pretty hot for  
them.

Bishop Paine is the senior bishop  
of the M. E. Church South. He was  
elected with Bishop Capers at the first  
Southern General Conference, held in  
1856.

## Address to the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Executive  
Committee, in the city of Montgomery, on  
the 26th of February, 1874, some im-  
portant business was transacted that it is  
proper to communicate in the form of an  
Address, for the information of the Demo-  
cratic and Conservative voters of the State.  
It was resolved, after due discussion—

First—That the next State Convention  
of the Democratic and Conservative party  
of Alabama should be held at the State  
Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on  
Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1874.

Second.—In compliance with the resolu-  
tion unanimously adopted by the last  
State Convention, requiring an apportion-  
ment of delegates in the different counties  
of the State, on the basis of one delegate  
to two hundred Democratic and Conserva-  
tive votes actually cast at the last pre-  
ceding general election, a table of apportion-  
ment was arranged and ratified by the  
Committee, and is now submitted to the  
voters in their respective counties, for  
their guidance in selecting their several  
delegates to the approaching State Con-  
vention.

This table is as follows:

First District.—Baldwin, three dele-  
gates; Clark five, Conecuh five, Covington  
three, Dallas ten, Escambia three, Mobile  
thirty-three, Monroe seven, Wilcox six,  
Washington two.

Second District.—Barbour, twelve dele-  
gates; Bullock six, Butler eight, Coffee  
four, Crenshaw five, Dale five, Geneva,  
one, Henry ten, Lowndes five, Montgomery  
fifteen, Pike ten.

Third District.—Chambers, nine dele-  
gates; Clay five, Coosa five, Elmore seven,  
Lee eleven, Macon five, Randolph five,  
Russell nine, Talladega eight, Tallapoosa  
eleven.

Fourth District.—Autauga, three dele-  
gates; Baker two, Bibb four, Choctaw  
six, Fayette three, Greene six, Hale four,  
Marion nine, Perry seven, Pickens eight,  
Sanford three, Shelby six, Sumter nine,  
Tuscaloosa nine.

Fifth District.—Cherokee, six dele-  
gates; Cleburne three, Calhoun nine, De-  
Kalb three, Etowah four, Jackson eight,  
Madison twelve, Marshall three, St. Clair  
four.

Sixth District.—Blount, three dele-  
gates; Colbert five, Franklin two, Jefferson  
six, Lauderdale seven, Lawrence six,  
Limestone four, Marion one, Morgan five,  
Walker two, Winston one.

These delegated representatives aggre-  
gate four hundred and eight in number,  
and the next Convention will therefore be  
composed of a body of delegates limited  
exclusively to this number. No other  
persons except such duly accredited rep-  
resentatives will be allowed to take seats  
in the Convention.

It is of course expected that the county  
organizations will proceed, at the proper  
time, to put this machinery into practical  
operation. We would, therefore, respect-  
fully recommend that the County Com-  
mittees hereafter assemble their County  
Conventions for the purpose of electing  
State delegates, on a ratio of uniform  
popular representation. And in order to  
accomplish a plan at once equitable in  
spirit and expedient in party practice the  
various County Committees should, at as  
early a moment as it can be judiciously  
effected, apportion representatives among  
the several bases or election districts of  
their several counties, with a view to call-  
ing together County Conventions, one of  
the duties of which shall be to choose  
delegates to the State Convention. If no  
organization exists in any county, steps  
should be taken to establish one, by the  
usual method of proceeding, by whose agency  
a just apportionment of delegates to the  
County Convention from the different bases  
or election districts may be made. While  
the regulation of this subject must be left  
to the counties themselves, it has been  
thought not out of place in the State  
Committee to advise that the County Con-  
ventions be convened on the basis of one  
delegate for every twenty-five Democratic  
and Conservative votes cast at the last  
general election in each base or district;  
but that no base or election district shall  
be without one delegate in the County  
Convention.

By a system of this sort we shall be  
enabled to initiate for the approaching  
canvass our party tickets, both in the  
State and in the several counties, with  
perfect fairness and impartiality for the  
rights and interests of all, and at the same  
time introduce what is so absolutely needed  
for success, where the margin of difference  
between parties is comparatively small—  
an unvarying rule of representation and  
effective discipline—so much required in  
Alabama. A much larger body of citizens  
will be thus persuaded to actively partici-  
pate in our party movements, and thou-  
sands of ballots will thus be added to our  
ordinary voting lists. If it happens, how-  
ever, that any counties shall fail to estab-  
lish a representative basis in time for the  
July State Convention, the Committee  
recommends that such county or counties  
shall select the delegates to which they are  
entitled under the classification arranged  
by the committee, in the heretofore ac-  
customed manner.

Fellow-citizens of the Democratic and  
Conservative party of Alabama, we are  
now taking the first step towards the in-

auguration of a contest in this State be-  
tween the healthful principles of Con-  
servatism and the destructive influences of  
a vicious and lawless Radicalism, which is  
destined to be conclusive of the future  
character of our State and people. While  
obedient and patient under bad govern-  
ment and bad laws, and waiting for an  
opportunity to accomplish the removal of  
almost unbearable wrongs by peaceful  
remedies, and with intentions just and  
liberal toward the liberties and interests  
of all classes, the Democratic and Con-  
servative party represents, more especially,  
the intelligence, the integrity, the energies  
and the aspirations of white men, upon  
which it has been shown, throughout the  
South, the past six or seven years, that  
the prosperity of every Commonwealth  
depends. It is the typical exponent of  
the White Man's Government, and the  
synonym of a Tax-payers Party. Rad-  
icalism, whatever it may be or may have  
been in the Northern States, has been in  
the Southern States, since the war, the  
embodiment of everything calculated not  
only to offend reason and decency, but to  
overthrow and prostitute all the higher  
moral standards of human conduct,  
thought and feeling by which private virtue  
is protected and the public safety is se-  
cured. It has run riot in the remorseless  
perpetration of every crime against freedom  
and popular rights. On the false pretext  
of upholding republicanism, it has sub-  
stituted the bayonet for the ballot, to  
indicate elective results. In several in-  
stances it has imposed governments by  
force on the people of States composing  
an integral part of the Union, in utter  
burlesque of the principles of free institu-  
tions and the history and provisions of the  
Constitution. It has sought to perpetuate  
corrupt and tyrannical power by using,  
as governing instrumentalities, the most  
servant and degraded elements of Society.  
It has not, in its reckless and arrogant  
dominion, even paid a decent regard to  
the opinions of mankind. At this very  
moment it insists on governing three or  
four States of the American Union with  
disorderly assemblies of irresponsible ne-  
groes and adventurers, farcically called  
legislatures. It has pertinaciously striven  
to reverse the natural social order, and it  
has bankrupted many of our noblest, once  
best governed and really most equal  
Commonwealths. It has gradually  
brought the people of Central and Southern  
Alabama to the very doors of starvation  
and misery, and asserts no hope of a hap-  
pier change, either for the present or the  
future. From the disastrous results of  
these grievous wrongs it is time to make  
a final, and we trust a successful effort  
to relieve Alabama, or our social and political  
organization must surely perish. Rad-  
icalism has ruled the State, almost without  
obstruction, for nearly eight years, and it  
has brought us indeed to a miserable  
plight. The partial success achieved by  
the Democratic and Conservative party in  
1870, only had the palliative effect of  
arresting Radical schemes of further State  
spoliation, which had been connected but  
not yet put into execution. The influence  
of the Democratic party, only in posses-  
sion of one department of the State gov-  
ernment, could present no positive barrier  
to the ruinous results of a policy fixed by  
corrupt adventurers. But we have now,  
in the mercy of Providence, an opportunity  
to repossess and to harmonize all the  
different departments of our State govern-  
ment under a free, generous and temperate  
Conservative policy, from which alone  
Alabama may hope for happiness and  
prosperity. These efficient remedies, either political  
or financial—for the situation of our State is  
lamentable beyond expression—under a  
Radical government, which has harassed  
and degraded us so much at home and de-  
servedly incurred the distrust and con-  
tempt of all intelligent men abroad.—  
What good can a Republican administra-  
tion do, next year, that it has impotent-  
ly failed to do for nearly seven years past?  
That we can do nothing advantageous to  
the State with a government divided be-  
tween the two parties, is obvious. Ex-  
perience incontestably proves that the con-  
flict of parties in the departments of the  
government only begets a meaningless  
neutrality in so-called measures of relief.  
On the contrary, it must be apparent to  
all men of common sense among us, that it  
will require thorough co-operation between  
the Executive, the Legislature and the  
Judiciary, on a common platform of con-  
servative action, to allow any reasonable  
hope to the people of Alabama of an escape  
from their present distressed condition.

In the presence, therefore, of a vital  
emergency, we earnestly invite all men  
in our State with Conservative instincts  
and sentiments, to rally in one determined  
and gallant effort for our social and po-  
litical salvation. We invite the fraternal  
co-operation of all men, no matter what  
their past opinions may have been. The  
honest party differences heretofore exist-  
ing between the white men of Alabama  
have been artfully seized upon by our  
cunning adversaries to divide, conquer  
and plunder our tax-paying people. The  
Conservative party, desiring to receive  
the votes of all men entitled by the law  
to the ballot, is composed, both in its  
constituent body and its leadership, of  
white men.—The radical party is made  
up of a constituency chiefly of negroes,  
while the whites in its ranks, in seeking  
office from the negroes, represent their  
ideas, sentiments and wishes, and tend  
in their machinations to arouse the pas-  
sions and to confirm the prejudices of  
their African patrons, for the purpose of  
offending their unworthy and mercenary  
objects. The distinguishing difference

between the two parties can be reduced,  
consequently, to a single proposition.—  
Should the Conservative party succeed in  
the next election, we shall have in Ala-  
bama a government pledged to protect the  
interests of all, white and black. On the  
other hand, should the Radical party suc-  
ceed, whether with pretended white or  
mixed tickets, the primary inspirations of  
the government of the State will be de-  
rived, beyond dispute, from a controlling  
negro constituency. We must elect the  
destiny of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia  
and Texas, or eventually meet the hideous  
fate of South Carolina, Mississippi and  
Louisiana. The issue is directly upon us  
and cannot be avoided, and we call upon  
the people to meet it firmly and triumph-  
antly. Our best interests, our honor and  
our manhood demand that we shall now  
avert, as far as it may be practicable to  
accomplish it, the worst moral and politi-  
cal effects of the degrading and ruinous  
system of Radical reconstructive govern-  
ment, to which we have been so blindly  
and deplorably subjected.

Very respectfully,  
ROBERT TYLER, Chm'n.  
T. B. BETHEA,  
P. T. SAYRE,  
PRICE WILLIAMS,  
J. F. JOHNSTON,  
R. H. POWELL,  
OSCEOLA KYLE,  
W. D. BULGER,  
W. B. MODAWELL,  
WM. M. LOWE,  
R. McFARLAND,  
THOS. H. WATTS,  
H. C. SEMPLE,  
E. W. MARTIN,  
THOS. J. JUDGE,  
H. D. CLAYTON,  
R. F. LIGON,  
H. M. SOMERVILLE,  
JAMES CROOK,  
R. K. BOYD,  
JOHN PHELAN,  
JOHN G. WINTER,  
Acting Secy.

### The Franking Privilege.

Mr. Phelps, member of Congress from  
New Jersey, made a very sensible, al-  
though a very amusing speech, a few days  
ago, in opposition to the proposed resto-  
ration of the franking privilege. In the  
following passages he touched, as with a  
needle, the absurdity of the theory that  
the Government ought to furnish "infor-  
mation"—such information as may be de-  
rived from public documents of the aver-  
age sort—to the people:

What is urged in favor of this proposi-  
tion? We are told that it is our bounden  
duty—my friend from Wisconsin (Mr.  
Hazleton) puts it the shortest—to provide  
the people with information. Now I will  
admit that my friend needs information.—  
I think the people need information.—  
But the people need other things—many  
more than we can supply. The people  
need warmth, cleanliness, virtue. But  
no one here comes forward and proposes  
a free distribution of baths, of fires, or of  
Bibles. (Laughter.)

The people need something else. And  
just here for once the sentiment of him  
who dwelleth in cities and him who  
dwelleth on the prairies, of him who lives  
in the East and of him who lives in the  
West, of him who lives in the North and  
of him who lives in the South, agrees.—  
Here is the one great want of the country.  
Why, Mr. Speaker (Mr. Monroe in the  
chair), did you ever meet one of your  
friends who was from the noble West  
who did not tell you that the noble West  
needed money? (Laughter.) Did you  
ever meet any one from the Sunny South  
who did not tell you that the Sunny South  
needed money? And I am willing frank-  
ly to confess, in the presence of this "col-  
lection of intelligent statesmen," that my  
own State of New Jersey needs money.  
More; I have the best evidence, to come  
nearer home, that in my own district,  
there is scarcely a man, woman or child  
who does not need money. And yet I  
do not propose, nor do you propose, nei-  
ther does this committee propose, to dis-  
tribute to your people or to my people the  
free bath, or the free fire, or the free Bi-  
ble, or the free greenback. (Laughter.)

But, Mr. Speaker, I have concealed  
part of the truth. For every letter which  
I received asking for the siltarian period,  
or the crustaceous formation, or the is-  
othermal theory, I receive two letters  
which prefer a different request. For ev-  
ery letter asking for a public document,  
a Patent Office report, or even an Agri-  
cultural Report, I get a letter politely and  
kindly asking the loan of five dollars.—  
(Laughter.) Now, I ask, if we are to  
furnish all our constituents with all they  
want—with their heat, with their informa-  
tion, with their cleanliness, with their vir-  
tue—must we not also furnish them with  
money? Yet I do not hear one single  
member, even if he represents a grange,  
who stands upon this floor to ask that, in  
addition to the Agricultural Report and  
the isothermal theory, we shall also by  
free distribution send five dollars to each  
of our constituents. And yet would not  
five dollars help more than the Agricul-  
tural Report in our elections next fall?

The production of wine in the  
United States last year, is estimated at  
20,000,000 of gallons.

ADVERTISING RATES OF The Alabama Beacon, ADOPTED JANUARY 1st, 1873.											
Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	12 Months.
1 inch, 1 00	1 75	2 50	3 25	4 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	16 00	19 00	22 00	25 00
2 inches, 1 50	2 25	3 50	4 75	5 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	27 00
3 inches, 2 00	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00
4 inches, 2 50	3 75	5 50	7 25	8 50	14 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	34 00	38 00
5 inches, 3 00	4 50	6 50	8 50	10 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	40 00
6 inches, 3 50	5 25	7 50	10 00	11 50	18 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	34 00	38 00	42 00
7 inches, 4 00	6 00	8 50	11 50	13 50	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	40 00	44 00
8 inches, 4 50	6 75	10 00	13 50	16 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	34 00	38 00	42 00	46 00
9 inches, 5 00	7 50	11 00	15 00	17 50	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
10 inches, 5 50	8 25	12 00	16 50	19 50	26 00	30 00	34 00	38 00	42 00	46 00	50 00
11 inches, 6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00	21 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	40 00	44 00	48 00	52 00
12 inches, 6 50	9 75	14 00	19 50	22 50	30 00	34 00	38 00	42 00	46 00	50 00	54 00

Obituary Notices and Tributes of Respect,  
when exceeding ten lines, 10 cents per line.  
All advertising bills payable in advance.

### A Mahomedan Legend.

According to the orthodox creed of  
Islam, women will be saved with men and  
all be made young—all except one wo-  
man. Joseph, when Viceroy of Egypt,  
was riding one day, when an old woman  
seized his reins and demanded alms. He  
turned to look at her, and was so shock-  
ed at her appearance that he involuntarily  
exclaimed, "How terribly homely you  
are!" "Then," said the old woman,  
"Why don't you pray to God, who an-  
swers all your prayers, and ask him to  
make me beautiful?" Whereupon Joseph  
lifted up his hands and prayed for her,  
and instantly beheld her standing by him  
young and lovely, so lovely that he loved  
her and made her his wife. She lived  
long after him, and died very aged, and  
went to Heaven, and is an old woman  
there now, and the only old woman there,  
for God makes all good women young  
again once, and she can never be made  
young again.

### A Fact for Physiologists.

A correspondent gives a good voucher  
for the following: About twenty years  
ago the nurse in a very respectable family  
near Lewes, Md., dropped an infant,  
about a year old, from her arms to the  
floor. The child was terribly shocked,  
and at first supposed to be fatally injured;  
but it recovered, and grew into a bloom-  
ing young lady, who was happily wed a  
few months ago. At the time the child  
met with the accident it was beginning to  
talk, but the only word it could distinctly  
articulate was "pa." And here is the  
strange part of the incident, for this is the  
only word she has ever uttered since.—  
After the fall, she became, and still is, a  
deaf mute, except the single syllable,  
"pa," which she is still able to utter.

A Paris letter says the Empress  
Eugenie has aged sadly. There are deep  
lines at each side of her mouth, and her  
whole face looks drawn and haggard.—  
The little fat craps hat which she wears  
pushed back from her temples seems too  
youthful for her worn face, but it is a re-  
flect not to see her lips set in that stiff  
smile, artificial as the gold of her tresses  
or the roses in her bonnet, whereas she  
used to greet her subjects of Paris in oth-  
er days. The young Prince Imperial is  
her very image, but the slight moultache  
just budding on his upper lip will soon mar  
the present perfection of the resemblance.

The Old Dominion is developing  
a new industry—grape culture. Dr. Mc-  
Curry's vineyard near Richmond, covers  
nearly thirty acres of ground, seventeen  
of which are planted with vines—ten acres  
bearing fruit, and seven with young vines.  
From the fruit bearing portion last year,  
besides selling a large quantity of grapes,  
he made 5,000 gallons of wine of four  
varieties, and the comparison between his  
domestic wines and those made in foreign  
countries is very favorable. He has now  
in his cellars 4,000 gallons of wine rang-  
ing in age from one to three years which  
are very similar in flavor respectively to  
the claret, Madeira and white wines from  
which champagne is made.

Dr. McCosh's project of a federal  
union of Presbyterian Churches  
throughout the world has a very general  
approval wherever it has been considered.  
No revised creed is proposed, but each  
body can come in on its existing creed,  
provided only it shall be sound in the  
faith. It is believed that, in this way,  
all the advantages which might be expect-  
ed from an organic union may be nearly  
secured, without awakening the jealousy  
of the smaller churches, who might nat-  
urally fear being swallowed up or over-  
ruled by the larger. Organic union is  
not contemplated.

The habit of delaying the dis-  
charge of a duty, is one of the most fat-  
tal that can be conceived. It is all the  
more fatal because it is so insidious.—  
Very few persons will look a duty square  
in the face and say, "No, I will not do  
it." But how easy to palter with it;  
how easy to say: "Yes, yes, to-morrow,"  
and again "to-morrow," and so on, and  
on. But he who keeps the performance  
of a duty always a day in advance, al-  
ways separated from him by the interval  
of a day,



## The Beacon.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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

Saturday, March 28, 1874.

Subscription, Advertising and  
Job-work due in advance.Address of the State Democratic Executive  
Committee.

We publish this week, and commend to the attention of our readers, an "Address to the Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama," issued by the State Executive Committee, which convened in Montgomery on the 26th ult.

The Address is well-written and embodies sound views as to the importance of a thorough organization of the Democratic and Conservative party, preparatory to the political contest that comes off next fall, and the best means of effecting that organization. In all that it says on those points, and also, as to the vital importance, to the best interest of the State, that its government should be rescued from the hands of the Radical party, we most heartily concur. But in so far as it lends the slightest countenance, to the *vice versa* question, we dissent from it. The Democratic and Conservative party is represented in the Address as "the typical exponent of the White man's government." It is not a *white man's government* that the State specially needs,—but a government of intelligent, honest men, who enjoy a large share of public confidence, and will administer it for the benefit—not merely of *white men*, but of *white and colored men*. All voters, in short, without reference to "race, color, or previous condition," should be fairly and equally represented in the State Government. If that proposition be correct, and if it be the design—as we feel satisfied it is—of the Democratic and Conservative party, should it triumph in the next election, to administer the affairs of the government in the interest of the *colored*, as well as the *white* voters, what good can be effected by announcing, virtually, that the success of that party will result in the establishment of a "White Man's Government?" None whatever. But, as it will convey to the minds of the colored voters—or at least be explained to them in that light by their white advisers—the idea that, should the Democrats carry the State, the Government will be administered in the special interest of the *whites*—it will weaken, rather than strengthen our cause. We therefore regret its introduction in the Address.

Any policy that virtually ignores the seventy-odd thousand colored votes in the State—or, that relies for success exclusively on the white voters, is bad. With-out the aid of colored votes, the Democrats can not triumph in the November election. It is therefore unwise, to say the least of it, to raise an issue that will array the whole colored vote against us. Better, far, use all fair and honorable means to induce colored men to vote with us. That thousands can be induced to vote the Democratic ticket, if proper efforts be used, we have not the shadow of a doubt. We therefore favor the policy of using the requisite means, and earnestly protest against any and every issue calculated, in the most remote degree, to array the colored vote against us.

## The Fourth Congressional District.

The Tuscaloosa Times discusses, at considerable length, the question—"Can the Fourth Congressional District be Redeemed, and, if so, How?" And arrives at the conclusion that, with proper effort on the part of the Democrats and Conservatives, it can be.

The Times estimates the Radical majority in the District, as indicated in the three last elections, at 5000. The number of colored voters that have recently left the District, at 1000; and the number of Democrats who have failed to vote, at these elections, at about the same number.—This thousand of lukewarm Democrats the Times thinks can be brought out at the next election,—which would leave a majority of only 3000 to be overcome.

Though possible, we do not think it probable, that a change of 1500 votes can be made. Certainly it will not be done if the race issue, which certain journals are earnestly pressing, enters as an element into our next political canvass.

The Savannah Republican reports an incident to the credit of the late Senator Sumner as follows: "We are informed upon the most undoubted authority that during the pendency of the Senatorial election in the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Sumner warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Hunter.—He sent word to Richmond begging that Mr. Hunter should be returned to the Senate, giving as a reason that the Republicans were tired and disgusted with corrupt Senators, and that the country needed the wisdom and experience, ability and patriotism of Hunter to help to save it from disasters which seemed to be impending."

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 18.  
SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of Mrs. D. R. Lawrence, of New York, announcing that the tidal wave of temperance would soon reach Washington, and asking that a band of praying women be received at the bar of the Senate, and that the present occupant of the chair with Senators Chandler and Sprague be appointed a committee to receive them. (Laughter.) Referred to the Committee on Finance.

When the bill to restore the rights of Louisiana was reached, it was laid over on motion of Mr. West.

## Financial Pass.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, that being unfinished business.

Mr. West moved that the pending and all prior orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Logan said this way of postponing the financial question from day to day, and taking up other matters, was rather a strange proceeding.

Mr. Sherman opposed any postponement of the financial discussion. The whole country was suffering on account of the delay. No vote could be reached to-day as fifteen or twenty Senators were absent.

He trusted the Senate would dispose of the question somehow in a few days.

Mr. Hamlin said in his opinion the discussion of this question had legislatively been carried to an extent which was criminal. If Congress resolved to do nothing the effect would be good.

Mr. Sherman submitted an order that after the passage of the army bill the financial question shall be pressed to a vote, two days being allowed for general debate, and after that the speeches not to exceed ten minutes each.

Mr. Thurman said before the discussion should be ended, he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit his views, though he would prefer to wait until the committee should report. Without intending any disrespect to any one, he thought the discussion already had been

A useless Consumption of Time.  
He favored an agreement to take a vote on Friday or Monday next, and had no doubt if the Senate would sit it out, a vote could be reached before midnight.

The order submitted by Mr. Sherman having been objected to, it was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. West said, as the Senate had manifested a disposition to continue the financial discussion, he would withdraw his motion to take up the army bill for the present.

The bill to equalize the distribution of the currency was then taken up, and Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, addressed the Senate. He reviewed the financial history of the country and the national banking system, and expressed his conviction that the remedy for present evils was in a transfer of capital from New England to the South and West, and not inflation. If there must be an increase, however, let it be

In Greenbacks  
and not in national bank notes. If a transfer of banking capital could not be made, he would favor an increase of greenbacks to meet the wants of the West and South. He urged a speedy settlement of the financial question, that the country might be relieved and business revived.

No one else being ready to speak, Mr. West moved that the bill to equalize the currency be laid aside informally, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Agreed to, with the understanding that the financial question be resumed to-morrow.

JONES.—The regular session of the House to-day was devoted exclusively to debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, on which subject several written speeches were delivered. The evening session was given to the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes. Attendance at both sessions small, and proceedings devoid of any general interest.

The General Appropriation Bill.  
The House at 1:30 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodward in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have agreed, by a party vote, on a civil rights bill, based upon that introduced by Sumner.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections is said to be nearly equally divided on the Spencer-Sykes case. The report, it is believed, will be in favor of Spencer.

In the House, on the 20th, Dawes gave notice that he would take up the \$400,000,000 bill the following Monday.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Georgia contested case, the majority report being in favor of Sloan, the Radical contestant, against Rawls, the sitting member.

Hager, of California, made a speech in the House in favor of a modification of the treaty with China, so as to suppress Chinese immigration.

The Senate Finance Committee had a special meeting on the 21st, at which a compromise financial bill was agreed upon, to be reported the following Monday.—The bill will fix the amount of greenback circulation at \$382,000,000.

## Repudiation.

[From the North Alabama Times.

The Legislature of Alabama, during the session of 1865-6 and 1866-7 was composed of citizens eminently distinguished for their patriotism, experience and prudence and intelligent representatives of the white people of Alabama. Dispassionately but anxiously contemplating the desolations and poverty which the evils of war had inflicted upon the land, and the antipathy of the native energy of the race, they determined to pledge the faith and credit of the State, in order to command Foreign Capital, to achieve the public improvements indispensable to the development of Alabama's richest treasures and multiplication of her conveniences. To accomplish this generous purpose, in 1867, a law was solemnly enacted, after much discussion and friendly interchange of opinion, providing in substance as follows: Whenever any Railroad Company within this State had constructed 20 miles of railroad at either terminus, the Governor was authorized to endorse the first mortgage bonds of said Company to the amount of \$12,000 per mile, on the completion of each twenty miles. The Governor was further authorized to endorse such Company's bonds at the rate of \$60.00 or \$100.00 per lineal foot of bridging, to be determined by its quality, wood or iron.—In addition to these provisions it was made the duty of the Executive to see that other conditions, precedent and subsequent to endorsement shall be strictly performed, and denounces a forfeiture of the right of endorsement on their non-compliance, and invests the State with the power of seizure and sale, which, by-the-by may be esteemed an infallible inference, that neither fraud on the part of the companies nor their failure to observe restrictions, nor their default in the payment of interest violated the bond or weakened the obligation of endorsement. Under such circumstances the law provided a remedy as if the liability continued!!!!

Such is briefly the substance of the law on the State aid, enacted at the session of 1866-7—at a period prior to the time reconstruction and negro suffrage were inflicted on the people, and by such men as Sykes, of Lawrence; Garrett of Coosa; Barnes, of Lee; R. W. Powell, of Bullock; Stansell, of Pickens; and Jackson, of Lauderdale; all favorites of the Democratic party.

The advent of Radicalism found it on the statute book, the unassailed expression of the popular will—the sentiment and act of the white men of Alabama, from the mountains to the Gulf. By the radical legislation it was modified, and among other changes effected, the endorsement was increased from \$12,000 to \$16,000 per mile. To justify the increase, the bridge feature was abolished and more stringent remedies introduced to protect the State in the event of delinquency, recognizing however the validity of the endorsement in the severity of its exactions and their immediate and absolute exercise. The policy of the Law we do not desire to vindicate, it is too late to canvass its merits or defects, neither do we wish to maintain that its amendments were wise and judicious, nor will we recklessly assert that the Governor was sufficiently vigilant, faithful and honest in the discharge of the duties incumbent on him; but we do insist that the system of State aid was devised and inaugurated by the white men of Alabama and thereby deprive the repudiators of the feigned and plausible pretext that our Railroad liabilities are solely the result of radical injury.

Does our contemporary of the Florence Times-Journal now think we are mistaken? Does it think that demoralization has taken such stern, inflexible and degrading possession of the public heart that it is prepared to announce to the world in some such language as this: "We acknowledge that in 1867, we did, after serious deliberation, authorize the Governor to pledge the bond and therefore unsullied name of Alabama, to procure means from the capitalists of the world to repair our desolations and re-invigorate our desperate fortunes; that the capitalists consequently responded to our appeal and enabled us by their liberality to cover the State with Railroads, yet, now that we have secured the improvements and are using them to our development and convenience we repudiate the debt that contributed their completion." Does the Florence Times-Journal so wildly estimate the honesty of the people as to think that repudiation will prosper?

We think we know the yeomanry of the mountains and we have no hesitancy in saying they will spurn repudiation. And we here take occasion to remark that if South Alabama expects effective aid from North Alabama, repudiation must be expelled from their ranks, and they will do well to wait and not nominate our North Alabama candidates till North Alabama herself speaks her preference.

Gerrit Smith expresses the opinion that the civil rights bill will fail to become a law, and its failure will be the death of the Republican party. There are other Republicans who are equally sanguine that its becoming a law will be the death of their party. So there is hope the civil rights bill will accomplish some good in killing off the Republican party.—[Union & American.

## True.—Says the Uniontown correspondent of the Marion Commonwealth:

"Bad management on the part of the whites, and infernal laziness on the part of the negroes, is enough to devastate any country."

A failure on the part of the employer to give proper personal attention to his business, has much to do with the laziness of the negroes. The only way to get good work out of the negroes now, is for the employer to spend most of his time in the field with his hands, encouraging them to work. If he visits the neighboring town frequently, to patronize the drinking saloons, to hear the news, or for any other purpose, his hands will be lazy and his crops poor. Industry, close personal attention to business, and general good management, are essentials to success, these times, not only in farming, but in most other pursuits.

The St. Louis Republican says "there are symptoms of wavering in the compact Republican phalanx at Washington, that has so long stood firm and unmoved against all argument and all exposure." Glad to hear it, but we shall not be astonished if they manage to settle their differences, and close their ranks, so as to again present a solid phalanx to their adversary, by the next Presidential election. No political party in this country was ever more thoroughly united, or better organized, than has been the Republican party since Lincoln's first election. To defeat it, will require a much closer union among the Democrats, Conservatives and Liberal Republicans, and a more thorough organization of the Opposition, than now exists. Among the strongest ties which unite the Republicans together are the cohesive force of the pickings from the public treasury, and shared of the South, neither of which is likely to abate soon.

"The Order of Progressive Farmers," is the title of an organization of agriculturists which was started in the West about a year ago. "Its object," says an Illinois paper, "is not to supplant or take the place of the Grange, nor to supersede the Clubs; it seems to us to precisely fit in between these two—supplies a missing link in this great Farmers' movement. Progression is what we want, and Progression seems to be the watchword of this Order." Persons wishing further information as to its objects, or who may wish information as to the manner of getting up this new Order of Farmers, can address Mr. J. P. Stelle, Secretary, Mobile.

Giles Clay, colored, was tried at the late term of the Circuit Court of Perry county on the charge of killing his wife, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

Fuller, colored, was also tried at the same term of the Court for burning the gin house and stables of Mr. Isiah Lowry, found guilty, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. If his guilt was clearly established, the punishment was altogether too light. But we doubt whether confinement in the penitentiary is the right sort of punishment for crimes of that sort.

Col. D. R. Hundley, editor and proprietor of the North Alabama Reporter, is preparing a work which will give a history of "Prison Life," as experienced by Confederates during the war. His qualifications for making the book interesting, and worthy of patronage, are spoken of favorably by his brethren of the press, who enjoy his personal acquaintance.

It is no longer doubtful that the Democrats have obtained a signal victory in New Hampshire. Although the third party prevented the election of Weston by the people, the Legislature is Democratic, which insures his election by that body.—This is the beginning of the end.—[Chatanooga Times.

The citizens of Lawrence county, Ala., appear to be very much interested in the matter of providing themselves with railroad facilities. A meeting to consider the subject was held in Moulton on the 1st inst., which, as we learn from the North Alabama Reporter, was a "great success."

A new paper, to be called the Daily Echo, is to be commenced in Selma, says the Times, on the first of April. At very appropriate day, we should think, for starting another newspaper in Selma.—We should not be astonished if the item is intended as a hoax.

A Raleigh, N. C., telegram says that the people residing on Bald Mountain, Western Carolina, are intensely excited by the volcanic eruptions. "Out-door prayer meetings are held, many believing that the day of judgment is at hand."

Fred. Douglass has been elected President of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Washington, which has branches in nearly all the Southern States.

There is a bill pending before the Mississippi Legislature which provides that all masonic property in the State shall be exempt from taxation.

A Boston telegram says that the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, at a meeting held on the 21st, voted to wind up its affairs.

The Tuscaloosa Blade hears of several Good Templars who are succumbing to their first love—liquor.

The Estay Whig & Observer expresses the following sensible views on the repudiation question:

A State is but a community of individuals, and as a man should preserve inviolate his integrity of character, so should a commonwealth of men regard its pledged faith as something too sacred to be trifled with. Rightly has it been said that as a matter of policy the secession of our State should be preserved untarnished; to say nothing of the moral obligation to establish no precedent which should set the current of action in the direction of ignoring either State or individual indebtedness.

Several Northern capitalists, who hold bonds of the Mobile Grand Trunk Railroad, endorsed by the State, were in that city last week, looking into the condition of that road. The completion of that road, besides proving highly beneficial to the State, in the development of its mineral and other resources, would largely increase the business of Mobile.

The British sloop of war Niobe arrived at New York on the 20th. The Council appointed a Committee to tender to her commander the freedom of the city, and the officers of the army and navy propose a formal reception, in recognition of his conduct at Santiago de Cuba in the Virginia affair.

Mr. Samuel G. Battle, an old and highly respected citizen of Mobile, died on the 18th inst. He was a member of the old and popular mercantile firm of Rivers, Battle & Co., which did, for quite a number of years, probably the largest commission business of any house in that city.

Judge Dent, brother-in-law of President Grant, died in Washington, on the 23d inst. He was the candidate of the Democratic and Conservative party of Mississippi for the Governorship in 1867, if we mistake not, but was beaten by Alcorn.

A Knoxville, Tenn., telegram says the people of McDowell county, N. C., are greatly alarmed by the volcanic shocks that have occurred on Bald Mountain.—Many families residing on the mountain have left their homes.

The Editorial Association of Alabama meets in Birmingham the first of May. The New York Editorial Association will attend the meeting by special invitation.

The ship President Thiers, from New Orleans for Bremen, foundered on the 2nd inst. The crew saved and had reached Liverpool.

Rawls, Democrat, representing the Savannah, Ga., District, has been ousted, and the seat given to Sloan, Republican.

A London telegram says that Israel will advise the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

The steamer Calcutta, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone, arrived at Aden, on the 24th inst.

A Memphis telegram says the levee is broken near Bolivar. No damage in the San Flower region.

The Mississippi river was falling at latest dates. Apprehensions of an overflow had subsided.

There is a new horse-disease prevailing in New York.

The Legislature of Massachusetts commenced, on the 24th, balloting for a successor to Sumner. Dawes and Hoar received the largest number of votes, but neither one had anything like a majority. Much interest manifested as to the final result.

The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad is to be sold, at public sale, under a decree rendered in the Dallas Chancery Court, by Chancellor Turner. The day of sale not stated.

Bail was refused in the cases of the Grant Parish prisoners, recently on trial in New Orleans, though a majority of the jury were for acquittal.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 21st announces the arrival of the war steamer Washburn, having on board Commodore Parker and Rogers.

A Washington telegram of the 23d, says the special Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have determined to report in favor of Spencer.

A Mobile telegram dated the 24th, says all the Railroads leading to that place have been repaired, and the trains again running on schedule time.

An immense oak crop has been put in everywhere in East Mississippi, and much more attention is being paid than heretofore to root crops, while the inclination to save hay, from the indigenous grasses—an unlimited resource—is greater than ever before. In fact the immense hay crop of last season has been the salvation of many of our farmers. So says the Aberdeen Examiner.

## Washington Rascality.

[St. Louis Republican Letter.

Senator Stewart and Mrs. Williams became ambitious to live in fine houses surrounded by ample grounds. So they went out into remote West end and bought large lots, that were then cheap by reason of the unimproved situation of the streets and the consequent inaccessibility of these localities for a good part of the time.—Immediately Shepherd is given to understand that the Department of Justice and the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia desire the improvement of certain streets leading to the mansions of the Attorney-General and the Senator.—Now, the way things go on in Washington, to understand a thing of this sort is to go about it at once. So the improvement is provided for and the prospect is of an immediate rise in the value of property upon those particular thoroughfares.—Shepherd at once chips in and buys up all the property he can get hold of at unimproved prices. In a few days he sells it, or portions of it, at improved prices, and thus the nimble squire has brought his trust to his mill. This sort of thing has been going on for three years; and the mill has been kept running rapidly, so that it has ground out a large fortune for the Boss.

## The New Birth.

The new birth of Mobile and the rest of Alabama, is at hand. Yesterday, a gentleman from Chicago, who comes to Mobile for the purpose of going into the real estate business, with which he has long been conversant in Illinois, called at the editorial rooms of the Graphic. This gentleman is coming here with his capital, and will not only invest largely himself in Alabama lands, but he will induce others to do so from his own section of the country. He was born in Sweden, but has resided in Chicago about twenty-six years, with the exception of a short period when he was American consul to Elsinore.

Mr. George P. Hansen, for that is his name, has written a series of letters descriptive and in praise of Mobile and Alabama, which have been published in a journal printed in the Swedish language, at a western city. These letters will have a vast influence in inducing immigration to Alabama. Mr. Hansen says the only reason why Alabama is not the great center of immigration from the western States and the world is, that nothing has been done by Alabama to let her values be known.—[Mobile Graphic.

## A Desperate Fight with Bandits.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, VIA. HAVANA. Ten bandits attacked a stage near Gaudalajara. The passengers resisted. A reinforcement of thirty bandits arrived, when the gendarmes who were escorting the stage fled. The bandits killed Westfall, a German physician, who formerly resided in Havana, and Bartholy, a Mexican merchant, and wounded two Germans. They also maltreated Bartholy's wife and the rest of the passengers, and chopped the bodies of the two dead Germans. The Governor of Tepic has sent out men in search for the bandits. Andres Castros, the celebrated San Luis Potosi bandit, has been captured and executed. The journal refers to Santa Anna's return as without any political significance.

## A Horse Stands Guard Over his Dead Master.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.  
Wm. McGinnis, a wealthy farmer of McCrackin county, Ky., was found dead near West Point in Hardin county, last Friday, with a horse standing guard over the body. He had evidently fallen from the horse, probably from heart disease.

HARTFORD, March 23.  
Sanders, Frary, Clark & Co., cutlery works, New Brighton, burned. Loss \$800,000; insurance nearly half million. Five hundred hands thrown out. Incendiarism. It is believed the fire first appeared in the capulo.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.  
Nearly a half million fare.

ROME, March 23.  
This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Sardinia, of King Victor Emmanuel, and the day is being celebrated throughout the country. The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will be created Cardinals at the next consistory.

One of the first consequences of Mr. Sumner's death will be the contest for the seat in the Senate thus vacated.—The fight will doubtless be between Butler and Dawes. If the latter is successful—and all the best elements of Massachusetts will rally to this final battle—Mr. Dawes will necessarily give up the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Beck will, by virtue of the length and value of his services on the committee, succeed to the vacant position.—[Courier Journal.

Among the notables present at Secretary Fish's last reception was Mrs. General Gaines, whose age is a matter of record, but who looks scarcely more than forty, where it seems as if she would have years a jaunty little lady, with a white or blue jessamine curling round its crown, at evening parties, and looks like a pretty picture just stepping from its frame in some choice gallery of portraits.

Charles Kinsley says he hopes that some American will be buried in Westminster Abbey, and the Boston Post begs him to take Butler right away.

We learn from the Livingston Journal that 2368 bales of cotton have been shipped from the Livingston Depot since the 1st of September last.

An Ohio paper says: "Without exaggeration, it is impossible to procure a glass of liquor in this town."

## Obituary.

EVANS.—On the 20th inst., in the Southern portion of this county, of pneumonia, Mr. J. H. EVANS, aged about 65 years. Mr. Evans moved to this county from Dinwiddie county, Va., in 1835, and resided at the time of his death in the Five Mile neighborhood. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his death.

MELTON.—At Hollow Square, on the 4th of January, 1874, of typhoid fever, CANINE MASON, aged about 14 years. Carried home with becoming patience and fortitude her long and painful illness. Resigned to the decree of Heaven, she quietly and without a murmur passed from mortality to immortality. Tender in years, she fell a victim to the cold hand of death ere the full bloom of maidenhood had mantled her cheek.

Of affectionate disposition, quiet and retired in manners, warm in attachments of friendship, industrious in the domestic duties, helpful and lovely in the adornments of the home circle, she was most tenderly loved by her relatives and friends. And the vacant place in the circle of which she had been so long a member, is an irreparable loss to the bereaved mother, brother and sisters. But their loss is her gain. Heaven had claimed her brightest spirit and fitted it for a purer dwelling place on high.

In life and health she was fair and lovely—charming when the flush of fever was upon her cheek—but under the marble hue of death she was beautiful! Sleeping in death, the artistic hand of the sculptor never chiselled more perfect features! The crowning beauty of her person came when her sweet angel spirit had fled; and those by whom she was most dearly loved may have the consoling reflection, that with the beloved spirit was winging his way to join the angelic hosts beyond the clouds, the beautiful tenebrous that had been its dwelling place on earth was consigned to the "final rest" without a trace of pain or anxious look to mark its perfect symmetry and beauty—calm, placid and perfect, as if ready to resume the life that will be given it at the resurrection morn.

T. B. C.

## New Advertisements.

## JOHNSON HOUSE.

GREENSBORO, ALA.  
THE above House, situated on Main street, convenient to the business portion of the town, has been opened for the accommodation of the public. For rooms and board, at moderate rates, and no pains spared to make the guests comfortable.

RATES:  
Board, per day, with Lodging, \$2 00  
Single Room, with Lodging, 1 00  
Dinner, 50 cts.  
A liberal share of patronage solicited.  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
Proprietor.  
March 28, 1874. 13-2m-4t

## NOTICE.

## U. S. Internal Revenue—Special Taxes.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, '75.

THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, occupation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS A STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Law above quoted are the following: v. Rectifiers, ..... \$200 00  
Dealers, retail liquor, ..... 25 00  
Dealers, wholesale liquor, ..... 100 00  
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale, ..... 50 00  
Dealers in malt liquors, retail, ..... 25 00  
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, ..... 500 00  
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco, ..... 5 00  
Manufacturers of stills, ..... 50 00  
And for each still manufactured ..... 20 00  
And for each worm manufactured ..... 20 00  
Manufacturers of cigars, ..... 10 00  
Manufacturers of cigars, first class (more than two hours), ..... 50 00  
Petiters of tobacco, second class (one hour), ..... 15 00  
Petiters of tobacco, fourth class (one hour), ..... 10 00  
Drovers of less than 500 barrels, ..... 100 00  
Drovers of 500 barrels or more, ..... 100 00  
Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to B. R. THOMAS, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Greensboro, Ala., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1874.  
March 28, 1874. 13-7m-4t

80 BBLs. of FLOUR, various brands, just received, and for sale, by  
W. G. MILLER.  
March 21, 1874. 12-4m

## To All Whom it May Concern.

A NUMBER of Watches and other articles, belonging to my possession, as Administrator of Thomas R. Miller, dec'd., belonging to divers persons, upon which charges for repairs have been long due. The owners are hereby requested to come forward, settle these charges, and receive the property. Failing so to do, on the 1st of April, 1874, and without further notice, public authority, for cash, to pay charges, and will pay the surplus, upon demand, to those interested. These articles may be seen upon application to the undersigned.

JAMES J. GARRETT, Administrator.

March 21, 1874. 12-2m-2w

## "HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE."

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE," and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the best book," "full of precious thoughts," "truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding and for rapid sale unequalled. Agents, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen, wanted in every country; \$75 to \$100 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & CURRIE,  
180 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.  
March 14, 1874. 11-2m-4w







