The Southern Argus.

VOLUME VI. SELMA, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1874. NUMBER 14.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Greeley's estate will turn out worth $125-000.

The Pennsylvania democracy will hold a state convention in May.

General J. E. Johnson is proposed for president of the North Carolina University.

There is an organized band of robbers in Saline county, Illinois.

The democrats of Rhode Island have determined to make no nominations for state officers.

An act of the Georgia legislature makes April 26th—Memorial Day—a legal holiday in that state.

Judge J. W. Fox was shot and killed at Forrest City, Arkansas, the 21st ult., by J. R. P. Aldridge.

John Russell Young, of unsavory fame, is managing editor of the New York Herald.

Gen. Schenck, minister to England, is to be married soon.

The storage rooms of Dupont's paper mill in Louisville was burned the 25th ult.

The 24th ult., the Mississippi below Napoleon was reported higher than ever known before.

The French Assembly adjourned from March 28th to May 2nd.

The tow-boat Crescent City exploded her boilers the 24th ult., ten miles below Memphis, killing ten persons.

To the 23rd ult., no serious damage had been done in the Sunflower country by the overflow of the Mississippi.

The Louisiana sugar crop this year is estimated at 75,000 hogsheads.

Mississippi has passed a funding bill, to pay her current expenses in bonds.

The women's street crusade against rum has extended to Portland, Oregon.

The convicts in the Georgia penitentiary are hired out at from $10 to $20 each per year, net.

New York city uses one million postal cards a month.

In congress, the house the 26th ult. passed a bill to regulate railroad freight tariffs.

In Vicksburg, the other day Colonel R. J. Miller was shot and killed by W. R. Spears.

Both houses have voted to fix the issue of legal tenders at $400,000,000—an increase of 44,000,000.

Prince Bismarck's illness is serious and threatening.

The 26th ult., the Mississippi at Memphis had fallen three inches.

The 26th ult., the Mississippi was stationery at Vicckburg.

An unknown and very fatal disease prevails in Bristol, Tennessee.

The 27th ult., three South Carolina negroes were hung for murder.

M. Emile Olivier, ex-minister of Napoleon III, says "Bismarck shows symptoms of having reached the summit of his power."

The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other archbishops will be created cardinals at the next consistory.

Not less than one hundred women have entered the medical profession this year.

Marshal Serrano, president of the Spanish republic, is to receive a salary of $100,-000 per annum:

One hundred and twenty-one students have just graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Archbishop McClosky, of New York, on the thirtieth anniversary of his consecration, last week, was presented with $6,000.

Prince Napoleon is about to purchase the Paris journal L'Opinion Nationale, in order to make it his "organ."

Dr. R. Randolph Stevenson, who was chief surgeon of the Confederate States prison hospitals at Andersonville, Georgia, has issued the prospectus of a book to be entitled "The Southern Side; or Andersonville Prison."

More than one-half of the whole number of children attending the public schools of Milwaukee study German.

M. Guizot's daughter Madame De Witt, the presiding genius of his home, died recently in Paris.

Prof. William Swinton has resigned his position as professor of the English language and literature in the California University.

The formal laying of the corner-stone of the main edifice of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, is to take place Monday, April 27. Bishop Wightman is to deliver an address.

The directors appointed by the synod of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, meet in Memphis May 12, for the purpose of locating the Southwestern University, the endowment of which is to be not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

By a judgment of the supreme court of the United States, William N. McVeigh has had restored to him the proprietary rights in certain real estate in Alexandria, Virginia, held by the notorious Judge Underwood, who, it will be remembered, possessed himself of the property under one of his own confiscation decrees.

Minnesota has appropriated $25,000 to be expended in the purchase of seed wheat for settlers in the southwestern counties whose crops were destroyed last year by grasshoppers.

M. Olivier says "that no government can be founded in Franch without a *plebiscite*, and if we have one the Empire will receive far more votes than all the other parties put together."

TEXAS NEWS.

A. A. Hall has been appointed postmaster at Galveston, *vice* Clark, removed.

There was a $100,000 fire in Brownsville the night of the 25th ult.

Judge Priest of Cherokee has been removed by the legislature.

Judge J. B. Williamson has been removed from the bench by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

The gas works at Dallas are nearly completed.

A splendid new bridge will soon span the Guadaloupe at Gonzales.

The foundation of the new court house for Lavacca county has been laid.

Several granges have been organized in Limestone county.

There are thirty-two prisoners in the Harrison county jail.

The total loss by the late fire in Bryan was $45,000.

The cotton seed oil factory in Bryan is successful.

The new Chistian church in McKinney will soon be completed.

There are twelve prosperou[illegible] and towns in Collin county.

The accounts of the postmaster at McKinney are $18,000 short.

There has been a general jail delivery in Erath county.

Fayette county has 5291 pupils [illegible] ing public schools.

W. L. Moody, representative from Galveston, has resigned.

W. L. Moody, of Galveston, has been appointed financial agent of the state.

Judge Onions, of the twenty-eigth judicial district, has resigned.

A band of twelve Mexicans drove off two hundred head of cattle from a ranche near Brownsville, on the 5th ult.

There was a terrific hail storm in Rusk county the 20th ult.

Married in Collin county, 17th ult., T. M. Dumas, of Grayson county, and Miss Nannie Kelly.

Sherman city scrip is worth ninety cents in the dollar.

Vanalstyne Grange is six months old and has nearly one hundred members.

T. V. Baker is master of Vanalstyne Grange, and A. J. Oslin is secretary.

The nomination of Hall as post master in Galveston has been withdrawn.

A grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized in Brushy Creek, Falls county; T. W. Mark master, Otto Rau secretary.

James Connaughton will soon remove from Marlin to Calvert.

Died in Marlin, the 6th ult., Mrs Homer G. Houghton.

The Great Eastern Circus was in Marlin the 17th ult.

Married, in Falls county, February 24th, Dr. A. F. Belo and Miss J. J. Hodges.

Married in Falls county, February 26th, W. E. Jackson and Miss L. L. Wright.

R. C. Ashbury, of Cedar Springs, Falls county, died recently.

Falls county is receiving its full share of immigration and filling up rapidly.

Crops in Coryelle county all look well.

Married, in Coryelle county, February 26th, E. Majors, of Hamilton, and Miss Lou Black.

Fort Bend county sends George Washington (negro) to the penitentiary for twenty-five years, for murder.

The "Standard" is the title of a handsome new paper that comes to us from Meridian, Bosque county.

John C. Baker, of Bosque county, has been fined $800 and imprisoned one month for assault upn Mrs. Enckson.

John C. Baker, of Bosque county, has been fined $250 for assault upon a Mr. McCready.

M. H. Galbraith is in the Bosque county jail for attempt to commit rape.

Most of the stone to be used on the new Bosque county court house is on the ground.

The new court house at Meridian is to cost about $10,000.

The freedmen of Waller county are working better this year than ever before.

The Philomathean Society of Hempstead has a library of 800 volumes.

Died in Hempstead, 13th ult., Bennie Porter, son of Captain W. H. and Mrs. Emma P. Bedell, aged four years and three months.

Died in Hempstead, the 18th ult., child of Mr. T. S. Reese.

There is some diptheria in Hempstead.

A grange of Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Gatesville the 11th ult.

The health of Coryelle is reported excellent.

In Bell county recently the brothers Wilkinson killed a man named Roach.

An Odd Fellows Lodge has been organized at Pine Hill, Rusk county.

Mrs. Smith recently died at Mt. Enterprise, Rusk county.

Mr. M. C. Strickland of Rusk county died recently.

Mrs. J. H. McEachern has become sole proprietor and editor of the Jefferson Democrat.

Small-pox has about disappeared from Jefferson.

Died in Harrison county, the 16th ult., Dolph Powell.

Frank Herbert Park died in Jefferson the 18th ult.

A grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized at Robinsonville, McLennan county; L. I. Granberry master, John P. Majors secretary.

Captain Karber of San Antonio is raising a cavalry company.

Washington and Burleson counties send Mat Gaines (negro) to the senate.

William A. George, of Dallas county, got shot the other day while trying to frighten some boys by playing panther.

Pneumonia has been prevailing in Fayette county.

A drove of 1100 cattle passed through Gonzales the other day *en route* for Kansas.

A. Fitzgerald, of Tarrant county, sues the West Fork Baptist Association for libel, laying the damages at $150,000.

A drove of 1500 cattle *en route* for Kansas recently passed through Bexar county.

There are 1280 cases pending in the federal courts in Austin.

There is some diptheria in Austin.

Jefferson has but one billiard saloon.

Livingston Skinner, a citizen of Texas for thirty-five years, died in Titus county February 27th.

The residence of W. T. Smithcall, in Navasota, was badly damaged by fire the 12th ult.

A grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized in Bedias, Grimes county; M. Upchurch master, S. M. Derden secretary.

Waco has given a majority of 284 votes for a hog law.

The Swiss Bell Ringers were in Waco the 13th ult.

The health officers of Dallas have ordered a cleaning up.

John McCinley, of Marion, Alabama, has been spending sometime in Waco.

A Bertham Smith died in Waco the 16th ult.

A "pocket book directory" of Waco is soon to be issued.

Rev. Mr. King, of McLennan county, raised 4900 pound of seed cotton on two acres, from Brazil seed.

The health officers of Austin are having a general cleaning up.

Ben. A. Weir died recently in Austin.

Chicken cholera is prevalent in and around Austin.

Ex-Governor Throckmorton has been quite sick.

Ex-Sheriff Hall of Harris county is sued on his official bond for $90,000.

A temperance league has been organized at Denison.

THE FARM AND HOME.

[For the Argus.]

PLANTATION WORK FOR APRIL.

The very favorable winter of this year has been generally improved by cotton planters, and fields are now either planted or ready to be planted. The indications are favorable for good crops.

The corn, or other crop, not yet planted must await the early and rapid completion of cotton planting. Remember that two bushels of cotton seed well rolled will plant all the land, and plant it thoroughly, [illegible]ch five unrolled bushels are often made [illegible] do. The three bushels saved will manure one-tenth of an acre, for cotton, next year. Out of every hundred acres planted, by this simple [illegible] rough seed is [illegible] 1875.

[illegible] climate to [illegible]owth of cotton, [illegible]tton plant, crawfish, lice, the [illegible] and unfavorable seasons, are mor[illegible] overcome by early growth of the plant. [illegible]urried forward, it grows too strong for the work of crawfish and lice; the more ma[illegible] fruit it bears by the advent of the [illegible]asson, the greater the yield; and [illegible] health it possesses, indicated by [illegible] good condition, the better prepare[illegible] to withstand the force of changing [illegible]ons of rain and drouth.

How are we to push the growth of cotton now planted?

Among the essential rules to be governed by, and the first of them, is, to *be ready* with teams in good order, their shoulders, and backs, and mouths free from wounds, —ample provisions for man and beast in store, water troughs convenient, and tools and gear all repaired in the best manner, and close at hand, not omitting a rogue-proof stable.

The next step is to plow and thin out the corn now ready for that work. Give it a good working, leaving as little middle to the rows as possible.

The work on the corn being completed, the cotton seed have all sprouted and risen above ground, and are waiting cultivation. If the land is in good order, that is, if it was well broken once the past winter and is not now choked with grass and weeds, chop through the cotton before plowing it. Leave two or three stalks in each hill, with the width of the hoe between. In ten days or two weeks, chop out one hill and leave one or two stalks in the other hill.

The advantages of early "chopping out" of cotton are not to be estimated.—All other things being equal, this work will show its good results through the whole season. The lateral roots of the young plant will grow vigorously from the thinning of the stalks. Corresponding to those roots, small eyes, the germs of limbs, will soon show themselves on the stalks.—The first limbs will shoot out from these eyes low to the ground, and the branches of those limbs, as the season advances, will bear heavy fruit in blooms.

All the considerations which combine to produce an early crop, and a heavy "bottom" one, are promoted by early chopping out. They are all impaired by delay in that work. The labor of chopping out before the plows, on land in proper order, is less, by far, than after them. Especially is this notable where the bed has not been torn down, in the usual manner, and thrown to the centre of the row.

Now as to the first plowing. Cotton is a plant very much influenced in its growth and health by the state of the atmosphere. The end to be aimed at in its cultivation is, to give it, by a deep winter preparation, mellow soil to grow in, and after its roots begin to permeate that soil in every direction around the plant, to abstain from checking their growth. In a word, we then must seek to *cultivate the soil, and not the roots of the plant.* At this season of the year the nights are yet cool,—it is generally not cotton growing weather. In order to obviate the untoward consequences of the season, we must shape our work with a knowledge of it.

That manner of plowing which leaves a broad, *dry bed* for young cotton roots to spread in, is the proper manner for the land (and climate) of Central Alabama.

The most convenient manner of retaining the elevation and shape of the bed, after planting, is, to run a broad sweep, at the first plowing, and for all subsequent plowings run the same plow.

The advantages of preserving the bed are many. Rain water passes more readily through the soil confined by the bed than through a flat surface—it does not settle in pools too close to the young cotton plants when the bed is up. The cool nights of spring do not affect so injuriously the plant, sustained and invigorated, as it then is, by many roots spreading themselves through a mellow bed, as that kind of weather would certainly do under other modes of cultivation—that is under the process of tearing down beds and pruning roots.

Of course, these suggestions are based on general principles, and considered as applying to the greater portion of cultivated lands in Alabama. Wherever they are practicable they are sound, as containing the simple rules of adjusting manual labor to the laws of nature. There are rules for the conduct of armies, but none for the fighting of any future and special battle.

The Japan pea grows well on the poorest land, and is an excellent fertilizer. It is the best pea for stock and land improvement we have. Plant this month, two peas in a hill a foot apart. Our planters have yet to appreciate the value of the pea of any variety, as food, and a renovator of land.

All late planted corn should have *distances;* and it is not too late to estimate the chances of the seasons, as to whether there is enough planted or not. We will be poor at the south, and in slavery, until we have enough grain made at home, and hogs, cattle, sheep and colts to feed on it.

Corn planted at intervals this month, in the drill, to be cut when tasselling, and fed moderately to work mules as an appetizer, is excellent economy. It promotes the health of all animals. Three or four acres will feed well, in this manner, a dozen work mules.

Look well to your sweet potato patch, pumpkin, and all eatable plants. In pitching their crops wisely, all farmers should "make haste slowly."

Reported expressly for the Southern Argus.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

[An Address before Spring Hill Grange No. 181, by Colonel L. W. Reeves, of Dayton, Alabama.]

The soil in its virgin state possesses all the elements of fertility necessary for the production and full development of all vegetables and plants suited to the climate of their locality.

If all our farms were composed of new grounds exclusively, full of vegetable mould and loose enough to receive the fructifying influences of air and rain, we could easily grow as much as we could gather during the season. But we are not thus situated. The large number of our agricultural laborers, the full acreage allotted to each for cultivation, and the exhaustive system of cropping during the last half century, have caused our forests to be felled until now we have scarcely enough timber for fire and fences, and our fields have lost their fertility and fruit-producing elements. The great body of our lands has been so constantly taxed in the production of the same crops and that, too, without much reference to its preservation for future use, that it is now well-nigh robbed of its productiveness and yields but a small return for the toil and care of the laborer, or the capital and management of the proprietor. The soil has been exhausted of those properties which, with combination with the gases of the air and rain, form the chief nutriment of all vegetation. These properties have been appropriated in the form of the component parts of the crops raised, year after year, on the land, and in the process of evaporation consequent upon the frequent and injudicious tillage under our hot southern sun. The land remains, but the mould and acids and the strength of its alkalies are gone.

It is idle to expect a good crop from land that does not contain the properties necessary to its production. These properties have their peculiar rules and laws of assimilation with other properties furnished by the atmosphere and rain, which always manifest their value and correctness in the varied productions of the plant under the different measures of their application and observance. And these laws are inflexible. You cannot, after fully exhausting one of the elements, whether organic or inorganic, necessary to the production of corn or cotton, substitute another element still subsisting in the soil. If not necessary as a component part of the growing plant, it is not convertible into stalk or fruit. So perfect is this adaptation, that in the same plant even different elements or ingredients are absolutely necessary to the nutrition and maturity of the different parts of the plant. In other words, it is not only necessary to have a soil peculiarly adapted to corn as distinguished from that adapted to cotton, or wheat, but you must have, for the bountiful yield of either, one ingredient for the stalk, another for the leaves, and another for the fruit, all combined in beautiful harmony and worked out in advantage to the enterprising farmer in strict accordance with the laws of agricultural chemistry.

Now when these necessary elements are not found to exist in the soil in sufficient proportions to answer all the demands of the component parts of the product you wish to grow, that land needs what we call fertilizing, or the supplying of those properties which it does not now contain. How often do you see stalks of cotton of large size-with few bolls upon them? And what a common sight it is to see a luxuriant growth of stalk and fodder with a small yield of corn. To a certain extent, this failure of fruit may be attributed to a want of proper cultivation, or of attention to selection of lands or seeds; but, in most instances, we find the failures occurring in fields which have been planted in long and constant succession in the same product.

There are only two modes of remedy for this sterility. One is to furnish the land with such preparations as contain the properties desired; this system is called manuring. The other is to sow or plant the land in some other product dissimilar in its requirements for nutrition, and which contains, or will assist in imparting to the land, those very substances and gases of which it has been deprived by former cultivation. This latter system is called alternation, or rotation, of crops. In the consideration of the manner and advantages of this system, I invite your attention to a few practical thoughts.

Rotation of crops is far more economical and convenient than fertilization by artificial manures, and better suits itself to the extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, now so common in our unfortunate country. The manure is a mere stimulant, pushing the plant on to more rapid and larger growth, and succeeds finely if the season is favorable. But should the season be very dry and hot during the months of June and July, the plant having exhausted all the substance in the fertilizer is thrown, in all of its rankness and luxuriance, for sustenance, upon the poor land itself, and gradually fails for want of sufficient nutriment. It is not thus with the fertilizing influence realized from the decay of the former crop in the system of rotation. The new strength imparted to the land is gradually appropriated by the crop and all the time during the year, day by day, as the plant needs food, it draws it from this constantly replenishing supply.

In order that we may understand this system fully, let us make a practical experiment and illustration of its process of operation. Let us take a field that has been worked hard in corn for ten or twenty years, and which now yields but fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre, of an average year. The top soil is thin, the land is hard at an ordinary depth for plowing, and it looks thirsty and fatigued. We will fatten this land just as a man fattens a poor horse, and that is, by giving him such food as he needs and in proper, regular quantities, and we will do it on scientific principles, which means nothing more nor less than the observance of certain effects, which, by practical experiment, have been discovered to be produced by the juxtaposition, or combination of one thing with another, giving a certain, sure result. By the multiplicity of these experiments, with both organic and inorganic substances, and a minute and accurate observance of the results, certain laws and rules of action have been found to control certain combinations or mixtures, which are as infallible as the multiplication or addition of figures. And this is the whole of that scientific book-farming so much scoffed at by many practical, sensible men, who have been practicing this system for years without knowing or studying the different processes through which their wagon loads of manure pass from the time of their delivery upon the fields until their conversion into corn, or wheat, or cotton. They do know, from personal trial, that certain manures, if applied to the roots of certain plants, will accelerate their growth and increase their productive energies, but, because they have never learned the component parts of the manures or of the land, and are ignorant of their effects when brought in contact with certain properties of the soil and certain gases of the atmosphere and rain, they discard all theories, nevertheless seeing and reaping the benefit of some mysterious agency. On the other hand, the chemist has had all these properties together in the same bowl or pan and has exemplified the whole process of vegetation and growth from the germ to the maturity of fruit.

We can do the same with our fields now sterile and barren, with their numerous spots of red and white indicating their hard service for many years. In the early spring, the corn comes up and looks sickly; later, when the little manure and cotton seed has been appropriated and the cold beds have been warmed and brought into activity by the plow, the corn looks green and grows off rapidly; but when the time for fruitage comes, all the available strength of the soil has been appropriated and a short harvest is reaped. If the land be clayey, the absence of lime and carbonic acid renders it impossible to make a fair yield of corn. If the soil be limey or calcareous, there is needed a supply of humus and carbon to push the plant and prevent rust from the excess of lime.

Now let us take this very field, with all its wants, and sow it first in clover, not in the usual rough style of this country, but by giving it fair and full preparation by fallowing and subsoiling before the sowing of the seed, and manuring afterwards in the poor spots so as to insure an uniform stand of the grass. This can be done at a very small outlay by the use of lime on red land, and cotton seed or straw on lime land.—This sowing of clover in field No. 1, as we shall call it, will cause a reduction in the corn crop of the owner, else, wisely preferring to shorten his cotton crop, he takes field No. 2 for corn, which causes a rotation of crops in No. 2, also. On the arrival of spring the stand of clover is good and soon covers the ground with such luxuriance as to provoke pasturage, while the advantage of the alternation in field No. 2 is clearly manifested in the vigorous growth of corn so common and sure after a crop of cotton. At the end of the year, the farmer finds that he has saved the cost of the labor and expenses of the mules and freedmen necessary to cultivate the clover field, which, added to the increase of corn yield, and the worth of the hay, or the pasturage, of field No. 1, more than compensates him for the loss of the cotton production of field No. 2. He gains, too, the increase of adaptation of both fields for the production of any future crop that may be planted in either. The same programme is pursued the second year with both fields at the end of which field No. 1, at a favorable time in the fall, must be turned under and be ready for corn or cotton, and No. 2 for wheat or oats. During the following of field No. 1, examine the rich foliage and large tussocks of the luxuriant clover, and the size and number of its roots, and all these, so full of the very properties needed by this poor field, now being turned into its depths for food for the next succeeding crop. Let that crop be corn, or cotton, or wheat, and see the result! The soil is now deep and loose; the crop grows off with rapidity, and despite the influences of any extremity of weather, such a yield is realized as, all things considered, amounts in clear profit to more than any two crops during the last fifteen years, and yet the field is ready for another such production the next succeeding year, still retaining much of strength and fertility imparted to it by this system of alternation.

You ask me to explain the philosophy, or give the reasons of the advantages thus gained. You witness and realize them, but do not know the chemical processes by which they have been produced. You see that after these alternations or changes of crops, the products are more thrifty and luxuriant and yield more abundantly; that the land is looser and more easily cultivated, and a decided improvement has been effected, and you attribute all these to the rotation of crops, but still you do not know how it has been done and ask an explanation.

Rotation of crops enriches land in two ways:

First.—By the return of certain properties contained in the stalks and roots of the plant last grown upon the field and which remain in the ground until decay. All the strength imparted to a stalk of cotton, or of corn, is not contained in the stalk, nor assimilated into leaves or fruit, nor extracted by the atmosphere and rain.—Besides all these, there is considerable organic and inorganic matter contained in the stalks and roots of corn and cotton and straw of wheat and vines, which is never imparted to any succeeding crop of the *same species on the same land.* It remains there in these stalks and roots and vines on the land, when not burned, until such a crop is planted as will require the particular properties they contain.

For instance, corn stalks are very poor fertilizers for corn. They may serve the purpose of preventing land from washing, or packing, or do very well on strong lime land to act as food for the lime so as to keep it from feeding on the growing crop. But these stalks and roots are excellent fertilizers, or food, for cotton and wheat. So also of cotton stalks and roots. They are the very best food for corn and wheat and oats, but of very small advantage to cotton after the land has been planted in cotton a long series of years. The number of these stalks and roots is so great as to aggregate a large quantity of the very best fertilizer, and ready, too, for use without any cost or trouble of transportation. By rotation of crops this otherwise latent, dormant element is utilized. I know of no more familiar or forcible way of illustrating this idea than by the old rule strictly observed by all orchard men when, from the barrenness, or worthlessness, or decay, of a tree, it becomes necessary to plant another in the same spot, a tree of another species is always selected to supply the place.

The second advantage gained by rotation of crops, when grasses are sown, is the formation of vegetable mould, or humus, created by the shade of the grass, and the drippings of its leaves and stems while growing, and by their decay and putrefaction after being turned under by the plow. The roots of clover penetrate the soil to an enormous depth, and when decayed loosen and fertilize the soil and cause it to drink in the gases of the atmosphere and of rain and the invigorating heat of sunshine, constantly accumulating a store of wealth for the demand of the growing crop in time of need. Thus renewed in strength and freshness the land works and produces as new. Amid dearth, and drought, when all vegetation around is wilting, this constant supply of strength from this vegetable decay keeps the plant in full and vigorous growth. It is more reliable and much more enduring than any amount of artificial manure—more reliable because of the fact that it is very similar in kind to the top soil of the same field when in its virgin state. The stems and leaves and roots of the clover decay and form rich black mould, which combine with the alkalies of the soil and stimulate the plant to the production of stalk and leaves and fruit, just on the same principle as well prepared grain fed to stock combines with the gasses of the stomach and assimilates to flesh. The land is fattened for the time being, and you realize, by the observance of this system, an abundant yield of cotton or corn from your worn out field three years ago too poor to pay its taxes and the cost of cultivation.

This is the process of recovering all the worn out lands of Tennessee and Kentucky and of some parts of Virginia. If the lands in those states are eligibly located as to transportation of the products, and the facilities for social and educational enjoyments, purchasers care very little whether they are old or fresh, rich or poor. They can feed them with blue grass or clover, or if bottom lands, with timothy, dismiss a part of their labor, increase their cattle, and, at the end of a few years, have the same fields rich enough for the largest yield of wheat or corn. And why cannot we do the same here? Our lime and clay lands are well adapted to the growth of clover and wheat, and our sandy lands to lucerne and oats. Our soil is much more capable of rapid fertilization, because our warmer climate facilitates decay and decomposition of all vegetable and woody materials. And if we find the nerve and enterprise to declare ourselves independent of the negro, we, too, could do as they are now doing in those states. There are hundreds of farmers in those states, who own and utilize from three hundred to one thousand acres of land, receiving constant income from them by the sale of hay and stock and grain, who employ but enough permanent labor to herd their stock, and only enough occasional labor to sow and reap their grasses and grain. The great body of their land is in grasses of different kinds, all of which, except the blue grass, will grow in this climate if we will but give them the choice of our lands.—We make all our experiments with grain and grasses on such land as we cannot possibly work or rent out, and, of course, fail of success. As an accompanying blessing, these stock farmers employ white men and get rid of the negro with all his meanness and antagonisms to the white race. And before we shall ever be prosperous, we will be compelled to do the same thing.—Our tenacity for cotton planting has well nigh ruined all the planters of the "black belt" of Alabama. We have almost literally starved ourselves to grow cotton, until now, at last, we feel forced to raise more provisions. We have ever been too far situate from that saline atmosphere that imparts a peculiar adaptation to land and climate for the growth of cotton. In the days of the freshness of our land, and when our great forests protected us from the cold winds of spring-time, we could raise cotton with profit. Even then the increase of our negro property was considered the largest item of our profit. Now, with worn lands, and colder climate, and free labor, it is folly to risk all our chance for prosperity upon such a tricky and uncertain crop.

Let us glance at some of the most material and valuable advantages of this system of rotation of crops besides those already considered. Suppose ever farmer in our country whose lands are susceptible of such a plan should divide the tillable portion of his farm into four fields, reserving, of course, for more particular uses, such small fields and patches contiguous to his house and barn yards as he may need; and that these fields should be planted as follows:—First field in cotton; second in corn; third in wheat and oats; and fourth in clover and peas; and that the crops planted in these fields should be alternated in this same order for a series of years, except the clover fields which must be allowed to remain two to four years. As the first benefit, the farmer would require fewer laborers than he would if the same quantity of land were planted in our usual crops. The oats and wheat and peas would need only occasional labor and the clover fields merely the labor of seeding and of cutting and saving hay. The labor, too, would be more uniformly distributed during the whole of the year, being all the time industriously engaged, but never overworked as is the labor on every cotton plantation during some months of the year.—Those who hire labor know full well its unpleasantness and annoyances, and are prepared to appreciate the advantages of any system of farming that will dispense with a portion of its troubles, risks, and losses.

Another very convenient benefit is the frequency of the farmer's receipt of his income. The sale of his wheat and hay and surplus stock brings him a constant revenue, which, though small in the detail, aggregates more than he would realize from cotton, with the advantage of enabling him to pay his current expenses and make necessary investments without borrowing money, or buying on a credit, which have proven the curse of the planters of this section of the country. Of all men composing our entire community, no one class is now so dependent upon the usurer as the cotton planter. He never has money, even when he clears a balance, except at one season of the year, and seldom has the pleasure of looking at his net income then, because he is forced to put it out in the purchase of provisions he has neglected to raise, and in replenishing the stock he has lost for the want of grass and hay and corn, so as to commence another year's operations in the same old line.

A third advantage of this system is the production of plenty of food for man and stock. There would be no occasion to buy bread or meat—both would be produced at home. Hogs would be raised on the surplus of corn, which would be too cheap for regular market, and upon the wasted fragments of oats and wheat in the harvest field, while the clover and peas, both as pasturage and hay, would not only assist in supporting the work stock of the farm, summer and winter, but would also insure an abundant supply of the choicest beef for sale and for the table of employer and laborers. What a spirit of independence and strengthening assurance does the possession of a full supply of provisions impart to the farmer! With enough on hand to last until his industry can produce more, he works with energy and eats and sleeps with satisfaction. How different from this representation is the condition of our cotton planters, who are living on short rations of western meat and bought corn obtained at exorbitant prices and by the mortgage of all their possessions, and their *crops not yet made.* A fourth advantage of this system would be the consequent enhancement of the value of our lands, which, like the lands of Tennessee and Kentucky, would be as saleable as merchandise. White men prefer to live in a country where grain and stock are raised. It suits their tastes and their physical and financial abilities better than a cotton growing country. Large farms would be divided into small tracts to suit the demands of immigrants and would be settled upon by a class of yeomanry, or "common livers," as they are called, which constitute the bone and sinew of our prosperous countries. These men would build houses and fences upon the lands now lying out in our swamps and abandoned fields, imparting to our country that appearance of activity and enterprise which is necessary to make a man satisfied with his own location, and without which we can never reasonably hope for the immigration of others. The surplus money obtained from the sale of these lands, and the accumulated sales of products and stock, would be invested in railroads, and banks, and mills, and factories, established here in our midst. We could grind our own grain and spin and weave our own cloth, and loan and borrow money at fair and favorable rates, and all this, too, within and among ourselves, not in the spirit of selfishness, but in that quiet consciousnes of independenc, in business matters, of all other men, which is necessary, in all departments of life, to that feeling of self-respect and pride of character without which no man can be a good citizen.

Now, brethren, this is no fancy sketch of a too hopeful future. All these things are attainable upon certain conditions, which are both reasonable and practicable. We must all go to work, and earnestly continue at it. Our people are poor and our country is in distress. We have been slothful and inactive and much addicted to the habit of murmuring, which always leads to laziness, and often to crime. Under the many forms of agency and a false show of ability, many have indulged themselves in ease and comparative idleness, or failed to be as active as their necessities required.—Others have not fully accepted, nor taught their families to accept, and appreciate, our true situation by living within their means and working industriously to improve their condition. The time is now at hand when all these ways should be forever abandoned, and every man, woman, and child should face, and discharge, duty however irksome, or humiliating, as we think. Let us honor and dignify all manner of labor by heartily engaging in it ourselves and enjoining it upon our children. And let us move forward with the progress of the age discarding all prejudice, testing all improvements, encouraging all we can, and hoping to the end. We have many evils, social and political, sorely pressing upon us, and financial troubles burdensome beyond expression. Let us bravely and patiently suffer them all, until, by increased diligence and economy, both in public and private affairs, we can remedy and rectify them, relying, as we labor and suffer, upon God to smile upon and help us.

Our organization will bring us many benefits, if guided with wisdom and prudence, but its success pre-supposes that we shall all put forth our best individual exertions and preserve our personal integrity and uprightness. We must learn not only to work with our hands and heads, but, also, to love and practice virtue and work righteousness, and then shall God exalt us as individuals and as a nation.

[From the Shelby Guide.]

EVERY BODY SHOULD BE IN HIS PLACE

MR EDITOR: All men are in the pursuit of happiness. The good book, indeed, inculcates a higher aim than this—the establishment of justice and truth in the earth, and the honor of our Creator. But these are themes that more especially befit the pulpit and the religious paper. It is allowable for the secular paper to confine itself to secular themes. Indeed these often underlie more sacred ones. Honesty and thrift, promote good morals, and good morals furnish a standing ground for higher things. Bread and meat, a bread-and-butter policy, is not to be despised.

In better days, intellectual eminence, professional walks, luxury and fashion, were regarded as the sphere of happiness. The notion survives still. But is it true? Have great men—men of learning and wealth, devotees of fashion and taste, been happier, or more serviceable, than others? Is the career of a Napoleon, an Agassiz, an Astor, a Blessington, or a Madame LeVert, to be especially coveted? Has not the serene and unambitious boy of thousands, unknown to fame, been more desirable? There are people adapted to every sphere. Some are endowed for mechanical trades, some to till the soil, some to engage in the distribution of the products of the earth, some to delve for gold and iron, and brass. For all that needs to be done there are adaptations. There is a place for everybody, and everybody should be in his place. He who scorns his humblest fellow's pursuit, scorns his own interest.—None can say to another, I have no need of thee. As each one of the great family plies his calling, he serves every member.

But less abstractly. If the excitements and splendor and so-called pleasures of what men have phrased high life, are more stimulating, their votaries are exposed to a thousand high hazards that never reach the plain below. There, quietude, and irresponsibility, and repose, abide. No ambition drives sleep from the eyes, in midnight hours, of him who sows and plows and reaps upon his natal soil. No envious rivalry gnaws at the vitals of him who moulds the plowshare or drives the plane. No fastidious follies make a doll of the good housewife, whose generous ambition is to make home tidy, and train her family in industry and virtue. No hazardous speculations jeopardize the bread of the thrifty home tending husbandman. A city walled around without any influx of country health of mind and body, would speedily become a society of inane and cadaverous emaciation. An inflow of health, an outflow of culture, should be the policy of our people—stamina replacing impotence, and taste lopping rural luxuriance.

Let each man, therefore, stand erect and account himself the complement of every other honest man—a needful and necessary wheel in the same great machine, assigned of God an office of equal importance with every other. And let him know that happiness is found in his place.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

We shake hands and hearts, with every such nobleman, in cloth, or linsey-woolsey, or nankeen, and rank him of nature's aristocracy. E. B. TEAGUE.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

OUR ELEPHANT.

What Other People Think Of It.

[From the Atlanta Herald.]

The Selma Argus says that Alabama will pay and ought to pay every dollar she owes; but it denies that she owes anything on account of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bonds or other bonds issued under like circumstances. The Argus says no man is entitled to the vote of the people of Alabama for any state office, or ought to be elected by them to any such office, who would confiscate their property and earnings for the use and benefit of the Stautons, Clews & Co., Soutter & Co., and their clients and attorneys, and the likes o' them.

Our Alabama contempory is right. The idea that the doctrine of "innocent holders" can be made to apply to anybody who took bonds issued in the name of the Southern States by negroes and foreign vagabonds and thieves, in which the tax-payers of those states had no voice, is simply preposterous. Everybody knew the character of the governments that were put over the southern people just after the war and the man who entered into business engagements with the usurpers and thieves, is *particeps criminis*, and instead of benefitting by his act, deserves to be execrated if not punished.

"REPUDIATION."

The Word Defined and the Thing Explained.

[From the Demopolis News-Journal.]

Some papers say they do not understand what some other papers mean by repudiation. We answer for this paper that we have always accepted and used the leading definition of Worcester which we regard as the standard authority for definitions. Repudiation means "disavowal of obligation for," and is used by us in that sense. We think the state should disown all obligation for the endorsement of railroad bonds by the Smith administration, and, at the same time, should disavow any and all claims against railroads on account of such endorsement.

We have yet to learn that any journal advocates the repudiation of any honest debt of the state. As to which are just and which are not binding upon the state, there will be differences of opinion, and that matter will remain for the legislature to decide. What the masses demand is a final settlement of the railroad muddle, and nothing short of it will satisfy them. People know that private industries are ground down to ruin by the condition of the state finances. They know that confidence between individuals is destroyed by the incubus of public debt.—What matters it if—as we are told by sticklers for the state's honor—the taxes are low? The people are unable to pay and will remain in this condition until some effective legislation is had upon the state's financial difficulties.

Democratic leaders will fatally err if they imagine that the party will be satisfied with sentimental or meaningness issues to the exclusion of material and vital questions that affect the welfare of every individual citizen. The masses demand relief. They call for bread and will not be contented with a stone. Let us have at least the prospect of relief, and new life will be instilled into our party. Otherwise they will lose heart and become indifferent to results.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The Robbed States of the South Masters of the Situation.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The important case of J. L. Macauley, of New York, and Stern Bros., of England, holders of Louisiana bonds, against Auditor Clinton and other state officers, which for some time has been pending in the United States circuit court for Louisiana, was decided by Judge Woods against the petitioners on Saturday, and the injunction prayed for refused.

The two leading points on which this conclusion is based are:

First.—That no mandatory injunction could issue to compel state officers to do an affirmative act until final decree; and that an injunction to compel a levy of taxes was a mandatory injunction.

Second.—That though the court might enjoin a state officer from doing injury to third persons under an unconstitutional state law, a suit against a state officer to enforce a contract of state was either a suit against that state, which could not be entertained, or a suit against nominal parties without interest, and should be dismissed.

The proceedings were instituted by the petitioners to compel the state officers to collect the state taxes and pay the interest on the bonds. Similar points have previously arisen, and we are not aware that they have yet been passed upon by the supreme court of the United States. The difficulty consists in the want of some mode to compel a state to pays her debts. When Mississippi repudiated the greater part of her debt, some years ago, an effort was made to enforce the payment of the bonds through Federal process. Suit was instituted, but there being no mode known to the constitution of the United States of compelling a state to pay either the interest or principal of her debt, the petitioners lost their case. To avoid this difficulty the device of proceeding against state officers has been resorted to, and a case has rec

The Southern Argus

ROBERT McKEE, EDITOR.

SELMA, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1874.

The Latest News.

Admiral Porter is dangerously sick.

There is a financial panic in London.

Massachusetts is still balloting for senator.

There was a snow storm in New York the 31st ult.

St. Louis claims a present population of 475,560.

General Harvey Brown of United States army is dead.

Incendiary fires are destroying the cane fields of Cuba.

The Missouri legislature adjourned *sine die* the 30th ult.

The Connecticut election will be held next Monday.

The French Assembly adjourned from the 28th ult. to May 12th.

The Italian parliament adjourned from the 28th ult. to April 9th.

The German parliament took a recess from the 29th ult. to April 9th.

Citizens of South Carolina are laying their grievances before congress.

Rochefort, the French communist, has escaped from confinement in New Caldonia.

The Vandeville Theatre in Louisville, Kentucky, was burned last Saturday night.

Congress is considering financial questions and investigating a great many ring rottennesses.

The Peak family bell ringers lost all their bells in a fire at Muskegon, Michigan, the 28th ult.

Charles Callender, late government bank examiner, is to be tried for accepting a bribe.

The government republicans have suffered serious losses in their fights before Bilboa with the Carlists.

Seven people perished in the burning of a hotel at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, Wednesday morning.

The District of Columbia investigation is developing the most scandalous robberies by the district ring.

The Louisville Lottery was drawn the 31st, its prizes having first been scaled down twenty-five per cent.

In seven of the largest wheat growing states, the crop is estimated six per cent above that of last year at the same date.

Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania ordered out troops to disperse strikers who had stopped trains on the Erie railroad.

Mayor Johnson of Cincinnati has ordered the dispersion by the police of prayer meetings on the streets in front of saloons.

One hundred and twenty newspapers and periodicals have been suppressed in France since MacMahon became president.

Minister Jewell, at St. Petersburg, has signed a trademark connention giving American manufacturers equal rights with those of Russia.

No one should be deterred by its great length from reading the excellent address of Colonel L. W. Reeves before Spring Hill Grange No. 181, a full report of which will be found on the first page of this number of the Argus.

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

Subscribers at all post offices out of the city must expect their papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. Our mailing clerk knows nobody, and his instructions apply to all alike.—Prompt renewals are necessary if it is desired to have unbroken files.

We have reason to hope the article on "Plantation Work for April" in this number of the Argus will be followed by similar articles the first week in each succeeding month of the season, from the pen of one of the clearest and most vigorous writers in the state, whose experience in planting has been large enough and successful enough to entitle his advice to the most respectful consideration.

Life is short. And time is fleeting. And space is limited. Wherefore, platforms, and resolutions, and communications—everything intended for the public eye through the press—should be brief. Newspapers never want something to "fill up" with. The largest hasn't room for half the interesting matter that presses for a place. In this hurly-burly world, busy men have neither leisure nor inclination to "tackle" long articles even on the most inviting topics. We must shoot folly as it flies. We must bring down our game on the wing. Short, and sharp, and to the point, is the rule.

The Selma Daily Echo, Messrs. Rice, Heckner & Neal publishers, made its first appearance Wednesday afternoon. It is a handsome, well-filled, and well-printed evening paper, democratic in politics, conservative in its tastes and morals, and devoted to the interests and wants of Selma and vicinity. Its publishers are all practical printers, and one of them at least is an old journalist; and they assure the public that their plans have not been laid without consideration, and they are fixed for one year anyhow. We bid the new paper a hearty welcome to the field of its labors, and sincerely trust it may live long and prosper.

We cannot give place in the columns of the Argus to communications in favor of any one for a place on the state ticket or for nomination for any other office. Should the rule established in regard to such matter be set aside in one case, it could not be adhered to in other cases, and we should be over-run by contributions looking primarily at least to individual advancement. We do not wish this paper to be used to to manufacture or foster public sentiment in favor of any man for any office. The delegates to the state convention ought be honest and intelligent men, and they ought to go into it, untrammeled by private or public committals, to select, with all the lights before them at the time of action, the right man for the right place.

They are neither candid nor honest who charge or insinuate that any portion of the people of Alabama want to repudiate any just and legal obligation of the state. All argument, or reasoning, or appeal, predicated on any such charge or insinuation, is intended to deceive. Those of us who are called repudiationists are in favor only of rejecting fraudulent and invalid claims against the state. Not one single person in Alabama has gone further than this.—This is what Colonel Langdon is in favor of. This is what the Argus has urged week after week for years. Those who do not agree with us, insist, on one pretext or another, that the people shall pay millions of dollars on claims rooted in fraud and established in corruption.

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

Since the date of our last, we have received the following club subscriptions for the Argus:—from J. N. Pittman, secretary of Taylor Grange No. 148, New Site, Tallapoosa county, 10; from Dr. T. A. Davis, Deatsville, Elmore county, 10; from E. S. Brock, Collinsville, DeKalb county (a second club), 13; from J. A. Ricks, Randolph, Bibb county, 12; from W. P. Hickman, Trussville, Jefferson county, 11; from W. R. Anderson, West Point, Georgia, 11; from Dr. M. S. Jackson, lecturer Bellevue Grange, Bellevue, Dallas county, 10; from H. L. Golson, master Autauga Grange, Autaugaville, Autauga county, 10; from C. L. Madison, Greensboro, 10; and from Messrs. Hopper & Morgan, Faunsdale, 16: total in clubs 107. In single subscriptions and smaller clubs, we have received in the same time 56. Total for the week 163; previously acknowledged since January 1st, 1649; total in thirteen weeks 1812. To each of those whose appreciation of the Argus and active efforts in its behalf have given us this increase of subscription, without any parallel in southern journalism, our earnest and grateful thanks are tendered.

THE MOBILE REGISTER.

The public learns with great satisfaction that Colonel John Forsyth, long its brilliant and accomplished editor, and John L. Rapier, for some years its business manager, have become proprietors of the Mobile Register, and will in future control and conduct it. Colonel Forsyth is the most brilliant press writer, and perhaps the most experienced journalist, in the south, a democrat of the straitest sect and soundest school, a southerner intensely devoted to his country and people, and we are rejoiced that the reports of his removal from the state are definitely set at rest.—The control which he has for sometime only nominally exercised over the editorial columns of the Register will now be wholly in his own hands, and the work hitherto so well done mainly by others will hereafter be better done by himself.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The time is almost at hand when the first steps in the political campaign will be taken. The first movement is with the people. It rests with them to give the canvass a right "start off." If they neglect the primary meetings, they will have themselves greatly to blame if the great struggle should be in vain. The contest is for *their* right to honest government, for the protection of *their* property, for a firm and impartial enforcement of the laws for *their* benefit. In the primary meetings delegates to the county conventions will be chosen. In the county conventions delegates to the state convention will be selected. The state convention will nominate candidates and define the issues of the canvass. The primary meeting is the vital point of the whole plan of organization. The citizen who in this exigency neglects to attend that, will be derelict in an important duty to himself and the state.

A MODEL ARGUMENT.

But the Argus says, "We can't trust the courts and juries." Juries are made up from the people—*ergo*, we can't trust the people. If men under oath can't do justice to themselves, we had better sell out to the Autocrat of all the Russias.

The above is from the Montgomery Advertiser. And we solemnly affirm that we do not expect to find sounder logic on the Advertiser's side of the question. Jurors are people. Juries are made up from the people. But jurors are not *the* people.—And juries are not made up *by* the people. *The* people can trust themselves, and therefore need not sell out to the autocrat of all the Russias. But there are *some* people *the* people cannot trust—*some* people like the Stantons, Clews & Co., Soutter & Co., and their associates, like W. H. Smith and R. B. Lindsay and D. P. Lewis, like B. F. Saffold and T. M. Peters. And while people are jurors, and juries are made up from among *the* people, it is unfortunately well known that the process of making up juries may be used to defeat all the ends of justice. And jurors do not alone decide cases submitted to them, but are themselves almost helplessly subject to the will of the judges; and our judges—who dare advise *the* people to stake their millions on the courts of the state? If, however, a decision by a jury is a decision by *the* people, why propose to put these railroad-bond matters into the courts at all? If *the* people are to pass on the validity of the claims set up against them by the "innocent bondholders" in whose interest so many expedients are devised, why should they not make their decision at the polls and save the hundreds of thousands of dollars lawyers' fees and court costs that would accrue in an appeal to the courts? The men who obtained the bonds in question bought them of people who had no right to sell them; but they can never make *the* people in whose name they were issued pay them—never!

DIFFERENCES DISAPPEARING.

The repudiation battle is half won. The people have driven the friends of the "innocent" bondholders from their entrenchments. The anti-repudiationists have abandoned their high ground. Repudiation is no longer sneered at as an impossibility. Repudiation is no longer denounced as a crime. Our old antagonists admit repudiation to be a proper and practical remedy where a state's bonds have been obtained corruptly and in violation of law. They do not now insist that the great seal necessarily represents the honor and good faith of the commonwealth. All this is encouraging. It looks as if the high position taken by a majority of all the democratic representatives in the legislature in the session of 1870–1 would soon be occupied by the entire party in the state. The only difference now is as to the manner of applying the remedy of repudiation to the illegal and fraudulent bond-claims. One party thinks the courts ought to make the proscription. The other party thinks the legislature ought to dispose of the matter. This is all the difference now. And this isn't as great as it seems. It will soon disappear. The courts *cannot* settle the controversy against the state. It must at last be determined by the legislature. Those who would first leave the matter to the courts, in fact only propose to put off the evil day. For not one dollar can ever be paid in principal or interest on the bonds in dispute until it is appropriated by the legislature. The courts might decide against the state, and such a decision would strengthen the cause of the "innocent" bondholders before the legislature. For that reason the old anti-repudiationists want the action of the courts. But when the matter gets before a legislature representing the people, the cause will be determined on its merits, despite judicial decisions. And no senator or representative who has aspirations or a future will ever dare to vote one dollar to pay either principal or interest of any bond known to the public to have been issued without authority of law or in violation of law. We think the repudiation battle is more than half won.

THE BEECHER AFFAIR.

Theodore Tilton was a conspicuous member of Henry Ward Beecher's congregation. Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with the grossest crimes against society. As a result of disagreements originating in the relations between himself and his pastor, Mr. Tilton for several years absented himself from services in Plymouth church.—An unsatisfied public sentiment finally compelled Mr. Beecher's congregation to vindicate him in some way. This was attempted by proceeding against Mr. Tilton for libel. When the day for his trial arrived, it was announced that by absenting himself from the church Mr. Tilton had without any action on its part ceased to be a member of it, and not being a member could not be tried by it. The church agreed to this novel theory, and the matter dropped for the time being, but not until Mr. Tilton had of his own accord appeared before the congregation and declared that he had never libelled its pastor, and not until its pastor had stood up before his people and declared that he had never been libelled by the accused. Other congregational churches were greatly dissatisfied with this settlement which determined nothing. To save Mr. Beecher, Plymouth church had flagrantly disregarded congregational law. So the pastors of other congregational churches called a council of eminent congregational ministers, not to investigate Mr. Beecher's conduct, not to determine Mr. Tilton's status, but to re-establish congregational law.—The council has been held, learned men have communed together, elaborate discussions have darkened counsel, and it is settled that unless some other church is caught in a tight place and sees fit to violate the law a member of that denomination cannot be dropped from its rolls without church action. It is a very unsatisfactory proceeding from beginning to end; and thousands who would like to think otherwise, are confirmed in their fears that Mr. Beecher is the most profligate as he is the most brilliant man on the continent.

A MODEL ANTI-REPUDIATIONIST.

Mr. Joseph H. Sloss feels that the good name and fair fame of Alabama is imperilled. The apprehension that her people will refuse to pay debts they never authorized or created, fills his soul with horrid fears. Playing his last engagement on the public stage, he withdraws his mind from thoughts of his personal future, and with patriotic zeal interposes his advice and counsel between the people and their interests. The course of Mr. Sloss does not surprise us. He believes in making the people pay. He agreed to serve them two years for $10,000, and on the last day of his service required them to "shell out" $5,000 more. He had the power to plunder them of so much, and the thought of submitting the equity of his claim to the courts never then entered his head. He voted the money—$5,000 extra for services already performed under an express agreement—from the people's pockets into his own. From one end of the country to the other, the people, democrats and republicans alike, denounced the dishonesty and indecency of this act to which Mr. Sloss was an active party, and denounced those who consented to it or participated in it. So strong was popular feeling, that many democratic and republican representatives and senators, from the north and the south, refused, out of respect to it, to receive the back pay. Mr. Sloss was not one of these. He received the money and kept it. So universal was the popular condemnation of this back pay and increased pay iniquity, that on re-assembling congress made haste to repeal it so far as it relates to the present and future. Mr. Sloss was one of the little handful of shameless representatives who voted against the repeal. It is meet and proper that he should come to the front and condemn the people for a disposition to refuse to pay debts they don't owe.

A STATE IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The article from the Louisville Courier-Journal, on the first page of to-day's paper, is of special interest to Alabamians. It states and explains the recent decision of Judge Woods in the case of certain holders of Louisiana bonds against the auditor and other officers of that state.

A state cannot be sued, either directly or indirectly, in the federal courts; and the threats of federal interference in Alabama if the fraudulent railroad-bond holders shall not be paid to the uttermost are whistled to the wind.

It will be remembered, that a year or two ago we were exultingly told that we were bound hand and foot and could not if we would avoid the payment of the bonds illegally issued to railroads in the name of the state. Profound statesmen, learned lawyers, able journalists, proved by infallible argument that the express prohibition by the national constitution of jurisdiction to the United States courts against the states meant nothing at all, and made it clear that what was forbidden by the law might be accomplished through the law. It was in vain we pointed to the case of Mississippi, where repudiation had been accomplished, and where no legal process had been available against the state. It suited the exigencies of the times, and blind leaders boasted of the power of the bond-holders and taunted the people with their helplessness.

Judge Woods has construed the law as it will be construed by every other upright judge who may be called to pass upon it. The supreme court will sustain his decision if an opportunity be given it. The people of the state who but a little while ago were twitted with their powerlessness, are to-day themselves the judge of their own rights in this matter of their public indebtedness, and have in their own hands the remedy for any wrongs they may have sustained in the creation of fraudulent claims against them.

Those who told them they must and should pay to the last farthing every dollar of the unauthorized and invalid obligations held against them whether they were willing or not, now abandon their high ground and with honied phrases and plausible pretences ask them to delegate their absolute power in the premises to the courts of the state.

Well, the people will do nothing of the sort. They know as well as the courts could know what debts have been created by their authority, and what has been done without their authority and against their protest to saddle debts upon them for the benefit of others, and they do not need the intervention of courts, which may or may not be incorruptible, and at least are liable to err, to settle these matters. The federal courts have no jurisdiction in this case, and can obtain none by indirection. That's settled by Judge Woods' decision. The people will give the state courts no jurisdiction. They are judge and jury, and they are responsible only to their own consciences. They will pay what they owe, themselves fixing the liability, and not one dollar more.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN ALABAMA.

The following are the officers of their respective granges for the current year:—

Oakwood Grange No. 157, Ramer, Montgomery county:—Jesse G. Jones, master; H. H. Meade, overseer; Jasper Day, steward; George Jones, assistant steward; Geo. Pell, treasurer; S. W. Allen, secretary; W. C. Wright, lecturer; Jack Smith, gate keeper.

Farmersville Grange, Lowndes county, organized by Deputy W. B. Gilmer, the 28rd ult.:—J. D. Patton, master; J. H. Day, overseer; J. J. Vaughn, lecturer; Nelson Moorer, steward; F. A. Lunsford, assistant steward; M. D. Crum, chaplain; P. E. Youngblood, treasurer; J. S. Dudley, secretary; Dan Moorer, gate keeper; Miss Octavia Wilson, ceres; Miss Ada Crum, pomona; Mrs. Priscilla Casey, flora; Miss Anna Crum, lady assistant steward.

Belleville Grange No. 228, Conecuh county:—William Watson, master; James Straughn, overseer; John Sampey, lecturer; James Cox, steward; T. C. Robbins, assistant steward; William M. Pritchett, chaplain; C. D. Gulley, treasurer; B. D. Sampey, secretary; C. D. Owen, gate keeper; Mrs. E. Straughn, ceres; Mrs. N. Farnham, pomona; Mrs. M. Finch, flora; Mrs. M. Cox, lady assistant steward.

Wewoka Grange No. 195, Alpine, Talladega county:—A. D. Bell, master; Dr. J. W. Heacock, overseer; J. E. Welch, lecturer; Rev. Samuel Henderson, chaplain; S. B. Glazener, steward; F. S. Mallory, assistant steward; W. R. Thompson, secretary; James Thompson, treasurer; H. D. Moore, gate keeper; Miss Adnie Edwards, ceres, Miss Fannie Bell, flora; Miss L. E. Riser, pomona; Miss N. B. Welch, lady assistant steward.

Pleasant View Grange, Barbour county, organized February 4th, by General H. D. Clayton:—Malcom McCraney, master; W. H. Chambers, overseer; Daniel McCraney, lecturer; W. K. McCraney, chaplain; J. F. Walker, secretary; J. K. McCraney, treas'r; Wm. Nix, steward; W. H. Thomas, assistant steward; D. J. McRee, gate keeper; Mrs. Catherine Chambers, ceres; Mrs. Margaret Thomas, flora; Miss Nancy McCraney, pomona; Miss Josephine Rally, lady assistant steward.

Robson Grange, Prospect Church, Barbour county, organized by Deputy Menifee, 14th ult.:—Ezra Bostick, master; D. C. McEachern, overseer; John Gillis, lecturer; John D. Jay, steward; G. L. McEachern, assistant steward; Thomas Harrison, treasurer; Thomas Pickett, chaplain; John Green, gate keeper; Mrs. Daniel Beasley, ceres; Mrs. Nancy McEachern, pomona; Miss Belle McEachern, flora; Miss Cornelia Bostick, lady assistant steward; John C. McEachern, secretary.

J. W. Ellett has been elected master of Broyle's Grange No. 43, *vice* J. W. Nance, resigned; and Mr. H. M. Teague has been elected secretary, and Dr. R. S. Petty lecturer.

Oakwood Grange is in fine working order; and its members with their own hands have erected a building suitable for their use.

The next regular meeting of the Marengo council will be held in Linden to-morrow (Saturday) week.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, and the interruption of communication between the southwestern and southern parts of the county and Selma, only five granges, less than a quorum, were represented at the Dallas Council Wednesday last, and the council, without transacting business, adjourned till Thursday, May 7th.

Wednesday of last week, there was a preliminary meeting of Lowndes county granges at Fort Deposit, with reference to the organization of a council. It adjourned to meet at Litohatchie the 11th, to perfect the work in hand.

The granges of Madison county will meet in Huntsville, through their representatives, the 27th inst., to organize a council. Sam Davidson Grange, Pleasant Hill Grange, Flint River Grange, and Meridianville Grange, have already appointed delegates.

The following new granges have been organized in Colbert county:—Spring Creek Grange, March 18th, J. W. Rather master, and E. L. Bickley secretary; Tennessee River Grange, March 17th, N. G. Pearsall master, and J. P. Murdock secretary; and Allsboro Grange, March 21st, W. M. Fussell master, and J. D. Irwin secretary.

Representatives from the following granges, viz., Hackneyville, Dadeville, Taylor, Shepard, Brownsville, and Manoway, met in Dadeville the 9th ult., and, all the granges of the county not being represented, adjourned to meet again last Monday to organize a council.

[For the Argus.]

I send you ten new subscribers, and will send as many more in a few days. Our grange is receiving new members every meeting, and all are well pleased. Our farmers are encouraged, and are working with vim and spirit. They have planted largely of wheat, oats, and rye, which are looking well. Wheat is knee high. Fall, or, rather, summer oats (sowed in August) are very fine. I counted to-day the stalks from three single grains, which produced respectively seventy, sixty, and two hundred and fifty-four. This convinces me that oats should be seeded in August; as should rye, and barley, and wheat in September. Our farmers are planting largely of corn, and preparing for peas, potatoes, and rice. Not so much preparation is being made for cotton, though a few are Ephraimites, wedded to the fleecy staple. We have near us a model farm, owned of course by a model farmer. A farm of thirty acres, on which stood twelve months ago over two hundred trees and stumps, allowed to stand there in the way of its former owner, because he was wanting in energy and elbow grease. But its present owner, William Rast, has removed the last stump, and the whole place now looks more like a garden than a farm. He has it enriched by home-made fertilizers.—There is only one acre in cotton, the remainder being in wheat, corn, potatoes, and peas. Mr. Rast is a plain, commonsense, practical man; and he and his sons do the work. He makes his fertilizer from a German receipt; and it would pay any farmer to visit him and learn its mode of preparation.

N. A. DAVIS.

Deatsville, Elmore County.

[Reported Expressly for the Southern Argus.]

The granges of Autauga county, assembled in Autaugaville on Friday, March 17, 1874, and formed a County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The convention was officered as follows: Past master, Colonel Wilkinson, master; T. W. Sadler, overseer; James Nunn, lecturer; Dr. B. F. Davis, chaplain; J. A. Wilkinson, steward; Miss Dora Howard, lady assistant steward; Dr. T. G. Howard, gate keeper; and Mac. A. Smith, secretary. Worthy Masters Leonidas Howard and H. L. Golson on invitation took seats with the presiding master.

A motion, introduced by Worthy Master Golson, to appoint a committee, consisting of two delegates from each grange having representation in the convention, to draft a constitution for the proposed council, being accepted, the presiding master appointed the following committee on constitution:—T. D. Cory, C. M. Howard, James Nunn, B. F. Davis, H. J. Livingston, and T. W. Sadler. This committee, in due time, reported a constitution which received the unanimous ratification of the house.

The convention then elected the following named patrons as the first officers of the Autauga County Council:—L. Howard, master; H. L. Golson, overseer; A. K. McWilliams, lecturer; J. A. Wilkinson, secretary; J. A. Reynolds, treasurer; J. M. Thompson, gate keeper.

The secretary, by motion, was instructed to furnish a copy of the constitution of the Council to each grange in the county, and reports of these proceedings to the Selma Argus, Montgomery Advertiser, and Autauga Citizen, with the request that said reports be published in the columns of those newspapers respectively.

The hour for dinner, which by due motion made by Bro. Mims Howard and seconded by the secretary had been fixed for two o'clock, having arrived, the convention here took a recess for one hour, and repaired to DeBardaleben's Hotel, where a most elegant repast was spread, in lengthy profusion, under the auspices of the Autaugaville Grange. The palate of the epicurean philosopher would have experienced the most agreeable sensations in contemplation of such a festive board.—The elongated countenance of many a half-famished granger was made to contract into seemly proportions once more, and those complacent smiles, which can alone result from the administration of "thrifty fare," effectually "smoothed his wrinkled front," as the gaunt specter of want ceased, for the brief happy spell, at least, to flit before his enraptured vision.

After dinner, reports of a very interesting character were made by patrons from each grange in the county, showing the relative acreage sown in small grain compared to last crop. The exhibit shows quite a large per centage of increase over the previous year, in each vicinity, and that the planters generally recognize the great importance of an abundant harvest of corn. Worthy Master L. Howard, then introduced the following resolution, which was passed without dissent or objection:—

Resolved, That the lecturers of the granges represented in the council formed to-day, be requested to report to said council, at its quarterly meetings, such farm statistics as will enable it to report intelligently upon agricultural products in our county.

The time for the next meeting of the council, under the constitution, is on the third Friday in April, prox. The convention agreed that Autaugaville would be the place for said meeting. Whereupon the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Thus was organized the Autauga Council of the Patrons of Husbandry. May it be the instrument of assistance and relief to some, at least, of our almost beggared agriculturists; or, may it be the blessed focus from which shall early radiate beams of joy, happiness, and prosperity, to illumine anew many of the darkened abodes of our once prosperous people.

[For the Argus.]

As I am applied to so often for a copy of the Preamble and Fifth Article of the By-Laws of Summit Grange, I send you the following for publication:

PREAMBLE.

We, the Patrons of Husbandry of Summit Grange, are aware that in setting forth our principles, objects, and aims, as may be seen by reference to these By-Laws, we have taken advanced ground, in some respects affecting our social and material interest and the development of those higher strains in moral action which it is hoped by culture to elevate us in our own appreciation of moral excellence, and by sustaining each other in all laudable effort and enterprise, that an intelligent public might admire our order and union.—And without making any great pretentions in those matters, we dare say that any step we may be able to take, which will improve or refine our social element or that may tend to the restoring of that degree of confidence in each other which experience has demonstrated to be necessary in the make up of all good neighborhoods, we will in that degree feel ourselves fully compensated for the amount of effort found necessary to these ends. We oppose no one in the pursuit of any laudable undertaking. We make no war. We simply propose to help ourselves and each other (our motto being "We come to help"), relying upon our own God-given sense of propriety and justice, invoking His paternal care, and the good will of mankind.

EXTRACT FROM BY-LAWS.

"SECTION 1. Any member of this grange who may imbibe habits of indolence or shall suffer or allow his family to suffer for the necessaries and comforts of life, who could have reasonably procured the same, by the ordinary line of industry and economy usual in the attainment of these indispensable requisites to civilization, or who may have, own, or keep on hand any half starved cattle or stock, or hungry, prowling, or sheep killing dogs, or who cruelly beats or bruises his or other peoples animals of value, or who fraudulently obtains the goods or chattels of another, or disregards his pecuniary obligations, or manifest, a disregard to truth and veracity, shall, on conviction, be expelled.

Sec. 2. Those convicted of intemperance, profanity, or indecency, in word or action, shall be expelled.

Sec. 3. Heads of families who manifest a disposition to entail the curse of ignorance upon their children and wards, by neglecting their education, or who cruelly overwork or misuse them by exposing them to the inclemencies of the weather to a degree endangering their health, or who fail to provide them with comfortable quarters and lodging, or are guilty of cruel or inhuman conduct; shall be expelled on conviction thereof."

Upon some of those crying evils the pulpit, press, and public opinion have been too silent, have they not?

W. P. PARKER.

[For the Argus.]

It is a matter of interest to consider the probable permanency of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, especially as the question is now on the floor amongst outsiders, doubters, wait-and-see candidates who coolly propose to "wait a while and see if it should prove to be a good thing," and in that event will join and procure its benefits, but for the present, when the enterprise needs men and women, wisdom and backbone, and help to shape its destinies, "beg to be excused." But this is not what I intended to say.

Will the men and women continue to be interested in keeping up the meetings, or will they soon lose their interest in the affair, and leave off meeting, altogether?

This is a question that will have to be met sooner or later, in some form or other, in most of the subordinate granges.

Ignoring the question will not better it, in any way; for if the regular meetings are held simply for the purposes of initiation and usual routine of business, it will soon lose its charm and novelty and become tiresome and monotonous, the membership will become lukewarm, then indifferent, and finally stay at home; and the whole matter runs into default, non payment of dues, and a forfeiture of its charter. Its grave will not have a headboard. Its now zealous members will be as zealous then in reporting it as another failure to the long list of failures in attempting to benefit themselves and mankind.

This is natural. It has always been so. It always will be so. But the reasons for it are unnoticed; they forget the object.

The object of the planners of this Order was not simply how to initiate and then to attend to a little business and return home. True this is a part. But the main object was that when we meet and attend to these little necessary duties, then to talk, to hear, to think, to inform and be informed, to cultivate the social and intellectual faculties, etc.

Now in the next place, can these things all be done in an evening, once a month? I apprehend not. The object of this note is to elicit the opinions and practices of others, in brief communications through the columns of the Argus, as to the time of meeting and the disposing of that time when in session.

Is it not a proper subject of communication and have we not a common interest in its solution and performance?

What do sensible men say to meeting early once a month and spending the day in four sessions—two in the forenoon and two in the afternoon—having intervals for social culture, etc? My limit will not allow me to enter into details at present. I wait to hear—to see.

W. P. PARKER.

[From the Troy Messenger.]

In response to a call, issued by circular letters, from Pea River Grange, a convention of the Patrons of Husbandry [of Pike county] was held in this city on Saturday last, at the City Academy. The temporary organization consisted of a president, Hon. W. J. McBryde; secretary, Maj. J. P. Wood; gate keeper, R. J. Carlisle. The following granges were represented by delegates: Troy, Pea River, Orion, Spring Hill, Pea River No. 2, Brundidge, Tan Yard, Hilliard's X Roads, and Richland.

After completing all preliminary arrangements, the convention proceeded to organize a council, with the following result: Hon. Wm. J. McBryde, president; W. L. Hendrick, T. K. Mullins, and John A. Law, vice presidents; James Thaddeus, treasurer; J. M. Sanders, secretary; John D. Gardner, corresponding secretary; J. T. McCreary, overseer; C. C. Reese, steward; E. H. Hobdy, gate keeper; S. J. Townsend, W. T. Owens, C. M. Carlisle, J. P. Wood, J. N. King, Dr. F. Hendrick, Q. P. Siler, and F. A. Jackson, executive committee.

As several granges in the county were not represented in the convention, it was voted that each grange not duly represented be requested to select one Patron to complete the executive committee, which is to be composed of one member from each grange in Pike county. The president on motion, appointed Messrs. W. T. Owens, W. L. Hendrick and J. P. Wood a committee to draw up resolutions to be submitted at the next meeting of the council, which is to be held on the first Saturday in April, Messrs. J. T. Jackson, James Thaddeus and J. D. Gardner were also appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the future government of the council, which will be presented for adoption at the next meeting of the body. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance upon that occasion, and that a full list will be reported for the executive committee, as no time should be lost in perfecting the organization and commencing active operations.

At a recent meeting of Rockford Grange, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we declare it to be our determination by divine permission, to exercise the most rigid economy in all things possible for the ensuing year's operations.

Resolved, That we will retrench our expenditures for dress and living, and confine them to articles actually necessary for decency, comfort, and good health, and will deny ourselves as far as possible the purchase of such things, both as to dress and living, as are superfluous.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is the bounden duty and true policy of every farmer to devote more than the usual quantity of land to corn and other products answering the same purpose.

Resolved, That instead of clearing new land, and turning out old, every year, it is our duty to employ our spare time in making such domestic fertilizers as the means at our command will authorize, and thereby produce a better article at less cost of production than heretofore.

Resolved, That we deprecate the practice of so many young men seeking what is called easy places, where they while away their time for a mere support with but little porspect of future usefulness; and the tillage of the earth being the oldest, and one of the foremost and honorable callings in the world, we urge our young men to invest their means and personal efforts in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and follow them, not merely because they have nothing else to do, but with a view to the honor, interest, health, pleasure, and independence they afford.

Resolved, That we urge fair dealings with those who we employ, and at the same time require reasonable faithful service.

At a late meeting of Black's Bend Grange the following resolutions were offered and adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, The great interests of agriculture and labor have recently suffered so greatly that it demands of all good citizens an investigation of the exciting cause, and of the measures proposed for relief:—

Resolved, That we will pay our old debts as soon as possible, and endeavor to adopt a cash system in the future.

Resolved, That will make good fences on our farms, and that we recommend to every famer to improve his land by making as much fertilizers as possible and to manuring every acre of land to be cultivated by him the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we deprecate the wholesale bonding for provisions, and recommend to all patrons to employ no more hands than they can supply without giving a mortgage on their homestead.

Resolved, That from sad experience we admonish every farmer to plant a sufficient quantity of corn, peas, potatoes, etc., for the support not only of his own family, but for the laborers and the stock on his farm, thereby making cotton in a great measure a surplus crop.

Resolved, That in employing laborers for our farms, we give the preference to those who have never been convicted of theft.

And Whereas, The practice which has been carried on so extensively of illicit trading in the agricultural produce of our country is detrimental both to the interest of patron and laborer,—

Resolved, That we will exert our utmost endeavors to put down this illicit traffic in our staple products in the ruinous way that freedmen have been permitted to carry on the same regardless of the farmers' interest.

And Whereas, The renting of land to laborers who are wholly unable to furnish themselves, has tended greatly to operate against the social and agricultural, as well as the financial interest of our country,

Resolved, That we will not rent land to any laborer who is not able to furnish his own team and provisions, thereby forcing hands to work for standing wages, or an interest in the crop, and thus enabling the farmer to have entire control of both their time and labor.

Resolved, That where freedmen rent land, or farm on shares, and fail to pay rent and advances, we will not hire them, or move them off the place, without paying, or becoming responsible for their indebtedness.

Resolved, That we will not countenance, nor will we associate or trade with any person or merchant who may hereafter encourage our ignorant population to carry their produce without an order to sell the same.

Resolved, That we denounce the practice of bonding freedmen out of jail who have been convicted of theft.

Resolved, That when a laborer has moved upon one's premises and obtained rations and began work, it is *prima facie* evidence of contract, and we will not employ said laborer without the consent of the employer.

Resolved, That we discourage the furnishing of houses to freedmen physically able to earn a living, not in the employment of the land owner or his agent, believing that such places foster idleness, encourage rascality, and furnish a home for vagrants.

Pianos & Organs.

MESSRS. PARRITT & M'VITY

HAVING LOCATED IN SELMA FOR A few months, are prepared to do all kinds of repairing on Pianos and Organs. Old Pianos overhauled and made as good as new. Write for price list.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES. PARRITT & McVITTY,

april3. Selma, Alabama.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS COUNTY, Probate Court, March 28th, 1874. Estate of George C. Phillips, deceased. This day came W. H. Fellows and George Phillips, as administrators of said estate, and filed their account, vouchers, evidences, and statements, for a final settlement of their said administration. It is therefore ordered that the 20th day of April, 1874, be appointed as the day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN F. CONOLEY, Judge of Probate.

aprils3-3t.

Painter's Manual—House, carriage, sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, etc., 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of scrolls and ornaments, $1. Watchmaker and Jeweller's manual, 50. Taxidermist's manual, 50. Soap-maker's manual, 25. Guide to authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Hunter's and Trapper's guide, 20. Of booksellers, or by mail. JESSE HANNEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, New York.

mar27.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS COUNTY, Probate court, March 23rd, 1874. Estate of George C. Johnson, deceased. This day came W. H. Fellows, as the administrator of said estate, and filed his account, evidences, and statements, for a final settlement of his said administration. It is thereforo ordered that the 20th day of April, 1874, be appointed as the day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN F. CONOLEY, mar27-3t. Judge of Probate.

Western Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1874, trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail train leaves Selma..... 4:40 a. m.
Mail train arrives at Selma..... 11:44 a. m.
Accommodation train leaves Selma.. 9:52 a. m.
Accommodation train arr. at Selma.. 8:27 p. m.

The mail train makes close connection at Montgomery with eastward bound trains. The accommodation train connects closely to Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. The accommodation train connects with trains for Columbus and Atlanta, Georgia.

CHAS. P. BALL, Superintendent.

feb13.

A. D. BREAZEALE,

ATTORNEY at LAW

Notary Public and Ex Officio Justice of the Peace,

AND

General Collecting Agency.

Close attention given to preparing and executing deeds, mortgages, leases, assignments, advance lists, &c. Will also attend to the renting or leasing of real estate in the city, and collecting of rents.

Office over C. W. Hooper & Co.'s, corner Water and Broad streets, Selma, Alabama.

feb20.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people make more money at work for us in their own localities than at any thing else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

382 Broadway, New York. Square, Chicago.

Titsworth, Scott & Co.,

The Clothiers,

39 Broad Street, - Selma.

Specialties:

Fine Clothing,
Dixie Sure-Fit Shirts,
Patent-Fashioned Drawers,
Ang. Flannel Underwear.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND HAT HOUSE IN THE CITY.

OUR PRICES NOT TO BE COMPETED WITH.

OUR STOCK ALWAYS FULL AND COMPLETE.

ORDERS SOLICITED FROM THE COUNTRY, AND GUARANTEE TO PLEASE AND FIT.

Remember the Place.

39 Broad Street.

TITSWORTH, SCOTT & CO.

mar27.

Repairing.

I CAN BE FOUND ANY TIME AT THE New Hotel, ready and willing to do work of any kind; making new or repairing old furniture. Also, rescating chairs with cane.

mar27-3m. H. W. HARWELL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION DE BONIS non, upon the estate of Albert G. Mabry, jr., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 21st day of March, 1874, by the Hon. John F. Conoley, judge of the probate court of Dallas county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

mar27-6t. JNO. W. MABRY.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Selma, Alabama,

At the close of business February 27th, 1874.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$145,555 10
Over drafts	3,704 75
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	4,900 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	213,080 95
Due from other National banks	37,202 85
Due from state banks and bankers	4,970 40
Banking house	10,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	3,500 00
Current expense	1,514 66
Taxes paid	1,571 00
Premiums paid	50,000 00
Cash on hand	
Checks and other cash items	$ 1,589 68
Bills of National banks	7,665 00
Fractional currency	1,455 15
Specie—coin	11,489 20
Legal tenders notes	47,100 00
	69,299 03
Total	$779,429 64

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$300,000 00
Surplus funds	37,500 00
Discount and exchange	10,365 41
Circulation	225,000 00
Individual deposits	105,741 76
Due to state banks and bankers	10,037 47
Dividends unpaid	185 00
Total	$779,429 64

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

JOHN W. LOVE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of March, 1874.

A. G. PARRISH, Notary Public.

CORRECT. ATTEST: W. H. FELLOWS, E. K. CARLISLE, JR., W. P. ARMSTRONG, } Directors.

CENTRAL CITY

Insurance Company,

Office, 27 Broad Street,

SELMA, - - - - ALABAWA.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1873,

$130,295 17.

DIRECTORS:

H. A. STOLLENWERCK, N. WOODRUFF, W. J. HARDEE, DAN'L PARTRIDGE, E. W. PETTUS, N. H. R. DAWSON, W. M. BROOKS.

Losses Paid Since Organization, (1866)

$130,000.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance effected on the most liberal terms, consistent with safety. Apply to the undersigned, or to the agents of the Company in all the principal places in the State.

N. WOODRUFF, President.

N. D. CROSS, Secretary.

SELMA

SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 27 BROAD STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $200,000

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND PAID OUT WITHOUT CHARGE.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, COIN, STOCKS AND BONDS,

AND MAKES COLLECTIONS ON ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

Sells Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

H. A. STOLLENWERCK, PRESIDENT.

ED. T. FOWLKES, CASHIER.

The Southern Argus.

SELMA, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1874.

CITY AND COUNTY.

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

DIED in this city, Monday last, J. W. Bogle.

GREEN PEAS are plenty in our market at twenty-five cents a quart.

BISHOP QUINLAN, of the Catholic church, was in this city Friday night of last week.

LEONARD, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Corbin, died Thursday of last week.

ON Monday last, the little daughter of Mr. P. D. Barker had her arm broken by a fall.

A FREIGHT train will run over the Selma and Gulf railroad to day as far as Pleasant Hill.

THE Ladies Memorial Association are taking steps for the proper observance of "Memorial Day."

MESSRS. CAWTHON & COLEMAN are putting in place the handsomest and the best soda fountain in Alabama.

SERVICES are held in the Presbyterian church every evening—prayer meeting at 4 o'clock, preaching at 7.

THE beautiful Mary will be on hand (no preventing providence) to carry freight and passengers to Mobile to-morrow.

MR. H. L. MCKEE, of this city, addressed the Young Men's Christian Association of Marion Monday night of last week.

WE regret to learn that Joseph, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Cottrell, pastor of the East Selma Methodist church, is very ill.

WE are glad to learn that Mrs. Aquilla Goodwin and Mrs. W. H. Fellows, both of whom have been dangerously ill, are convalescing.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Hurt, Atkins & Co., dry goods merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

THE Dallas county Democratic Executive Committee will have a meeting at Judge P. G. Wood's office to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 o'clock.

HENRY CASSIN, a liberal, public-spirited business man, who is always ready to do his part with a generous hand, offered two silver cups as a prize in the regatta on Tuesday last.

IT is reported that General Forest has resigned the presidency of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, to which he was re-elected at the late meeting of the stockholders in Memphis.

THE firm of Messrs. Cawthon, Bradfield & Co., druggists, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Dr. J. Bradfield of Uniontown. Messrs. Cawthon & Coleman will continue the business without change in its details.

THE Ladies Memorial Association has invited General John T. Morgan to deliver the annual address on Memorial Day, which, the 26th falling on Sunday, will be celebrated on Saturday the 25th.

THE boats Katie Putnam, Eloise, and Great Eastern, jr., drew out great numbers of ladies and gentlemen to witness their contest on Saturday and Tuesday evenings last. Each of these has now won a race, and other struggles must determine which is fleetest.

WE regret to learn from General Forrest, now in Selma, that the report of his resignation of the presidency of the Selma, Marion, and Memphis railroad, is correct. For years, he has struggled with superhuman energy and pluck against the most adverse circumstances to carry forward the great enterprise in which he was engaged; and, considering his means, he has accomplished wonders. Now he thinks it expedient, with reference not less to his own interests than to the interests of the road, to turn his uncompleted work over to others, and has resigned

THE Ladies Memorial Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Mrs. N. H. R. Dawson, president; Mrs. E. W. Pettus, first vice-president; Mrs. Wm. M. Brooks, second vice-president; Miss Katie M. Peacock, secretary; Miss Mac Goodwin, treasurer.

THE races at the Fair Grounds this (Friday) evening promise to be the best ever offered the people of this section. So many first class horses have never appeared anywhere in the state except at Mobile. We trust the weather may be favorable, that our people generally may witness the sport.

WE didn't give all the seven-and-a-halfers last week. We shall not give all now. But the following, who either live in Selma or buy their hats here, wear 7½ hats: Euclid Johnson, General Pettus, Dr. Kent, W. K. McConnell, Captain J. G. Graham, Dr. L. E. Locke, Colonel J. W. Davis, Captain W. L. Bragg, and Judge J. T. Heflin. We are ready to add others.

THE Masons of Selma have organized a Masonic Historical Society, with the following officers:—S. J. Saffold, president; James Kent, first vice-president; J. M. Dedman, second vice-president; A. G. Wilson, secretary; A. Jacobson, corresponding secretary; H. F. Mullen, treasurer; W. G. Boyd, librarian; W. T. Atkins, Wm. McCollum, and I. A. McMillan, executive committee.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Press. Tanner of Athens has gone to Memphis, Tennessee, where he has formed a business engagement.

The democratic executive committee for Limestone will have a meeting to-morrow for consultation.

A bright six-weeks old child was found in the streets of Birmingham the other night.

A child of Mrs. Nancy Smith was recently drowned in Turkey Creek, Jefferson county.

The Methodist church in Guntersville is being repainted.

At its late term, the Marshall county grand jury returned seventeen true bills.

The Ashland Times is soon to be enlarged.

Rev. W. F. Smith of Talladega preached in Ashland last Sunday.

Rev. I. T. Tichenor preached in the First Baptist church, in Montgomery, last Sunday.

The democrats of Huntsville nominated Thomas W. White for mayor.

The other day, one of the large doors of the depot in Huntsville was blown down, killing Jack Hamlet.

Captain John D. Brandon of Huntsville is suggested for judge of the fifth circuit.

In Huntsville, the price of cotton ranges from 7c to 13½c.

Huntsville has no pest house.

Huntsville has no health officer.

Dr. Ridley and Jere Murphy are republican candidates for mayor of Huntsville.

J. G. W. Leftwich of Louisiana is visiting Tuskaloosa.

The spring term of the Tuskaloosa circuit court begins the 27th.

Mrs. S. W. L. McCloskey of Tuscumbia has been very ill.

R. A. Goodloe is a candidate for probate judge of Colbert county.

Whit Newson is a candidate for probate judge of Colbert county.

Colonel F. G. Norman is a candidate for probate judge of Colbert county.

Jesse P. Pugh, of Clarke county, recently graduated at the Medical college of New Orleans, and goes to Texas.

Mr. Miell Ezell has resigned the office of superintendent of education in Clarke county.

M. S. Ezell has been appointed superintendent of education in Clarke county.

Until the first of May, the material, good will, and fixtures of the Monroe Journal are for sale.

Kelley's, Moseley's, and McCorvey's mills in Monroe county had their dams broken by the late floods.

Nearly all the bridges in Monroe county were carried away or damaged by the recent high waters.

The spring term of the Conecuh circuit court began last Monday.

The spring term of the Monroe circuit court will begin the 20th.

There was $2,012.09 in the Monroe county treasury February 9th.

The recent rains badly washed lands in Conecuh county.

Every saw and grist mill in Conecuh and Escambia counties is reported injured by the late floods.

Captain Wm. Gore Jones of the English navy is visiting Mobile.

A chapter of Royal Arch Masons has been organized at Abbeville, called Gordon chapter.

A protracted meeting has been in progress in the Methodist church at Troy.

The young ladies of Troy female college have recently organized a literary society.

The vagrant law is to be enforced in Eufaula.

The democratic executive committee of Barbour county will have a meeting the 9th.

Mat Pruitt has been re-elected marshal of Jacksonville.

John C. Gillespie, formerly of Livingston, is living in Bryan, Texas.

The cut-worm is injuring corn in Sumter county.

A protracted meeting has been in progress in the Methodist church at Livingston.

The Livingston Journal is out in a new dress.

Birmingham has a skating rink, and the measure of its greatness is full.

Mobile had a $50,000 fire the night of the 26th ult., beginning in the house of Marx, Frenkel & Co.

Judge W. B. Wood of Lauderdale is spoken of for secretary of state.

The democrats of Marengo will hold a county meeting in Linden Monday June 1st.

George A. Kile of Marengo county has taken up and posted as an estray a dark bay stallion three years old.

The governor has offered a reward of $400 for the apprehension of S. P. Tate, charged with murdering, in Marengo county, Anne Turner, negress.

The Odd Fellows of Demopolis will give a ball the 23rd for the benefit their lodge.

The bark Fannie Skolfield, Captain Reagan, cleared from Mobile the 27th for Revel, Russia, with 3158 bales of cotton, valued at $247,288.

Rev. Wash. B. Crumpton will preach at the Rock Weat Baptist church the third Sunday in each month during the year 1874.

Master Samuel Ervin will compete for the premium offered by the Wilcox Agricultural Association for the largest amount of cotton made on one acre by a boy under sixteen.

The boys of Camden have organized a base ball club:—John B. Christian, president; Yancy Perkins, vice-president; Samuel D. Bloch, secretary; Albert D. Bloch, treasurer.

Bryant J. Kittrell of Camden will soon go to Texas to live.

A. M. Jones, Good Templars' deputy for Wilcox county, will deliver addresses as follows:—Snow Hill, April 3rd; Clifton, the 11th; Bell's Landing, the 17th; Sedan, the 18th, at 11 o'clock a. m.; Mt. Carmel, the 18th, at 7 p. m.; and at Society Hill, the 25th.

The Warrior river lacked a few inches of being as high as it was in 1872.

A correspondent of the the Tuskaloosa News strongly recommends Judge Byrd for the supreme court bench.

Marion A. May of Marion expects to remove to the vicinity of Rome, Georgia, next fall.

The Pintlala bridge, between Montgomery and Hayneville, was washed away.

The smoke house of B. H. Branscomb, near Union Springs, was recently robbed of 400 pounds of bacon.

The Southern Star, at Ozark, Dale county, has entered upon its eighth volume.

Colonel R. H. Powell of Union Springs recently visited Ozark.

St. Clair county has $465 in its treasury.

The late grand jury of Walker county returned fifteen true bills.

Levi Bates was admitted to the bar at the late term of the Walker circuit court.

The late Walker county circuit court sentenced a negro to the penitentiary for four years for horse stealing.

The bonds of the officers of Walker county are reported good and sufficient.

The Presbytery of South Alabama will meet in Marion Monday week.

Rev. H. R. Raymond has returned to Marion after an absence of some weeks.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last Friday in Marion.

Dr. W. W. Wilkerson has resigned his seat as councilman of Marion.

Mr. J. A. Moore has been elected councilman of Marion, vice Dr. Wilkerson resigned.

The wheat crop of Walker county is promising.

Mr. Q. Sherer of Jasper has been very sick.

Walker county owes nothing and has $900 in its treasury.

Heinrich Frei committed suicide in Mobile the 26th ult.

There was a fifty-six feet rise in the Warrior at Tuskaloosa.

Mr. A. P. Smith of Greene is attending medical lectures in Louisville.

Captain M. F. Taylor of Greene has removed to Virginia.

The spring term of the Greene circuit court begun last Monday.

The Montgomery and Mobile railroad was injured $250,000 by the floods.

In Greenville, the 25th ult., William Carroll, in an altercation with Mr. Ellwood and Willie Burnett, received two pistol shot wounds.

Most of the bridges in Butler that were injured by the recent floods are being repaired.

The Good Templars of the adjacent country will have a grand pic nic at Litohatchie the 10th.

The Hayneville literary society, now has thirty-three members.

It is said the hill lands of Crenshaw suffered terribly by washing in the late heavy rains.

William Richardson of Huntsville is spoken of for congressman at large.

The late Macon county grand jury was in session nine days.

DeKalb county has plenty of home produced corn and bacon for sale.

W. H. Standifer of Gadsden has been admitted to the bar.

L. E. Hamlin is a candidate for judge of probate in Etowah county.

The Gadsden Times recently received thirty new subscribers from DeKalb county in one week.

The fine Marino buck recently imported into Talladega county by W. T. Webb has been killed by dogs.

Talladega county sends Coleman Winburn (negro) to the penitentiary for ten years for robbing Wyman Herring.

Among the recent graduates of the University of Louisiana are the following Alabamians:—John A. Brown, Wm. L. Morton, James H. O'Hara, Jesse P. Pugh, and Bat. Smith.

General E. M. Law was the foreman of the late grand jury of Macon county.

The current expenses of Macon county, including bridges, foot up $10,000.

In Macon county, only $4480 of the $10,000 levied for county taxes last year has been paid.

The court house of Macon county needs repairs badly.

The Macon grand jury reports the books of the probate judge, register, and clerk of the circut court well and correctly kept.

The Macon grand jury finds the sheriff's books very improperly kept.

The bonds of the officers of Macon county are all reported good and sufficient.

A protracted meeting is in progress in the Methodist church in Carrollton.

The Pickens grand jury returned twenty true bills.

Citizens of Gordo, Bridgeville, Pickensville, Fairfield, and Franconia, Pickens county, are in favor of holding a democratic county convention.

The Pickens grand jury report the books of all the county officers well and neatly kept.

The Pickens grand jury report the bonds of the county officers all good and sufficient.

At the last meeting of the Patton Cold Water Templars in Montgomery, there were thirty-five initiations.

The Montgomery Hook and Ladder company will have a grand ball the night of the 15th.

A few nights ago, the store of Z. W. Dyches, of Clayton, was entered and robbed by three negroes, who first beat Mr. Dyches into insensibility and left him for dead.

Saturday night last Levi Muller (negro) broke into the house of Mrs. Susan E. Crapps, in Mobile, and murderously assaulted her.

E. G. Burke, an employee of the Conception Street railroad, Mobile, was fatally kicked by a mule Sunday evening last.

The indebtedness of Dale county is about $3,200.

The Dale grand jury reports the books of the county officers well and correctly kept.

The Dale grand jury reports the bonds of the county officers good and sufficient.

Isham Curtis of Lawrence county has taken and posted as an estray, a bay mare.

Many are thinking of Gen. L. W. Lawler of Talladega as the next candidate for governor.

The grand jury of Macon county says: "Breaches of the law, in many cases, are attributable to the use of ardent spirits and carrying weapons on the person, and it becoms the duty of every citizen to endeavor to remedy the existing evils and promote the peace and good order of the county."

The following new mail routes have recently been opened:—From Rutledge, *via* Helicon, Argus, Arcadia, Strata, Mount Carmel, and Hickory Grove to Litohatchie. From Ozark *via* Westville, Daleville, High Bluff, and High Falls to Geneva. From Abbeville, *via* Curenton's Bridge and Echo to Ozark. From Troy, *via* Union Hill to Clayton.

The following are the officers of the young ladies literary society of Troy: President, Miss Carry McKelvy; Vice Presidents, Misses Nannie McClure and Mollie Roberts; Secretary, Miss Mittie Murphree; Treasurer, Miss Ella Love; Organist Miss Nettie Talbot.

The following are the officers of Demopolis Division Sons of Temperance:—D. M. Tallaferro, W. P.; John McClellan, W. A.; Rev. R. B. Crawford, P. W. P.; L. Cornish, R. S.; Mrs. C. K. Breitling, A. R. S.; R. T. Hancock, T.; W. H. Welch, F. S.; J. Michael, jr., conductor; Miss Cora Bolton, assistant conductor; Rev. J. W. Phillips, chaplain; Miss Laura McClellan, I. S.; C. Michael, O. S.

The following are the officers of Carrollton Lodge No. 93 I. O. G. T.:—A. R. Hill, C. T.; Miss Kate Morriss, V. T.; J. W. Gardner, C.; W. S. Persinger, S.; Miss Dollie Wilson, A. S.; L. H. Chappelle, F. S.; Miss Jennie Atteberry, T.; Charles E. Gilbert, M.; Miss Emma Ferguson, D. M.; Miss Jennie Bell, I. G.; J. T. Lipsey, O. G.; Miss Julia Wilson, R. S.; Miss Mamie Steen, L. S.

Governor Lewis has given official notice that all state warrants drawn on the treasurer of the state prior to the first day of January, 1874, and all state money commonly known as "Patton Certificates" outstanding and unpaid prior to the first day of January, 1874, can now be exchanged on presentation of the warrants or money to the auditor at his office in the city of Montgomery, for the new bonds.

The following are the officers of Gordon Chapter R. A. M: Edward Blackledge, H. P.; A. C. Gordon, K.; N. M. Thornton, S.; J. E. Price, C. H.; J. B. Appling, Treasurer; J. W. Stokes, Secretary; T. A. Craven, P. S.; J. R. L. Grice, R. A. C.; Levi Parish, M. 3d V.; J. Williams, M. 2d V.; R. T. Hudspeth, M. 1st V.; Wm. S. Corbit, Sentinel.

The third annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the state of Alabama, is called to meet at Marion, May 14th.

Married in Alabama.

In Fort Deposit, 22nd ult., by Rev. S. A. Goodwin, A. J. Black of Greenville, and M. A. Halyston.

In Greenville, 24th ult., by Rabbi Jacobs of Montgomery, Barnard Halser and Eva Klein.

In Huntsville, 24th ult., by Rev. G. W. F. Price, Dr. J. J. Pulliam, of LaGrange Tennessee, and Alice G. Beasley.

In Greene county, 18th ult., Dr. A. H. Bird and Sallie W. Blocke.

In Colbert county, 18th ult., James A. Rorex and Mrs. A. F. Smith.

In Tallapoosa county, 10th ult., by Esq. William Porch, Lyman Veasy, of Grayson county, Texas, and Sallie M. Gregory.

In Livingston, 24th ult., by Rev. A. J. Coleman, S. H. Johnston and Miss M. A. Trott.

In Sumter county, 19th ult., by Rev. George Bancroft, M. V. Davis and Anna Faires.

In Courtland, 17th ult., by Rev. John Hawkins, J. M. Higgins and Mrs. Jane Beebley.

In Etowah county, 17th ult., F. M. Miller and Eliza Capwell.

In Marion, 24th ult., by Judge A. C. Howze, C. A. Hogland and Christine Anderson.

In Pickens county, 22nd ult., by Rev. S. F. Hill, Thomas H. Noland and Alice Hildreth.

In Lawrence county, 23rd ult., by Rev. W. E. Mabry, Samuel Nabors and Nannie Phillips.

In New Orleans, 21st ult., by Rev. Dr. Palmer, Dr. Jessee P. Pugh, of Clarke county, and Mollie M. Peagues, of Wilcox county.

Died in Alabama.

Near Alpine, 20th ult., Isaac Stone.

In Athens, 25th ult., Samuel Tanner, sr.

In Athens, 21st ult., Mrs. Mary McWilliams.

In Athens, 23rd ult., infant son of T. H. Field.

Near Gosport, 16th ult., John E. Spinks.

Near Grove Hill, 20th ult., Rev. W. J. Parker.

In Hale county, 20th ult., T. H. Evans.

In Demopolis, 26th ult., Rev. C. H. Coley.

In Mt. Hope, 4th ult., C. H. M. Sims.

In Mt. Hope, 5th ult., Dr. J. H. Sims.

In Talladega, 24th ult., Tennie Freeman, child.

In Barbour county, 26th ult., Andrew Sanders.

In Mobile, 24th ult., William Hanlon.

In Lowndesboro, 15th ult., Mrs. James K. Whiteman.

In Limestone county, 24th ult., Frank Blackburn.

In North Port, 20th ult., Mrs. Mahala A. Odom.

At Choctaw Corner, 11th ult., Pher Thomas Dahlberg, child.

In Hale county, January 4th, Miss Carrie Melton.

At Spring Hill College, 20th ult., Rev. F. Larnandie.

In Rome, Georgia, recently J. B. Landers, formerly of Talladega county.

In Montgomery, 30th ult., Mrs. Patrick Kenney.

In Lawrence county, 19th ult., Miss Lucy Jamison.

IN MEMORIAM.

WIDOW'S SON LODGE NO. 72, SHOW HILL, March 20th, 1874.

WHEREAS, Our worthy and highly esteemed brother, I Capers Jones, of Richmond Lodge No. 282, has been removed from our midst by the hand of Providence; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deplore and lament his death, we bow in humble submission to the will of the Great Architect of the Universe.

Resolved, That the fraternity of which he was a devoted member has sustained an irreparable loss, his wife a true and affectionate husband, his children a kind and indulgent father, the church an exemplary member, pastor, and true christian, his country an upright and good citizen.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of this lodge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family as a mark of respect for our deceased brother; also to Richmond Lodge with the request that they be published.

Brother Jones had been an honorable member of Richmond Lodge No. 282 since December 21st 1871; also a strict member of the Baptist church, and had pastoral charge of the several churches for many years until about eighteen months before his death; and while he was a bright and shining luminary both in the lodge and church, he was always unobtrusive and unassuming. Peacefully he sleeps with all our rites adorned, forever honored, and forever mourned.

D. R. VAN PELT, Secretary Richmond Lodge No. 282.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ARGUS SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

ARGUS ADVERTISING RATES.

1, One square is eight lines of solid minion (just three-fourths of an inch.)

2. Transient advertisements are charged one dollar a square for each insertion; but on bills for transient advertising amounting to $50 or more, a discount of 10 per cent., and on bills of $100 or more, a discount of 20 per cent., is allowed.

3. Professional or business cards, of one square each, are charged $20 per year, due and payable at any time after the first insertion.

4. Advertisements under the head of "Local Miscellany" are charged at the rate of twenty cents per line for each insertion, with the same discount on bills of $50 or over as is allowed on other transient advertisements. No notice inserted under this head for less than two dollars.

5. All advertisements not otherwise provided for, in time and space, are charged as follows, the bills being due and collectable quarterly:—One-quarter column, three months $40, six months $65, one year $100.—One-half column, four times $30, two months $50, three months $65, six months $100, twelve months $175.—One column, four times $50, two months $80, three months $100, six months $175.

6. Obituary notices are charged ten cents a line in all cases where more than five lines in length.

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

VALUABLE Texas land for sale cheap. Apply at this office.

PLANTERS and dealers should never overlook the full stocks and low prices of Bowen & Walthall when making their purchases.

DITMARS, at his rooms on Broad street, has quite a lot of very attractive chromos, in addition to a good stock of furniture, and a big lot of burial cases of all sizes and at all prices.

THE Royle House steadily grows in popularity among the travelling public, who appreciate its nice clean rooms, its well-served fare, its quiet home-like surroundings, and the general hospitality of its accomplished lessee.

I. B. HOWARD'S stock of shoes is very complete. Mr. Howard understands his business and his trade thoroughly. He buys just the goods that are needed, and sells for cash at the lowest figures. An Elmoro county planter in our presence told him the other day that his $1.75 plow shoes sold in Montgomery at $2.25; and we have no doubt of the fact. For dress wear, he has the finest work of the best manufacturers on the continent, for men, women, and children.

TITTSWORTH, SCOTT & CO.'S is the only exclusive clothing and gent's furnishing house in this city. With abundant means, unusual facilities, and long experience, these gentlemen give their entire time and attention to one single line of business, always keeping up with the styles of goods and the prices and with the ever-changing fashions of the times. Their goods are mainly custom-made, and made up expressly for this market—well made, in the latest styles, and of the best quality. Their outfits give a man a Broadway air despite himself. They keep in their stock everything that gentlemen wear.—And they are clever, polite, attentive, and obliging, recommending only what is worthy of recommendation, and assisting their patrons with their advice and counsel.

Go to Texas

VIA THE

Lone Star Route.

(INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN R. R.)

Passengers going to Texas *via* Memphis and Little Rock, or *via* Shreveport, strike this line at Longview, the best route to Palestine, Henrne, Waco, Austin, Huntsville, Houston, Galveston, and all points in Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Texas.

Passengers *via* New Orleans will find it the best route to Tyler, Mineola, Dallas, Overton, Crockett, Longview, and all points in Eastern and North-eastern Texas.

This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including new and elegant day coaches, Pullman palace sleeping cars, Westinghouse air brakes; Miller's patent safety platforms and couplers; and nowhere else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe, and comfortable journey.

The LONE STAR ROUTE has admirably answered the query—"How to go to Texas?" by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct map, which can be obtained, free of charge, by addressing the GENERAL TICKET AGENT, International and Great Northern Railroad, Houston Texas. [District E.] feb18-1y.

THE MARKETS.

THE Selma Cotton Market,
SELMA, THURSDAY, AFTERNOON, April 2nd, 1874.

The stock is small and the offerings are light, even at the advance of ¼ which has been established during the week. The sales foot up 500 bales. The market has been firm, and closes at an advance of ¼ over our last quotations.—There was no change from our last figures until Tuesday. We quote to-day as follows:—middlings 15¼, low middlings 14¾@14½, strict good ordinary 14¼,—no lower grades are on the market.

Weekly Cotton Statement

For the week ending Friday, March 27th.		
Stock on hand Sept. 1st		244
Received this week	836	
Received previously	53,700	54,536
Total		54,780
Shipped this week	559	
Shipped previously	50,419	50,978
Stock on hand		3,792
Stock same date '73		3,291
Receipts same week '73		451
Total receipts same date '73		42,633

Cotton Crop and Movement.

The cotton receipts at all ports for the week ending the 27th ult., were 68,745 bales, against 67,518 the previous week, and 81,795 the week before that.

The total receipts at all ports from September 1st to the 27th ult., were 3,642,020 bales, against 3,011,055 bales to the same time in 1873, and 2,427,947 bales in 1872, and 3,312,231 bales in 1871, and 2,968,317 bales in 1870, and 1,806,047 bales in 1869.

The receipts this year are in excess of the receipts to the same time last year 330,964 bales.

The stock on hand in American ports the 27th ult was 604,260 bales, against 526,045 bales last year—an increase of 138,821 bales.

The total visible supply the evening of the 27th ult., including all in European and American ports, and all afloat for Europe, was 3,063,868 bales against 2,883,485 bales the same day last year, and 2,836,158 bales the year before.

Selma Wholesale Prices-Current

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

Bagging—Kentucky, 2 lb	@ yard	15 @	16
Kentucky, 2¼ lb	@ yard	17 @	17½
Kentucky, 2¼ lb	@ yard	17½@	18
Dundee	@ yard	16 @	17
Bran	@ 100 lbs	1 40 @	1 50
Butter—Choice Goshen	@ lb	50 @	55
Western	@ lb	30 @	40
Bacon—S C canvassed hams	@ lb	13½@	14
S C uncanvassed hams	@ lb	13½@	14
Clear ribbed sides	@ lb	10 @	10¼
Bulk Meat—Clearribbed	@ lb	9½@	9¾
Shoulders	@ lb	7½@	7¾
Beef—Dried	@ lb	20 @	25
Beans	@ bu	3 00 @	4 50
Brooms	@ doz	2 50 @	6 00
Buckets—Blue	@ nest	2 50 @	2 75
Cement	@ barrel	1 70 @	—
Cheese	@ lb	16 @	16¾
Coffee—Java	@ lb	38 @	40
Rio	@ lb	30 @	32
Candles—Sperm	@ lb	37 @	40
Star (full weight)	@ lb	17½@	18
Canned Peaches	@ doz	2 25 @	2 50
Codfish	@ ½ box	2 00 @	—
Corn—Western	@ bu	92 @	95
Flour—Sack	@ sack	3 50 @	5 50
Fine	@ barrel	4 00 @	4 25
Superfine	@ barrel	6 00 @	7 00
Extra	@ barrel	7 50 @	8 50
Fancy extra	@ barrel	10 50 @	11 00
Hay	@ cwt	1 20 @	1 50
Herrings	@ box	50 @	60
Iron Ties	@ lb	9½@	10
Lard—In kegs	@ lb	11½@	11¾
In Tierces	@ lb	10½@	11
Lime	@ barrel	1 75 @	1 50
Meal	@ bu	90 @	92½
Molasses—New, barrels	@ gallon	80 @	85
Half barrels	@ gallon	85 @	90
Syrup	@ gallon	90 @	1 25
Mackerel	@ barrel	12 00 @	25 00
do	@ ½ bbl	9 50 @	10 00
do	@ kit	1 75 @	3 00
Onions	@ bu	3 75 @	4 00
Oats	@ bu	73 @	75
Oil—Kerosene, cans	@ gallon	45 @	50
Porter and Ale—Quarts	@ doz	5 75 @	6 00
Pints	@ doz	2 75 @	3 00
Pepper	@ lb	30 @	35
Pickles—Half gallon	@ doz	4 00 @	5 50
Plaster	@ barrel	4 50 @	5 00
Pork—Mess	@ barrel	17 50 @	18 00
Rumps	@ barrel	14 00 @	14 25
Rice—Carolina	@ lb	10 @	11
Raisins	@ box	3 50 @	4 50
Salt	@ sack	1 75 @	2 00
Sardines	@ case	17 50 @	18 00
Soap—Northern	@ lb	6 @	8
Soda	@ lb	8½@	9
Starch	@ lb	6 @	8
Sugar—White	@ lb	12 @	12½
Brown	@ lb	8 @	10
Tea—Gunpowder	@ lb	1 50 @	2 00
Green	@ lb	1 00 @	1 50
Black	@ lb	85 @	1 25
Tomatoes—2 lb cans	@ doz	2 25 @	2 75
Tobacco—*EF* Bright Va	@ lb	85 @	90
Bright Va	@ lb	65 @	70
Good Medium Bright	@ lb	55 @	60
Medium	@ lb	43 @	48
Common Sound	@ lb	40 @	43
Twine—Bagging	@ lb	19 @	20
Vinegar	@ gal	35 @	40
Whiskey	@ gal	1 10 @	1 25

HURT, ATKINS & CO.

REMOVAL!

THE ATTRACTION OF THE TRADE

DOWN TOWN.

EVERYTHING TO THE CENTRE.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR LARGE STOCK, CONSISTING OF EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, TO THE SPLENDID STORE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

Shackelford & Harper.

The demand of the people is for goods at

Low Prices,

and we are determined to meet the demand.—Come one, come all, whether you know us or not, and we assure you that you shall buy at prices below the market.

Hurt, Atkins & Co.

MRS TILLMAN'S BOARDING HOUSE

Selma, Alabama.

MRS. TILLMAN HAS REMOVED TO THE Plattenburg House, east side of Broad street, where she will be pleased to have her old patrons stop with her. march-4t.

B D Sea Fowl

FRANKLIN & CO.

Are just in receipt from the Factory of a consignment of this Guano. The brand is too well known throughout the south to make any special recommendation necessary. Its use for five years past has demonstrated that as an agency for increasing the products of the soil, it stands unequalled.

[From the Atlanta Herald, January 28th, 1874.]

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., January 27th, 1874.

To the Editors of the Herald:—At the last meeting of the State Agricultural Society, there was imposed upon the secretary the duty of obtaining samples of all commercial fertilizers exposed for sale in this state, and sending the same to the analytical chemist in the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts at Athens, for analyses and *estimation of value*. I have, therefore, obtained and sent to the chemist, Professor White, samples of most of the leading guanos and phosphates that are sold in this state. It is proper to say here that these samples were taken by myself in person from the bulk in the warehouses where they were stored and put in air-tight glass jars. The analyses were made by number, the chemist not knowing the name of the article or from whom it was obtained. The names of the fertilizers, corresponding with the number sent to the chemist, were preserved at my office. I have received from the laboratory of the State College the following results of the analyses of five different fertilizers, as shown in the enclosed report of Prof. White. The calculation of the commercial value, including profit on manufacture, gives the cash value, for which the article should be sold in Savannah, as follows:—

Etiwan Dissolved Bone per ton	$41 87
Etiwan Guano per ton	41 03
Soluble Pacific Guano per ton	34 77
Sea Fowl Guano per ton	47 03

Purchasers of fertilizers can compare the calculated commercial value with the selling price.

M. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Price in Selma $55 per ton, cash; and $65 on time. Orders may be left with C. W. Hooper & Co. feb20.

$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SUMTER LEA,

Attorney at Law,

WEAVER BLOCK,

SELMA, ALA.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF the State and of the United States.

TO

Merchants.

M. MEYER & CO.,

AT THE

CENTRAL CITY

DRY GOODS PALACE,

OFFER TO THE

TRADE

THE

Largest Assortment

OF

Dry Goods

EVER BEFORE

BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

AND

Will Sell the Same

AT

PRICES

THAT WILL

DEFY COMPETITION.

Call and See for Yourselves.

M. MEYER & CO.,

30 & 32 Broad Street.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Thirty-Seventh Session

OF

THIS INSTITUTION

BEGUN

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st, 1873.

THE FACULTY IS COMPOSED OF Teachers fully

ABLE AND COMPETENT

To conduct the schools of LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, ART, MUSIC, SCIENCE.

TERMS:

Per session of nine months,

Concluded from First Page.

frequent contact with the children. The first time she met them intimately was at the house of a friend. Mary, the oldest, she found passionate and self-willed; Florence, the second, good-natured, but careless and slovenly; while Margaret, the third, was in ill-health, and exceedingly peevish. The little brother, Willie, was a beautiful, affectionate child, but, in consequence of injudicious management, very badly spoiled.

Take them altogether, they presented a rather unpromising aspect, and it is no wonder that Agnes Greene had many misgivings at heart, when the new relation contemplated and its trials and responsibilities were pictured to her mind.

The earnestly-asked question by Mr. Arnold, after the first interview—"What do you think of my children?" was not an easy one to answer. Mr. Arnold was gazing intently in her face.

"They do not seem to have made a favorable impression," said he, speaking with some disappointment in his tone and manner.

A feeble flush was visible in the face of Agnes Greene, and a slight quiver on the lips, as she answered:—

"There is too much at stake, as well in your case as my own, to warrant even a shadow of concealment. You ask what I think of your children, and you expect me to answer truly."

"I do," was the almost solemnly spoken reply.

"My first hurried, yet tolerably close observation has shown me, in each, a ground work of natural good."

"As their father," replied Mr. Arnold, in some earnestness of matter, "I know there is good in them—much good; but they have needed a mother's care."

"It is no light thing, Mr. Arnold, to assume the place of a mother to children who, for three years, have not known a mother's affectionate care. I confess that my heart shrinks from the reponsibility, and I ask myself over and over again, 'Have I the requisite wisdom, patience, and self denial?'"

"I believe you have," said Mr. Arnold, who was beginning to see more deeply into the heart of Agnes. "And now," he added, "tell me what you think of my children."

"Mary has a quick temper, and is rather self-willed, if my observation is correct, but she has a warm heart. Florence is thoughtless, and untidy in her person, but possesses a happy temper of mind. Poor Maggie's ill health, very naturally, has soured her disposition. Ah, what can you expect of a suffering child who has no mother?—Your little Willie is a lovely boy, somewhat spoiled—who can wonder at this?—but possessing just the qualities to win for him kindness from every one.

"I am sure you will love him," said Mr. Arnold, warmly.

"I have no doubt on the subject," replied Agnes Greene, "and now," she added, "after what I have said, after showing you that I am quick to see faults, once more give this matter earnest consideration. If I become your wife, and take the place of a mother to these children, I shall at once—wisely and lovingly, I trust—begin the work of removing from their minds every noxious weed that neglect may have sown there. The task will be no light one, and in the beginning there may be rebellion against my authority. To be harsh or hard is not my nature. But a sense of duty will make me firm. Once more I say give this matter serious consideration. It is not yet too late to pause."

Mr. Arnold bent his head in deep reflection. For many minutes he sat in silent, self-communion, and sat thus so long, that the heart of Agnes Greene began to beat with a restricted motion, as if there was a heavy pressure on her bosom. At last Mr. Arnold looked up, his eyes suddenly brightening, and his face flushing with animation. Grasping her hands with both of his, he said:—

"I have reflected, Agnes, and I do not hesitate. Yes, I will trust these dear ones to your loving guardianship. I will place in your hands their present and future welfare, confident that you will be to them a true mother."

And she was. As often as it could be done before the time appointed for the marriage, she was brought in contact with the children. Almost from the beginning she was sorry to find in Mary, the oldest child, a reserve of manner, and an evident dislike toward her, which she in vain sought to overcome. The ground work of it she did not know. It had its origin in a remark made by the house-keeper, who, having learned from some gossiping relative of Mr. Arnold's, that a new wife was soon to be brought home, and also who this new wife was to be, made an imprudent allusion to the fact in a moment of forgetfulness.

"Your new mother will soon put you straight, my little lady," said she one day to Mary, who had tried her beyond her patience.

"My new mother, who's she pray?" was sharply demanded.

"Miss Greene," replied the unreflecting house-keeper. "Your father's going to bring her home one of these days, and make her your mother, and she will put you all to rights—she will take down your fine airs, my lady."

"Will she?" And Mary compressing her lips tightly, and drawing up her slender form to its full height, looked the image of defiance.

For that moment a strong dislike to Miss Greene ruled in the mind of Mary, and she resolved, should the house-keeper's assertion prove true, not only to set the new authority at defiance, but to inspire, if possible, the other children with her own feelings.

The marriage was celebrated at the house of Mr. Arnold, in the presence of his own family and a few particular friends, Agnes arriving at the hour appointed.

After the ceremony the children were brought forward and presented to their new mother. The youngest, as if strongly drawn by invisible chords of affection, sprung into her lap, and clasped his little arms lovingly around her neck. He seemed very happy. The others were cold and distant, while Mary fixed her eyes upon the wife of her father with a look so full of rebellion, that no one present was in any doubt as to how she regarded the new order of things.

Mr. Arnold was a good deal fretted by this unexpected conduct on the part of Mary, and, forgetful of the occasion and its claims, spoke to her with some sternness. He was recalled to self-possession by the smile of his wife and her gently uttered remark, that reached his own ear:—

"Don't seem to notice it. Let it be my task to overcome prejudices."

During the evening Mary did not soften in the least towards her step-mother. On the next morning, when all met for the first time at the breakfast table, the children gazed askance at the calm, dignified woman who presided at the table, and seemed ill at ease. On Mary's lip, and in her eye, was an expression so like contempt that it was with difficulty her father could refrain from ordering her to her room.

The meal passed in some embarrassment. At its conclusion Mr. Arnold went into the parlor, and his wife, entering at once upon her duties, accompanied the children to the nursery, to see herself that the eldest were properly dressed for school. Mary, who had preceded the rest, was already in contention with the house-keeper. Just as Mrs. Arnold—so we must now call her—entered the room, Mary exclaimed, angrily:—

"I don't care what you say, I'm going to wear this bonnet!"

"What's the trouble?" inquired Mrs. Arnold, calmly.

"Why, you see, ma'am," replied the house-keeper, "Mary is bent on wearing her new pink bonnet to school, and I tell her she mustn't do it. Her old one is good enough."

"Let me see the old one," said Mrs. Arnold. She spoke in a very pleasant tone of voice.

A neat straw bonnet, with plain unsoiled trimming was brought forth by the house-keeper, who remarked:—

"It's good enough to wear Sundays, for that matter."

"I don't care if it is, I'm not going to wear it to-day. So don't bother any more about it."

"O, yes, Mary, you will," said Mrs. Arnold, very kindly, yet firmly.

"No, I won't!" was the quick, resolute answer. And she gazed unflinchingly into the face of her step-mother.

"I'll call your father, my young lady!—This is beyond all endurance!" said the house-keeper, starting for the door.

"Hannah!" The mild, even voice of Mrs. Arnold checked the excited house-keeper. "Don't speak of it to her father—I'm sure she doesn't mean what she says.—She'll think better of it in a moment."

Mary was hardly prepared for this. Even while she stood with unchanged features, she felt grateful to her step-mother for intercepting the complaint about to be made to her father. She expected some remark or remonstrance from Mrs. Arnold. In this she was mistaken. The latter, as if nothing unpleasant had occurred, turned to Florence, and, after a light examination of her dress, said to the house-keeper:—

"This collar is too much soiled, would you bring me another?"

"O its clean enough," replied Florence, knitting her brows, and affecting impatience. But even as she spoke, the quick, gentle hands of the step-mother had removed the collar from her neck.

"Do you think it clean enough now?" said she, as she placed the soiled collar beside a fresh one, which the house-keeper had brought.

"It is rather dirty," said Florence, smiling.

And now Mrs. Arnold examined other articles of dress, and had them changed, re-arranged her hair, and saw that her teeth were properly brushed. While this was progressing, Mary stood a little apart, a close observer of all that passed. One thing she did not fail to remark, and that was the gentle firmness of her step-mother, which was in strong contrast with the usual scolding, jerking, impatience of the house-keeper, as manifested on these occasions.

By the time Florence was ready for school, Mary's state of mind had undergone considerable change, and she half regretted the exhibition of her ill temper and insulting disobedience she had shown. Yet she was in no way prepared to yield. To her surprise, after Florence was all ready, her step-mother turned to her and said in a mild, cheerful voice, as if nothing unpleasant had occurred:—

"Have you a particular reason for wishing to wear your new bonnet this morning, Mary?"

"Yes, ma'm, I have." The voice of Mary was changed considerable, and her eyes fell beneath the mild but penetrating gaze of her step-mother.

"May I ask you the reason?"

There was a pause of some moments; then Mary replied:—

"I promised one of the girls I'd wear it. She asked me to. She wanted to see it."

"Did you tell Hannah this?"

"No ma'm, it wouldn't have been any use. She never hears to reason."

"But you'll find me very different, Mary," said Mrs. Arnold; tenderly. "I shall every be ready to hear the reason."

All this was so far from what Mary anticipated, that her mind was half bewildered. Her step-mother's clear sight penetrated to her very thoughts. Taking her hand, she drew her gently to her side. An arm was then placed lovingly around her.

"My dear child"—it would have been a hard heart, indeed, that could have resisted the influence of that voice—"let us understand each other in the beginning. You seem to look upon me as an enemy, and yet I wish to be the very best friend you have in the world. I have come here, not as an exacting and overbearing tyrant, but to seek your good and promote your happiness in very possible way. I will love you, and may I expect love in return? Surely you will not withhold that."

As Mrs. Arnold spoke thus, she felt a slight quiver in the hand she had taken in her own. She continued:—

"I cannot hope to fill the place of your dear mother, now in heaven. Yet even as she loved you would I love you my child." The voice of Mrs. Arnold had become unsteady, through excess of feeling. "As she bore with your faults, I will bear with them; as she rejoiced over every good affection born in your heart, so will I rejoice."

Outraged by the conduct of Mary, the house-keeper had gone to Mr. Arnold, whom she found in the parlor, and repeated to him, with a coloring of her own, the insolent language his child had used. The father hurried up stairs in a state of angry excitement. No little surprised was he, on entering the nursery, to see Mary sobbing on the breast of her step-mother, whose gentle hands were softly pressed upon the child's temples, and whose low, sweet voice was speaking to her words of comfort for the present, and cheerful hope for the future. Unobserved by either, Mr. Arnold stood for a moment, and then softly retired, with a gush of thankfulness in his heart that he had found for his children so good and true a mother.

With Mary there was no more trouble. From that hour she came wholly under the influence of her step-mother, learning, day by day, as she knew her better, to love her with a more confiding tenderness. Wonderful was the change produced on the children of Mr. Arnold in a single year.—They had, indeed, found a mother.

SPRING STYLES.

Novelties in Dress Materials.

[From the Metropolitan for April.]

SATIN STRIPE.—Under this name is displayed a variety of new cotton fabrics, many of which are very handsome and desirable. The materials show a face similar to satin jean though they are better adapted to summer wear. They appear in stripes of different widths, either plain or brocaded, many patterns resembling those seen last season in pique. The tussore crape stripe is very pretty, showing a satin surface of about half an inch in width alternating with one an inch wide, displaying the raised crinkled appearance peculiar to crape. It is twenty-seven inches wide, and sells at thirty-five cents a yard. Another sample is known as Persian stripe, which is not woven quite so closely, perhaps, although firm and durable in texture. It consists of a plain and tri-cot-like stripe, and is the same width as the crape stripe, and costs thirty cents a yard. That which is most unlike anything previously offered in the market is new "guipure" or "lace" satin-stripe. This fabric is received with great favor and is extremely pretty for over-dresses, coming with either plain or brocaded stripes; and the lace is formed by the separation of several threads of the filling, leaving an open space crossed by the warp. It is shown both in white and *ecru*, and loses none of its freshness in the wash. It is twenty-seven inches in width, and may be purchased at forty cents a yard.

LACE-STRIPED LAWN.—This material is called "lace-striped lawn," or reverse stripe, from the open pattern formed at intervals in the goods by the warp and woof being thrown over each other in regular squares, with a single thread between every two clusters of thread. The stripes are in different widths, and the samples displaying brocaded stripes are most in demand. In some the lace work is an inch wide, while in others it is very narrow.—The fabric is very pretty, and can be recommended for over-dresses, or for wrappers in warm weather; and is especially desirable for blouses, as it is thin and cool, withstanding perfectly the test of thorough washing. It is thirty inches wide and of English manufacture, and may be obtained at from thirty to fifty cents a yard.

LACE-STRIPED POPLIN.—This material shows a warp and woof of cotton, with a narrow border of silk at the edge of each solid stripe. These stripes are seen in all the light colors, while the lace stripes are black and white or all white. The fabric is moderately thick and very well woven, and shows a smooth surface, the warp and woof being closely twisted. Although too inferior in appearance to excite much admiration, the goods can be recommended for wear and durability. It is sold as twenty-seven inches wide, but measures only twenty-six. The price is sixty cents a yard.

GRENADINE.—As grenadines are well-known favorites, a description of them is unnecessary. There are, however, some novelties in white grenadine which, being very attractive will in a great measure take the place of tarlatan and other white goods used for full-dress occasions. The warp and woof are all cotton, closely twisted, and so firm that the goods will tear across the threads will pull apart. They display many different patterns in silk stripes of various widths or in silk figures. Samples exhibiting large polka dots are particularly admired, while the stripes are also received with great favor. They are twenty-three inches wide, and sell at from fifty-six to sixty-two and a half cents a yard.

A material called by the various names of "woolen grenadine," "rough-and-ready grenadine" and "debaise grenadine," is woven in the same manner as grenadine, but the warp is of cotton and the woof of wool. The fabric can be commended for dry weather as it seems strong and durable, and when dry the threads are not easily misplaced. As soon, however, as the goods are wet, they look rough; and threads the forming the weft shoot a tendency to slip on the warp, thus giving the goods a weary, broken appearance. They come twenty-four inches wide and cost sixty cents a yard.

A fabric sold under the name of "tape-striped grenadine" is not at all like ordinary grenadine, but bears a strong resemblance to lace-striped poplin. It is exceedingly stylish and pretty, and is suitable for over-dresses and polonaises. The warp is cotton and the woof a fine well-twisted wool, the tape stripe showing over-shot dots of silk the color of the material. The warp is evenly disposed throughout the goods, but the woof is arranged in clusters of two and seven threads, alternating with open-work squares. It is displayed in all colors, in widths of twenty-four inches, at seventy-five cents a yard.

LACE-STRIPED CRAPE-MARETZ.—Crape Maretz, while not a new material, comes this season with an addition, showing what is called a lace stripe, though the stripe is unlike any of the lace stripes previously described. The material has a warp of fine silky goat's-hair, and a weft of very fine well-twisted wool. The lace stripe runs crosswise of the goods, and is composed wholly of goat's-hair, with loosely-twisted silk disposed in undulating waves through the stripe. This fabric is handsome, only for over-dresses and evening wear, and is sometimes called "Bayadere stripe," coming fifty inches wide, at $3 a yard.

SICILIENNE-LACE STRIPE.—Two different materials are exhibited in the market under this title. In one the warp is silk and the weft a well-twisted wool, with the lace stripe displaying a warp of linen and a border of small silk squares at each side. It appears to be substantial and is not easily injured by water. It is pretty and fashionable for over-dresses and is shown in all the new colors. The second material bearing the name of Sicilienne lace stripe is more sheer in appearance, and the lace stripe is much more elaborate, being composed of silk and linen, with the solid stripe displaying a surface very like a fine batiste. It is strong and pretty, and highly appropriate for street wear or travelling, as its smooth lustrous surface repels the dust, and its beauty is unimpaired by water. It is seen only in grays and browns in widths of twenty-seven inches, at $1.25 a yard. The goods first described are of the same width, but cost eighty-five cents a yard.

SICILIENNE POPLIN.—Sicilienne poplin is a very elegant material similer to Lyons poplin, except the woolen weft is much finer and the silk warp appears somewhat thicker. It displays a fine smooth surface and gives every indication of durability. Being soft and pliable, the goods drape gracefully; and being closely woven do not retain dust. They are reversible; and coming in all colors are desirable either for street or home. They may be found in widths of twenty-six inches, at $1.25 a yard.

GAUZE CRAPE.—This, as the name indicates, is a thin gauzy fabric decidedly unlike anything previously described. It comes only in black, and is made of cotton and linen. The warp is a fine, evenly-twisted cotton of uniform size throughout; while the woof, which is much larger, is loosely twisted and disposed in undulating waves across the warp, giving the material an appearance decidedly crape-like at a short distance. It is used for over-dresses and seems strong; but the woof is somewhat loose on the warp, a slight strain causing it to slip or pull apart. It is twenty inches wide and sells at a dollar a yard.

PONGEE.—Very many goods are exhibited as pongee; and excepting the real or oriental pongee, which is composed of raw silk, they are formed of two materials, such as silk and wool, cotton and wool, and silk with cotton or linen. The novelties called poplin pongee or *crepe Eugenie* comprise two different fabrics. One shows a warp of white silk, crossed by a filling of dark wool, which gives it a pepper and salt surface. The samples displayed are both polka-dotted and plain, the latter being reversable while the other is not, as the dot is white on the right side and black on the reverse. The width is twenty-seven inches and the price $1.25 per yard.

Some of the new importations of pongee show a weft of wool, and a warp every third thread of which is silk and the remainder cotton. Of the cotton one thread is black and white, and the other all white. Being very firm and well woven, they can be commended for strength and wear.—They have, however, the unhappy faculty of shrinking when exposed to dampness, and afterwards looking rough and uneven. Their colors are the different shades of gray and brown; and the goods, which are reversible, are used for suits and polonaises. They come twenty-seven inches wide, at sixty cents a yard.

ALEXANDRA POPLIN.—Alexandra poplin is a very handsome fabric of close texture, the weft of which is finely-twisted wool, while the warp is cotton. It is more like "poplin alpaca" than any other goods; but it is woven in such a manner as to present a tri-coted or pebbled appearance upon the surface, though the reverse is not quite as smooth or as well-defined as the face. It comes only in black and is extremely stylish, with an evident suitability for either house or street wear. Its high luster, while really elegant, causes it to throw off the dust with ease. Being well adapted to the fashionable styles of drapery, it looks handsome so long as it is capable of being made over. Water does not destroy its beauty nor does exposure to the sun impair its luster. It comes twenty-seven inches wide, at prices ranging from $1 to $1.40 a yard.

BASKET CLOTH.—This material takes its name from the style of pattern presented by its surface. The pattern, which is also shown in goods suitable for cloakings, appears for the first time in fabrics appropriate for ladies' dresses or suits. The goods are all wool, and the warp is fine and firm, while the weft or filling is a larger thread loosely twisted. The basket-work appears in both large and small checks in all colors, and the goods are very stylish, making handsome garments for cool days. The material may be called reversible, though the wrong side is not so even as the right. It is twenty-seven inches wide, and can be purchased at $1.15 a yard.

DRAGUE CLOTH.—This is a new gray material, with a single weft and a double warp, the one of very finely twisted wool and the other of linen, the latter being combined only at intervals, making a ribbed surface. The cloth can be recommended for wear, being strong and firm, and suitable for either polonaises or full costumes. Water does not affect its appearance, nor is it easily soiled; and being twenty-six inches wide, it sells for eighty-five cents a yard.

INDIA SILKS.—The new materials in this line are worthy of high commendation.—They are very fine, evenly woven, and durable. Seen only in the natural color of silk and showing a plain diagonal or check, the samples display the same surface on both sides. They are not impaired by washing, and are very handsome for suits to be worn at home or in the street. They are twenty-five inches wide, at $1.25 a yard.

ODDS AND ENDS.

An expensive wife makes a pensive husband.

Wise sayings often fall to the ground; kind words never do.

Nothing is more dangerous than an imprudent friend; better it is to have to deal with a prudent enemy.

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice; and her constant companion is humility.

Time may be redeemed as it is passing, but never when it has gone by.

How to become practically acquainted with the "rule of three."—Live with your wife, mother, and mother-in-law.

Humility is eldest born of virtue, and claims the birthright at the throne of Heaven.

A mudhole in Bennington, Nebraska, is so deep that small children are often lost in it, and a local paper says: "We don't care anything about it, 'cause our folks are just out of children, but for the sake of our suffering neighbors we will call attention to the matter."

A seedy person applied to a wealthy person for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance, "take it, you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed." "That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

"Is the old man better?" asked a boot-black of a newsboy, at Detroit, the other day. "Better?" echoed Jim; "I should say he was! You ought to have seen him slinging stove-wood at mother, this morning!"

"Did I not give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling boy. "Yes sir," answered the boy. "Well what does the Scripture say upon the subject?" "I dont know sir," said the other, "except it is that passage which says it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Senator Scott was talking to a Pennsylvania Sunday-school a Sunday or two ago and asked the scholars why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth not quite catching the words, piped out, "He was detained for postage."

A gentleman was praising the beautiful hair of a lady, when one of those terrible children whom providence seems to have sent on earth as scourges of hypocrisy and falsehood, exclaimed, "My hair would be as handsome as mamma's if she would let me take as much care of it as she does of hers. Mamma never steps in her hair but always puts it away in her wardrobe before she goes to bed."

I TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where liver diseases most prevail. *It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the liver and bowels*

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is evidently a family medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC **For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.**—Armed with this Antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in malarious fevers, bowel complaints, restlessness, jaundice, nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the cheapest, purest, and best family medicine in the world. Is manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Georgia, and Philadelphia.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
dec26-1y.

H. L. SMITH,
HOUSE, SIGN
AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

AND DEALER IN WHITE LEAD, ZINC, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Putty, and all Colors, Dry and in Oil. Also, agent for

STONE & SHOULZ'S PATENT FILLER,

No. 9 Hall's Block, Washington Street,
SELMA. - - - ALABAMA.

Cholera, Flux, and Diarrhœa.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR DR. LENOIR'S **Cholera Mixture.** Have no other. Cures nine times out of ten. Price $1.00 per bottle, six bottles for $5.00. Prepared only by DR. LENOIR & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists, East Selma, Ala.
july18-tf.

Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS county. In the Circuit Court of said county. To Benjamin P. Edwards: You are hereby notified, that on the 9th day of January, 1874, the following order was made by said court:—

Lehman, Durr & Co. vs Benjamin P. Edwards, def't. Daniel B. Edwards, garnishee. } Came the plaintiffs, by attorney, and show to the court that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Alabama.

It is therefore considered by the court that the clerk of this court be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a notice of this attachment, and the levy thereof on the defendant's property, to be advertised for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in Dallas county, Alabama, and to send a copy thereof to the defendant, if his residence is known or can be ascertained.

(A true copy of minute entry.)
Witness my hand this 6th day of March, 1874.
mar13-4t. J. SILSBY, Clerk.

Notice to Non-Resident.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS county. In the Circuit Court of said county. To C. S. Wood: You are hereby notified that on the 17th day of December, 1873, the following order was made by said court:—

H. A. Haralson and Jas. P. Armstrong, administrators of Madison J. Williams, vs Jno. H. Tennant, defendant. Cornelius Young, adm'r of L. G. Sturdivant, Charles S. Crane, garnishees. } Came the plaintiffs, by attorneys and move the court to set aside the judgment *nisi* rendered in this case at a former term thereof, against Cornelius Young and Charles S. Crane; which motion is granted, and the said judgment is set aside and the case continued as to them.

And it appearing to the court that the funds in the hands of the garnishee, C. Young as administrator of L. G. Sturdivant, are claimed by C. S. Wood, who is a non-resident of the state of Alabama, and resides in New York: the clerk of this court is hereby directed to cause a notice to said claimant advertised for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in Dallas county, Alabama, to come into court at its next term and propound his claims to the funds in the hands of said garnishee; and to send a copy of said notice to the said claimant.

(A true copy of minute entry.)
Witness my hand this 6th day of March, 1874.
mar13-4t. J. SILSBY, Clerk.

JOHN C. REID. MOODY H. MAY.

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

The Heidt House,
MARION, - - - ALABAMA,
(Opposite Old Presbyterian Church)
IS STILL OPEN
For the Accommodation of Transient and Day Boarders.
No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to patrons. E. A. HEIDT,
jan9. Proprietor.

JAMES D. CRAIG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE Corner Washington and Water Streets, Up Stairs.

SELMA
SEWING MACHINE REPAIR SHOP.

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

A. W. CAWTHON. JOHN BRADFIELD A. R. COLEMAN

CAWTHON, BRADFIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
NO. 34 BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALABAMA.

Garden Seed!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE **Largest Stock** EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET WHICH WE OFFER TO MERCHANTS

At Landreths Prices.

WE ALSO HAVE CLOVER, LUCERNE, ORCHARD, MILLET, AND BLUE GRASS SEED WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
CAWTHON, BRADFIELD, & CO.

☞ We are agents for the Perkins & House celebrated Metallic Safety Lamps.

J. R. Robertson,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils and Varnishes,
Glass & Glassware,
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, &c.
DEALERS SUPPLIED WITH
Landreth's Garden Seeds
IN PAPERS AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
☞ Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Carlisle, Jones, & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
CORNER BROAD AND WATER STREETS,
Selma Alabama.
june13.

THOS. A. WALTHALL. T. S. BOWEN.

BOWEN & WALTHALL
Wholesale Cash Dealers in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
ALSO AGENTS FOR SALE OF
Flour, Bagging, and Salt.

WE PARTICULARLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF INTERIOR MERCHANTS TO our large and well-assorted stock, stating that we **Guarantee what we sell,** and will fill their orders at **The Lowest Prices.**
nov8.

HENRY CASSIN,
123 WATER STREET, SELMA, ALABAMA.
Has the only Purifier in Alabama;
Has the Largest Stock of Liquors in Alabama;
Has no Headache in his Whiskies;
Has Brazilian Bitters by Case or Gallon;
Has 300 Bbls. McC. & C. Purified Whisky on hand;
Has 100 Bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky, old and fine, on hand;
Has various other Whiskies, Wines, Brandies, &c., on hand;
And sell Whiskies 10 per cent. Lower than any other house in Selma.
CALL AND SEE A "BIG STOCK," OR SEND FOR PRICES CURRENT.
WE INVITE THE PUBLIC TO COMPARE THE QUALITY OF OUR WHISKIES WITH THAT OF OTHER WHISKIES OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS MARKET.
apr1-1v HENRY CASSIN.

H. PIERCE. W. L. THOMPSON,

Pierce, Thompson & Co.,
Successors to Pierce, Jones & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS OF THE
Autaugaville Factory
FOR THE
Sale of Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Shirtings, and Yarns,
Opposite the St. James Hotel, Water St.

ALL COTTON CONSIGNED TO US FOR SALE INSURED UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED.
WE WILL SELL COTTON UPON WHICH NO ADVANCES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FOR ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. COMMISSION

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL,
Selma, Alabama.
KEITH & WILKINS, Proprietors.
Transient Board $3 Per Day.
Day Board $25 Per Month.
This First-Class Hotel
HAS BEEN ENTIRELY REFITTED, RENOVATED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, RE-ARRANGED, AND GENERALLY IMPROVED IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, AND NOW PRESENTS GREATER ATTRACTIONS TO THE PUBLIC THAN EVER BEFORE.
Its Tables
ARE BOUNTIFULLY SUPPLIED WITH EVERYTHING THE MARKET OF THE CITY OR THE RESOURCES OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY AFFORD.
Its Cooks
ARTISTS IN THEIR LINE, ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY OR INCLINATION COULD SECURE, AND ARE FULLY EQUAL IN PROFESSIONAL MERIT TO ANY IN THE STATE.
Its Servants
ARE ATTENTIVE AND POLITE, READY AND PROMPT IN ANTICIPATING AND PROVIDING FOR THE WANTS OF GUESTS, FAITHFUL AND DILIGENT IN ALL THINGS.
The Street Cars
PASS THE DOORS EVERY TEN MINUTES, CARRYING PASSENGERS TO EITHER DEPOT, AND THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF THE CITY.
It is in the Heart of the Business Part
OF THE CITY,—RIGHT AMONG THE COMMISSION AND GROCERY MERCHANTS, WITHIN A FEW STEPS OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, NEAR THE POST OFFICE, AND ACCESSIBLE FROM EVERY PORTION OF TOWN.
Under its New Management
IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT THE SOUTHERN, IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS, IS EQUAL TO ANY INTERIOR HOTEL IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, AND NEITHER PAINS NOR EXPENSE WILL HENCEFORTH BE SPARED TO GIVE IT A REPUTATION EXCELLED BY NO OTHER.

THE DAMOCLES TUMBLER WAGON IS MADE OF THE BEST SEASONED TIMBER. It is the lightest and most durable wagon in market; their thimble skeins never break! the steps shoulder spokes in need; they are warranted to give satisfaction in every case.

W. B. GILL,
Carriage Warehouse
CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND SELMA STREETS,
Has always on hand a large stock of Carriages, Rockaways, Phaetons, Barouches, Buggies, Coaches, Brett's, Harness, &c. Has also on hand a large assortment of Children's Perambulators, Cabs, Buggies, Wagons, Hobby Horses, &c. Repairing of all kind of vehicles done at shortest notice.
☞ Plantation Wagons and Carts made to order. Jan2 1874.

S. F. HOBBS,
40 BROAD STREET,
Selma,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
RICH JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
RICH PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES, &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired.
SOLE AGENT for the WM. KNABE & CO.
Celebrated Piano Forte,
AND WILCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines.

Independent Steamer
MARY.
WILLIS O'BANNON AND JNO. QUILL, Captains.
B. O'NEALL JAMES, ... Clerk.
WILL PLY REGULARLY
BETWEEN
Mobile & Selma,
Leaving Mobile
EVERY TUESDAY EVENING,
and arriving in Selma
THURSDAY MORNING.
Returning, leaves Selma
EVERY SATURDAY,
after the arrival of all trains, and arrives in Mobile
MONDAY MORNING AT DAYLIGHT.
Through Tickets to New Orleans
AND
Galveston.
Arrangements have been made by the officers of the Mary by which they are prepared to furnish through tickets to New Orleans and all the principal points in Texas, thereby enabling them to offer great inducements to emigrants and others travelling in that direction.
☞ Her officers are her owners.
Jan30-1y.

Farmers

Domestic Poultry—Saunders	$ 40
Gardening for the South—White	2 00
Practical Poultry Book—Lewis	1 50
Grasses and Forage Plants—Flint	2 50

Make

Farm Gardening and Seed Sowing—Brill	1 00
New American Farm Book—Allen	2 50
Treatise on Beekeeping—Quinby	1 50
Agricultural Chemistry—Johnston	1 75

Money

Onion Culture	20
Squash Culture—Gregory	30
Manure Making—Bommer	25
Fruit Culture—Cole	75

Buying

Diseases of Domestic Animals—Allen	1 00
Hedges and Evergreens—Warder	1 50
Management of Hogs—Youatt and Martin	1 00

These

Pear Culture—Field	1 25
Gardening for Profit—Henderson	1 50

Books

Grapes and Wine Making—Hussman	1 50
Land Measure—Pedder	60

at
Boyd's Bookstore

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

Dr. January and Cancer.

THE CELEBRITY OF THE JANUARY INFIRMARY, established in Murphreesboro, Tennessee, in 1858, associated the above name with the treatment of cancer until they became synonymous; both passed away with the war. But great discoveries, like truths, live forever. Dr. J. O. January, inheriting his father's talents, and improving on his experience, has achieved a success in advance of their former history. Owing to his increased patronage, he has permanently located in St. Louis; the numerous letters he is receiving, and large arrival of patients, justify his move to this central point. We would advise all afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula, Fistula, Piles, &c., to apply to him, as he possesses perfect control of those diseases without pain or the knife. Address
JANUARY & MADISON,
715 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
july11-1y.

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

Williams & Akin,
AT THE

Selma Carriage Factory
On Water Street, Foot of Lauderdale,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, and Drays of the most approved style and best workmanship. We agree to build a carriage as cheap as one of the same style and finish from the North can be bought for. Carriages and Buggies of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Remember, by patronizing home manufactures you contribute to your own city and state.
Horseshoeing and repairing of all kinds done on the most reasonable terms for cash. Repainting Carriages a specialty.

Halsell's Female Seminary,
BOWLING GREEN, KY.
THIS INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES opened its first session on the first Monday in September, 1873, with a full corps of competent teachers.
Charges
per session of five months.

Tuition in Literary Department from	$15 to $25
French and German	10
Music (instruction on piano and use of instrument)	30
Vocalization	25
Vocal music, in class	5
Drawing, oil painting, and pastel painting from	$10 to 20
Boarding, with fuel, lights, and washing	85
For the whole session of ten months, with half the money in advance, for boarding and tuition in literary department (Latin included)	200

One-half of all charges payable in advance and remainder at the end of session.
Location.
Bowling Green is situated on the great South and North railroad from Louisville to Montgomery, Alabama, and may be reached from Calera, without change of cars, in sixteen hours. It is one of the most healthful places in the state, and free from those malarial influences that prevail in many southern states, and well adapted to the full development of the body as well as the mind.
Boarding Department.
This department is under the control of the father and mother of the principal, Mr. and Mrs. William Halsell, and parents and guardians may rest assured that every attention necessary to the health, comfort, and manners of the young ladies will be given.
Ample facilities for a thorough education in all the solid and ornamental branches.
For further particulars, send for circular or address REV. J. M. HALSELL, Prin.,
oct10. Bowling Green, Kentucky.

OPIUM EATERS.
WE WERE ENSLAVED BY OPIUM FOR years. We found DR. SQUIRE'