The Southern Argus.

VOLUME VI. SELMA, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874. NUMBER 11.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Cespedes, ex-president of the Cuban insurrectionists, has been killed.

General Santa Anna has sailed from Havana for Mexico.

It is proposed to hold another international expositon in Paris, in 1875.

Mr. Cardwell, late British war secretary; becomes Viscount Cardwell.

John Wilson Patton is to be raised to the English peerage.

Several hundred Chinese have arrived at Havana from the Trocha.

A Californian has sold his orange crop from five acres for $15,000.

The Rev. Miss Turner has become pastor of the Unitarian Church at Melbourne, Australia.

The Virginia Penitentiary is not only self-sustaining, but has a balance in its favor of $11,000.

The Catholic university of Georgia is to be established at Macon.

M. Thiers reiterates his belief that a republic is the only possible government for France.

An album has been presented to M. Thiers on the part of the French residents of New York.

Of the twelve Presbyterian churches in Abbeville, South Carolina, eight are at present vacant.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has returned to Vienna from his visit to the Czar.

Prof. Huxley has been installed as rector of the university of Aberdeen.

The Archbishop of Malines has excommunicated every Freemason in Belgium.

New England contains upward of 400 priests, and nearly 1,000,000 of Catholics.

It is said that 250 persons have been adjudged insane by the courts in Illinois, who were made so by the Chicago fire.

The new cotton mill in Greenville South Carolina, will be in operation by May, with fifty-six looms and 3,300 spindles.

A call has been issued for an independent state convention to meet at Salem, Oregon, April 15.

Rev. M. R. Barnitz, of New York, Sunday school secretary of the American Bible Union, has sued the St. Louis Democrat for libel.

Governor Allen, of Ohio, with a commendable antipathy to deadheadism, refuses to accept any free passes.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed bills reducing the price of storage in warehouses from two cents to one cent per bushel.

The "Dutchess of Geneva," the famous $40,000 cow, died recently at the farm of Samuel Campbell at New York Mills, near Utica, New York.

The Boston Grange has declared its independence, and constituted itself a "National" body of "Independent Grangers."

The National Temperance Society is receiving heavy orders for books and tracts from various sections of the country.

The Chicago Daily Tribune of the 1st inst., contained sixteen pages of seven columns each.

The wife of General Wade Hampton is dead.

The proposition to revive the franking priviledge has been defeated in congress.

The new British parliament was opened the 5th.

The Ashantee King is a prisoner in the hands of the British forces.

War is probable between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

The investigation of District of Columbia affairs is progressing.

Christopher Rafferty was hanged in Chicago the 27th ult., for murder.

General Benning will probably be a candidate for congress from Georgia.

The University of Michigan has 1,105 students.

Illinois proposes to abolish the offices of railroad commissioner, gas commissioner, comptroller, and insurance commissioner.

The Maine house of representatives rejected a senate bill abolishing the death penalty.

A horse and cattle epidemic is prevailing in Baker county, Oregon.

In Morris, Illinois, 24th ult., thirty-six fine circus horses were burned to death.

Iron fortifications are being erected in Germany.

William Keene was hanged in Jacksonville, Florida, the 27 ult.

Rev. William Curtis of Nashville is dead.

Judge la Guerra of California is dead.

Judge Hall, of the United States district court, died in Buffalo, New York, the 2nd.

Groesbeck, the great Ohio lawyer, spent $12,500 to get the Cincinnati city council to buy a lot of land for a park.

"A Plain Statement" by Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, effectually damns General Harlan and Colonel Kelley of the Louisville Commercial.

The University of Louisville turned out one hundred and twenty-three M. D's. the other day.

Lieutenant Governor Bates of Michigan is dead.

Ex-Chief Justice Perley of New Hampshire is dead.

Mrs. Pettibone committed suicide in Atlanta the 6th.

Charles Green has been elected president of the Savannah board of trade.

The farmers of the nineteenth Illinois district will nominate a candidate for congress.

The Meridian cotton mill was burned the 5th.

Old man McMillan of Meridian was choked to death the other day by a piece of beef.

Young J. G. Bennett's income is estimated at $350,000.

James B Groome was inaugurated governor of Maryland the 4th.

Sir John Burgess Karslake has been made attorney-general in the new British ministry; Sir Richard Baggallay has been made solicitor-general

Prince Soutzo has been condemned in Paris to four years' imprisonment for shooting the young Roumanian Prince Ghika, in a duel, last year.

The fortune left by the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, though not so large as was expected, is likely to exceed $15,000,000, gold.

A committee of the Presbyterian Church South has been in New York to confer on the subject of union with a committee from the Presbyterian Church North.

The Duke of Abercorn has been made lord-lieutenat of Ireland; Thomas Edward Taylor has been made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster; Sir Charles Adderly has been made president of the board of trade in the new British ministry.

TEXAS NEWS.

Dr. W. A. Williamson has been appointed postmastor at Rockport.

There have been more cases of trichinæ in Bexar county.

The schools of Goliad county are flourishing.

The wheat crop of Denton county looks well.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias has been organized in Jefferson.

Texarkana has a Catholic and a Presbyterian church.

A Methodist Sunday school has been organized at Granbury.

There are immense numbers of grasshoppers in Hood county.

There is a great deal of pneumonia in Hunt county.

The Texas State Medical Association will meet in Dallas the first Tuesday in April.

Bishop Gregg will be in Galveston next Sunday.

Died in Austin 25th ult., Colonel W. T. Austin.

Fayette county owes nothing and has $12,000 in its treasury.

A good many flouring mills are being erected in Bosque county.

New and large flouring mills are going up in Navarro county.

In Red River county, John Maurer was recently killed by John Walker.

The new courthouse at Jefferson is approaching completion—slowly.

J. F. Dickson, long superintendent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, has resigned.

George Noble succeeds Dickson as superintendent of the Texas and Pacific railroad.

Died in Cass county, 15th ult., John M. Fleming.

Mr. Brooks of Wharton county was killed by a negro recently.

Pittsville, Fort Bend county, has a baby eight months old that weighs 80 pounds.

Bishop Gregg preached in Richmond last Sunday.

The barn and stables of T. W. Elson, of Navasota, were burned recently.

Corsicana has this season received about 10,000 bales of cotton.

There has been a revival in the Christian church at McKinney.

In Columbus recently Dan Power was shot and killed by William Willis.

They are raising money to enclose the cemetery at Hempstead.

J. A. Wise, correspondent of the San Antonio Herald, died in Austin the 22nd ult.

The Great Eastern Circus was in Austin the 9th.

Married in Austin, recently, Valentine O. Weed and Bella Brush.

Married in Austin, 22nd ult., Henry Inglo, of Liverpool, England, and Elizabeth Peacock, of Dumfries, Scotland.

The Jefferson Democrat is abusing democrats for going on the bonds of radical officials.

Burton (negro), who contested the seat of the democratic senator from the thirteenth district, has been admitted to the seat.

Rev. N. P. Moore, formerly of Tyler, died recently in Tennessee.

The total debt of the state is estimated at $3,728,457.

Six prisoners recently escaped from the Tyler jail.

The democrats of Tyler have nominated J. M. Hockersmith for mayor.

The Good Templars of Tyler have a new hall.

The Sherman Register is grumbling at the legislature.

There are twenty-three prisoners in jail at Sherman.

Sherman is to have a new engine house and council chamber.

The building of the Sherman Episcopal church has been contracted for.

Father Thion has been visiting Sherman to make arrangements for erecting a Catholic church there.

Wheat is worth $1.50 a bushel in Sherman.

The new Baptist church in Sherman is completed.

Mr. Kirkwood and Miss Jennie Shackelford were married in Dennison recently.

The Swiss Bell Ringers have been entertaining the Shermanites.

James Vaden is Sheriff and Lee Hall is deputy sheriff of Grayson county.

Married in Waller county, 19th ult., Jas. Key and Nannie A. Bell.

Married in Navasota, 25th ult., J. W. Brooks of Marlin and Beatrice J. Peterson.

THE FARM AND HOME.

THE WAY TO PROSPERITY.

CAVE SPRING, GEORGIA, January 17th, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 15th is to hand, and I am sorry to see you are so despondent as regards the planting interest in your part of the country. Despondency will do no good, let your situation be over so bad. In short, the desperate condition you have reached must nerve every farmer to action, and sober reflection will point out to him his future course to pursue.

Cotton has been the ruin of our farmers; the remedy is plain and simple.—Plant less cotton, and more grain and root crops, and more grass pastures if you can; and when you do so, and raise your bread and meat, and cattle and sheep, as well as your own mules and horses, you will then become prosperous and independent. But you need not dream of prosperity and independence until you pursue that system of farming. And what a plain and simple remedy it is, if one and all would adopt it! And even if it reduced the cotton crop to half, say two millions of bales, the two millions would command nearly as much as the four millions now do, leaving you a balance on hand of provisions, stock, and independence. It is one among the most astonishing things to me, a system so plain and simple and can so readily be adopted by every farmer in the land, is not adopted, when it is the only mode in which they can farm that ensures success. In mythology it was said, "They whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." The south has realized it, in their madness for cotton making.

You further remarked, "Now we have granges all over the land, are we going to profit anything by them?" In answer, I shall say, that that depends entirely upon the earnestness and practicability of the officers of the subordinate granges, as well as that of your State Grange. If your officers are practical men, and go for practical results, and receive the hearty co-operation of all the fraternity, it must bring about such results as you desire, for any work persistently and unitedly entered into, must succeed. Look at what the north-western granges have already accomplished! They now own their own grain elevators, established their own warehouses, having their crops moved and marketed according to their own plans. They have brought the pork packers to terms, and saved millions of dollars to the farmers, that formerly they were fleeced of by rings and combinations. All such has been the work of practical co-operation. Now if northern granges can accomplish such results for their benefit, why not the southern granges? All we must do, is first, to see what our farming interest mostly needs to bring about a better shape of things, why then let the granges become united and determined in carrying it through, and it will succeed. In the grange of which I am a member my efforts are to impress upon the grange, that its first and most important duty is, to teach every member that his first duty was to make his farm self-sustaining, for no man could be considered a good Patron of Husbandry and carry out the policy of the grange without doing so. Diversified agriculture must be pursued; and so farm as to pay as you go; and when that was done, the grange was in a condition to carry out the great work it was designed to perform and accomplish. I told them not to think of getting things cheap, or doing away with the middleman until they placed themselves in the condition to do so; and that could only be done by making their farms self-supporting and self-sustaining; and when they done so, they could order all they needed through the grange, and the middleman would disappear, as he was a man of the farmers own creating, through their own neccessity.

Now that is what you must do in Alabama. Get rid of your large plantations, if you have to do so by renting them to foreign laborers on the share system for a term of years. Induce that class of people to settle among you by offering them liberal terms. In the end it will benefit you as well as them; it will enhance the value of your lands, make your country more prosperous by a system of diversified agriculture,—in a word, it is the only mode by which southern agriculture can be restored and made prosperous again. And the sooner we make up our minds to do so, the better for us; for sooner or later it must be done.

In this part of the country, some of our farmers are going largely into sheep raising, believing it easier and more profitable to raise a pound of wool than a pound of cotton. In fact, our policy is to do away as much as possible with cultivated crops, and enlarge the area of our small grains, clover, grass, and stock raising. By so doing, we do with but little hired labor, and will increase the fertility of our farms, and make our farms entirely self-supporting. It is very evident from the last eight years' experience, that farming with negroes as has been done, is but the ruination of our lands, and the bankruptcy of those engaged at it. I don't see how it can be made worse. So I entertain the hope that the work of reformation must soon commence; and it must commence with the grange if worked on a practical basis. Let the members of the grange show to the people an improved state of farming, and farm management, resulting in independence, and it will soon be adopted by all. As such, the granges should turn their whole attention to first bringing about a change of system in southern agriculture—that is the base from which they must start to reach beneficial results. You are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it will help the farming community in the suggestions it contains.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. DENT.

Col. P. R. King, Selma, Alabama.

[For the Argus.]

EUCALYPTUS GLOBOSUS, OR BLUE GUM.

In our malarial climate, anything tending to the relief of the fevers everywhere so prevalent, should be brought to notice; and in this respect the Eucalyptus Globosus, or Blue Gum tree, ought to be of value.

Since the war the system of ditches on almost every place, once well drained, has been neglected, and physicians begin to note the re-appearance of the most malignant forms of chills and fever, which have not been common since the early settlement of the country.

The Blue Gum has a peculiar property to remedy the excessive humidity of poorly drained localities, in that the tree requires a large amount of moisture at its roots, and (it is said) about the foliage, to grow in perfection. It has been shown elsewhere that bottom lands planted with this tree have been entirely altered in character, so that all surplus water was absorbed, and thus the humid decay of vegetable matter was obviated.

A native of Australia, the Blue Gum has been introduced into the United States—in California, where by means of liberal irrigation the tree grows in perfection. It is thus described as growing in the southern part of California: At the age of a year it attains the height of two or three feet, the next year 10 or 12 feet, while in about ten years time it is not uncommon for them to reach seventy feet. "Headed in" the Blue Gum spreads into a beautiful growth, full and luxuriant; but to reach such development, constant irrigation is necessary owing to the long dry summers of that state. At about the fourth year, the tree ceases to produce the broad blue leaves peculiar to it, and puts forth thereafter a long narrow leaf of a dark glossy green, with a leathery feeling to the touch. This is entirely peculiar to the Blue Gum.

Another striking peculiarity is its odor, which is somewhat camphorous; and it is claimed that the health-giving properties of the Blue Gum depend greatly on this quality.

As an addition to our evergreen trees, the Eucalyptus will be welcome, its proportions being also highly ornamental as a shade tree. It stands a frost well, and there seems to be little room for doubt but that it would be easy to raise in our latitude. Owing to its speedy growth it is desirable to support the young trees for four or five years, else next exposed situations they might be uprooted by high winds.

The difficulties in the way of culture here appear to be less than in the dry climate of California; and it would seem that where no irrigation is required, it would be easy to raise the Blue Gum in all its luxurinance. There can be no doubt but that it is a wonderful absorber of moisture from over charged-soil, and in this respect alone, if for no other, the tree should recommend itself to all who would be free from the effects of excessive humidity of atmosphere and the bad results of it. The Blue Gum is beautiful as a house plant, and as valuable indoors as without, to give a dry air in large, damp houses, of which there are far too many in the south.

O. TENNANT LEE.

Dallas county, Alabama.

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

Last month we recommended the work of putting manure in the drill and bedding the land, to be pressed forward, to insure readiness at planting time, if much rainy weather should prevail. Indeed, it is desirable that all fermentable manures be put in the ground some time in advance of planting—otherwise the gasses generated, when first evolved freely and before entering into new combinations in the soil, may injure young plants. Cotton especially is liable to die under such circumstances.—Commercial fertilizers do not ferment, in the soil and may be put in drill at the time or just before, the seed are planted; but it is bad policy to defer this work to so late a period, because the farmer is then apt to be very much hurried, and tempted in consequence, to perform the operation in a careless and slovenly manner. Barnyard manure and composts ought to be in the ground by the first of March, cotton seed composts not much later, and commercial fertilizers by the first of April. Again we caution the young farmer against putting the manure so near the surface as to make grass grow faster than the crop.

BEDDING LAND.—It is desirable to have (except on sandy lands) freshly worked ground, when ready to plant; and to secure this, many defer putting in manure and bedding on it, to the last minute.—The better plan is to lay off the rows now, when you have the time to do this important work well—distribute manure in the drill, ridge on it with two furrows, and then a little before planting time, run additional furrows and complete the beds; or if preferred, finish beds at first, making them as high as possible, and just before planting time, drag them down a little with a harrow or drag, and thus secure a fresh surface to plant upon. The baking rains and winds of March can never make a high bed hard—they may form a crust upon it, but the interior will remain soft and mellow. Again, it sometimes happens that land bedded just before planting, becomes so dry that the seed will not come up in it—this will rarely happen where high beds have been thrown up and the dry crust knocked off.

CORN.—By common consent, the south is going to raise a large corn crop this year. Everybody seems to be convinced that (except under peculiar circumstances) it will not do to raise cotton to buy corn. The fact that the price of cotton may be ruinously low, whilst that of corn remains high, has been recently brought home with terrible force to the all-cotton men, and the farmer with well-filled cribs is the envy of his neighbors. The credit system is the quick sand upon which our agriculture has been built up since the war, and the men without provisions are those who have erected the largest structures upon this treacherous foundation. When ready to begin the operations of a new year, they find that men and horses must be fed—provisions must be had upon any terms the merchant may dictate—and they think that heavy debts thus contracted can only be paid by planting heavily in cotton. At the end of the year, the empty crib and barn, as before, drives the poor wretch along the same downward path; exhorbitant interest on borrowed money absorbing all the profits of his farm, and in addition yearly making inroads on his capital, until the merchant takes his mules and his implements, and finally his land. The farmer on the other hand, who has a supply of provisions is perfectly independent—the merchant has no hold upon him. Beyond a little iron for his ploughs, salt, sugar and coffee, and a little cloth, he is obliged to buy nothing. He is master, instead of slave of the situation. That this is so, any one can satisfy himself by inquiring the condition of the people in those regions of the south, where, either from soil or climate, grain is more generally raised than cotton. A gentleman from Floyd county, Georgia, recently informed us that he had not heard the past year of a single lien given on a crop in that county, and as our Georgia readers know, that is a wheat, corn and clover county—cotton never holding the leading position. But to return.

Whilst very properly anxious to raise provisions at home, let us not forget that to cultivate corn on poor, unmanured upland, does not pay, whilst on the other hand an acre of bottom land properly managed, will yield a very handseme profit. Where avoidable, not an open ditch should intersect these valuable lands, but blind ditches, over which the plough can run and corn grow, should be present wherever needed. How often do we see the best spots in bottom lands occupied by open ditches, and the briers and weeds on their margins! In the next place, such lands should be manured to the utmost possible limit. There is little danger of their suffering from drought—why not manure them five times as heavily as you would upland, where you do have apprehensions of thus suffering? Why not make one hundred bushels to the acre, instead of thirty or forty? The former yield has often been reached, one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre has been occasionally made, and in one instance the extraordinary yield of two hundred bushels per acre, stands well authenticated.—Proportionately, this does not exceed the remarkable crop of cotton raised by Mr. Wharten the past year. Taking 200 bushels as the largest amount which can be raised on an acre, surely it is not extravagant to aim at producing 100 bushels per acre.

MANURE FOR CORN.—Cotton seed has always held a high place in the estimation of southern farmers, as a manure for corn. Since the habit of mixing cotton seed with superphosphates has arisen, this mixture has been used pretty extensively on corn, and the reports of the results are exceedingly favorable. Many with whom we have conversed recently, state that it is the best manure for corn they ever used. The same proportions are used as in that prepared for cotton, to-wit: by weight, two of seed to one of phosphate. We have thought a larger proportion of seed would be better—probably four of seed to one of phosphate. If any of our readers have any facts bearing on this point, we should be very glad to have them. The practice of a very successful farmer in Middle Georgia is to scatter the mixture in the drill, as for cotton—throw a little dirt on with a hoe at the point where the hill of corn is to be, drop the corn seed on this dirt, and cover with a hoe. The remaining portion of the mixture is covered by the plough at the first working of the corn.

LABOR FOR CORN.—Ordinarily too much labor is expended on a corn crop. Properly managed, on uplands the crops may be made by the plough, without ever being hoed. To do this, the land must in the first place be deeply and evenly broken with a turn plough—rows laid off with a long shovel, say five feet wide—corn dropped three feet apart—manure placed near the seed, and both covered with a hoe.—Three ploughings with a sweep or cultivator will complete the working of the crop. Expense of one acre may be estimated as follows:

Breaking land, one day's ploughing, hand and horse	$2 00
Opening rows, one-eighth day's ploughing hand and horse	25
Dropping seed, ⅛ day's work of one hand,	18
" manure, ⅛ " " " "	18
Covering with hoe, ⅛ day's work of one hand	18
1st ploughing, with sweep or cultivator 3 furrows to each row, ⅙ day's ploughing	66
2d ploughing same	66
3d ploughing same	66
Total	$4 81¼

Some of the best farmers in Middle Georgia bring the expense within the above figures, making good crops with two instead of three ploughings, after the corn is up. Of course if the crop is not worked at the proper time, and the grass allowed to get a good start, the above programme cannot be carried out. It may not be repeated too often, however, that the time to kill grass, is just as it is coming up. In the expressive language of Mr. Dickson, a good farmer "must come to time."

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

HOME PRODUCTION FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

The platform of the Patrons of Husbandry, as adopted by the National Grange at St. Louis, last week, continues to meet with derision from the independent newspapers. Both of our Chicago morning contemporaries are indulging in flings at the St. Louis platform, and misrepresentations regarding the principles enunciated showing very plainly thereby their chagrin and disappointment at the position taken by the grange against the organization of a political party. After berating the convention in round terms for declaring in favor of so many excellent things, these papers turn their attention to the memorial of the southern delegates to the agriculturists of the south, and sneer at the convention for adopting so silly an address.—The idea of the people of the south attempting to raise breadstuffs is, in the mind of these philosophers, most absurd. The southern states can raise cotton and sugar, they say, but not corn and potatoes, "in the cotton states," says one of these newspapers, "only one stalk of corn will grow in a hill, and only fifteen bushels can be got from the acre. In the corn-growing states sixty bushels can be secured from the same area and with the same amount of labor. This conferms us in the impression," continues this learned agricultural writer, "that the extensive crusade (of the farmers) against the evils of the world is one of zeal without knowledge." Perhaps some farmer may feel like retorting that the editor is either ignorant, or designedly mistates the facts. It is very true that the cotton states cannot obtain such an abundant yield of breadstuffs as the grain-producing states of the northwest, and the memorial does not propose that they shall raise grain for exportation, but only for consumption at home. That the memorialists knew whereof they spoke, may be seen by reference to the statistics of agriculture, as given in the last census. The average yield of corn in Illinois was thirty-eight bushels per acre, greater with three exceptions, than that of any other state in the Union. The average yield of wheat was twelve bushels, and of potatoes sixty-one bushels. The average yield of corn per acre in Arkansas was twenty-six bushels; of wheat, eight bushels; and of potatoes, eighty-two bushels. Taking an acre of ground devoted to each of these products in the states named, and counting the difference in the price, we find the following result:

ILLINOIS.

38 bushels of corn at 23 cents (the average price received in 1871)	$12 16
12 bushels of wheat at $1.18	14 16
61 bushels of potatoes at 85 cents	51 85
Total	$78 17

ARKANSAS.

26 bushels of corn at 66 cents	$17 16
8 bushels of wheat at $1.55	12 40
83 bushels of potatoes at $1.11	91 02
Total	$120 58

A clear exhibit in favor of Arkansas of $42.41. This shows how unfounded assertion and loose writing are opposed and vanquished by facts, and "confirms us in the impression that the crusade" of the independent newspaper referred to "is one of zeal without knowledge." We might give further statistics showing that some of the cotton states are ahead of Arkansas in wheat and potatoes—Mississippi, for instance, averaging ten bushels of the former, and Texas one hundred and five bushels of the latter to the acre—but the previous showing is sufficient for our purpose. It is evident that the Grange Convention at St. Louis knew far more about its business than the editor of the "bastion angle" in Chicago, and that a little less assumption and a great deal more information would materially improve our independent newspapers.

The farmers Council in St. Louis hit upon the right idea, and they will, no doubt, pursue it. So far as practicable, the country—north, south, east, and west—wants a local market for its productions, and the true way to secure such market is for each section to produce what it wishes to consume, leaving exchange to be made among communities, and paying transportation only on such articles as, from natural causes, cannot in certain sections be grown or manufactured. The simple fact that all transportation is a waste tells the whole story, and to avoid this as much as possible should be the effort of every community whether it be municipal, state, or national.

[From Eutaw Whig.]

WE ARE TO BLAME.

Those who carefully read the signs of the times, and weigh the suggestions offered on the various subjects connected with the moral, political and material prosperity of our country, would think, had not continued disappointments taught them the incorrectness of such conclusion, that certainly our people would be made wiser and avoid the ruinous policies heretofore pursued. But line upon line, precept upon precept, have availed nothing, and, with a few exceptions, the reckless prodigality, ever characteristic of the south, is persisted in. We do not mean that the thousands once squandered are still wasted in foolish and sinful extravagance; no, for we havn't them to squander; but that we spend all, frequently more than all our incomes. We do not look closely into the minor details of our business and know just what we spend and how the debit and credit side stand. We havn't the moral courage to face even ourselves and say we can afford just so much and no more; and that whatever sacrifice is to be endured we'll have a clear conscience and not feel that our sloth and self indulgence are at the expense of some toiling son of Adam who eats his bread in the sweat of his brow. That we'll eat no merchant's dainties which perhaps he cannot afford his own family and, when presented, say we have nothing with which to settle the bill. If the pride of our people was of the right stamp; if they scorned a mean action and esteemed their word binding as a bond; if they dared say such an article is beyond our means, and would wear cheap fabrics with the proud conciousness that they were paid for; we say in brief, if our people would work, and economize, and while giving to Cæsar things which be Cæsar's, not fail to render to God the things that be God's, we'd see such a transformation of this lower world that we'd begin to rub our eyes and look again to see if we were not under the charm of some spell; so like would our world be to some sinless clime whence laziness and crime had been banished by earnest endeavor to do right.

Notwithstanding the bad condition we are in, no clear reasoner can fail to demonstrate the fact that we ourselves are to blame. No country is richer in resources; but we've been so long accustomed to live in comparative idleness that we cannot bring ourselves to the determination to develop the resources at our disposal and to compel our strong right arms to give us the victory over misfortune. Despite the many instances to the contrary, we do believe that right views are more extensively entertained than formerly; that false pride is becoming ashamed of its deformity; that a healthful moral sentiment more largely pervades the masses; and from these considerations our faith in our future success and prosperity is strengthened.—The south will be the grandest, the richest of all lands; and most powerful of all means conspiring to that end is the love her people bear her—a love which renders her true sons more alive to her sufferings and her humiliations than to any personal afflictions or insults; which will cause them to cling to her even through mid-night darkness, confident that the day star of deliverance will ere long shed on us its glorious beams.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TO BANISH RATS:—Take the common herb peppermint, scatter it in their paths and places of resort, and no old rat or young rat will brook the insult, but leave in disgust.

ODOR OF PERSPIRATION:—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration can be removed at much less expense and more effectually than by application of costly unguents and perfumes. Place about two tablespoonfuls of compound spirits of ammonia in a basin of water. Washing the face hands, arms with this leaves the skin as, clean, fresh, and sweet as one could wish. The wash being perfectly harmless and very cheap, we recommend it, on authority of an experienced physician, to our readers.

A DISINFECTANT:—A good home-made disinfectant is produced by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with this salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purposes of a disinfectant, this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores. Use it freely about sinks, cellars gutters, and out houses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering, and expense.

A NICE OMELET:—Beat two eggs, yolk and whites together, in a bowl until very light. In a cup put one tablespoonful of corn starch; add slowly half a teaspoonful of milk (new milk is best); when well stirred and smooth, pour this over the eggs, and beat them all together for a few minutes; a little chopped parsley can be added if wished. Cook as other omelets. In making any kind of omelet salt and pepper should not be added until sent to the table; and to have them perfectly light and tender, the ingredients must be well and quickly beaten with the fork.

BORAX FOR HOARSENESS:—A writer in the Medical Record cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that, in sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers or singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving, and partially swallowing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat, probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as wetting brings back the missing notes to a flute when it is to dry.

SONG AND STORY.

NORA'S INHERITANCE.

The June sunshine was pouring its full flood right over the kitchen-floor, and the coals in the kitchen-stove were at a read heat. Round by the back steps, where Mrs. Silbee was shelling peas with Ned and Joe to help—or hinder—it may have been comfortable in the breezy shade, but over her ironing-table, between two fires, Nora's cheeks were unusually, though by no means unbecomingly, red; so red that they could not be accused of getting any redder, in spite of her little start at the sudden simultaneous entrance of a bunch of pinks and a voice through the open window.

"How doth the little busy bee beat every opening flower?" The metaphor was mixed, but the sentiment suggesting it obviously was not. "Well, I only came," continued John Miller, with that peculiarly suspicious readiness to account for a visit, "because I just looked in the office coming through the village, and there was a letter for you."

By this time Ned and Joe had vaulted, over each shoulder of the new-comer, and were comfortably astride the window-sill. One voice of lamentation arose from both as Nora, with a single glance at the letter, placed it on the table beside her. But Nora meant to take her own time to open it.

"Nobody's left me a million to-day, I guess," she said, with a laugh. "Anyway, it can wait, and these things can't," as she went on with her starching.

A letter was far from an every-day affair in the Silbee family, and the boys could only beguile their impatience by examining the pockets of John Miller, who stood leaning on the window chatting, till presently Nora, pushing aside the empty clothes-basket with a long-drawn breath of relief, sat down to read her letter, while the family waited expectant, Mrs. Silbee with her pan of peas, and the boys hopping about entwined in an amicable wrestle; John Miller's sunburnt face, meantime, looking over his arms crossed on the window-ledge, more intent on the pretty picture of the reader's rippled hair, and round, flushed cheeks, than on the sheet the blue eyes were studying. Perhaps that was why he was the first to see all that rich color suddenly drop away, and in another second he had swung himself through the window and was beside her, as, letting the letter fall, she gasped out: "It can't be! it isn't true, really!"

"Sakes alive!" cried the widow Silbee, while John picked up the fluttering paper. "Why, what's in it to set you off that way? Who's it from, child?"

"I don't know," faltered Nora, still pale and bewildered. "You read it, Patty, and see what it all means."

Mrs. Silbee was nothing loath; but presently her eyes began to get large, and her color to come and go, and before she reached "Yours truly, James H. Jaynes," she had come to a full stop. And small wonder. Even Cinderella was somewhat taken aback by the fairy godmother and the enchanted pumpkin-coach, and prosiac mortals might well be amazed at the ease with which a few pen-strokes could hocus-pocus poverty into riches, clear-starching and cooking-stoves into pianos and silken clothing. "Yours truly, James H. Jaynes," if not in his own person the wonder-working fairy, was her instrument, her coach, so to say, whisking the New England Cinderella out of her ashes, for he announced to Nora Silbee that, by the will of a distant relative just deceased, she was sole and undisputed heiress of his houses and lands, and many thousands of dollars.

It was not Nora alone that was pale when this news was proclaimed. Through all the healthy coloring of sun and wind, John Miller's face might have been seen to whiten—had there been any one to see it, which there was not. Nora was staring straight before her in a waking dream, and the others were staring at her with an incredulous wonder not unmixed with awe, too much dazzled by the golden circle suddenly surrounding her, to notice anything outside it. John lifted himself up from the wall where he had been leaning, and turned, not to Nora, whom he addressed, but to the door.

"Well," he said, in a dull voice, "I give you joy. 'Twas me brought you the luck, leastways, at least. I don't know as there's anything more I can do. Good-morning—morning, Miss Silbee."

Nora was looking at him now, but John was not looking at her. Holding his hat with both hands very tight before him, he silently walked out of the house without glancing to right or left.

It was just as well that Nora had finished her ironing before reading her letter, or the widow Silbee's cap-strings and the boys' Sunday collars might have suffered for it. She was as steady-minded as a girl of her age need be, but at eighteen one does not exchange kitchen drudgery and cotton gowns for the indulgence of every caprice with a perfectly even pulse. Future splendors floated indistinctly before her eyes as she surveyed the face that even the wry, discolored little square of glass could not make anything but pretty, and reflecting that yellow clusters of hair would not look less glossy, nor a white skin less fair, for rising out of the sheen of silk instead of the blurred colors of printed calico, she thought to herself that it was well this good fortune had come while she was young and fitted to enjoy it, before anything had happened, and with that, vague as the phrase was, she blushed over it.

But Nora was by no means entirely selfish in her dreams. There was scarce any pleasure or benefit she did not look forward to lavishing on her brother's widow and two barefoot boys. She should have liked to share her good luck with the whole village—perhaps even with John Miller had he given her the chance. But never surely had John's little farm given him so much to do; he was at work early and late, so busy that she hardly saw him to speak before leaving Birch Hill. He did come indeed to bid her good-bye, but then he was so stiff, so dull, that Nora, ill at ease, was almost glad to have him go again.

By a condition of the will, she was to reside during her minority, in the family of Judge Jaynes, the executor of the late Mr. Waterston. Tired as she was with the unaccustomed journeying, she was too much excited to feel her fatigue when she reached her guardian's house. He came to meet her with a welcome which, though really cordial, did not seem so to Nora, whom the quiet courtesy chilled like coldness.—She glanced shyly round, and saw, in the shadow or the hall, a girl of about her own age, holding a child by the hand. At the judge's call they came forward.

"This is Miss Lamarque, my dear Miss Silbee; but," he continued, smiling, "two young ladies of the same age will soon find less ceremonious names for each other.—And here," pulling the child toward him "is the torment of the house, Princess Helen, who rules her subjects with a rod of iron."

He spoke jestingly, meaning to set Nora at her ease, but she was only the more embarrassed. She did not, in the least, know how to answer; silently she looked at Miss Lamarque, and saw a pale face and dark eyes that looked back at her with no particular change of expression. A small, soft hand held hers for a moment, while a kiss touched her cheek, and a low voice was heard inquiring about her journey. It was all perfectly kind, perfectly courteous, only Nora was used to Birch Hill ways, and, at Birch Hill, welcome was expressed by a hearty hug.

"You are very tired, I am afraid?" said Miss Lamarque. "Would you rather go at once to your own room? I will take you you if you like."

So Nora followed this girl of her own age, so unlike any girl she had ever seen before, feeling, as she watched the harmony of figure and motion, as if she herself were the awkwardest of clodhoppers, whose every movement betrayed ploughed fields and scrubbed floors. The room reached, her guide, once more bidding her welcome and offering any assistance she might require, after a few minutes left her to herself.

Nora looked doubtfully at the closing door. That proffered assistance might have been very acceptable; for she did not know the use of half the costly trifles about her, but she would sooner have died than betrayed her ignorance to this self-possessed, graceful young lady. With a heavier heart than she could have believed possible on this first day of her bright new life, she made a hasty, yet hesitating toilet, and then, half afraid to go down, waited uncomfortably for the dinner-bell, beguiling the interval with wondering who Miss Lamarque might be, and why she was there. And while she waits it may be as well to explain what she learned later.

Alida Lamarque was the niece of the late Mr. Waterston, whose sister, in marrying a foreigner, had so displeased him that he had never forgiven her, even when the match, justifying his predictions, had brought her to trouble and want. But when the child by a sudden stroke was left quite alone in the world, he had taken her to his house, where she had been reared to every luxury and accomplishment, and regarded as his adopted daughter and future heiress. At his death, however, Alida, by a will executed only a few weeks previous, was found to have but a slight provision, almost the whole large property falling to a distant relative, namely, Nora Silbee, whom he had left under the guardianship of his old friend Judge Jaynes. There was also an unfinished letter to the judge containing certain private matters, but nothing to explain what truly seemed an inexplicable action. Mr. Waterston, by no means unkind at heart, was a man of imperious temper and singularly obstinate prejudices, to which he doubtless owed much of the disappointment that had embittered his life; but he was not given to act on unreasonable impulses, such as this, without the slightest apparent clew. If Lida Lamarque might possibly have furnished one, no one guessed that; possessing something of her uncle's tenacity of purpose, with a still pride of her own, she held her peace now, both as to the past and future. It was a long-standing provision that, in case of her being left alone, she should go to Judge Jaynes's, and she had quietly acquiesced, without seeming to rebel, as he had half feared in her first resentment she might do, against any arrangement of her uncle's. In truth, that kindly shelter suited very well with the schemes of independence already projected in her brain, the resolve to train her hitherto useless accomplishments to her aid, and then, throwing aside the money her uncle had portioned out to her, only because he could not for very shame leave her utterly penniless, go into the battle of life to fight for herself. For this end she was silently working day and night.

Naturally she could not be indifferent to this sudden reverse of fortune; but, to do her justice, she felt the material loss far less than the unkindness which had caused it, and was quite free from the narrow injustice of revenging the blow dealt her on one who was merely its innocent instrument. But Nora did not appeal to her nature—not a widely sympathetic one—and the two girls had really so little in common that their daily intercourse did not, as their guardian had hoped, draw them closer together. The fault was not Nora's, who had an unbounded though secret admiration for her companion, and would have been glad to get nearer to her, but she did not at all know how to do this, and her very first attempt was so unlucky as only to widen the distance.

It was the consequence, indirectly, of a call which she received one morning to the judge's study. He was bending a perplexed face over some papers on his writing-table, from which he looked up to give her a seat, and then entered at once on his subject.

"You remember, perhaps, my dear Nora, my alluding to a certain private condition—or rather injunction—attached to your late relative's will? It was not of a nature to be intrusted to a letter; and, indeed, up to this time there has been no necessity for moving at all in the matter; but you are now about to meet the—the person, together with yourself, most nearly concerned, so further delay would be inadvisable. It is rather a delicate subject to discuss; perhaps the best thing would be for you to take this paper and

The Southern Argus.

ROBERT McKEE, EDITOR.

SELMA, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874.

The Latest News.

The New Hampshire senate is probably a tie.

Senator Sumner died of disease of the heart.

Ex-President Fillmore was buried yesterday at 2 p. m.

Minister Caleb Cushing sailed for Spain last Saturday.

Adolph Rammers, tax receiver of Louisville, died the 9th.

General J. C. Breckinridge is visiting his son in Arkansas.

Capt. Phil Athey has been confirmed chief of police of Memphis.

General Schenck, minister to England, arrived in New York last Saturday.

Marquis de Noailles has presented his credentials as minister of France to Italy.

Mr. Gladstone will not take the lead of the opposition in the English house of commons.

The Marquis of Huntington will probably lead the opposition in the English house of commons.

Freight trains caught in the snow on the Pacific railroad, have been abandoned for the present.

Rev. Dr. Munsey has been assigned to the charge of a church in Augusta, Georgia, at $4,000 a year.

The newly elected New Hampshire house of representatives stands, republicans 129, democrats 123.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore died in Buffalo, New York, the 9th, aged seventy-four years two months and one day.

Ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, boss of the Louisville lottery concern, opposes the democratic nominee for clerk of the court of appeals because he was a "rebel."

New Hampshire gives the democratic candidate for governor a plurality of votes, but as there were three candidates the election will probably go into the legislature.

Charles Sumner, died in Boston on Wednesday, aged sixty-three years two months and five days, having been a senator from Massachusetts for twenty-three consecutive years.

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.

IT is not strange that old politicians who have more confidence in their capacity to manage political conventions as usually gotten up than in their ability to manipulate nominating bodies organized on a new basis, are apprehensive of evil from the political tendencies and power of Patrons of Husbandry.

GOVERNOR LINDSAY repudiated $500,000 of the endorsed bonds issued to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. This repudiation was because these bonds were an over-issue, were not authorized by law, and were improperly obtained. Not one single democratic paper in the state, not one single democratic senator or representative, not one single democratic voter or sympathiser, has objected to this repudiation. The principle of repudiating an illegal and fraudulent claim against the state, and the duty of applying this principle in a proper case, are thus endorsed by the entire democratic party in the state. No man in Alabama proposes more than to repudiate all claims against the state which have been created by improper practices and without authority of law. Those who approve this $500,000 repudiation are estopped from talking about the good name and fair fame and untarnished credit of the state as involved in the proposed repudiation of other claims of like invalidity in law and conscience.

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

Within the week just closing, we have received clubs of subscribers for the Argus, as follows:—From L. W. Dean, lecturer of Walnut Grove Grange, Walnut Grove, Etowah county, 11; from Dr. W. P. Parker, Summit, Blount county, 15; from Willis Roberts, editor Shelby Guide, Columbiana, Shelby county, 10; from William Wethers, secretary High Shoals Grange, High Shoals, Randolph county, 10; from A. H. Paulk, master Green Bay Grange, Andalusia, Covington county, 10; from W. O. Bohannon, Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, 10; from P. P. Moore, of Pleasant Hill Grange, McCalla, Jefferson county, 10; and from Dr. J. F. M. Davis, overseer of Johnston Grange No. 169, Oxford and Corn Grove, Calhoun county, 15; total in clubs 91. In single subscriptions, additions to clubs, and smaller clubs, we have in the same time received 42. Total for the week **133**; previously acknowledged since January 1st, **1340**; total in ten weeks **1473**. 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.

LARGE PLANTATIONS.

We do not heartily concur in the advice so often pressed upon our planters, to cut up their plantations into small farms by whatever means and at whatever cost necessary.

Only their lands are left to our people. If the lands are worthless, they have no inducements to offer those whom they would invite to take them. If the lands are valuable, is it not better they should hold on to them?

As an agricultural country grows in prosperity, there is a tendency to large farms, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

As a country becomes prosperous, the value of lands is enhanced; and as lands become high-priced, small farmers sell out and go where with the proceeds they may buy a greater number of acres.

The disposition now manifest in the south to subdivide lands is a symptom of the depressed conditon of agricultural interests.

Lands in Alabama are offered at from one-fifth to one-twentieth of their intrinsic value as ascertained by comparing their products with the products of other lands whose market value is fixed.

There has never before been a time or a country where the inducements to buyers of lands were so great as they are here and now.

There has been no time in our history when sellers of lands had so few inducements as they have here and now.

If the country were prosperous, if planters were growing rich instead of growing poorer, each land owner would want to buy lands instead of wanting to sell them.

While our lands are so cultivated as not only not be remunerative, but to make their owners poorer each year, it is idle to expect strangers to buy them at any price; for such naturally enough conclude, that if those now here cannot extort a support from the soil those who might come hither would hardly fare better.

A wiser system of cultivation, based on economy in the use of labor through the production of grains and grasses and stock and the consequent diversity of crops, adopted here, will be followed by prosperity, and this will enhance the price of lands.

If any owner of a thousand acres of improved land feels if his boundes and imperative duty to cultivate (or require to cultivate) eight hundred acres in cotton, and to send to Tennessee for beef, to Georgia for eggs and butter, to Cincinnati for meat, to St. Louis for flour, and to Kentucky for mules, the sooner he gets rid of the larger part of his possessions, whether by sale or by gift, the better it will be for him; for the cost of transporting his supplies, and the expense of his labor, will inevitably and certainly bankrupt him.

If the owner of a thousand acres of improved land can bring himself to consent to put five hundred acres in grass (not all at once, but from year to year as he can), upon which to raise his hogs and cattle and mules, and from which to fill his houses with forage for the winter, and to divide the remaining five hundred acres between corn, small grains, and cotton, his gross products will be nearly as much as if the whole were in cotton, no supplies will have to be bought and transported, the labor account will be reduced two-thirds, handsome profits will go to his credit in bank, and he will have no land to sell or give away.

A changed system of agriculture will enable our land owners to profitably use all their lands with much less labor than they now control. The profitable use of these lands will bring a growing and increasing prosperity. Prosperity will soon give a constantly advancing market value to lands not now valued at a tenth or twentieth of their intrinsic value.

We think it would be better to make the country prosperous and buy lands at reasonably high prices than to sell lands under the existing condition of affairs at unreasonably and ruinously low prices.

THE PARTY PLEDGED TO REPUDIATION.

The Montgomery Advertiser alludes to those who protest against plundering the tax payers of the state for the payment of obligations tainted with fraud and annulled by corruption, as "four newspapers of the state."

We cheerfully concede that the central position of the Advertiser, its great ability, and the long and varied experience of its editor, justify it in sneering at journals less important and influential than itself, and clothe it with authority to dispose of great affairs of state at discretion and without reason.

But we expected more from its well-known courtesy towards its contemporaries, and more from its characteristic candor in dealing with public matters.

If it will refer to its own editorial columns for February 22nd, 1872, it will be reminded that on the previous day thirty-three out of fifty-nine democratic members of the house of representatives voting on the question flatly committed themselves, and committed the party they represented, in favor of the legislative proscription of seven millions of the so-called railroad debt.

The thirty-three democratic members who on this occasion put themselves on record in favor of repudiation, were not only a decided majority of the democrats present and voting, but were a clear majority of all the democrats elected to the house.

The position in which the party was then placed by its representatives has not since been changed by the action of any body of men authorized to speak for it.

Not "four newspapers" against the silence of others, but a majority of all the democratic representatives in the legislature, have made the democratic party a party of repudiation so far as this fraudulent bonded indebtedness is concerned.

GETTING READY FOR THE CANVASS.

At the recent meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee in Montgomery, which was attended by almost every member, it was unanimously resolved to call a Democratic State Convention on the 29th of July to nominate candidates for the various state offices to be filled.

We had hoped a later day would be fixed upon, thinking a short and sharp canvass preferable to a longer one; but the committee doubtless weighed well all the considerations affecting the matter to be determined, and acted with an eye single to the good of the state.

Upon the action of the state convention depends the fate of the party it will represent and the destiny of the commonwealth. If, composed of representatives of the people rather than of politicians and office-seekers, it shall select candidates who possess and deserve the confidence of the country, and send them out pledged to specific measures of retrenchment and reform, there will be no doubt of the issue. If, composed of democrats, it shall remember that usually the party succeeds only when it deserves success and fails only when it ought to fail, and in its deliberations shall think of the party only as a means of saving and serving the state, it may be assured that public sentiment and popular approbation will endorse its work.

As there is a reasonable prospect of a democratic success next fall, it is not strange that a multitude of aspirants to the several positions to be filled are before the people. Unquestionably this is to be regretted. Of course we should feel prouder of our country, and prouder of our people, if each had such a combination of modesty and self-esteem and self-respect and regard for others as would forbid him to thrust himself forward for office and become a boaster of his own merits and a scrambler after the emoluments of position. But we must take things as they are; and one of the facts to be dealt with is, that for each office to be filled there are numerous aspirants, and a multiplicity of candidates would exclude all hope of success in the general contest.

There are but two ways of reconciling conflicting aspirations with the public interests; and though both are subject to serious objections, either may be adopted with satisfactory results. Local candidates and delegates to district and state conventions must be chosen in beat or county meetings or at primary elections. Where the people generally feel interest enough in what so nearly concerns their welfare as to take an active part in either of these methods of selection, there can be but little cause of complaint no matter which is adopted.—Where the people generally cannot be induced to freely participate in these primary and important steps in the choice of those who are to make and execute their laws, but little is to be expected from the adoption of either.

We presume the respective County Executive Committees will each for its own county determine upon the method of selecting delegates to the State Convention and of nominating local candidates. The county committees will use all precautions to secure results to which no well-founded exceptions can be taken. And public sentiment should be educated up to the point of compelling dissatisfied aspirants where there are such to submit to the action of any legally obtained expression of the general wish, whether it comes through the convention or from the primary polling booth. Where so much depends on the general contest as in this state now, and the result in the general contest depends on united and harmonious action everywhere, no opposition to any nominee should be tolerated, except only on the ground of personal incapacity or moral unfitness.

In every county, all conservative aspirants should cheerfully submit their claims to whatever method of selection may be made by the Executive Committee; and no cause of personal dissatisfaction resulting from individual disappointment should be allowed to disturb the harmony of the canvass. Of course, defeated aspirants generally think themselves badly or unfairly treated; but the only way for them to prove their complaints well-founded is by showing their uncalculating disinterestedness and patriotic zeal in support of the candidates selected over them and in behalf of the common cause. The aspirant who complains and quarrels and rebels because of his personal disappointments justifies in his selfish and unworthy action the voice that rejected him and preferred others.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN ALABAMA.

The following are the officers of their respective granges:—

Meridianville Grange No, 27: Geo. G. Saunders, master; John J. Ford, overseer; J. R. Morris, lecturer; G. M. Fowler, steward; V. G. Pruit, assistant steward; J. W. Pruit, secretary; W. D. Humphrey, treasurer; J. W. Eldridge, chaplain; Mrs. S. C. Jones, lady assistant steward; Mrs. M. A. Brown, ceres; Mrs. Josie Bently, pomona; Miss Mollie Eldridge, flora.

Scotland Grange No 184, Monroe county; W. T. Nettles, master; W. S. Neal, overseer; James M. Davidson, lecturer; Rev. W. G. Curry, chaplain; A. B. McCorvey, steward; T. E. Dennis, assistant steward; W. H. Fountain, treasurer; Isaac S. Williams, secretary; G. W. Carter, gate keeper; Mrs. M. C. R. Williams, ceres; Mrs. S. A. Morton, pomona; Miss R. M. Grissett, flora; Miss Mary Smith, lady assistant steward.

Burnt Corn Grange No. 227, Monroe county:—R. A. Lee, master; H. T. Fountain overseer; John P. Watkins, lecturer; B. B. Green, steward; G. B. Green, assistant steward; B. Bradberry, chaplain; T. A. Rumbley, treasurer; S. D. Nash, secretary; G. W. Brooks, gate keeper; Mrs. M. T. H. Watkins, ceres; Mrs. S. D. Nash, pomona; Miss E. McMillan, flora; Miss B. L. Clingman assistant steward.

Lowndesboro Grange (organized by Deputy Menifee the 1st):—J. H. Howard, master; Shemei Gresham, overseer; Edmund S. McCurdy, lecturer; Seymour H. Powell, steward; Cecil D. Whitman, assistant steward; J. O. Blair, chaplain; Henry H. Whetstone, treasurer; Josiah W. Powell, secretary; Louis H. McCurdy, gate keeper; Mrs. E. T. Saddler, ceres; Mrs. Carrie V. Whetstone, pomona; Miss Georgia Reese, flora; Miss Sallie Powell, lady assistant steward.

Taylor Grange, No. 118, New Site, Tallapoosa county:—Daniel Taylor, master; William H. Stone, overseer; R. H. Hunt, lecturer; Josiah Porter, chaplain; John F. Hooper, treasurer; J. N. Pittman, secretary; J. J. Melear, steward; William Irvin, assistant steward; W. M. Gay, gate keeper; Mrs. M. E. Allen, ceres; Mrs. S. B. Irvin, pomona; Mrs. Mary Parter, flora; Mrs. F. N. Hunt, lady assistant steward.

A call was issued for a meeting of representatives of the Tallapoosa granges at Dadeville last Monday to organize a council.

The granges of Etowah county are invited to send representatives to a meeting at Gadsden the 27th inst., for the purpose of organizing a council.

Fort Deposit Grange has invited the granges of Lowndes to send delegates to a meeting in Fort Deposit the 25th inst., for the purpose of organizing a council.

At the last meeting of China Grove Grange a resolution was adopted pledging the members of that grange not to patronize or countenance persons who may engage in the suspicious business of bartering for country produce after dark, as it leads to dishonesty and theft on the part of a certain portion of the community.

Within the last weeks, Captain Gordon, the very capable deputy for the third district, has organized granges as follows:—Osceola Grange, Glennville, Dr. Hunter, master; Norton Grange, Notasulga, Rev. J. Norton, master; Deatsville Grange, Deatsville, Dr. T. A. Davis, master; Rawls Mill Grange, Lyke's Mill, Dr. J. P. Rawls, master; Traveller's Rest Grange, Traveller's Rest, R. F. L. Mitchell, master; Mt. Zion Grange, Rockford, J. C. Jones, master; Fayetteville Grange, Fayetteville, M. Hamilton, master; Childersburg Grange, Childersburg, George Butler, master; Planters Grange, Kymulga, William Baker, master.

[From the Shelby Guide.]

The granges of Shelby county, nine in number, met at the Masonic Hall in this place, on Monday last (the 2nd). Colonel John M. Kidd, of Harpersville Grange, was made temporary chairman of the meeting, and Dr. A. E. McGraw, acted as secretary. The officers of the council for the present year are J. M. Kidd, of Harpersville, master; J. J. Norris, overseer; Thos. B. Miller, steward; W. C. Denson, assistant steward; J. E. Densler, secretary; W. M. Armstrong, treasurer; E. G. Walker, corresponding secretary; Gains Lee, gate keeper. The post office of the corresponding secretary is Montevallo, Alabama.

Mr. S. J. Harrington, deputy for the fifth district, has recently instituted the following granges: Falkville Grange, Morgan county, W. M. Turney, master, A. M. Dinsmore, secretary; Orm's Chapel Grange, Morgan county, W. Humphries master, J. W. Johnston secretary; Rocky Creek Grange Morgan county, G. H. Julian master, J. E. Weaver secretary; Apple Grove Grange, Morgan county, J. N. Jackson master, W. Windes secretary; Centre Springs Grange; Morgan county, H. Hamilton master, W. M. McCasley secretary; Blue Springs Grange, Morgan county, James W. Putnam master, T. J. Lemons secretary; Cedar Springs Grange, Morgan county, W. W. White master, B. F. Calloway secretary; Landersville Grange, Limestone county, J. C. Roberts master, J. M. Sandlin secretary.

Dr. W. P. Parker, of Summit, Blount county, sending us, on the 7th, a handsome club of subscribers for the Argus, writes us the following excellent letter—which we hope he will excuse us for publishing;

"DEAR STR,—I received sample copies of your paper on yesterday evening, read them last night, and, although I have been busy to-day, I found time to make up a club of fifteen names and got the money, and to-morrow will send down to Bangor to express you the money and names.—We have a post office here; but no registered letters or post office money orders or express. We have to do like Bill Arp—"the best we can."

"We have been feeling our way in the dark for want of "light"—"more light"—but now when we get the Argus we will will soon be all right, I hope. I will send you more names soon, if I can find time to attend to it.

"Some people "enter" to school and then don't send much, and some send but don't get their children the necessary books, and those poor children are expected to learn "books or no books." Poor children! I pity them! Some join the grange and expect it to rain blessing on them and their families, but take no papers to read, forgetting that the mind must have food—fact food.

"I know some granges that are doing nothing—because they are content to remain in ignorance—will not cultivate what they do know. Their ignorance has crystalized—eh? I assume that if the members of a grange will meet punctually, and early, and spend the day—"all day"—once a month, in talking and otherwise trying to improve themselves, and will take and read granger papers (the Argus, the best I think), they cannot help but succeed. But some people act so trifling—and feel so trifling—and are so trifling in fact, that they never succeed in anything worthy or good. This class have a panacea for their defaults in an old hackneied, senseless thing by which they attempt and sometimes do think they excuse themselves, and then round it off with a forced laugh at their own conceited witticism, to-wit, "Poor folks must have poor ways"—forgetting that in most cases it is "poor ways that make poor folks."

"We need more deputies. Why not have one in each county? I have not time to write much now. I would like to notice many things of which our people are in great need at present. We need many things. I will not attempt to enumerate them now; but must say the greatest and most pressing necessity that is upon us at this juncture is sense, good common sense; and as the Selma Argus deals out that article in great abundance, some of us at least will "go for it." So send on your Argus. Enclosed you will find the money."

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by Johnston Grange No. 233, Warsaw, Sumter county, have been courteously communicated to us by Mr. F. L. Starnes, the accomplished secretary of the grange:—

WHEREAS, The sad and deplorable condition of the south, the depleted treasuries of the southern states and of private citizens of the same, the low rate at which the state bonds of these states are selling in the markets of the world; and

WHEREAS, The unremunerative efforts of our planters are making sad havoc with the morals of this once happy people, causing much distress and want with many; therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe the cause of all these evils has originated with the labor and the system of management of the same adopted by the planters of the south after the close of the late war, which has proven abortive of success in every respect.

Resolved, That unless a radical change is effected in these matters, our country, once so fair, happy, and prosperous, will ever be burdened with these evils; and to avert them, rid ourselves of them at some early future, more interest must be taken and felt by our planters in foreign and domestic immigration.

Resolved, That these potent facts are enough to call forth an expression of approval of some plan by which our condition may be bettered by every granger in the state, and that the state grange should take some step towards thwarting our further downfall; we therefore submit the following basis as a primary move towards commencing this not premature work, viz:

That the Executive Committee of this state ask of every subordinate grange, for each member, twenty-five cents, and out of this fund so collected, appoint a committee of three men and one lady, members of the state grange, to be known as the Immigration Committee of Alabama, whose duty it shall be to publish and distribute circulars, setting forth to immigrants the many advantages this state possesses to every vocation and calling, and otherwise use their efforts and means to induce immigrants to settle in this state; and that if sufficient means are realized, an agent, one of this committee, be sent to Europe in furtherance of this laudable cause.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Executive Committee.

[From the West Alabamian.]

The Pickens county council met pursuant to adjournment, in the court house at Carrollton on Monday, March 2nd, 1874.

Granges called and delegates enrolled as follows:

Yorkville No. 1.—S. C. Nabers, W. L. Duncan, J. T. Hancock, P. H. Dillard.

Spring Hill No. 2.—U. E. Allen, J. H. Stinson, J. N. Bain, Joseph M. Land.

Carrollton No. 3.—Bela A. Hudgins, Jas. H. Wier, H. Ferguson.

Providence No. 5.—Peter Kilpatrick, D. U. Duncan, Wesley Mellard.

Coalfire No. 6.—T. G. Williams, H. Vail, J. J. Funderburk.

Mt. Pleasant No. 7.—Green B. Barrett, J. G. Robinson, J. W. Byars.

Pickensville No. 8.—J. J. Lee, J. J. Ball, D. A. Walker, M. F. Cook.

Trinity No. 11.—S. Hildreth, E. Easterling, Wm. Jennings.

Centre Hill No. 81.—B. F. Story, J. F. Shelton, M. H. Linebarger.

Reform No. 125.—Thos. E. McCrary, David Low, D. W. Linebarger, John Keaton.

Franconia No. 158.—R. O. Billups, James G. Longmire, J. H. Somerville.

Fellowship No. 166.—J. R. Langdon, A. P. Hodo, B. Pearson, J. C. B. Johnson.

Clear Creek No. —.—Wm. Waddell, H. Davis.

On motion, B. A. Hudgins, P. H. Dillard and Wesley Mellard were appointed to draft by-laws, and report at 2 o'clock.

The committee reported, recommending the propriety of a committee being appointed to report at the next regular meeting, which was on motion adopted, and the same committee, with the addition of the master, secretary and gate keeper, was appointed for said purpose.

On motion, B. A. Hudgins, P. H. Dillard and J. G. Longmire, were appointed as executive committee.

On motion, adjourned to meet the 1st Monday in June next.

A convention of the various granges of Bullock county was held at Union Springs on the 27th ult., for the purpose of organizing a county council.

The house was called to order by Colonel R. H. Powell the master of Union Springs Grange, who stated the object of the meeting in a clear and forcible speech, and Colonel R. D. Thornton, master of Midway Grange, was called to the chair, and M. M. Allen requested to act as secretary. The following granges were represented:

Midway, Enon, Union Springs, Aberfoil, High-Log, Mt. Hilliard, Sardis, Indian Creek, Pine Grove, Arbor Vite, and Perote. Patron R. H. Powell then moved that the chair appoint a committee to prepare by-laws for the government of this council. Patrons R. H. Powell, F. M. Thompson, J. S. Paullin were appointed as such a committee. After a brief deliberation the committee moved the adoption of the by-laws of the Barbour county council, which were unanimously adopted. A motion then prevailed to proceed to the election of permanent officers for the council, which resulted in the following selections:

Colonel R. D. Thornton, of Midway, president; Major I. F. Culver, of Aberfoil, and Col. R. H. Powell, of Union Springs, vice presidents; M. M. Allen, of Aberfoil, secretary; M. N. Ely of Union Springs, treasurer; N. A. Matheson, of Arbor Vite, door keeper; Rev. J. S. Paullin, of Midway, chaplain; Colonel L. W. Walker, Union Springs, Dr. C. H. Jernigan, of Enon, and Colonel E. W. Starke, of Perote, executive committee.

On motion of brother J. S. Paullin, the chair appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this council. The following Patrons composed this committee:

Dr. C. H. Jernigan, chairman; F. C. Hall, Daniel Moore, Colonel L. W. Walker, and E. W. Starke. During the deliberations of this committee the council was entertained by an exchange of views and opinions upon agricultural topics.

Colonel R. H. Powell and J. R. Rodgers, of the Union Springs Herald and Times, also addressed the council. The following resolutions, by brother J. S. Paullin, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the council of Patrons of Husbandry of Bullock county, approve of the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Barbour county council, to-wit:

"WHEREAS, This council recognize in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry the following propositions: First, that they are organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture, and of all other industrial pursuits; second, that, they are opposed to no other honest and necessary business or occupation. But they are opposed, first, to all combinations, whether under sanction of law or not, which seek to enrich the few at the expense of the many; second, they are opposed to all dishonesty and thievery, whether in high places or low; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That in the present demoralized condition of the country this council recognize the necessity of the order of Patrons of Husbandry; that its good effects are being seen and felt in many localities; that in what has been done as well as in what is promised in the unprecedented growth of the order, there is much to encourage us, in spite of the luke-warmness of good men, as well as the denunciation of bad ones; that we should not interpret the fact that all good men do not unite with us to an indifference on their part as to what we propose trying to accomplish, but rather into a fear that we should not succeed, and we should construe the denunciations of bad men as the highest commendation it is in their power to bestow upon us.

"*Resolved*, That whether we succeed or not, we shall at least have the consolation of having tried, and we therefore ask the sympathy and support of all good men, whether they see proper to join us or not, assuring them we are their friends, as we know they are ours."

The committee appointed by the president to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this council submitted the following which were adopted:

Resolved, That we from sad experience are convinced that the one crop policy, viz, cotton, to purchase all necessary supplies is utterly destructive of our interests as farmers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all class legislation, and to monied monopolies and combinations, thereby giving special privileges to one class of individuals, to the detriment of others; that we are in favor of free trade, that is to buy where we can buy cheapest, and sell where we can obtain the highest prices.

Resolved, That we regard the merchants of our country as our friends, and that we consider them as necessary in their places as farmers are in theirs, and we believe there is no conflict of interest between us—that the welfare of the farmer is the welfare of all.

Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers to bestow more attention to the raising of home-made fertilizers, and that they desist from the purchase of commercial fertilizers entirely, but rather buy chemicals for the compost heap.

Resolved, That it is our desire to pay all honest debts, both of county and state; and while cotton has done much to bring our troubles upon us, credit has done more; and that while we should correct our errors in planting, we must retrench our expenses, and make our purchases for cash, if we can possibly provide ourselves with the money.

Resolved, That we recommend all Patrons not to go to law with each other until they have first submitted their matter of difference to the grange to which they belong for adjustment, except in cases requiring immediate action at law.

Resolved, That we invite the hearty cooperation of the ladies of our county in all our undertakings as Patrons of Husbandry; that we regard them as a *sine qua non* to the welfare and prosperity of our order; and that we earnestly invoke all the ladies not yet members of our order to join us.

The following resolution by brother Paullin was then adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to correspond with the State Granges, and state agents of the north west, and furnish such information with regard tos upplies, etc., as they may obtain, to the secretary of the council, who shall immediately furnish the same to the masters of the several granges composing this council for the use and benefit of Patrons throughout the county, and that the executive committee make a formal report of their labors at the next regular meeting of the council.

The following resolutions offered by Colonel R. H. Powell were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the council of Patrons of Husbandry earnestly recommends to the granges of Bullock county the appointment of a standing committee of five whose duty it shall be to review the crops and plantations from time to time during the season of cultivation, and report the evidences of progress and improvement seen in their farms and domestic economy generally.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this committee at the regular meeting of the grange in July of each year to report the acreage of cotton and provision crops as compared with the former year.

Resolved, That this Council of Patrons of Husbandry has heard with unfeigned pleasure that Colonel W. H. Chambers, master of the State Grange, intends calling a convention of the order in eastern Alabama at an early day, and this council hereby requests him to hold said convention in Union Springs.

The secretary was then instructed to prepare a copy of the proceedings of the council for the Herald and Times, Montgomery Advertiser, and Southern Argus for publication. The council then adjourned until regular meeting in May.

R. D. THORNTON, President.
M. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

According to previous understanding, the delegates from the granges of Butler county met at Greenville Saturday, February 21st. The convention was organized by calling J. F. Tate of Georgiana Grange to the chair, and appointing T. M. Barge of Monterey Grange secretary. Messrs. Gilmer and Browder from Fort Deposit Grange were invited to participate in the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion, a committee was appointed to recommend the action necessary for organizing a county council, as follows:

John Gilchrist, chairman; E. J. Luckie, P. M. Bruner, S. D. Sawyer, A. F. Whittle, A. Peagler, W. B. Gilmer, J. L. McCall, J. M. Hickman, and W. H. Jordan.

The committee reported a list of officers for the county council, and a constitution for the same; all of which was ratified by the convention.

OFFICERS.

J. F. Tate, Georgiana, president; W. B. Gilmer, Fort Deposit, and E. J. Luckie, Monterey, vice-presidents; John Bolling, Greenville, secretary; Samuel Tisdale, South Butler, door-keeper.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This organization shall be known as the General Council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Butler county.

ART. 2. All regular organized granges, having first given their assent to the constitution, shall be entitled to representatives in the general council. The basis of representation shall be one representative for each ten members, and one additional representative for each fraction of five.

ART. 3. The officers of the general council shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a door keeper, who shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and installed.

ART. 4. The general council shall meet quarterly, on the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October; but the president shall have power to convene the council as often as the interests of the order may require, by giving ten days notice.

ART. 5. The representatives to the general council shall be elected annually, at the stated meetings of the subordinate granges in February.

ART. 6. Each subordinate grange represented in the general council shall pay to the secretary of the same one dollar annually for each representative sent to the council, for the purpose of paying contingent expenses.

ART. 7. In the election of officers, all voting shall be by ballot; and a quorum shall consist of a majority of all the delegates entitled to a seat in the council.

ART. 8. The general council may appoint, whenever they deem it necessary, some suitable person to act as agent in selling produce and purchasing supplies for the members of the order; but no person shall be so appointed who has not the endorsement of some subordinate grange, and the agent so appointed, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give a sufficient bond, to be approved by the council, or some one acting under its authority.

ART. 9. The general council may appoint an executive committee, to consist of not more than three members, and prescribe its duty.

ART. 10. The masters of subordinate granges represented in the council shall be *ex officio* members of the council, but not entitled to vote unless they are delegates.

ART. 11. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the council, two thirds of the members present concurring therein.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the ratification of the foregoing constitution by the several granges interested and request that they may send up the additional number of the delegates to which they are entitled under its provisions, to meet in Greenville on the second Wednesday in March, in order to complete the organization.

WHEREAS, Success in any business is only attained by a thorough knowledge of all the parts necessary to conduct it, and such information can only come from those skilled in such matters, and to preserve the facts thus obtained as a guide in future years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That masters of subordinate granges acknowledging the authority of this council be requested to report to the secretary, as soon as practicable, the acreage in cotton and the acreage in provision crops within their jurisdiction, as to the farms of Patrons, and as to those who are not Patrons.

Resolved, That when the harvest approaches, a similar report be made with reference to result of the year's operations, and that any special success attained by any Patron be reported in full, showing seed used, time of planting, mode of cultivation, preparation, and amount of fertilizers used.

Resolved, That all Patrons be requested to take step at once to produce such crops as will give them something for sale at all seasons of the year, to the end that we may the more speedily attain to the great *desideratum* in our transactions (the cash basis).

Resolved, That as tillers of the soil, we oppose and war upon no other occupation, but will strive to make ours self-sustaining.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, by strenuous efforts and rigid economy, to pay all our debts at the earliest possible day.

On motion the county papers and the Selma Argus were requested to publish these proceedings.

The convention then adjourned, to meet at Greenville on the second Wednesday in March.

J. F. TATE, President.
JOHN BOLLING, secretary.

Pleasant Room.

MRS. HOOKER HAS A VERY PLEASANT ROOM, on first floor, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, now vacant.—Two or three day boarders can be accommodated with good board. mar13.

Edwards Opera House

MANAGER.....MR. THEO. HAMILTON.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday Evening, March 16, 1874.

America's Most Famous Comedian,

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,

Supported by his own Dramatic Combination.

The management takes great pleasure in informing the public that in response to the many urgent requests of the citizens of Selma, he has succeeded in effecting an engagement for most positively one night only with this distinguished Artist, when he will appear in TWO OF HIS GREATEST IMPERSONATIONS.

Monday evening will be presented Colman's grand Old English Comedy of:

The Poor Gentlemen,

Mr. Owens as Dr. Ollapod of the Galen's Head.

To be followed by Mr. Owens' world-renowned specialty of

Solon Shingle.

Prices of admission—General admission, $1.50 Gallery, $1 00

The sale of reserved seats for Mr. Owens will begin on Friday morning, March 13th, at Kayser's cigar store, Broad street, where they may be procured without extra charge. mar13.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS County, Probate Court, March 6th, 1874.—This day came Elizabeth Maxey, administratrix of the estate of Henry J. Maxey, deceased, and filed her account, vouchers, and statement, for an annual settlement of said estate; and the court appointed Monday, April 13, 1874, for making said annual settlement.

JOHN F. CONOLEY,
Judge of Probate.

mar13 3t.

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:—

2533	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:—

2008	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.

THE DIAMOND COTTON CHOPPER & CULTIVATOR.

THE GREATEST LABOR SAVER OF the AGE, with One Man and One Horse does the work of from SIX to TWELVE men and from TWO to FOUR horses. It CHOPS and BARS both sides, WEEDS and DIRTS the cotton at one operation. After which it is converted into a most excellent CULTIVATOR for use between the rows throughout the season. This machine has been tested upon a growing crop, and proved a thorough, practical SUCCESS. It bears to highest TESTIMONIALS from the best cotton planters. It will soon become an indispensable to the cotton planter as the cotton gin or press. If has taken the grand sweepstakes prize, the GOLD MEDAL, at the Georgia State Fair, and the first premium wherever it has been exhibited. Active and reliable AGENTS are Wanted. Applications for agencies should be made WITHOUT DELAY. Retail price of machine $35 and freight. A most excellent COTTON PLANTER and GUANO DISTRIBUTER has been added to the machine. Price $12.50 extra. For circulars address JOHN W. HINSDALE, Sec'y of D. C. C. & C. Co., Fayetteville, N. C. feb26.

Notice.

THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE late firm of Boswell & Woolley have been placed in our hands to be closed up. Persons indebted will please call at our office and settle.

feb20-4t. SATTERFIELD & YOUNG.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DALLAS county. Letters testimentary on the estate of A. G. Shackelford, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Honorable John F. Conoley, judge of probate of the county and state aforesaid, on the 16th day of February, 1874. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

feb20 6t. ANN G. SHACKELFORD, Executrix.

GERMAN MILLET

WILL YIELD

An Incredible Amount of Early Forage,

AND

CAN BE CUT

IN FROM

Four to Six Weeks after Planting,

AND

MAY BE CUT REPEATEDLY DURING THE SEASON.

The Land Must be Rich and Well Prepared

TO INSURE

RAPID AND LUXURIANT GROWTH.

WE HAVE

A Few Bushels for Sale

AT

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Bushel.

HARDIE & ROBINSON.

TO

Merchants.

M. MEYER & CO.

AT THE

THE

CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Of Selma, Alabama.

Wm. P. Armstrong, Pres't. John W. Love, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $300,000.

CENTRAL CITY

Insurance Company,

Office, 27 Broad Street,

SELMA, - - - - ALABAMA.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1873,

$130,295 17.

DIRECTORS:

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

Losses Paid Since Organization, (1866)

$130,000.

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

N. WOODRUFF, President.
N. D. CROSS, Secretary.

SELMA

SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 27 BROAD STREET.

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

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND PAID OUT WITHOUT CHARGE.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, COIN, STOCKS AND BONDS,

AND MAKES COLLECTIONS ON ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

Sells Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

H. A. STOLLENWERCK, PRESIDENT.

ED. T. FOWLKES, CASHIER.

The Southern Argus.

SELMA, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 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.

THE city treasurer is to issue $4,000 more of city script.

COLONEL B. M. WOOLSEY has returned from Memphis.

EX-GOVERNOR PATTON was in the city Wednesday last.

COUNCILMAN LEA is acting mayor in the absence of Mayor Hardy.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MOREN was in Selma Friday and Saturday last.

COLONEL JOHN C. REID has returned from a professional visit to Washington.

HENRY CASSIN is back from a prolonged business visit to Cincinnati and Louisville.

GENERAL SHELLEY and Dr. Kent have returned, both in improved health, from a visit to Florida.

RESERVE seats for Dr. Ollapod and Solon Shingle are for sale at Kayser's cigar store, without extra charge.

MRS. W. B. MILTON, who has been spending the winter in this city, left for her home in New York Monday last.

GENERAL JOHN T. MORGAN has returned from the Sykes-Spencer contest in Washington, covered with deserved laurels.

JUDGE A. A. COLEMAN, of Greensboro, and his accomplished wife, were visiting friends here Monday and Tuesday last.

COLONEL B. M. WOOLSEY was re-elected one of the directors of the Selma, Marion, and Memphis railroad for the ensuing year.

MRS. PETTIBONE, whose maiden name was Rosa Cramer, formerly of this city, where she married, committed suicide in Atlanta the 6th.

THERE is a strong feeling in many parts of the state in favor of our honored and distinguished townsman, Judge W. M. Byrd, for governor.

DALLAS GRANGE Patrons of Husbandry will have a regular meeting this (Friday) evening, in their Hall, over Tilsworth, Scott & Co.'s store.

THE next regular meeting of Dallas County Council Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the hall of Dallas Grange the first Wednesday in April.

IN February, there were ten deaths in Selma. Of these, seven were of adults and three were of children. Three were of whites and seven were of negroes.

OUR distinguished townsman and eminent pulpit orator, Rev. W. J. Lowry, has accepted an invitation to deliver the State University commencement sermon in June next.

THE following are the officers of the Selma, Marion, and Memphis railroad for the ensuing year:—General N. B. Forrest, president; A. J. White, vice-president; H. D. Bulkley, secretary; and R. C. Daniel, treasurer.

ON Monday night last, Protection Hook and Ladder Company elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—F. J. Hooker, foreman; L. R. McKee, first assistant; W. L. Howell, second assistant; and M. A. Keith, secretary and treasurer.

JOHN E. OWENS, the greatest American, and perhaps the greatest living, comedian, sustained by a very strong company, will play here Monday night of next week. Selma has only twice been visited by actors of reputation equal to that which Mr. Owens has fairly achieved—when Forrest and when Janauschecck were here. It will be perhaps years before so eminent an artist as Mr. Owens visits us again. We trust few will lose the opportunity of seeing and hearing what in after life they will always think of with pleasure.

MARRIED in this city, the evening of the 11th, by Rev. W. J. Lowry, Mr. G. H. Madison and Miss M. E. Bryan.

Attendants, Mr. Lattimore and Miss Laura Bryan, Mr. W. E. Rosser and Miss Mary Toler, and Mr. Thomas Driskell and Miss Lida Toler.

SELMA GUARDS on Tuesday night last, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—J. M. Dedman, captain; S. O. Trippe, first lieutenant; T. C. Ferguson, second lieutenant; J. P. Furnis, surgeon; Henry Casin, quartermaster; E. H. Hobbs, first sergeant; J. L. Bosworth, second sergeant; Minthorne Woolsey, third sergeant; L. D. Mullen, armorer; J. V. Brazer, secretary; Jas. C. Bender treasurer.

The Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

The second Monday (the 13th) of April, proximo, is the time appointed for holding the annual meeting of the medical association of the state of Alabama, at Selma. The mature and importance of the business that will be presented induces the belief that this will be one of the most important and interesting meetings of the association.

It is earnestly hoped that all the medical organizations of the state and the profession generally will be represented, and that the whole body of counsellors will be in attendance.

The organization under the new constitution, begun at Tuskaloosa last year, remains to be completed. The form of charter for county societies is to be agreed upon. New counsellors are to be elected. The board of censors will submit important reports on several questions relating to the general welfare of the profession.

The attention of local societies is especially called to art. 68 of the constitution, viz:—

ART. 68. Every county society shall transmit annually to the State Association, through its delegates (1) the annual contribution of one dollar from each member of such society; (2) the report of the secretary of such county society of the roll of its officers and members, giving names and post offices in full, together with anything of interest which may have occurred in the society during the year; (3) annual reports on the topography, geology, chemistry, botany, endemic diseases, and the vital and mortuary statistics of the county; (4) such essays on medical or surgical topics, and such reports of cases, as may be deemed of sufficient importance to be submitted to the State Association.

We earnestly call upon the profession throughout the state, and in an especial manner upon the medical societies, to send full representations to this meeting. Let us meet in the spirit of harmony and good fellowship, and discuss the questions that most deeply concern the true interests of the profession. Let us thoroughly organize our association in an active, intelligent working body, whose grand object shall be to advance the scientific, humane, and patriotic purposes of the medical profession, and thus subserve the best interests of our state.

GEORGE A. KETCHUM, M. D.,
President, M. A. S. A.

BENJ. H. RIGGS, M. D.,
Secretary, M. A. S. A.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Reuben Dollar, of Madison county, was recently knocked down, on the Meridianville pike, and robbed of $100, a pistol, and a watch.

Michael Mayhew (white) and Bill McCravey (negro), of Madison county, have been arrested charged with robbing Reuben Doller.

J. Murray Robertson and J. M. Humphrey are candidates for mayor of Huntsville.

J. L. Tefft is depot agent at Athens, *vice* W. B. Vaughan, resigned.

W. B. Vaughan of Athens expects soon to remove to Texas.

Bishop Wilmer confirmed five candidates at his late visit at Lowndesboro.

The corn crib and meat house of Dr. Dunklin, of Collerine, have lately suffered severely at the hands of thieves.

Hayneville has elected J. Pepperman mayor, and E. H. Prichett, John P. Mushat, J. W. Keister, and Jo. Lloyd councilmen.

The new Hayneville council elected Daniel McGrath marshal and collector, Dr. E. H. Pritchett assessor, and Mr. Pepperman treasurer.

Hon. F. S. Lyon, of Demopolis, celebrated his golden wedding the 4th.

Frank Monroe, of the Evergreen Star, was in Mobile the 6th.

An association has been formed in Montgomery to give aid to public enterprises and improvements.

W. C. Oates and others called a mass meeting of Henry county citizens for last Monday, to appoint delegates to the state convention.

W. S. Corbett declines to run for sheriff of Henry county.

J. D. Miller wants to go to the legislature from Henry county.

The Methodists of Newton, Dale county, are going to build a new church.

The late Clay county grand jury returned thirty-two true bills.

Two schools have recently been opened in Ashland.

The Jefferson county conservative executive committee will have a meeting in Birmingham April 18th.

Calmes Lodge Good Templars, Birmingham, has over 100 members.

Mr. B. M. Henry will soon locate in Seale.

Mr. R. R. Burton has leased the Randolph Enterprise, and is sole editor and publisher thereof.

The Masons of Wedowee propose to build a hall.

Alsebrooks, a photographer, was recently killed near Arbacoochie, by a negro.

William Henson goes to the penitentiary from Randolph county for arson.

Joshua P. Coman is another candidate for probate judge in Limestone.

Robert G. Scott, jr., of Claiborne, sixteen years old, has entered as a competitor for the premium offered by the Wilcox fair association for the largest amount of cotton made on one acre, and also for the premium for the largest amount of corn made on one acre.

Books are opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of a national bank at Camden.

Judge L. R. Smith presided last week in the Perry circuit court.

Greensboro elected Thomas R. Roulhac mayor; W. W. Powers, J. S. Tucker, H. Beck, and S. W. Chadwick, councilmen; and J. D. Hamilton, marshal.

The Greensboro Beacon has three columns of tax sales advertisements.

The Jacksonville Republican has entered upon its thirty-eighth year.

Jacksonville elected George I. Turnley intendent, and W. H. Fleming, R. P. Weaver, J. L. Whisenant, A. M. Landers, and J. D. Hammond councilmen.

Eufaula has a library club:—William Barnett, president; N. W. Roberts, and Henry Battle, vice-presidents; A. B. Fields, secretary; and L. McDowell, treasurer.

The smokehouse of James McPeters, in Lauderdale county, and 2,000 pounds of meat were burned the 21st ult.

The Russell Recorder has two columns of tax sales' advertisements.

John W. White, member of the city council of Tuscumbia, has become insane, and has been sent to the asylum.

The spring term of the Colbert circuit court begins the 23rd.

A journal of his experiences on Johnson's Island, while a prisoner there, has been returned to Colonel Hundley, of Courtland. He had not heard from it since it was taken from his person when he was captured in an attempt to escape from that prison in January, 1865.

The supreme court has declared unconstitutional the law creating the Decatur law and equity court.

Tuskegee elected W. B. Bowen mayor, and D. Watson, J. C. Smith, H. Kyle, and W. C. Danner councilmen.

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

A negro fire company has been organized in Tuskegee.

Tuskegee has five free schools.

The Tuskegee News is for Colonel J. W. A. Sanford for attorney general.

Hon. S. J. Cumming is a candidate for judge of the eleventh judicial circuit.

James H. Robinson has been appointed post master at Romulus, and Henry C. Hine at Kennedale, both in Tuskaloosa county.

A new semi-weekly mail route has been established between Jackson and Grove Hill, *via* Suggsville.

On the 24th ult., the stores of Lloyd & Thorne, of Conner & Granade, and of Dr. White, in Bladon Springs, were burned.

Ed. Glover has been appointed sheriff of Choctaw county.

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

W. E. Beggs has become associate editor of the Choctaw Herald.

Livingston has elected B. S. Barker intendant, and R. S. Mason, G. C. Gowdy, W. T. McKnight, and L. Parrent councilmen.

The spring term of the Marshall circuit court begins last Monday.

The spring term of the DeKalb circuit court will begin next Monday.

Gadsden elected Dr. J. M. Stephens, mayor, and W. J. Sibert, L. R. Condon, W. C. P. Liddell, Joseph Devans, and W. T. Snook councilmen.

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

Thomas F. Greene has recently invested $50,000 in mineral lands in Jefferson county.

A Mr. Green of Huntsville has been appointed post master of Birmingham.

Rev. Mr. Woodson is to have charge of the Birmingham Baptist church.

Dr. D. H. Crawford has been appointed health officer of Birmingham.

Opelika elected J. P. Fitzgerald mayor, and C. D. Harrison, F. Renfro, C. H. Barnes, B. F. Smith, D. P. Smith, and B. F. Perry councilmen.

Tommy Binion was not drowned, as reported, in Sepulga river, the 17th ult.

The spring term of the Chambers circuit court will begin April 6th.

The grist mill and gin of William Carden, in Shelby county, were burned the 27th ult.

The Southern Ægis has more than two columns of tax sales' advertisements.

The health of St. Clair county is reported good.

Oxford has elected J. R. Graham, J. S. Kelly, C. J. Cooper, R. N. Warnock, T. J. Morgan, Jere Smith, and J. R. Draper councilmen.

Two negroes escaped from the jail in Evergreen the 27th.

The spring term of the Conecuh circuit court will begin the 22nd.

The Baptist church in Evergreen is soon to have a new bell.

The treasurer of Conecuh county has in his hands $3,056.

Conecuh county owes $7,999.

S. A. Barnett of Monroe county is proposed for state treasurer.

Major Lawrence B Bradley has been very ill at his home near Mt. Willing.

The spring term of the Hayneville chancery court will begin the first Monday in April.

The following new postal routes have recently been established:—From Pine Apple, *via* Butler Springs and Manningham to Greenville. From Garland, *via* Starlington and Butler Springs to Montgomery.

Stroback and Howard get fifty cents a day for taking care of the paupers of Montgomery county.

The engines for the Montgomery water works have been received.

Marion re-elected J. B. Shivers mayor, and elected P. T. Hurt, L. Love, W. W. Wilkinson, O. Schevenell, L. A. Wyatt, and T. D. Jones councilmen.

Uniontown has elected Junie Harwood mayor, and E. Gouldman, L. W. Temple, Richard Hudson, and Dick Terrell councilmen.

There were only two negroes in the Perry grand jury.

There are twelve prisoners in the Perry jail—all negroes.

A new post office, called Pratt, has been established at Ironton, Jefferson county.

Mrs. Clark and Miss Viola Johnson are teachers in the Troy free schools.

Mr. Stanley, of the Greenville Advocate, has returned from Florida, and thinks that state is nothing like equal to Alabama.

Samuel Feagin of Midway accidentally shot and killed himself recently.

Ed McAlpine, an efficient route agent on the A. & C. R. R., has been removed to make place for a negro.

There isn't a vacant residence in Livingston.

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

Married in Alabama.

In Tallapoosa county, 3rd, by Esq. William Porch, Simpsey Lip and Sarah M. Burson.

In Tallapoosa county, 4th, by Esq. B. F. Hammock, W. C. Ricks and Katie J. S. Sanford.

At Madison, 4th, by Rev. Mr. Kirk, Rev. Z. A. Parker and Rosa Anderson.

In Mississippi, recently, Napoleon B. Jones, of Greensboro, and Miss Watt.

In Randolph county, recently, R. S. Heflin and Mintoria Reaves.

In Bacon county, Georgia, 25th ult., Dr. E. S. Carow, formerly of Montgomery, and Lizzie Williams.

In Pickens county, 1st, by Rev. W. Ashcraft, M. Richardson and Alice C. Hinton.

In Talladega county, 26th ult., by Rev. W. Wilkes, J. K. Oden and Lizzie Coleman.

In Talladega, 25th ult., by Rev. F. L. Ewing, James B. McMillan and Cynthia Cunningham.

In Montgomery, 5th, by Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, N. W. Trimble, of Mobile, and Jennie Robinson.

In Jefferson county, 1st, C. W. Sanders and Miss A. A. Dyson.

In Greene county, 26th ult., by Rev. J. W. McCann, James A. Watson and Augusta Bizzell.

Near Union, 26th ult., by Rev. C. M. Hutton, Addison M. Hales and Elvira Powell.

In Conecuh county, 22rd ult., by Esq. L. A. Johnson, W. D. Kennedy and Annie McCreary.

In Birmingham, 3rd, by Judge Morrow, William Luster and Mrs. E. L. Tilford.

In Opelika, 26th ult., by Rev. W. Carroll, John M. Trammell and Ida E. Park.

In Lee county, 3rd, by Rev. M. Motley, Jesse Lockhart and Ella Hurt.

In Lowndes county, 4th, by Rev. E. R. Moore, Isaac Boutwell and S. J. Cooker.

In Tuskaloosa, 20th ult., by Rev. C. A. Stillman, George Green, of Jefferson county, and Jennie Moore.

In North Port, 2nd, James Cain and Mrs. Polly Cox.

In Mobile, 18th ult., by Rev. J. H. Curry, T. W. Watkins and Sallie E. Roberts.

In Mobile, 4th, by Rev. Dr. Fulton, W. P. Fowler, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Mary Waugh Hill.

In Mobile, 3rd, by Rev. Dr. Fulton, P. J. Burns, of Buffalo, New York, and Addie L. Costigan.

In Greenville, 5th, by Rev. Mr. Urquhart, P. Peacher and Anna Gafford.

Died in Alabama.

In Mobile, 6th, Mrs. Fernetta Everist.

In Mobile, 5th P. La V. Pease.

In Birmingham, 6th, Mrs. M. E. Ward.

In Birmingham, 6th, M. A. Favor.

Near Athens, 2nd, Mrs. Kate Skinner.

In Marion, 3rd, Charles Clement.

In Tuscumbia, 20th ult., J. A. Stoddard.

In Tuscumbia, 1st, James Thirockmorton.

In Opelika, recently, Leroy Moore, child.

In Walker county, 1st, son of John Yoe.

Near Grove Hill, 2nd, Wilburn J. Fleming.

In Monroe county 24th ult., Isaac S. Williams.

In Montgomery, 5th, Mrs. Eliza A. Williams.

In Opelika, 8th, J. H. Richards.

In Marion, 10th, child of W. H. Redding.

In Greene county, 8th, Charlie Edwards, child.

In Marengo county, recently, James R. Quinney.

In California, recently, E. B. Clapp, formerly of Huntsville.

In Tuskaloosa county, 28th ult., Mrs. Eva Brown.

In North Port, 24th ult., Mrs. Nancy Thompson.

In Pickens county, recently, Mrs. F. J. Goodman.

In Walker county, 27th ult., Henry Ferguson, sen.

In Henry county, recently, child of I. M. Campbell.

In Texas, 9th ult., Miss Chattie Reed, formerly of Fort Deposit.

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 the space of nine 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 will be 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. Notices of meetings under the head of "Local Miscellany" are charged at the rate of twenty cents per line, with the same discount on bills allowed on other transient advertising inserted under this head.

5. Advertisements otherwise provided for, are charged as follows, the bills being rendered quarterly:—One quarter column, one month $40, six months $65, one year $100. One quarter column, one time $20, two months $30, three months $40, six months $60, twelve months $100. One third column, one time $30, two months $40, three months $50, six months $75, twelve months $100. One half column, one time $40, two months $50, three months $75, six months $100, twelve months $150. One column, one time $75, two months $100, three months $150, six months $200, twelve months $300. One line in length, in all cases $1 per line.

6. Obituaries in excess of ten lines are charged for at the rate of ten cents a line in all cases.

7. No advertisement of less than ten lines is inserted for less than a month.

8. No discount is allowed to parties advertising for a firm, or company, or themselves.

9. Contracts for advertising will be made on the most favorable terms, when the business is such as we can well afford to make a contract for.

10. Yearly advertisements are not to be considered as entitling the parties to the insertion of any other matter than that which pertains to their business.

11. Marriages and deaths are published free of charge, but all other matter of a purely personal character will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

12. Communications which do not reflect upon the character of individuals should be published, if the writers of them will pay for the space they occupy, at the rate of ten cents a line.

13. Communications which do reflect upon the character of individuals should be published, if the writers of them will pay for the space they occupy, at the rate of ten cents a line, if the facts therein stated be true.

14. Communications which do reflect upon the character of individuals should not be published, even at the rate of ten cents a line, if the facts therein stated be false.

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marque's parting advice? Why not forget the dream he had dreamed, and console himself with the good here offered him? If the country-girl was unformed, she had just shown that she possessed abundant material, which he had but to train to his own standard; better yet, that she possessed a fresh, warm, true heart, which kindness might win and trust, without fear of some sudden whirlwind of caprice to ruin hopes at their brightest." So, moved partly by the instinct of a sore heart to repose itself on whatever will suffer it, he admitted the hitherto impossible, and resolved to remain for Nora, instead of following his first impulse to see Lida's face no more; finding, even in that wrath which is but the other side of love, a bitter pleasure at the thought of wounding, if not her heart, since she had never loved him, at least her pride, in beholding how easily he was able to forget, and to transfer in her very presence the allegiance of which she had been so carelessly certain.

Thus it came about that Mr. Waterston's dying wish seemed in a fair way of fulfilment. Adrian Clare's visits were not interrupted by that episode, of which none in the household, save its two actors, ever dreamed. He devoted himself to Nora, bringing her forward in society, educating her mind and taste, all with such tact as to improve without mortifying. And under his auspices Nora did very visibly improve. No longer believing herself uncared for, she gained confidence in her own powers, and, not feeling uncouth, ceased to appear so.

But, while she was beginning to accustom herself to their new home, in her old one she was being missed all the day long. Only, how was she to know that?—for Mrs. Silbee was no great scribe, and, if there was any one else who might have written, why he never did. So, save for one little scrawl just after her departure, no letter had come to Nora from Birch Hill until one which reached her just now. But this was a good, long one—good, although certainly not formed on any model of epistolary elegance, and marked by that inconsequence which sometimes swayed Mrs. Silbee's speech. Perhaps the charm lay in its being so exactly as she talked; so deliciously full of local gossip; so complete a transcript of home-life; with its chronicle of Daisy's spotted calf, that, too pretty to kill, must be saved for a milker; and of the pies made from the early-ripe apples in the two-acre lot, that, spite them how she would, never got the right smack of Nora's; of Sally Morton's quilting, where John Miller seemed so mighty thick with Maria; and of the new minister young Mr. Reach's revival preaching, that had brought more new bonnets to afternoon meeting than she had ever seen since she sat under the old parson—so on and so on, till Nora, reading the record, was fairly transported into the midst of its scenes.—Unfortunately, she had to come back again; and then, perhaps, some of that home news which was so sweet in tasting left a bitter flavor behind. At any rate, when she went down to dinner that evening, the pleasant and profitable training of the past weeks seemed suddenly to have dropped away and left precisely the same homesick, ignorant country girl who had blushed and doubted over the proper toilet for her new position. As it happened, too, Adrain Clare did not appear to help her; and the judge, perceiving that one of the old shy fits had come over Nora, gradually directed his remarks to Lida, whose replies, if not specially interested, were at least always ready.

"Where is Clare to-night?" said the judge presently, adding, "It is most fervently to be hoped he will not fail us to-morrow."

"Why, papa?" asked the little pitcher, whose ears were wide open for anything.

"Because I am afraid to eat my dinner alone with a man who has been cast away on a desert-island," answered her father, gravely. Then, turning to Lida, in a lower tone:—"Mr. Sylvester is an excellent lawyer—or perhaps I should rather say, an excellent law-machine, for outside his profession, he is plainly devoid of ideas, or, at any rate, of words. It is no light matter to dine him"—and the judge gave a little anticipatory sigh—"but he has something to say concerning your—that is, our—business relations; and I suppose that is the most comfortable arrangement, on the whole."

Lida perfectly understood the judge's momentary hesitation, remembering that Sylvester was the name of her uncle's lawyer. But she only said:

"Was Mr. Sylvester really cast way on a desert-island?"

"Well, I do not know the exact rights of the story—whether savages or brigands—but something of the sort it was; at all events, enough to keep any other man in table-talk for twelvemonth. But the odds are that he will not even allude to it, unless I do first."

"If he has been living on a desert-island, he will be very hungry; for they never have anything but raisins and turtles," thoughtfully remarked Helen, whose ideas on the subject were of a strictly Crusoeish character.

Her father laughed.

"Mind, I won't answer for it that it was a desert-island! But, granting that, his diet there could hardly have been more eccentric than it has been ever since I knew him. As a specimen"—he had turned again to Lida—"he eats every day after dinner, 'for the stomach's sake,' two dried roots and a small onion."

"How horrible!" commented Miss Lamarque, languidly. "Fancy belonging to his family!"

"I must beg to be excused," said the judge, with a laugh. "Why afflict myself unecessarily?"

"And will he eat an onion here to-morrow, papa?" asked Helen, who had listened eagerly.

"Not unless he brings it with him," answered her father, laughing again. "I certainly have no intention of providing my table with such a delicacy. The duties of hospitality have their limits, Helen. If I were to ask a Sioux Indian to dinner, I dare say he would come in feathers and a blanket; but do you suppose I should sit down with him in such a costume myself?"

Helen doubtless did not fully understand him, but Nora did. She had listened with a swelling heart to his conversation, recalling a period, not so long since, when she had lived among people who ate onions, not "for the stomach's sake," but because they liked them. At that time, a world where union-eating was regarded as a deadly sin had not dawned upon her. And was she so much happier now for being in that world, and making a part of it? Did she really make a part of it? Had she ever comprehended Lida, with her numberless little fancies and refinments? Was she even quite at ease with little Helen, who, child as she was, yet was "to the manner born?"

Such were the questions which Nora the heiress carried to her pillow that night, to be debated with plentiful tears and a good deal of heartache. She had congratulated herself once on her good fortune coming in time for her youth to enjoy it; but now she told herself that it had come too late, after all. She was young, indeed, but not young enough for her thoughts and feelings to be remoulded to this new state of life; one power alone could have worked that magical transformation, and that was wanting here. For Nora, wholly ignorant of the former relations between Adrian Clare and Lida Lamarque, had yet, in observing their daily intercourse, a feminine intuition, which now shaped itself to instantaneous and entire conviction. "He would like to care for me, but he cannot;" she said to herself; "he does care for Lida, and if she were the heiress they would be married. And she is a thousand times more fit for him, and more fit to have all this money; it has never brought me any good; I wish it were hers, and that I were back again among the people I have known and been happy with all my life!" And then a sudden thought checked her sobs and her breath together; to-morrow she would ask Judge Jaynes, who would know how to manage it, to transfer the money where it rightfully belonged, and then she would say good-by to those perplexities and disappointments, and go back to Birch Hill—to home.

The night brings wisdom—so runs the old saying. However that be, it did not alter Nora's strange resolve to beggar herself. With a heart beating very loud, yet very light, she knocked at the judge's study-door. Her former interview there returned to mind as she saw him again bending over his writing-table, that thoughtful face, only that now the knit brow and compressed lip seemed to show some very disturbing thought. As she came forward, his face unbent, though it still remained very grave, and rising he took both her hands in his, speaking more softly than usual as he answered her words.

"Disturb me, my dear child? On the contrary, I was about to send for you—but let me hear what you have got to say, I will speak later."

Timidly but clearly Nora acquainted him with her wishes. Receiving no reply, she lifted her eyes and met his fixed penetratingly on her. There was surprise and perplexity in his face; she was prepared for both, but there was something more which she could not understand. She looked at him questioningly; he smiled and brushed his hands over the papers beside him.

"Nora," he said, lightly, but watching her keenly the while, "by birthright you should possess the gift of guessing; have you any idea what it is I have under my hand here?"

Nora felt surprised and somewhat hurt. It was not like his usual courtesy, she thought, that jesting way of putting aside what she had said to him.

"Suppose," he went on, as she hesitated to answer, "that it was precisely such a paper as you have just been asking me for, a paper depriving you of all your money, and giving it to Miss Lamarque—what would you say then?"

Assuredly Judge Jaynes had never before seen the look or heard the voice with which Nora answered him. "Do you really mean it is done already? Oh, I am so glad—so glad! Now every thing will come to right—and I can go home at once!"

It was not a very polite speech, this last, but her hearer's eyes beamed as he drew her nearer, and actually, to Nora's unbounded amazement, kissed her cheek.

"My dear Nora," said he, "you are a good, honest, warm-hearted little girl, and I do not know how we shall ever consent to lose you—but sit down again, if you please; I have a singular story to tell you."

So Nora resumed her seat, and listened, in substance, to the following:

It appears from Mr. Sylvester's communication of the previous evening, that the deed making Nora heiress had not been Mr. Waterston's last will. The lawyer had executed a later one, substituting Lida Lamarque for Nora, to whom merely a small bequest was left, the testator on neither occasion offering any explanation of these sudden charges. Just here ensued that voyage of Mr. Sylvester's, which ended so disastrously in a shipwreck, that cut him off from all communications, so that it was not until long after that he had heard of Mr. Waterston's death and the subsequent events. Of course, he perceived that it was the earlier will which had taken effect, and, knowing something of the old man's peculiarities, who never suffered his papers out of his own keeping, he suspected that the true will had been so cautiously disposed of as to escape the search left by the sudden death without a clew; but, with characteristic caution, he had breathed no syllable about the matter save to the executor, Judge Jaynes. The two men at once proceeded to go over to Mr. Waterston's late residence, and finally, in the false bottom of an old writing-stand, the missing document was found. Mr. Sylvester's conjecture that it had been so placed for greater security was borne out by the treasuring up there also of certain yellow old epistles in a handwriting not unknown to the judge, and which told more plainly that story hinted at in the dead man's unfinished letter—that letter containing an allusion to the disposition conscience would not let him make of his wealth, clear enough now, but which his indistinct mention of his heiress had prevented from rousing the attention it must otherwise have done.

The singular coincidence of Nora's request with this discovery not unnaturally excited Judge Jaynes' suspicions, for a moment, of her having some underhand knowledge which she was trying to turn to her own use, by an affectation of generosity that she hoped to see repaid to herself. But, of course, he did not tell her so, and poor little Nora never knew to what an imputation her quixotism had exposed her. Now, however, he understood and even sympathized with her, as he admitted to himself, not without a certain amused surprise, that this new complication he had been dreading would in reality solve the puzzle admirably for all parties.

What had been the secret of Mr. Waterston's seeming inconsistencies? Lida, who alone could have explained them, never satisfactorily did so, but, from some unguarded words she once let fall, Nora guessed that Adrian Clare was somehow concerned. It is probable that Mr. Waterston, who not only wanted his own way but wanted it at once, in his eagerness to secure the marriage that had become his hobby, had wished to anticipate matters by proposing it to the young man, and, when Lida's pride forbade this, her uncle, forgetting, as was his way, both reason and affection in his impatient anger, had disinherited her for one whom he expected to find more amenable; then in his cooler moments, when, as he himself expressed it, conscience would not suffer such injustice, he had reinstated Lida in her rights; only, having neglected to destroy the one will and too carefully guarded the other, he had very nearly defeated his own plans.—All had come right now, and, fortunately, no one was the worse; Lida, indeed, perhaps rather the better; for, on learning what the little country-girl had sought to do for her, she was softened and moved in a way very unusual with her; and, when Nora went home it was with the conviction that she had won a secure place in a heart which, if opened but to few, once gained would be true to the end.

Adrian Clare, to be sure, was in rather an awkward position. Before this sudden shifting of the pieces in the game, he had come about to Nora's conclusion that, however he might wish it, he had no love left to give to the heiress. But to turn from her just as she proved no heiress, to seem to follow the money, wholly as his own consciousness acquitted him, he felt impossible; so, in spite of his inclination, he asked Nora to marry him. She gave him a decided refusal, but, with her usual impulsive frankness, she probably gave him some good reasons with it; else, why should he have shown such undisguised contentment in rejection, or why, a little later, have urged that same question on Lida, with a result that seemed to prove it his fate "to follow the money" after all? For Lida, who acting after her lights, had deliberately falsified her love while she thought it detrimental to its object, could neither conceal nor measure it when its avowal seemed to serve his interests. One can only love according to one's nature, and if Miss Lamarque's affections were not wide they were certainly deep, a fact which Mr. Clare doubtless considered when he forgave her for setting her fortunes before his feelings.

At any rate, that he did forgive her appears from a conversation, some months later, between John Miller and his wife. For John was married, though not to the black-eyed Maria Morton, of Birch-Hill gossip; the eyes looking for somebody coming back from work, are the blue eyes of Nora Silbee. They had not very long to look, for John, always punctual in his ways, was not likely to be less so now that there was a wife watching for him at home.

"I declare, Norry," said he, suddenly, exploring his pockets, "I'd most forgot I've got a letter for you."

"From Lida Lamarque," said Nora, breaking the seal; then delightedly, as she glanced over it: "That is from Lida Clare, for it's actually written on her wedding-day! Now, John, wasn't she good to think of me on her wedding-day?"

"Nothing out of common," answered John, with a laugh; "I'm sure I thought of you on my wedding-day, and wouldn't have minded writing to you either—if there'd been any need?"

"Don't be a goose, John," said Nora; but from her absent tone John could see that her thoughts were somewhere else.

"Nora," said he, after a pause, "I can't be thankful enough you lost that money—"

"Thank you, John," said Nora, rousing herself now laugh; but he went on without heeding:

"But what I am most thankful for is your wanting to give it up before you knew." (Nora's deeds had been told, though not by herself.) "Else, don't you see," continued John, hesitating a little, "I should always have been afraid in your heart you might be pining—"

"John, you goose!" said Nora again; but this time turning her bright face full towards the wistful eyes seeking it, "just tell me, do I look like pining?"

And John could not in his conscience say that she did.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

SUPREME COURT.

Head-Notes of Decisions, January Term 1874.

(Compiled and Arranged from the Montgomery Advertiser.)

Robert T. Smith, auditor, &c., *vs.* Thomas G. Jones.—SAFFOLD, J.—1. The law providing for the monthly payment of the salaries of state officers on the last day of each month, and other like claims, is not repealed or modified by the provision of section 15 of an act "To provide for the funding of the domestic debt of this state," approved December 19, 1873, save only that the warrant shall not be drawn unless, at the time, the state has lawful money, or "obligations," wherewith to pay such warrants.—2. The words in the first proviso of the 15th section of that act, "if such [obligations] be then in the state treasury," in the connection in which they are there used, must be held to mean, if such obligations are within the control of the state and properly available for the payment of the warrants mentioned in said proviso.—3. A literal interpretation of words, apparently in conflict with the general design, which would defeat the purposes of the statute, will not be adopted if other reasonable construction can be given to them.—4. Where application is made by a domestic creditor to the auditor for a warrant on the treasurer, payable in the "obligations" of the state, in settlement of an allowed claim accrued since January 1st, 1874, and the auditor refuses to draw his warrant, or pay the claim in such "obligations," he will be compelled to do so by mandamus, if there be "obligations" of the state which may properly be devoted to the payment of such claim in the order of its priority.

B. T. Cousins *vs.* The State of Alabama.—PETERS, C. J.—1. The revenue law of December 31, 1868, which requires lawyers who engage in the practice of that profession in this state to take out license before engaging in the practice of said profession, is a valid one. [Pamphlet Acts, 1868, p. 207, *et seq* secs. 105, 111, 112.]—2. The state may enforce the payment of the price of such license by indictment against a person who has violated the provisions of said revenue law.—3. The conviction on an indictment under said law against a lawyer should fine him three times the price of the license, which, in a lawyer's case, is twenty dollars and the fine is sixty dollars.

Saffold, J., dissenting: Held—1. A license to carry on any useful and necessary business, not the subject of the *mala prohibita*, imposed for the purposes of revenue solely, is merely a receipt for a tax, the non-payment of which contains no element of offence or misdemeanor, and cannot be punished, under our state constitution, by imprisonment.—2. The state has the right to tax occupations, and may enforce the collection by execution, with increased amount for delinquency.—3. The practice of law is a pursuit necessary to be regulated, and is regulated, by license of the courts, after due examination. This license gives the right to engage in, or carry on, the business on the same footing as other business for which no license is required.

D. S. Harris *vs.* The State of Alabama.—1. An indictment for a violation of the revenue law of 1868, in engaging in, or carrying on, the business of retailing without license, must aver the place at which the business was engaged in, or carried on, or it is fatally defective.—2. To "engage in, or carry on, a business" as those words are used in the revenue law of 1868, means to pursue an occupation or employment as a source of profit or livelihood. The question is one of intention which the jury will readily solve. Did the accused intend to engage in, or carry on, the business as a means of profit or livelihood? It is not necessary it should be his sole occupation or employment.

Paul Jones *vs.* The State of Alabama.—BRICKELL, J.—1. The code does not prescribe the form of an indictment for forgery of a written instrument; an indictment analagous to the precedent in the code is sufficient.—2. Under the statute (Revised Code sec. 4120) it is not necessary in an indictment for forgery to name persons intended to be defrauded. A general averment of an intent to defraud is sufficient.—3. It is forgery, falsely and fraudulently to make a writing purporting to be an order drawn by a child on a parent, though the payment of such order, if genuine, would depend wholly on the parent's favor and affection to the child.

Angelo Eldridge *vs.* The State of Alabama.—BRICKELL, J.—1. A charge assuming as proved a fact of which there is no evidence, is properly refused.

P. Cohen *vs.* The State of Alabama.—BRICKELL, J.—1. On an indictment for receiving stolen goods, it is permissible in showing the value of the property stolen for the owner to state what the thing was worth at the time. Its value to him is a fact, however slight, tending to show its real value.—2. An exception to an entire charge given by the court *mero motu*, is too general and indefinite, if any part of the charge is correct.—3. A charge having a tendency to mislead and confuse the jury should be refused.—4. Charges asserting correct legal propositions applicable to the evidence, should be given in the terms in which they are requested.

Eugenia Woodruff *vs.* Patrick C. Conley.—SAFFOLD, J.—1. The custody of a child is always a subject of chancery jurisdiction, and it is immaterial whether it is invoked by bill, petition, or application for habeas corpus.—2. Equity will not withdraw a child of nine years old from the custody of her uncle by marriage, at the suit of the paternal grandmother, when it is shown that he has adopted her, is a suitable person to have the care of her, is possessed of a large estate, and it is the decided wish of the child to remain with him, and the grandmother is in limited circumstances, has the care of the brother, also a child, and there is no danger of her being deprived of the reasonable society and companionship of her grand-daughter.—3. Letters of guardianship, when there is no property, have no influence in deciding the question of the custody of the ward, inasmuch as in such case the guardian is not bound to expend his own fortune in maintenance, but may surrender the ward.

Bose Napier *vs.* The State of Alabama.—BRICKELL, J.—The attorney general applies for a rehearing of this cause, on the authority of Ed. Ray, *vs.* State, and of Ned. Napier *vs.* State, at present term. These cases are in direct conflict with the foregoing opinion. While I would prefer adhering to the opinion, as conforming to the former decisions of this court, to which reference is made, my brothers recognizing fully the authority of those decisions, when applied to indictments for gaming, are unwilling to extend them to a case like the present on indictment, not for gaming but for betting at a game of cards played in an unlawful place. Under the influence of their opinion, the rehearing is granted; the judgment of reversal heretofore rendered is set aside, and the judgment of the court below is affirmed.

Robert T. Smith, auditor, etc., *vs.* Paul Strobach, sheriff.—BRICKELL, J.—1. A sheriff has not power, under the act of December 17, 1873, entitled an act "to regulate the confinement and discharge of persons charged with misdemeanors," to discharge a person so charged, not arrested by him or his deputy, but committed to his custody by mittimus from a magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction.

Ex parte The Planters and Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, of Mobile.—PETERS, C. J.—1. Upon any final or interlocutory decree which shall have the effect of dissolving an injunction and dismissing the bill, the chancellor shall prescribe the penalty and condition of the bond to be given by the appellant, should such appellant thereafter appeal from such decree; and the appeal in such case, when taken before the register, and the bond executed as prescribed by the chancellor and approved by the register, shall operate to restore the injunction until the same shall be reviewed in the supreme court. [Chancery Rules, 84; Rev. Code, p. 835.]—2. This rule is peremptory on the Chancellor, and if he refuses, on motion, to comply with its requirements, a rule *nisi* will be granted, on application to this court, for mandamus, to compel him to a discharge of his duty.

Frank E. Spencer *vs.* The State of Alabama.—PETERS, C. J.—1. A charge to the jury in a criminal prosecution, that "the law looks upon the defense of an *alibi* with suspicion," is vicious, is an invasion of the province of the jury and it is unfair, both of which the constitution forbids. [Const. Ala. Art. 1, sec. 8; *ex parte* Chase 43 Ala. 303; 47 Ala. 659.]

J. E. Bruner *vs.* L. J. Bryan.—SAFFOLD, J.—1. When a surety on the official bond of the sheriff makes proper application to be discharged from his liability, the probate judge has no authority to hear and determine judicially any matter concerning it. He must give the officer personal notice to appear before him, on, and at, a certain day and place, and give a new bond; and in this, he acts ministerially.—2. When the bond it not given, the governor, in appointing to the office, does not ascertain a vacancy. The fact upon which he must appoint is found by the probate judge, and reported to him. If the information given is incorrect, the appointment confers no right to the office.—3. Such appointment, when there is no vacancy, does not oust the rightful incumbent.—4. Equity has jurisdiction in such case, at the suit of the rightful officer, to enjoin and restrain the appointed person from attempting to exercise the duties and enjoy the emoluments of the office.—5. There is no reason why it should not interpose, at the suit of either party, for their benefit and the interest of the public, to decide which of them shall exercise the office for the present, and until the law court, with its jury, shall finally determine the controversy.—Brickell, J. dissenting.

State of Alabama *ex rel* Jesse Carter *et al vs.* Price *et al.*—SAFFOLD, J.—1. In a proceeding under the revised code for usurping an office, the averment of objection to the defendant's title that he was holding and exercising the office "without lawful authority" is not subject to demurrer.—2. When the personal plaintiff claims the office, his statement of right thereto is liable to demurrer if the right appears to be derived from an election, under a public law, which could not have been legally held at the time alleged.—3. A demurrer sustained to the plaintiff's allegation of right does not affect the objections specified to the defendant's title.—4. The Act of Nov. 28, 1868, "To ratify and confirm the election etc., (of commissioners of revenue of Mobile and certain other counties in February 1868) and providing for filling vacancies in said board," prolonged the term of office four years after the general election for commissioners, as fixed by section 8 of the act of October 8, 1868 "To regulate elections in this state."—5. It is not unconstitutional because the prolongation of the term was not mentioned in the title. The time for which the confirmation should be made was relevant to the title, and necessary, in view of the charge made.

Robert T. Smith auditor etc., *vs* Joseph H. Speed superintendant of public instruction.—BRICKELL, J.—1. Statutes may be repealed by implication. The courts do not favor the principle, and if by a fair and reasonable construction of a later and a former statute, the two can be reconciled, that construction is adopted.—2. The statute of April 19th 1873, requiring a certain portion of the public moneys to be kept in each county, is not in conflict with the provisions of the later statute of December 19th 1873, for the funding of the domestic debt of the state.—3. The statute of April 19th 1873, does not conflict with 3d section of the 4th article of the state constitution. That section is conservative, not restrictive of the power of general assembly over the public money. B. F. Saffold J, dissenting.

Aaron D. Cowles *vs.* The State of Alabama.—SAFFOLD, J.—1. An indictment in the form prescribed in the revised code for fraudulently exhibiting a false sample of cotton is sufficient.—2. In proof of damage, the cost of sending cotton from Greenville, the place of sale, to Mobile is irrelevant, as not being the necessary, or reasonable, result of the fraud.—3. The proper agent of a railroad company, in order to prove the date of shipment of a lot of cotton, may state that he made the entry in his book, and would not have so entered it if it had not represented the truth, although he had no remembrance of the shipment.

William Roy *vs.* The State of Alabama.—SAFFOLD, J.—1. In a prosecution for larceny, a witness, testifying to an admission of the defendant that he had the property, may state, as a fact, whether or not he supposed the defendant jested in saying so.

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

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TO SATISFY AN EXECUTION IN MY hands, issued from the chancery court of Dallas county, against Abner McGehee, in favor of William H. Fellows, as guardian of William T. A. Keenan, I will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1874, within legal hours, before the door of the market house in the city of Selma, Dallas county, the following described lands as the property of the said Abner McGehee, to-wit: Forty-eight acres of the east half of the south-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three. Twenty-two acres in the north-west corner of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-three. Five acres of the south-east quarter of said section twenty-three. The north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-four. The south-west quarter and the west half of the north-west quarter of section thirteen. All in township eighteen, range ten, in Dallas county, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less.

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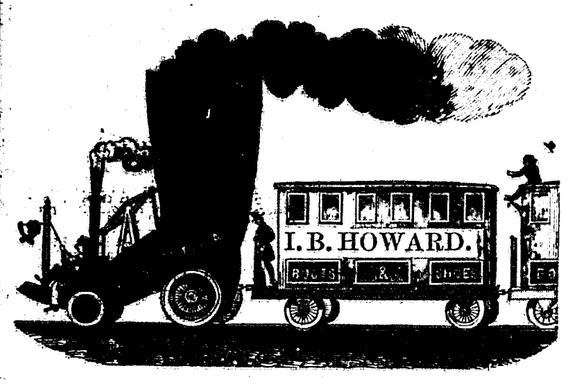

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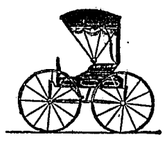

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