

Established Oct. 7, 1823. HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 19, 1874. Vol. 8--New Series--No. 20.

the Board of Supervisors made an affidavit certifying, showing the election of the different persons from Barbour county, and each person present claiming a seat came forward, presented his certificate of election, and was seated without objection.

The response given by the man read in evidence, and the following is a copy of the original of Mr. Sledge and the school agent attached to the exhibit, as set forth and corrected in the paper here presented, signed by Judge Mrs. D. C. Sledge, and the school agent, and signed by the persons who issued them, or the person who happily they address as such.

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Company, to be paid as bounty for by ay, protective tariff, AND SUBSCRIBE FOR FR

[illegible]

# The Democrat.

J. WITHERS CLAY  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1874.

Taxation and U. S. Bonds.

While our fellow-citizens are groaning under the heavy burden of taxation and are having their property sold for taxes, let them not fail to remember that they are the victims of the unjust, iniquitous, grinding policy of the Radical party. Radical interference with local self-government and States' rights sovereignty in the South, and Radical discriminations in legislation against Southern interests by high tariffs and unequal expenditures of public moneys in favor of the North and against the South, and Radical warfare on slaveholders to rob them of their lawful property, caused secession and disastrous war that ensued. Radical policy ran riot during the war, and since the war, robbed us of our equal rights, while the Radical party hypocritically gloried and legislated for "equal rights, without regard to race, color, or previous condition," annihilated our system of labor, and so impoverished us as to put it out of our power to provide an adequate substitute; has refused the South commercial facilities extended freely to Northern and Western States; has placed over us, against the will of our people, corrupt and ignorant military and civil rulers, who have used their arbitrary power to oppress and oppress us, load us with intolerable taxes, and enrich themselves by fraud and robbery.

It is well known to our people that the Radical government, consisting of ignorant negroes and corrupt carpet-baggers and scoundrels, established in Alabama by Congress in 1868; and subsequent legislation and squandering of money by the Radicals, have imposed upon us the heavy State debt, which, if not compromised or repudiated (so far as it is illegal and fraudulent) will be a perpetual incubus on our capital and industry, and bar, to individual and public enterprise and progress.

The Radical U. S. Government has not been satisfied with unjust and iniquitous discriminations against the South in legislation and in the administration of the laws, but the administration of a corrupt ring of capitalists, has exempted the holders of U. S. bonds, (who are, generally, large capitalists) from taxation, while all the labor interests of the country are heavily taxed for nearly every article of consumption by high tariffs. Not only does the Radical party in Congress exempt the bondholding capitalist from the payment of any U. S. tax on U. S. bonds, but the Radical Courts have decided that U. S. bonds are not subject to taxation by the States and municipal corporations. The result is, that the man whose capital consists entirely of U. S. bonds pays no taxes on property, while professional men, merchants, planters, mechanics, and laboring men of every class are forced to pay heavy taxes, and bear all the burden of support of the State, county and municipal governments. Is this right and proper? Or, is it not rather an unjust and iniquitous discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor? How can any intelligent and right-thinking man tolerate such an abominable policy or belong to such an abominable party? The Democratic members of Congress ought to carry on a hot and persistent warfare against this iniquitous policy, until the law is repealed and the policy abandoned.

A cotton factory is so necessary to the business interests and value of the real estate in Huntsville, that we propose to publish, from time to time, whatever occurs or is communicated to us as an inducement to establish a factory here, until it is an accomplished fact. The cost of fuel has, heretofore, been urged as one of the greatest obstacles to manufacturing in Huntsville. A well informed gentleman has furnished us the following item on a slip of paper:

"The Eagle and Phoenix Mills (at Columbus, Ga.) expended \$75,000 in building a dam to control the water. Interest on that amount would be more than sufficient to furnish fuel for driving the machinery of a large factory located at Huntsville—the cost costing \$3 50 per ton."

If there are any men of enterprise in our midst, who wish to make a profitable investment of their capital, we urge them to consider seriously the expediency of investment in a cotton factory. We know of no mode of investment in this country, which presents so sure a prospect of large remuneration. Our people must make up from their lethargy, and employ their capital and exert their energies in some direction that will yield individual profit and be a public benefit. There is no time to lose. Be up and doing or our city will, soon, lose many of its best population, our business interests retrograde, and our real estate become almost valueless.

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Authoritative Declaration of Principles.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—The National Grange to-day, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the Committee on Resolutions, presented by Mr. Wardlaw, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows:

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

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

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

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

"3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better, higher, grander and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes; and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws and to emulate each other to hasten the good time coming to relieve our expenses both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bulk and more on hoof and in fleece; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently on the probabilities; to discontinue the credit system, the mortgage system, the fishion system, and every other system tending to bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as the occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves; to make our order perpetual we shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalries, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, and social advancement."

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

"4. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a surplus of middle men, but we don't need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical focus. We hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, and they are intimately connected with our interests and are mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon the general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practical way of all our facilities for transporting cheaply to sea-board or between home producers and consumers all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open up the channels in natural great arteries that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable canals nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is

NO COMMUNISM.

no Africanism. We are opposed to such support and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the 19th century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and an exorbitant per cent. of profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We seek only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be embraced in the course of study.

NEW PAR SON POLITICAL.

"5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic laws, that the Grange, national, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, true to its obligation, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in meeting. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must also bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Grange member, gives up that right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right

for every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by the industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every Grange member, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion, while final lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong—in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the cause and auditors of American people. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is of right, and should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every patron as his right as a freeman to affiliate with any party that will carry out his principles.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

"6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by nature of our own organization, not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil. They may have some interest in conflict with our purposes, but we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success."

CHARITY—FOUNDED.

"7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to indicate a proper idea of the abilities and the sphere of woman as indicated by admitting them to membership and position in our order. Imparting the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return, by our united efforts, to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers."

GOOD ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.—A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of husbandry in the South, instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It says:

"During the seven past years emancipation fields have added to the wealth of the world two thousand millions of dollars and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops save those who struggle for production annually. The energies of the cotton planters have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple which quite as frequently has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our ex-husbandry mineral wealth, abundant water power, and generally salubrious climate, avails us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home grain bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is, that the Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for American people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their daily consumption."

"Famine it says, has occurred more than once in India, owing to the attempts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds:—

"During one past year, portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota for 300 miles were invaded by grasshoppers, and they destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. Couple with this the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worm, drought or any other unavoidable cause. Improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them, and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done, and at the same time produce an average cotton crop as the net result of the farmer's annual labors? We believe there is not. Annually, four million of bales of cotton are produced near Southern soil, but what proportion of this vast amount is returned to indicate our prosperity? One half of it is expended for necessary supplies, whilst the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us. An equally unfair adhesion to unwise husbandry would secure our ruin. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of the necessity can be calculated with exactness. If 3,500,000 bales are grown, they will be consumed before another

can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If 4,500,000 bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. The alternatives for success are numerous, but we need to rely upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prosperous people on earth."

The memorial is signed by the Masters of the State Granges of South and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and Tennessee, and was not only highly approved by the Committee on Resolutions, but endorsed by every member of the National Grange.

MARKING SESSION.

At the evening session the claim of Deputy Forey, for services in organizing granges in Dakota, was allowed. Mrs. O. H. Kelly tendered her resignation as Pomona. The discussion of amendments to the constitution was then resumed and continued till a late hour, the principal ones being that providing for the organization of district granges, previously telegraphed, and another defining qualifications for membership of granges.

Affairs in Louisiana.

The Home Patriot of the 17th, endorses for Terrebonne and the neighboring parishes, the truth of Bishop Wilmer's statement to President Grant on the 6th, that there are starving people in Louisiana. The Patriot says that hardly half a crop has been made in the past season, that not enough corn has been made to last half the year; plantations that used to sell for thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are now being sold for hundreds and some for as low as ten dollars. The planter is disheartened; the laborer and mechanic still more so; stores are being closed, no crops, no money, is the general cry, and exclaims the editor, "God only knows what is to become of the Pelican States, for she has not where withal to feed her starving young."

An idea of the magnitude of the negro exodus from Alabama to Mississippi may be derived from a statement which we find in the letter of a correspondent of the Wilmington Journal. The writer was telling what he saw and heard while on the railroad between Meridian and Jackson, Miss., and said: "We asked Capt. Harris some questions about the exodus of the negroes, and he told us that he had four cars loaded with them that night, and that it was the lightest load he had carried out for six weeks."

He gives an amusing account of the scenes witnessed in the transfer of the negroes' baggage, of which dogs almost invariably form a lively and troublesome part.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The vault of the First National Bank, at Quincy, Ill., was robbed on the night of the 12th, of about \$10,000 in currency, besides a quantity of bonds and valuable papers and a large amount of special deposits. Burglars cut through 3 feet of solid masonry. The safe was burst open with powder. No clue yet.

Anti-Slavery, Feb. 14.—It is believed that the dissection of the bond between the Siamese Twins began yesterday morning, but no facts are obtained regarding it. Every thing is conducted with the greatest secrecy, operations being performed solely in the presence of five medical gentlemen, whose names have already been published.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GARDEN SEEDS!

Fresh and Genuine Growth of 1873. Direct from David Landreth and Robert Buist.

The undersigned informs the citizens of Huntsville, Madison, and adjoining counties that he has in store at the retail, the largest, freshest and best assorted stock of seeds, in the city. These seeds are too well known to require recommendation. But as some parties take great pains to assert that these seeds are not Landreth's or Buist's, but old seeds, the undersigned, who has sold Landreth seeds for nearly forty years, avails himself of this opportunity to inform them and the public, that such assertions are without foundation from the truth.

Prof. beyond the shadow of a doubt, can be furnished that no other seeds are sold from this store, and that they were sent from Philadelphia in the 10th and 20th of December, 1873. Those persons who desire to force their trash upon a confiding people, should be cautious, about underestimating the genuineness and freshness of Landreth's or Buist's Garden Seed. Call and see, and if the proof is not furnished that the above is true to the letter, then the stamp of abashed can be fixed upon J. C. SPOTSWOOD.

Wholesale and Retail Druggist. Feb. 19, 74—5w

## Robinson & Bell's

### PREMIUM FINE ART GALLERY,

EAST ST., HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Our Gallery is not advertised for sale, neither do we wish to sell. Considering the hard times, we are doing well. We may be set down as a fixture, a permanent institution.

Mr. Robinson, the operator, has taken every first premium of art at every Fair in North Alabama, at which he has exhibited pictures, since 1850, and twice completed with Tennessee artists in many times, carried away the blue ribbon. We want a mother in North Alabama to bring her baby. We defy the world to beat us in baby pictures.

We invite old and young to call, and examine our work. We promise every one, sitting for a picture, a good likeness or no charge is made. Call at our Gallery and see the fine display of pictures, what you sit or not for a picture. No doubt! ROBINSON & BELL. Feb. 10—2w.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage executed to the undersigned by George P. Paul, on the 1st day of August, 1873, I will proceed to sell on the

First day of March, 1874,

on Public Square in the city of Huntsville, in Madison county, Alabama, within legal hours of sale the following described property, to-wit: One bay horse, about six years old.

W. H. SHELLEY, Mortgagee.

D. D. Shelley, Atty.

Feb. 19—2w

State of Alabama—Madison County.

Court of Probate, February 18, 1874.

Estate of James Neely, deceased.

This day came Robert S. Sprague, executor of the last will and testament of James Neely, late of said county and State, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his executorship. It is, therefore, ordered by said Court of Probate that the

2d Monday in March, 1874,

be appointed a day on which to make said settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

L. M. DOUGLASS,

Feb. 19—3w Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama—Madison County.

Probate Court, February 16th, 1874.

Estate of Matthew Harrell, deceased.

This day came Jas. H. Crocker, Administrator of the Estate of Matthew Harrell, late of said County and State, deceased, and filed his application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of distributing to the heirs and legatees of said estate, because said land cannot be equitably divided. It is ordered that the first day of April, 1874, be appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

L. M. DOUGLASS,

Judge of Probate.

D. D. Shelley, Atty. for Adm'r.

Feb. 19—3w.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### CITY LICENSES.

All parties whose licenses expire on or before the 1st day of March, 1874, are hereby notified that they must come forward at once and pay for the same. The city will be assigned before the Mayor's Court and dealt with accordingly. Neglect of taking out license is punishable by a fine of ten dollars for each day's business without license.

By order of the Mayor.

W. J. HUMPHREY, City Clerk.

Feb. 12—2w.

## TAX A-SSORS NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of Assessing the State and County Taxes of Madison County for the year 1874:

Madison,	February, 16 and 17.
Titania,	" " 18.
Jamies Store,	" " 19.
Whitcomb,	" " 20.
Carver's,	" " 21.
Collier's,	" " 22.
Haden's Store,	" " 23.
Vinona,	" " 24 and 25.
Wood's Mill,	" " 26.
Chittsville,	March, 2.
Bayless Mill,	" " 3.
Martin's Store,	" " 4.
Hadageen,	" " 5.
Meridianville,	" " 6.
Sulphur Springs,	" " 7.
New Market,	" " 8 and 9.
Bell Factory,	" " 10 and 11.
Mayville,	" " 12 and 13.
Huntsville,	March 16 to May 1st.

Thos. J. Taylor, Tax Assessor.

Feb. 12—1w.

## ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Patrick H. Boone, late of the county of Madison and State of Alabama, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county, on the 21st day of October, 1873. All persons having claims against said estate must present them to me within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be forever barred. All indebted to said estate are requested to pay without delay.

H. L. CLAY, Adm'r.

February 5, 1874.—6w.

State of Alabama—Madison County.

Court of Probate, Feb. 10, 1874.

Estate of Unity Teague, deceased.

This day came James W. Davis, Executor of the estate of Unity Teague, late of said county and State, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration. It is, therefore, ordered by said Court of Probate that the

9th day of March, 1874,

be appointed a day on which to make said settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

L. M. DOUGLASS,

Feb. 12—2w Judge of Probate.

JOHN D. BRANDON,

Attorney at Law

—AND—

## SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Huntsville, Alabama.

Will practice in the Courts of Madison and adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the U. S. District Court.

Jan 23 74.

## DR. GEORGE D. NORRIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

NEWMARKET, ALA.

Will certify in deeds of conveyance and other legal instruments, and perform all the ordinary duties of a Notary.

Feb. 12—2w.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Monday, March 9th, 1874.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Judge of the Probate Court of Madison County, Ala., I will sell for cash, at public outcry, in front of the Court House in the city of Huntsville, Alabama, on Monday, March 9th, 1874, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Joseph Giles, deceased, to-wit: The east 1/2 of south east 1/4 of section 17 township 6 range 2 east, containing 80 1/2 acres.

MARY M. GILES, Adm'r.

J. D. WEDDEN, Esq., Atty.

Feb. 12—1w.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Circuit Court of Madison county, Ala., in favor of Walker & Brickell and against Eliza Sloan, I will proceed to sell on

Monday, March 23d, 1874,

in front of the court house door in the city of Huntsville, within legal hours, the following described real estate, to-wit: A fractional part of the north east quarter of section 18, township 2, range 2, east, levied on as the property of said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

JAMES H. BROWN,

Sherrif.

January 29, 1874.—1w.

## DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. F. Talley and J. J. Patton, under the name of H. F. Talley & J. J. Patton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned both of whom are authorized to collect and receipt for the late firm.

H. F. TALLEY,

J. J. PATTON

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 1, 1874.—4w.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Circuit Court of Madison county, Alabama, in favor of Carter & Carter, and against Benjamin S. Turner, I will proceed to sell on

Monday, March 23d, 1874,

in front of the court house door in the city of Huntsville, within legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning within twelve yards of the north east corner of Wm. R. Patton's yard fence, on the Meridian township, thence along said fence about eighty five yards west, thence north about thirty yards, thence south about thirty yards to the place of beginning, containing one half of an acre of land, levied on as the property of said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

JAMES H. BROWN,

Sherrif.

January 29, 1874.—4ds.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Circuit Court of Madison county, Alabama, in favor of Samuel H. Moore, and against John S. and Mary T. Brough, I will proceed to sell on the

Monday, March 23d, 1874.

in front of the court house door in the city of Huntsville, within the legal hours, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the south east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter, section 32, township 2, range 2, west, and the east part of the north-west quarter of section 3, township 3, range 2, west, levied on as the property of said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

J. H. BROWN,

Sherrif.

January 29, 1874.—4ds.

## ADMINISTRATORS SALE OF

A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Monday, March 9th, 1874.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Judge of the Probate Court of Madison County, Ala., I will sell, at public auction, on Monday, March 9th, 1874, all the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Taylor, deceased, to-wit: The west part of the north east 1/4 and the south-east 1/4 of the north-east 1/4 of section 12, township 6, range 2 east.

Terms of sale: One third cash, balance in 12 months with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by note of the purchaser, with approved security. A lien is retained on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Adm'r. estate of Elizabeth Taylor,

decd.

J. D. WEDDEN, Esq., Atty.

Feb. 12—1w.

## Coal!! Coal!!

We have always at our

Coal Yard

SEWANEE COAL:

Grate, \$3 50 per ton

" " 3 50 per 1/2 ton

" " 75 per bbl



