

The West Alabamian.

CARROLLTON, ALA.

A. HENRY AND L. E. GILBERT
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Wednesday, May 6, 1874.

County Convention To Elect Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

CARROLLTON, ALA., April 20, 1874.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pickens County held this day, after mature deliberation the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, in accordance with the suggestions of the State Democratic Executive Committee in Montgomery, at their meeting on February 20, 1874:

1. Resolved, That a County Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Parties of Pickens County be called to assemble in Carrollton.

On Monday, July 6, 1874, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in the city of Montgomery on the 29th day of July next, and for such other business as the Convention may deem proper to transact.

2. Resolved, That each election precinct shall be entitled to two delegates in the County Convention, for every 25 votes and for every fraction over 10 votes cast for Col. Herndon in the last gubernatorial election.

3. Resolved, That the delegates and conservators of the county be recommended to hold primary meetings at their respective voting places on SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Carrollton on the 6th July.

4. Resolved, That the voters of each precinct are recommended to form democratic and conservative clubs in their respective precincts at their said primary meetings on June 6, 1874, and that they notify the Secretary of this Committee of the fact, and furnish him with a list of their officers, that he may supply them with such campaign documents and information as may be necessary to the successful conduct of the canvass.

The Executive Committee urge upon the democratic and conservative voters of the county at once to organize as indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and to send delegates to the County Convention on the 6th July. By the adopted apportionment of representation in the Convention, each democratic voter is given a voice in the Convention; and, if he does not avail himself of the opportunity, it is his own fault, and he has no right to complain.

The political contest in which we are about to engage is the battle of the people, and every right dear to freemen is involved in the issue. It is not possible that anything more than a notification of this fact is necessary to arouse the intelligent and ever gallant democracy of Pickens to action. Let there be no laggards and no deserters in the camp, but let every true man be at his post of honor and do his whole duty. Now is the time to redeem our State, and we want every good citizen to share in the honors of the achievement.

The table below shows the number of votes cast for Col. Herndon in 1872, and the number of delegates to which each precinct is entitled in the County Convention.

Precincts.	Votes.	Delegates.
Fairfield.	109	8
Vienna.	70	4
Bridgeville.	63	4
Spisay Mills.	26	2
Cloney.	26	2
King's Store.	39	4
Speed's Mill.	25	2
Raleigh.	66	4
Boschick's.	61	4
Gordo.	20	2
Corr's.	20	2
Shelton's.	—	2
Palmetto.	44	4
Reform.	40	2
Vail's.	24	2
Providence.	07	4
Henry's.	36	4
Board's.	30	2
Yorkville.	45	4
Spring Hill.	45	4
Carrollton.	328	26
Pickensville.	102	10
Montpelier.	40	4

Mistake Corrected.

We received a note from a friend at Bridgeville, calling our attention to the small vote reported for Col. Herndon, and asking us to see into the matter. On examination of the official returns of the election we find that Col. Herndon received 63 votes instead of 28, which would entitle that precinct to 4 votes in the county convention instead of 2. In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, we assume the responsibility of correcting the oversight.

More Villainy and Plunder.

The plunder of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Washington City, by certain loyal Republicans and carpet-baggers, is one of the meanest and most disgraceful acts ever perpetrated by the swindlers and Radical gamblers who started that bank. They put the bank into operation merely to rob the freedman's bank. Gen. Howard, the chief of the freedmen's bureau, and a certain ring of speculating politicians about Washington city, obtained the confidence of the negro, and induced him to deposit his little earnings in this savings bank. Quite a large amount of money was deposited in this bank by the colored people of Mobile, and every dollar of it has gone into the pockets of the Radical thieves who started the bank for the purpose of robbery. The money was loaned out, and borrowed by these men on fictitious security, on bogus railroad stock and valueless lands. Thus have the colored people of Mobile and of Washington been defrauded of their earnings. The bank has exploded, sky-high, and all the money has gone into the pockets of these professed friends of the colored man. The Radicals in congress attempted to prevent an investigation into the facts, but failed to suppress it, and the truth has all leaked out at last. The worst leak is in the pockets of Radical dupes.

The people of Memphis have contributed thirteen thousand dollars to the endowment of the Vanderbilt University. In addition to this, Gen. N. B. Forrest has transferred to the Secretary, Dr. Young five thousand five hundred dollars of the capital stock of the Selma and Memphis railroad for the benefit of the University.

Our Farming Prospects.

The continued rains and the recent hail and cool weather have retarded farming operations in our county; but our planters are as busy as bees preparing for crops. Although the prospect seems gloomy indeed, yet we still have time to make fair cotton and corn crops. Our farmers understand this, and no time is being lost. Every man is at his post. When we think of the heavy losses by inundation on the Mississippi river and of the great distress and ruin on the low rich lands in Louisiana, we feel grateful that our country has been spared such a visitation. We regret to hear of some damage being done to the plantations on the river, but we hope all may be repaired in time for a crop. With their usual industry and energy, the planters of Pickens will yet be able to secure fair crops. The last cotton crop was nearly all sold at from thirteen to fifteen cents, before the rise, and paid but little more than the expenses of making it. We understand from our friends in the country that a larger area than usual will be put in corn. Should there be a failure in the cotton crops on the overflowed districts and the production be reduced we may expect better prices next season.

Hon. R. S. GREEN, of JEFFERSON COUNTY.—We notice in the Montgomery News, that this gentleman is a candidate for reelection to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and we do most sincerely hope he may be elected without any opposition. Faithful to the people of his county, and always vigilant to guard their rights—true to his principles which are never bartered away for office or position, but always asserted firmly—punctual in the discharge of all the duties of a legislator, and possessing the entire confidence and esteem of the mass of the members, Dr. Green makes a representative of whom any county might be proud. The interests of Jefferson county, and of the whole State, are safe in his hands. He has been tried, and we have watched his course as a member of the last legislature with great pleasure. Would to God we could fill the next legislature with just such men.

Major J. G. Harris, of Sumter.

We copy below an article from the Tuscaloosa Blade recommending Major Harris for Congress from this District. We heartily endorse every word of the Blade's article, and feel assured that the nomination of Major Harris would be entirely acceptable to the people of our county. We believe that the prospect for carrying this district is brighter than it has been for many years, especially if the emigration from the lower counties has been as great as reported. Maj. Harris has the courage, the manliness, the talent and character, the strong attachment to principle, the earnestness, that will enable him to make a brilliant and successful canvass. He has the entire confidence of the people, and if elected, will be true to his State:

MAJ. J. G. HARRIS, OF SUMTER.

We do not believe that a Democratic District Convention could nominate for Congress, from this District, one who would give such general satisfaction as him whose name heads this article. Nearly four years ago, when, to bear the standard of Democracy, in this District, was rightly regarded in the light of pursuing a forlorn hope or a will-with-the-wisp,—Maj. Harris accepted the empty honor of nomination; entered the field with an admirable spirit, and a determination to make the best fight possible under the overwhelmingly disadvantageous circumstances; canvassed the District thoroughly at great personal sacrifice of time and money; to the necessary neglect of his legitimate business, and his only rewards were the approbation of his supporters and the considerable reduction of Hays' former majority. Maj. Harris richly deserves the honor of Democratic nomination for Congress, in this District, now that the prospects of triumph are brighter than they have ever been before, by reason of the recent depletion of the negro vote, by emigration. Not only is it due him for courage and faithfulness in face of all odds in the past, but also because he is, really, the most available man, so to speak. It is very questionable whether he would again relinquish his law practice for the uncertainty of an election to Congress; but whether he would or not, it is due him that the nomination should be tendered him. If he should accept, we think he can be elected; at least, would make a better man than any man who might, unfortunately, be chosen for more expediency's sake; a wretched dodge that has defeated DeLoach on many previous occasions.

Without copying all the extracts before us from State papers, it can be stated in general terms that an immense amount of land planted in cotton has been submerged, and probably rendered unfit for cultivation. In all localities much damage to corn and cotton has been done. The out crop is not near so bad as it would have been if this terrific fall of rain had come a month later.—Mont. Ad.

The St. Louis Republican is right when it says, "Let the shame and scandal of the business now going on at Little Rock be placed at the doors of the party which has converted 'our restored Union' into a miserable burlesque upon liberty and decency."

The inflationists in Washington say that on Monday Gen. Grant had drawn up a message to Congress giving his reasons for approving their bill, and then on Tuesday he drew up and sent in another message with his veto. What!

During the present year eighteen States will elect governors, thirty-five congressmen and twenty-five U. S. Senators, besides numerous yet to be filled in Louisiana and Massachusetts.

THE FLOOD.

The New Orleans "Times" says the extent of the damage which has resulted from the great overflow is just beginning to be fully understood; that it was vast was readily conceived, but that it should involve five millions of acres and a population of 178,000 was apparently beyond reasonable calculation. Yet such is really the case. In the cotton regions it is now ascertained that nine of the largest and richest parishes producing cotton have been inundated. The parishes of Carroll, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Caldwell, Concordia and Calhoun are all overflowed and embracing fully 2,500,000 acres. The amount of cotton land in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres, besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only the large places, leaving out hundreds of small farmers, and all the estimates for cattle, hogs and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,394 whites and 54,033 blacks, according to the census of 1870.

In the sugar producing parishes the ascertained facts disclose an equal if not a greater amount of ruin and suffering. These parishes are Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Terre Bonne and Plaquemine. The overflow in these parishes covers nearly 2,500,000 acres and including a production of 800,000 bushels of sugar, besides a large proportion of rice and the crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds who have lost their stock and property. The much everything else they possess. The population of these parishes, according to the census of 1870, was 50,368 whites and 70,241 blacks, making a total of 120,609, from which must be deducted the population of East Baton Rouge, as only a small portion of that parish has suffered from the overflow. The deduction being made, the parishes named contain a population of 103,609.

In all the parishes named it is believed that more than 25,000 people are now in an actual suffering condition for the necessary supplies of life, and that in less than sixty days the number of those whose circumstances will require alleviation will increase to more than 50,000.

The Suit Against Lee County.

Some two years ago, Henry Clews & Co. brought suit in the United States District Court at Montgomery, on thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars of coupons attached to bonds issued by this county in favor of the East Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds to which these coupons were attached, had already been decided by the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of Trammell vs. Pennington, from Chambers county, to be void. Notwithstanding this, Clews & Co. succeeded in obtaining a judgment for the full amount of their demand.

A writ of Error was sued out from the Supreme Court of the United States to review the decision of the District Court, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court. The writ of error, however, did not of itself supersede the judgment, and no bond for the county was required. It was nothing to hinder the plaintiffs from proceeding to collect their judgment. Hence we find that while the legal questions are prevailing in the U. S. Supreme Court, Clews & Co. are asking a mandamus to compel the county to pay up.

Last week the U. S. Circuit Court at Mobile, (to which the cases had been removed) awarded a pre-emptory mandamus, directed to the County Commissioners, to collect the county tax, requiring them to proceed to collect taxes from the people to pay this judgment.

This is a terrible misfortune to the people of this county. It is difficult to pay taxes by the county, but when, in addition to this, we are forced at this time of the year to pay this Railroad tax, it is simply calamitous. The burden is made still more intolerable, when it is Henry Clews & Co. who are forced to bear it.

There are two other suits pending in the U. S. Circuit Court on other coupons attached to these same bonds, which were also decided against the county last week. In the case of the first, a collection of the judgment, which is for \$8,200 next court. Chambers County is in the same fix as Lee.—Opelika Times

The Columbus, Miss. Press has the following account of an outrage perpetrated on an unprotected orphan girl, and the arrest and subsequent release of the guilty party:

Our local made a good haul on Tuesday last in the matter of the arrest by the sheriff, of Reuben Arthur, clerk of the steamboat "Maggie Calhoun," upon a charge of abduction, preferred against him by Mayor Richards, before his honor, A. J. Maxwell, justice of the peace.

As the rumor goes, Arthur had, upon the previous day, come weeks ago, enticed on board a little orphan girl about 14 years of age named Debby Goss, then staying with Mr. L. L. Goodrich as a servant at his house, which is situated upon the bluff, just above the steamboat landing. The boat leaving, he retained her on board for criminal purposes and carried her down the river to Mobile, where he left her at the house of Mr. McKen, the pilot of the boat, where she now is.

Arthur was brought before Justice Maxwell, and the whole boat's crew were summoned as witnesses. Waiving an examination however he was committed in default of a bond of \$750, to await the finding of the grand jury at the next term of the circuit court. On Wednesday he succeeded in giving a good bond and was released from "durance vile," and went on his way rejoicing.

The New Orleans "Times" has heard of the Tombigbee, and says:

We need not be over-proud down this way of our high river and wide-spread waters. Up in Northeast Mississippi the oldest inhabitant is equally happy with us. The Tombigbee river, which percolates through that section of country, is now higher than it has been for several years, having spread out over the low lands until it looks like an infantile ocean. Truth to say, we hadn't heard of the Tombigbee for a long time, and we are gratified to be able to sympathize with our fellow sufferers on its banks. We know what it is ourselves.

The New Orleans Picayune wants some of the female crusaders to visit that city and try and remove some of the bars from the mouth of the Mississippi.

THE APPROACHING MEETING OF THE GRAND BODY OF METHODISTS OF THE SOUTH.

The seventh session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held in Louisville, Ky., commencing on the first day of May, and will probably continue about a month. Its regular sessions are held every four years. It will be composed of delegates from the annual conferences of the North Carolina, South Carolina, North Georgia, South Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Memphis, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisville, St. Louis, West St. Louis, Missouri, Western Conference, Indian Mission, Arkansas, White River, Little Rock, Trinity, East Texas, Texas, Northwest Texas, West Texas, Los Angeles, Pacific, Columbia, Illinois, and Baltimore Conferences, thus bringing many of the master minds of the whole Church South into communication with each other.

Much interest has been taken in the approaching General Conference, as it will be invested with an importance scarcely equalled in any similar body of American Methodism. Questions in which every Methodist will feel the highest interest, involving matters of the greatest moment, will be brought before the body for discussion during its session. A four-page daily newspaper will be published, containing an account of the proceedings of the conference, pen and ink sketches of the members, and brief outlines of the lives of the bishops.

The growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been gratifying to the lovers of Methodism. The Church South, now numbers 8,715 ministers and a church membership of 677,885. Alabama will be well and ably represented by clerical and lay delegates.

Since the last session of the General Conference in Memphis in 1870, the Church has sustained the loss by death of those two venerable men, Bishop Jas. O. Andrew and Bishop John Early.

The terms of the present officers of the General Conference will expire the first of May. Several of them will doubtless be re-elected without opposition.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The regular spring meeting of South Alabama Presbytery was held in the Presbyterian Church at Marion, beginning Wednesday night, April 15th, and closing on Saturday night, the 25th.

There were present seventeen ministers and about as many ruling elders. The Rev. P. Gowan was chosen moderator; Rev. F. L. Ewing, temporary clerk; Elder Jos. Hardie, assistant temporary clerk; and Dr. John Nesbit, temporary treasurer. Mr. J. C. McAuley, a licentiate of the Presbytery, was ordained to the full work of the ministry, as an Evangelist. Rev. H. R. Raymond and Elder C. W. Lovelace, of the Marion church, were chosen principal delegates to the General Assembly, and Mr. Burgett, of Mobile, and Elder A. R. Kelley, of Marion, Alternates. The meeting was of more than ordinary interest, and was characterized throughout by an excellent spirit of harmony and love.

The good people of Marion were, as usual, kind and hospitable, and many delightful associations were formed, and renewed among them which will not soon be forgotten.

THE FLOOD IN NORTH ALABAMA.—The

Montgomery News of Friday week says: "Passengers who arrived in this city yesterday, say the oceans of water between here and Nashville is truly astonishing. The water between here and Calera was higher than at any time during the season. At Decatur the whole face of the earth appears to be covered with the floods. Between the Tennessee river and Swan lake, a few miles the other side, is one uninterrupted sheet of water. A large quantity of stock has been cut off and as the water encroaches on the stock they come nearer the railroad, which is the only land visible. The owners, to keep them off the track, have them tied to telegraph poles, and men sent to watch them to keep passing trains from killing them. The railroad, however, in good condition, and trains make regular schedule time."

From the Eufaula Times.]

It is now generally conceded, that the cotton crop of this year is bound to be a short one, if not the shortest since the close of the war. There are now two good grounds upon which the belief is based. The first is, that it will be short from the choice on the part of the planters, as much as from necessity; and the second is, that the recent disastrous overflow of the Mississippi river and its tributaries in the cotton States, will alone greatly reduce the crop, or destroy the possible means of producing a large one. Both points are thoroughly well established. The former, for in this section, at least, we happen to know that an unprecedented amount of small grain has been planted, thus showing that at last the planters are beginning to awake to the all important necessity of raising more grain and less cotton. They are beginning to grow weary of the burden of merely making a good living for their laborers. The great problem of corn and cotton is gradually working out its own solution, and any one who has ever felt a pang of hunger can not doubt what the result will be. Say what you will about cotton's being king, there is no king but bread, and when those among us that fill the cell shall have exhausted their last dollar and last effort, to make a heap of cotton to buy a little bread, they will then go to making food for man and beast. The ruinous system of all cotton and no corn is getting upon its last legs, and the noble organization of the Patrons of Husbandry will soon hasten its death. God speed the hour.

St. Louis, April 22.—A "News" special from San Antonio, dated the 22d, says: Mr. Milbach, a commercial traveller, en route from Goliad to Beville in an ambulance, accompanied by a negro driver, was attacked by three bandits, one of whom killed Milbach while the robbers were searching for the money and valuables. Milbach succeeded in getting one arm loose, obtained a pistol concealed under his coat and killed two of the highwaymen, but was himself killed by the third. The negro managed to escape with the money and valuables, amounting to several thousand dollars.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad is to be sold by a decree of the Chancellor on the 30th of June.

Summer's Successor.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]
WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Massachusetts people in Washington are in a high excitement over the announcement that Gov. William B. Washburn is elected to succeed Sumner in the Senate. Of the eleven Representatives from the Bay State, only four viz: The Hon. Broderick, Gooch, and John M. S. Williams, are pleased at the result. Many of the best informed do not hesitate to charge that Washburn's election was secured by fraud and corruption. They denounce Washburn in the severest terms for accepting the position, as they assume he will. They claim that he sacrificed Daves for the sake of his own advancement, and hold that this is a heinous offense in view of the circumstances that Daves has uniformly stood for the people, and has made him all that he is, practically. It seems that in all of Washburn's career Daves has been chiefly instrumental in advancing his political fortunes, and the remark is indignantly made to-night by men of prominence in Massachusetts that it had not been for Daves Washburn would still be in Greenfield making pails and tubs. It seems that Daves would not have felt particularly hurt if Wendell Phillips, Emory Washburn, or some such person had agreed upon by way of compromise. The talk is loud and long, and threats are freely made that to punish the man who has thus sold out and delivered Daves, a Democratic Governor and Legislature will be elected in Massachusetts this fall, through the efforts and assistance of the Daves Republicans, and as a consequence the Democratic Senator chosen from that State the coming winter. Daves' friends have freely asserted during all this Senatorial struggle, that he would never consent to come back to the House; that if he failed to be elected Senator, he would retire finally from public life. The concluding part of this assertion is reported to-night with great emphasis. It is a little peculiar that while the opinions of the people of Massachusetts are so strongly in favor of Daves, no reference is made to Boutwell. They don't count Boutwell any more.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.—A spicy debate occurred in the U. S. Senate, in connection with a proposition to provide for a new election in Louisiana. Sherman said there were many bills on the calendar, and he was opposed to laying aside practical legislation to take up this bill. It would do the people of Louisiana no good, and he would therefore insist upon the consideration of matters of more importance. Carpenter said it was a matter of importance, where a State had been usurped and its Government usurped by the usurpers under a decree of a Federal Court. He was astonished at the indifference manifested by Senators on this subject. If the Republican party to-day refuses to interfere, when its usurpers held a State by the throat, it could not interfere in any similar case where the usurpers might be Democrats. He was in New Orleans last May, when there was great excitement there, and in a public speech he pledged himself to the people that if they would stop violence and submit to the Kellogg government, he would do what he could to present their case to Congress. They had kept their part of the contract and he proposed to keep his. The acquiescence of the people was their submission to the authorities of the United States.

Tipton said he was not specially concerned about the people of Louisiana, but he was concerned about the people of Nebraska; and he thought their affairs were of more importance than questions of revenue, finances, or anything which could occupy the Senate. He wanted to know if hereafter a faction in Nebraska could appear, and if they could, whether a handful of men running the Custom-house, United States Marshals, and the United States attorney's office, could set up a government of their own, and with a promise of support to some future President could secure the support of the Federal power to maintain them in their position. Carpenter is an Administration Republican, and Tipton a Liberal.

From the Limestone News.]

We are told that the stigma attached to manual labor is rapidly vanishing; but when we visit the shops of our mechanics and artisans, we rarely find an apprentice at the bench. Look again and you find our stores crowded with clerks, and scarcely a physician or lawyer's office without a student. These facts are stubborn, disagreeable things, and it is difficult for us to understand all the causes which have produced this morbid social condition. We know that many of the most princely and stable fortunes have been accumulated by mechanics. These mammoth shoe factories were first founded by men, whose specialties were in the leather trade. Extensive foundries and machine shops have been planned and built by practical blacksmiths. Huge cotton and woolen mills have been reared by men who started from a hand loom. And in general we can truthfully say that the fortunes that are more durable than those amassed in mercantile pursuits, or the practice of a learned profession. At the present day an investment in merchandise is very uncertain; law and medicine are already too many vocations; the political arena is but a filthy pool of corruption and the only fields, which we can see, that promise anything like a remunerative harvest in the rising generation, are mechanics and agriculture. If our youth desire to become prosperous and useful men they must learn to labor either in the field or in the shop.

In the case before the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, in which Macarty, of New York, and Stern Bros., of England, brought suit against certain State officers of Louisiana to prevent the execution of the funding law of that State (which virtually repudiated a portion of the debt due the Court), the Court ruled that the officers of a State could not thus be brought before the United States Courts. Previous decisions had determined that a State could not be sued in the Federal Courts. Judge Woods said that though the court might enjoin a State officer from doing injury to third persons under an unconstitutional State law, a suit against a State officer to enforce a contract of State was either a suit against the State, which could not be entertained, or a suit against nominal parties without interest, and should be dismissed. The case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARREST OF THE BENDERS.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Salt Lake, Utah, under date of the 9th, says that an old man was arrested some two weeks ago, near that city, who is supposed to be old Bender, the Kansas murderer. His photograph was taken and sent to the Governor of Kansas, and it has since been returned, with statements from Senator York, brother of Bender's last victim, and other persons, all agreeing that the photograph greatly resembled the murderer. The correspondent states further that the officers will bring up from the South in a few days a young man who answers to the description of young Bender. A woman, who answers the description of Catherine Bender, came into the Southern settlements some months since almost naked. After obtaining food and clothing she disappeared, and it is now thought the whole family have been driven out by starvation into the settlements. Hence their capture.

Moisty Jayne testified that he sent the names of sixty-one office holders who were two of the highwaymen, and was himself taken to the secretary of the treasury. It now transpires that assistant secretary Sawyer was ordered to New York to investigate the charges, but the investigation was smothered, and the committee of the House, investigating this money syndicate, ask for the papers in this case?—Mont. Ledger.

A Direct Trade Movement.

A very determined effort is going on in the Southeastern States to establish a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool, in connection with the river and lake line of transportation between St. Louis and Savannah. A meeting of the presidents, directors, mayors of cities and presidents of boards of trade has been called at Atlanta, for May 1, to push the enterprise forward.

This transportation line has been formed by an agreement of railroads, from Savannah to several points on and beyond the Mississippi river, and includes a daily line of steamboats on the Mississippi river between St. Louis and Vicksburg. The agent appointed by the railroad companies to establish this line—Nelson Tift, of Georgia—will leave for Europe about the last of May, to secure the necessary steamship to complete the line, and it is expected to be in full operation in time for the growing crops, or the 1st of October next.

"The subject of this meeting of the committee is for general consultation and final determination of the important subjects connected with the enterprise. Among them, the questions to be determined by the railroad interests will be the character of the ships to be employed; the terms of their employment or union with the line; the appointment of an executive committee, and prescribing their duties; the manner of appointing agents for the line on both sides of the Atlantic, their duties and compensation; the facilities required for handling and shipping Western produce, grain, etc., at the port of Savannah, etc."

Here is a guide-post for Alabama and Mississippi. Mark it down on your map of progress, for the end will be never.

How GEORGIA WAS SAVED.—A writer in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel relates the following incident as having occurred at the supper given to Ex-Governor Vance of North Carolina, during his late visit to Atlanta, Ga.

Governor Vance alluded to the superior condition of Georgia over all her Confederate sisters as remarkable, and while much gratified with the fact, he did not understand how this state of things was brought about. Mr. Hill said, "The explanation involves a long story, Governor, but one chief reason is this: In other States, including your own, a white man was allowed to be a Radical in full fellowship with the negroes and carpet baggers, and still retain his social respectability with decent people. We did not allow that in Georgia." This remark brought into the discussion Mr. Hill's "brush arbor" speech, in 1868, and Mr. E. Y. Clark proposed a toast to "the author of the greatest and most eloquent oration ever delivered in any age or country."

[Montgomery Advertiser.]

The tax payers of this county can now begin to see in what direction the collection from them since the reign of African intelligence and credulity began, has gone. In less than six years the enormous sum of \$24,000 has been collected from the county, where one-fourth that sum in olden time would have been considered an extravagant outlay. One fortunate individual, who is a member of the Board of County Commissioners, besides paying the tax of one or more acres, is paid at the rate of \$1,000 a year to look after the work done by four convicts who are to do hard labor for the county. Two mules used by these convicts are the best treated in the world, for they receive \$700 worth of corn in one year, besides hay and oats without limit.

Brooks, the Arkansas aspirant for gubernatorial honors, came from Iowa and went South as chaplain of an Iowa regiment. After the war he stayed and for a time was a warm Radical, but about the time the conservative element commenced coming up he branched off on that development and ran on the Conservative ticket for governor. The genuine Conservatives, however, had little faith in him, and he received no very hearty support from them.

More than 10,000 square miles of the most productive lands of Louisiana are submerged, placing it almost beyond the power of human calculation to approximate the great damage. Many families have been forced to flee with only the clothing they wore upon their backs, by the sudden breaking over of levees. All efforts to ward off the irresistible waters have proved utterly futile in many places, and only of temporary benefit anywhere.

Captain Fox, city assessor and tax collector of West Point, discovered lately that some of the city warrants had been raised from 10's to 40's by an expert use of the pen. The forgery was traced to E. G. Norton, a clerk of hitherto fair character. Norton was arrested and taken to the care of Sheriff A. A. Shattuck, from whom he escaped by raising a window and jumping down 18 feet.—Mo. Graphic.

A terrible tornado passed over Nashville, April 15, doing immense damage. It unroofed and smashed quite a number of buildings including the Exposition Hall, Academy of music, the colored M. B. Church and Judge Parish's magnificent residence. A severe storm was lifted from its foundation, and blown into the back water, drowning several horses and, it is said, one man. The loss will probably exceed \$100,000, and many poor families have been rendered homeless.

Mrs. A. M. Fitzhugh, a member of the Lee family died recently at Alexandria, and on Monday her will was opened. It leaves the bulk of her property to the children of Gen. Lee, including Ravensworth, a very valuable estate in London county. She was worth \$200,000 in stocks and money, besides valuable land estates.

Mr. Robert Bonner last week rejected an offer of \$100,000 in gold for his horse Dexter.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson is to be the orator of the Tennessee Patrons of Husbandry at Nashville on the 11th instant.

Editing a newspaper is very much like raking a fire—every one thinks he can perform the operation better than the man who has hold of the poker.

A New York paper says Fitzhugh Lee's disabilities ought to be removed, because "he's fat and lazy now; his flirting and fighting days are over, and he's dangerous no more."

O. H. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, today forwarded, by order of the Executive Committee, \$1,000 to the Master of the State Grange of Louisiana, for the benefit of the suffering members of the Order in that State.

In the First Circuit Court a suit was commenced by the county of Shelby to recover one hundred thousand dollars from the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad, N. B. Forrest, Wm. M. Forrest, H. T. Bulky, Geo. W. Giff, H. B. Edgington and Jacob Thompson.

The West Alabamian.

HENRY & GILBERT, PROPRIETORS

Death of James Kerr.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of our old friend James Kerr, Esq., which occurred last Sunday evening, at his residence in this county. He was about sixty-five years of age. He was a native of Scotland, but left there when a boy and settled in Lincoln county, N. C., where he resided until 1845. He then moved to Pickens county, Alabama, where he resided until his death. He was one of our most estimable citizens; faithful in the discharge of his duties, quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, of sterling integrity, patient, industrious, firm and decided in all that his judgment approved, he possessed the entire confidence and highest respect of all who knew him. He leaves a family and a large circle of friends to lament his death.

Reports from County Officers for April.

From James Kilpatrick, Tax Col., to-wit: On Auditor's order on account of free public schools, \$203.83; county tax, for general purposes, \$200.

From Clerk Langdon: 1621—Conner vs. Doss, \$2; 1744—Scott vs. Beale, \$2.

FIRE STOCK.—Our old friend Col. Blanton was in our town on last Monday, just from the West, with a fine lot of brood-mares, and saddle and harness horses. He offers them at reasonable prices. Any one wishing to purchase fine stock would do well to call on him at Pickensville, at an early day.

WE invite attention to the Circular of Messrs. Mitchell & Sheffer, in another column. We hope all our friends that need anything in their line will give them a call when they visit Columbus. We have had dealings with this House, and take pleasure in recommending it to the trading public.

A very destructive hailstorm passed over a part of this county on Sunday evening. We learn that hailstones as large as a goose egg were picked up during the storm. Since writing the above, we have received from a lady the exact size of one of the hailstones—14 inches in circumference.

THE public are indebted to the Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath School for delightful entertainment at the Baptist Church on Friday evening. The pupils acquitted themselves with much credit. The close attention of the large audience showed that the exercises were duly appreciated. The beautifully decorated walls were indubitable evidence of the artistic skill and good taste of the young ladies and Superintendent.

COTTON DYING.—Complaints of a uniform character, come to us from different portions of the county of the destruction to cotton by the late frost. Much of it failed to germinate, and that which has come up is dying rapidly. Fortunately, very little was planted before the rains, but enough will have to be plowed up and planted to make the seed very scarce.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, April 22d, 1874, by Elder John E. White, at the residence of J. B. Feemster, Esq., the bride's father, Mr. H. B. CHAPPELLE, of Pickens county, Ala., and Miss BETTIE FEEMSTER, of Noxubee county, Miss.

THE ALABAMIAN acknowledges the receipt of a very nice cake. All hands tender their congratulations and best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the wedded couple.

"THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY," for May, is received. Patrons and Farmers will be delighted with this number. The first page is embellished with a well executed portrait of Hon. D. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange. The *Patron* is well edited and beautifully printed, and is devoted exclusively to the Farmers' Movement, its columns not being cumbered with advertisements or irrelevant matter. Its circulation is rapidly increasing not only in Mississippi but in Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas. The Editor promises a splendid number with full sheet supplement for July, which every grange should forward its club in time to receive.

Eight pages; published monthly. Price of subscription, \$1 per annum; an extra copy free to the Patron who gets up a club of five. Address W. H. WORTHINGTON, Columbus, Miss.

The unprecedented wet weather has retarded farming operations in this county, and the cold nights have injured the young cotton. Our farmers should not be discouraged, as we have plenty of time to raise a corn crop. When we compare our condition with that of the people of Louisiana, we have many reasons to be thankful. The following paragraph gives some idea of the extent of the injury that has resulted from the overflow of the Mississippi:

It was telegraphed to Boston from New Orleans on Monday last, upon the authority of the State engineers, that 250,000 acres of cotton lands in Louisiana were overflowed, 80,000 acres of sugar lands ruined, and 60,000 people starving and homeless, and asking every aid possible.

Prisoners formerly of Johnson's Island remember Jere Murphy and Ed. H. Moore, of 'block 13.' They were both clever 'rebs,' and we congratulate the former on being elected Mayor of Huntsville, and the latter on drawing \$18,760 out of Louisville lottery. If their luck had been vice versa it would have seemed more natural to us.

At a regular meeting of Stafford Mills Lodge, No. 8, I. O. of G. T., the following officers were elected:—
W. C. T.—Rob't J. Henry,
W. T.—Mrs. J. G. Allen,
S.—Thos. S. Wakefield,
W. A.—Miss Bettie Guyton,
W. B.—John Pridmore,
W. T.—Miss Idella Allen,
W. C.—Felix Adams,
W. M.—L. L. Woods,
W. D.—Miss Corn Henry,
W. I.—Miss Georgia Bell,
W. O.—W. P. Mullins,
W. R.—Miss L. P. Bell,
W. L.—Miss B. McAllister.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Estate of Mrs. S. G. Hughes, Dec'd.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Pickens county, Ala., granted to the undersigned administrator on the 4th day of May, 1874, I will offer for sale, at the late residence of said decedent four miles South of Pickensville, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Saturday, May 30th, 1874,

CATTLE, HOGS, HOUSEHOLD

AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, including

A FINE PIANO. One CHARTER OAK

STOVE, as good as new, in fact all the

Cooking Utensils are new, having been in

use but a short time; and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

S. W. HOOD, Jr.,
Adm'r.

May 6 1874 18-4

A. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CARROLLTON, ALA.

Will faithfully attend to all business

entrusted to his care. His office is

the one formerly occupied by J. T. Terry,

adjoining Maj. Willett's office.

Jan. 7th, 1874.—ly

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AN EDITOR.

What notions are entertained of editors by boy and man are shown below. They do not differ much at last. The case is only differently put. Carlyle's estimate is as follows:

The most unaccountable ready writer of all is, probably, the Editor of the Daily Newspaper. Consider his leading articles; what they treat of, how passably they are done. Straw that has been thrashed a hundred times without wheat; ephemeral sound of a sound; such portion of the hour as all men have seen a hundred times turn out insane; how a man, with merely human faculty, buckles himself nightly with a new vigor and interest to this thrashed straw, nightly thrashes it anew, nightly gets up new thunder about it, and so goes thrashing and thundering for a series of years; this is a fact, still to be accounted for, in human physiology. The vitality of man is great.

A schoolboy's composition on "The Editor," ran as follows:

The editor is one of the happiest animals in the world. He can go to the circus afternoon and evening, without paying a cent; also to inquests and hangings. He has free tickets to picnics and strawberry festivals, gets wedding cake sent him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take things back in the next issue, which he generally does. I never knew but one editor to get licked. His paper busted that day, and he couldn't take anything back. While other folks have to go to bed early the editor can sit up late every night and see what is going on. The boys think it's a big thing to hold on till 10 o'clock. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so I can stay out late of nights. Then that will be bully. The editor don't have to saw wood nor do any chopping, except with his scissors. Railroads get up excursions for him, knowing if they didn't he'd make them "git up and git." In politics he don't care much who goes for, if they are on his side. If they ain't he goes for 'em any way; so it amounts to the same thing. There is a great many people trying to be editors who can't and some have been in the profession for years. If I was asked if I would rather have an education or be a circus rider, I would say, let me become an editor.

A MODEL FARM.

The correspondent of a New Orleans paper has lately been doing the farming connected with St. Charles College, Grand Coteau parish, La., and the result was so interesting as showing what science may be made to do in the South, that we cannot help condensing his report for the benefit of our readers.

St. Charles College, as many of our readers know, is a Jesuit establishment, and one of the best in the United States. Father Kodut, the obliging President of the institution, kindly took the gentleman in charge and showed him over the grounds, which he found in a high state of cultivation. All the tilled lands had lately been deeply ploughed, harrowed, and pulverized, as a considerable portion of them were already handsomely ridged and planted to corn. He learned that they raise on the College farm, corn, rice, sugar cane, cotton, peas, potatoes, pumpkins and many other crops—enough for all their own supplies and a surplus sufficient to bring in quite an important revenue. In addition to this there are grass plots or meadows of considerable extent, and as they are kept very rich and in the best of condition every way, their yield is unusually abundant—three crops of hay are cut on them yearly.

The pastures of these Jesuit farmers are rich and afford an abundance of excellent grass, generally Bermuda. They pasture and milk about thirty cows, and have plenty of milk and butter the year round. In winter when the grass is down they feed their cows on hay, corn, corn-meal, cotton-seed, cabbages, potatoes, etc., all of their own production. The correspondent found their cows all to be of the best breeds.

The hog pens are conveniently arranged, and have in them some as fine hogs as are ever to be seen in the best hog regions of America. One which the correspondent saw would have weighed fully five hundred pounds, net. They had sixty or seventy in the pens, and all were fed promptly, and on an economical plan, rendering their outlay for pork and lard scarcely nominal.

The College farm is laid off handsomely, and is large, rich, and well cultivated. They raise ample supplies of vegetables, potatoes, and melons, and decorate the borders and surroundings with magnificent flowers, many of which were in full bloom.

They raise an abundance of delicious peaches, figs, and strawberries, but have not succeeded so well with grapes and apples. Are still planting fruit trees and vines. They raise the tea plant which appears to thrive well, and they make an excellent tea of the leaves by properly working, bruising, drying and manipulating them. They plant rows of these plants in front of their houses which seem to be very fond of the flowers. Large numbers of bee hives of all the most approved styles were quite a feature, and from appearances the correspondent judged that they must make honey in abundance to supply all the inmates of the college. Their hives are neatly arranged and carefully attended.

The correspondent saw plenty of fine poultry on the premises, all well provided with the best that science could suggest, and all doing well; in short, he saw everything just as it should be, convincing him that with proper care there is no reason in the world why Southern farmers should not be entirely independent, supplying all their wants in the greatest abundance, and immediately at home.

Henry Ward Beecher is expected to attend the Alabama Press Convention at Birmingham, May 10th.

What Gen. Grant Offered Judge Black.

Washington Cor. St. Louis Republican.

One day during the late unpleasantness concerning the Chief Justiceship, when among the wild rumors that were flying about the Row and the White House, was one to the effect that after Cushing would come Judge Black. I met the famous Pennsylvania pacing up and down a corridor in the Ebbitt House, as is his wont after dinner. Said I, "Judge Black, is it true that the President has signified his intention of nominating yourself for Chief Justice in case Mr. Cushing is rejected?"

The Judge raised his hat, adjusted, his wig and proceeded to say, "The President has tendered to me and I have accepted the highest and most honorable position that can be held under his administration."

Here I waited expectant—"The proud position of a private citizen," pursued Judge Black, impetuously.

"Oh," said I.

"Yes," said the Judge.

"All," said I.

Well, this reminds me of a small boy. The small boy was at a Methodist revival, and the minister, at the close of a fervid exhortation, asked everybody who wanted to go to heaven to rise up. All rose except the small boy. "Now," said the man of God, with awful solemnity, "if there is any one here who would like to go to heaven, let him rise up." Instantly the small boy became perpendicular. A groan sounded all over the sanctuary.

"Poor boy," said the minister, "do you really want to go hell?"

"Well," replied the small boy, "I can't say that is my main object; but I don't fancy this crowd, and I am bound to get out of it if I have to go to hell to do it."

PLEASE STOP MY—WHAT?—We clip the following sensible hints from the Baptist Watchman:

"Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is a duty—please stop my—Whiskey? No, no; times are not hard enough for that. But here is something else that costs me a large amount of money every year, which I wish to save. Please stop my—tobacco, cigars and snuff? No, no, not these; but I must retrench somewhere; please stop my—ribbons, jewels, ornaments and trinkets, etc.? Not at all; pride must be fostered, if times are ever so hard; but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction—please stop my—tea, coffee, and needless and unhealthy luxuries? No, no, not those, I must think of something else. Ah! I have it now. My paper costs three dollars; I must save that. Please stop my paper! That will carry me through the panic easily enough. I believe in retrenchment and economy, especially in brains."

Mississippi has passed a stringent liquor law—an out and out woman's law.

Preamble and Resolutions of the Medical Society of Pickens county.

The Medical Society of Pickens county, at a regular meeting, held in the town of Carrollton, March 10th, 1874, adopted sundry resolutions for the protection of the profession in the county, and ordered that they be published for the information of the community. But before adopting this course, we believe it is due to the community to explain the motives which have prompted us to this action.

The practice of medicine, from the days of Hippocrates to the present, has been truly regarded as a humane, benevolent calling, requiring great expense and sacrifice of time to prepare the practitioner for the successful discharge of his duties; hence we hold that he is justly entitled to ample remuneration for such services. This fact has always been conceded, and the profession upheld, by the strong arm of the laws of the land, as well as public sentiment and the demands of common sense. But our "latter day" who at arms manage the helm of state, have inaugurated a new system which will ever work hardships and confusion.

In the magnanimity and wisdom which characterize their councils, they have enacted laws which encourage the cupidity of the supply creatures intended to be benefited by them. By enacting wholesale exemption remedy laws, i. e., judgment and execution. This falls most oppressively on the physician, who, from the very nature of his business, comes of necessity a creditor to a large class of citizens, many of whom are unable to pay for his services. The honest, prompt-paying man has and justly deserves our cordial thanks, for certainly he is the bone, sinew and nerve power of our success. To the unfortunate, who, from misfortune of any kind, are the objects of charity, we cheerfully tender our services without reward or the hope thereof.

1st. Be it Resolved by the Medical Society of Pickens County, That from and after the publication of these resolutions, each member of this society shall furnish to his neighboring brother physicians, and to the secretary of this society, a list of all delinquent patients who have refused or neglected to pay him for his professional services.

2d. That where a delinquent applies to any other than the one to whom he is indebted, it shall be the duty of said physician to require the said delinquent to make, with himself or otherwise, satisfactory arrangements to settle this indebtedness to his former physician, before he can receive attention from him.

3d. That in no case shall the provisions of the foregoing resolutions apply to honest, poor men who are so unfortunate as to be the victims of adverse circumstances.

4th. That all practicing physicians are cordially invited to co-operate with this society in carrying out these measures.

5th. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society, and the secretary furnish a copy to the West Alabamian for publication. True copy from the minutes.

P. B. WIER, Sec'y.

March 23, 1874.

My Fall and Complete Stock of Saddlery and Harness, which for durability and neatness of finish cannot be surpassed.

LEATHER—Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Saddle, Sole and Upper Leather. Also, Homelock Sole. A full supply of plantation goods always on hand, such as Wagon and Plow Harness, Blind Bridle, Backbands, &c. I manufacture a Back-band that you will find superior to anything in the market. To my merchant friends who want Saddles, Bridles, &c., I would say that I am determined to sell you goods as cheap as you can buy them in St. Louis, Louisville, or Cincinnati. I would ask you to call in and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Hoping my strict attention to business, and fair dealing with all, to merit a continuance of patronage heretofore received.

S. C. MUNGER.

Columbus, Miss., June 14, 1873—ly

Job Work

Neatly executed at this Office.

The West Alabamian,

PUBLISHED AT CARROLLTON, ALA., BY HENRY & GILBERT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, strictly in advance, \$3 00
For six months, " " " 2 00
For three " " " 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, (one inch,) first insertion, \$1 50
For each subsequent insertion, 75
For Advertisements inserted for a less time than THREE MONTHS will, in every instance, be charged at the above rates.

Advertisements for three months, or longer, will be published at the following rates: One column 12 months, \$100; One column 6 months, \$70; One column 3 months, \$50; Half column 12 months, \$70; Half column 6 months, \$50; Half column 3 months, \$30. Quarter column 12 months, \$50; Quarter column 6 months, \$30; Quarter column 3 months, \$20. Changes may be made quarterly, without additional cost to advertiser.

Professional or Business cards, not occupying over two inch space, will be inserted one year for \$15; six months \$10; or three months for \$5.

Advertisements are considered due, and collectible from the first insertion.

Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, etc., charged as advertisements.

The ALABAMIAN was established in 1849, and has over one thousand subscribers. It circulates in a rich cotton growing district, making it a most valuable advertising medium, through which merchants can make up the patronage of those wishing trade from this section of country.

Court Calendar.

The following is the time fixed by law for holding the several Courts of Pickens County, viz:

Circuit Court—On the third Monday in March and third Monday in September—Hon. L. R. Smith, Judge; W. F. Johnson, Solicitor; T. Langdon, Clerk; Wm. L. Lindsey, Sheriff.

Chancery Court—21st of July and 20th of November, 1873. Hon. A. W. Dillard, Chancellor; Maj. E. D. White, Register.

County Court—Regular Term, second Monday in each month. Hon. R. R. Bogle, Judge.

Commissioners Court—Regular Terms, 2nd Monday in February and 2nd Monday in August, and 1st Monday in April and 1st Monday in November. Commissioners—R. E. Tweedie, W. L. Duncan, John Sigmam. Tax Assessor—John O. McCafferty. Tax Collector—James Kilpatrick. County Surveyor—Thos. G. Williams.

Religious Notice.

Regular services at the Baptist Church on the 2nd and 4th of each month—Elder Robert Keith, Pastor.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church in this place on the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Divine service in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Carrollton on the 1st Sabbath in each month. Rev. R. J. Sampler, Pastor.

Patrons of Husbandry.

SPRING HILL GRANGE No. 2 will hold its regular meetings at Spring Hill Academy on the 3rd Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock P. M. J. N. BAIN, Sec'y.

CARROLLTON GRANGE No. 3 will hold its regular meetings in Carrollton on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in each month. E. S. COCKRELL, Sec'y.

PROVIDENCE GRANGE No. 5 meets at Liberty Academy on Saturday before the 3d Sunday in each month. D. U. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

MT. PLEASANT GRANGE No. 7 meets on the 3d Saturday in each month. G. B. BARRETT, Sec'y.

PICKENSVILLE GRANGE No. 8 will hold their regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd of each month, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Pickensville Female Institute. Prompt attendance is requested by the Worthy Master. Geo. M. MULLEN, Sec'y.

FAIRFIELD GRANGE No. 174 holds its regular meetings on the 1st Wednesday in each month. O. G. JONES, Sec'y.

The Pleasant Grove Grange No. 513 meets on the 3d Saturday in each month before the 4th Sunday in each month. GRANT TAYLOR, Sec'y.

I. O. of G. T.

CARROLLTON LODGE, No. 93, I. O. of G. T. meets every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Court-House, at 8 o'clock, a. m. R. H. HILL, W. C. T., W. S. PERSINGER, W. S.

S. C. MUNGER,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of SADDLES.

AND DEALER IN

Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, Hames, Chains, &c.

89.....Market Street,.....89

Columbus, Miss.

IN RETURNING THANKS TO MY many friends and customers of Pickens and adjoining counties, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the future. I would call attention of the community at large to the fact that I have secured the most complete stock of Saddlery and Harness, which for durability and neatness of finish cannot be surpassed.

LEATHER—Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Saddle, Sole and Upper Leather. Also, Homelock Sole. A full supply of plantation goods always on hand, such as Wagon and Plow Harness, Blind Bridle, Backbands, &c. I manufacture a Back-band that you will find superior to anything in the market. To my merchant friends who want Saddles, Bridles, &c., I would say that I am determined to sell you goods as cheap as you can buy them in St. Louis, Louisville, or Cincinnati. I would ask you to call in and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Hoping my strict attention to business, and fair dealing with all, to merit a continuance of patronage heretofore received.

S. C. MUNGER.

Columbus, Miss., June 14, 1873—ly

Job Work

Neatly executed at this Office.

Professional Cards.

D. C. HODO.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery.

CARROLLTON, ALABAMA.

April 22, '71.....17—ly

M. L. STANSEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala.

February 1, 1870. 5-1f

L. M. STONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

CARROLLTON, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

April 11th, 1866.....15-ly

DR. S. F. & S. H. HILL,

CARROLLTON, ALA.

September 7, 1870. 6-1f

DR. W. W. WESTMORELAND,

WILL CONTINUE THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

in Pickens county. Persons can have his services by addressing him at Carrollton, Ala., or Columbus, Mississippi. He will always be in Carrollton during the terms of the Circuit Court, and at such other times as his services are needed. He feels thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes to merit a continuance.

May 25, 1870—ly

ATWATER & CO.,

(Established in 1853.)

Corner Washington and St. Genevieve Sts

Columbus, Miss.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES and HACKS,

TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES,

Barouches, Phaetons,

Spring and Road Wagons.

ALSO,

Carriage and Wagon-Makers Material of all kinds.

WE again call the attention of the citizens of Pickens and adjoining counties to our stock of VEHICLES, and will be pleased to see any of them when they come to Columbus. We propose to give better and cheaper work than any first class house in Mississippi, while our profits will be used in building up home manufactures. Our home made and western wagons took the premium over all others at the late Fair—Come and see us if you want good and faithful work for your money!

ATWATER & CO.,

Columbus, Miss.

October 22, 1873. 48-ly

D. A. WALKER,

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace,

PICKENSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Eclipse Livery Stable,

No. 100 Main Street,

COLUMBUS, MISS.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the Eclipse Stable is now prepared to accommodate all who may call on him. The Stable, Stalls and Lots are in splendid order, and will be kept clean and airy. Special preparations made for Drivers. Also, Carriages, Buggies, Hacks, Wagons and Saddle-Horses are kept constantly on hand. Patronage solicited.

R. A. COOK,

Proprietor.

2-3m

GILMER HOTEL,

Columbus, Miss.

A. M. King, Proprietor.

MR. W. B. BRYAN is in charge of the office in this establishment, where he will be pleased to meet his Alabama friends.

Columbus, Miss., Sept. 10th, 1873.—6m

University of Columbus.

T. C. Belsher, A. M., Pres't.

THE Fall Session begins the first Monday in October and closes February 15th. The Spring Session begins February 15th and closes the last Thursday in June.

Since obtaining a charter from the Legislature converting the Male High School into the University of Columbus, the prospects of the Institution have greatly improved. Diplomas and Degrees will be conferred upon those successfully completing the course of study.

Expense as low as at any other institution in the South. Send for catalogue.

Columbus, Miss.

August 27, 1873. 85-3m

Foster & Gardner,

COTTON FACTORS,

44.....North Commerce St.....44

MOBILE, ALA.

BAGGING and ROPE supplied at lowest wholesale rate on application at our office in Mobile.

All Cotton consigned to us on classed steamboats is insured if not otherwise ordered. Indorsing a Bill Lading "not insured" does not cancel the policy. Patrons not desiring insurance will please to instruct before shipping.

Geo. F. Jennings has received a lot of new Jewellery. Call and examine it.

Carrollton, Ala., April, 1874.

HERE YOU GO!—OFF TO VIENNA

CROOKS & CO.,

Vienna, Ala.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Bacon, Lard, Molasses,

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

Rice, Brandies, Wines, Whiskies,

SALT, MACKEREL, CHEESE, &c.,

Have just received a large supply of

GROCERIES,

which they are selling at low figures.

Crooks & Co.,

Will buy your Cotton and pay the highest market price for it.

We also carry on the Warehouse business at the old stand of W. B. Peebles, where the strictest attention is paid to the storing and shipping of cotton and merchandise.

Vienna, Ala., January 7th, 1874.

GEO. F. JENNINGS,

Watchmaker.

AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

Common and Diamond Glass Spectacles,

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

Gun Tackle, Pistol Cartridges, Waterproof and G.D. Caps, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on short notice, and warranted to be done in the best workmanlike style.

November 13, 1872. 48-1f

J. N. GASTON,

(Next Door to S. C. Munger's Saddle Shop.)

Columbus, Mississippi,

DEALERS IN

First Class Furniture

of every description, at cheap prices.

Also, keeps constantly on hand

Metallic Burial Cases—All Sizes.

THANKFUL for the former patronage from Pickens county, would respectfully ask its continuance. I promise to give all my customers good bargains. Call and see me, and let's talk it over.

WM. CADY,

10-ly

Wood and Blacksmith SHOP.

THE undersigned has established a Wood Shop in connection with his Blacksmith Shop at Pleasant Grove, where he is now prepared to do all kinds of work, either in Wood or Iron. His work is guaranteed, and will be done at low figures—for the CASH.

J. H. SANDERS.

Pleasant Grove, Mar. 11, 1874.—9m

Cady's Horse Mansion,

47 Market Street,

Columbus, Miss.

THANKFUL for former patronage, and by continued exertions to please, and strict attention to business, personally, I hope to have that patronage continued. Always on hand to hire Hacks, Buggies, &c. Carriages, Buggies, and Vehicles of every description, good saddle-horses—all at as reasonable prices as can be afforded.

WM. CADY,

Columbus, Miss., March 11, 1873. 1y

CHAS. HOPKINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE, ALA.

Customers supplied with Bagging and Ties.

Orders directed to the House, Mobile, or to

J. T. STINSON, Columbus, Miss.,

WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

"Look to Your Interest."

P. KREEKER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,

AND DEALER IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN WARE.

Hollow Ware and House-Furnishing Goods, Coal Oil, Lamps, &c.

84.....Market Street, Columbus Miss.....84

Prices Low as the Lowest.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all work, such as Roofing, Guttering, &c. Give me a call and examine for yourselves and see that I am selling as cheap as anybody.

Columbus, Miss., April 16, 1873.—6m

L. BREWER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Northern and Western Goods,

Rectifiers and Dealers in

Domestic and Imported Wines and LIQUORS.

ALSO

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

General Commission Merchants

Corner Commerce and St. Louis Sts.

Mobile, Ala.

AGENTS of the Orange Powder Works, Home Bitters, French Cognac Bitters, Gold Seal Champagne—January

DR. S. H. HILL'S

DRUG STORE,

CARROLLTON, ALA.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Varnish, Glass, Oils, Dye, Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery,

Fancy Articles, &c.

Prescriptions Compounded with Care and Dispatch.

January 1, 1873. 1-ly

WOOL CARDING

AT

PLEASANT RIDGE, ALA.

THE undersigned makes known to his old friends and the public generally, that his WOOL FACTORY is now in better order than ever before. He has a New Set of Cards, which he has just added to his machinery, and is now prepared to do Good Work at very short notice.

Carding is done at all seasons of the year. He keeps on hand a supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Saddle Blankets manufactured at his Factory, which he will exchange for Wool, Fur, Skins and country produce, at his Factory.

Terms for Carding, Liberal.

L. D. SANDERS.

Hats and Blankets.

A supply of Hats and Blankets may be found at the Store of Gardner & Robertson, Carrollton, Ala.

L. D. S.

September 17th, 1873. 1y

Carriages, Buggies and HACKS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Pickens and surrounding counties, that in addition to his large stock of Saddles, Harness and Wagons, he is now receiving a large and select stock of Carriages, Buggies and Hacks, from some of the best makers in the North, East and West. Give me a call before purchasing. You will find it to your interest to do so.

P. GALVIN,

85 Market Street.

Columbus, Miss., July 23d, 1873.—ly

Gid. D. Harris. Jno. B. Hudson.

HARRIS & HUDSON,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats, Caps, &c.

57 Market Street, Columbus, Miss.

A full line of all Goods, embracing the LATEST STYLES, always on hand. Special attention given to orders. 13-ly

J. POLLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Notions, Hosiery and Hats,

No. 6, South Water Street, between Dauphin and Conti Streets,

Mobile, Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., December 24th, 1873.—6m

FOR 1874.

WE will say to our friends that we still hold the Old Stand, No. 87 Market Street, where they can buy Iron, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Pliers, Harrows, Cotton Planters, Saws, Buntinglines, Chains, Harness, Hoos, Axes and

ALL KINDS OF TOOLS

as cheap as they can be had any where in this country—for CASH.

We would respectfully call the attention of all persons indebted to us to the fact that WE WANT OUR MONEY. There is no excuse for not paying us.

If you have no money, send old Iron, Brass, Copper, Wool, dry or green Hides; Deer, Goat, Mink, Otter or Beaver Skins.

If you are not indebted to us, we will pay you cash or goods for the above articles.

We are prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WORK, such as Repairing Guns, Locks, Saws and Machinery of all kinds at short notice. We work for cash.

J. L. MOSS & CO.,

87 Market St., Columbus, Miss.

January 14, 1874. 21f

REESE'S IMPROVED PATENT

Farming Implements!

WARRANTED

The Best, Cheapest and most Economical Ever Offered the Public.

No. 1. A long, steel-pointed, straight Scooter. No. 2. A long, keen, diamond-pointed Scooter, with one-half patent landside. No. 3. A long, rakish, sub-soil, double-ended, turning Scooter, with patent adjustable landside. No. 4. A turning shovel, steel-pointed, half patent landside, and self-sharpening. No. 5. A one-horse turning Plow; works equally well on light, clean or stiff stubble, or prairie land. No. 6. A two-horse stubble or prairie Plow, same as No. 5, but larger.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, fit the same stock. Persons, wishing any of these celebrated Plows, together with a great variety of the best CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, SIDE-SBED-PLANTERS, all adapted for a deep or and more thorough cultivation, will please call on my Agents at Vienna or Pickensville, where we intend keeping a full supply, and will sell at reasonable prices.

EDWIN REESE,

Inventor and General Agent,

Jan 21 1874 3-2m

Crawford & Oliver,

CARROLLTON, ALA.,

Crawford & Mobley,

EUTAW, ALA.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of Greene, Pickens, and the public generally, that his WOOL FACTORY is now in better order than ever before. He has a New Set of Cards, which he has just added to his machinery, and is now prepared to do Good Work at very short notice.

Carding is done at all seasons of the year. He keeps on hand a supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Saddle Blankets manufactured at his Factory, which he will exchange for Wool, Fur, Skins and country produce, at his Factory.

Terms for Carding, Liberal.

L. D. SANDERS.

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L. D. S.

September 17th, 1873. 1y

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER