

The West Alabamian.

CARROLLTON, ALA.

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

Wednesday, May 13, 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 26, 1874:

1. Resolved, That a County Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party 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 20th 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 conservatives 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 of 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 up delegates to the County Convention on the 6th of July. By the adopted appointment 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 due to freedom 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 legends 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.....	106	8
Vienna.....	70	6
Bridgeville.....	63	4
Sisney Mill.....	53	4
Olney.....	76	6
King's Store.....	39	4
Speed's Mill.....	25	2
Raleigh.....	18	2
Bostick's.....	18	2
Gordo.....	61	4
Corr's.....	20	2
Shelton's.....	—	2
Palmetto.....	—	2
Reform.....	10	4
Vail's.....	21	2
Providence.....	67	4
Henry's.....	36	4
Beard's.....	30	4
Yorkville.....	30	4
Spring Hill.....	45	4
Carrollton.....	328	26
Pickensville.....	122	16
Memphis.....	40	4

County Convention.

It seems there is an impression that the County Convention called to assemble at Carrollton on Monday 6th of July next, has been called to nominate candidates for County offices. This is a mistake. That Convention has been called to elect delegates to the Democratic Convention, which is to assemble in Montgomery on the 20th of July next, to nominate candidates for State offices, viz: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State, Judges of the State Supreme Court, Members to Congress from the State at Large, &c. Our County Executive Committee have not called a Convention to nominate candidates for County offices. That must be done by the people of the County. If the people of the county, speaking through their several precincts, shall determine that a Convention to nominate County candidates should be called, then, when they meet in their respective precincts to appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention to elect delegates to Montgomery they can so express themselves, and also determine at what time and place said Convention to nominate County candidates should be held. If the precincts think that a Convention to nominate county candidates should be held at Carrollton, on July 6th, 1874, and that it would be best to authorize their delegates to nominate County candidates at the same time the delegates to Montgomery are elected, the precincts can so instruct their delegates, and they will not accordingly. But if the precincts should think that the Convention to elect delegates to Montgomery should not nominate candidates for County offices, but that another Convention should be called to assemble at a later period than the 6th of July, 1874, then the precinct meetings can so express

themselves, and when the representatives of all the precincts in the county come together on the 6th of July, 1874, they can determine to hold another Convention and appoint a time and place and determine the votes to which each precinct in the county shall be entitled. Or, they can determine to nominate candidates for County offices on the 6th of July, 1874, at Carrollton, and also determine the number of votes to which each precinct shall be entitled in making nominations for county offices. The whole matter is in the hands of the people of the County. The Executive Committee have not and will not undertake to act in the matter. Each precinct must be fully heard, and when the representatives from all the precincts come together at Carrollton on the 6th of July next, each precinct will be heard from fully as to the wishes of the people, and such action can be taken as shall be deemed by the representatives best for the whole county.

Messrs. Henry & Gilbert:

GENTLEMEN:—The County Executive Committee have called a convention, to meet at Carrollton the 6th of July next, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, "and for such other business as the convention may deem proper to transact." The call of the convention was made for one specific object—the election of delegates to Montgomery. When that was done, the authority of the Executive Committee was exhausted. They had no authority to go beyond that, and they have not done so. They had no authority to call a convention to nominate county candidates, and they have not done so. But deeming it possible that the people of the county might desire the nomination of county candidates, on the 6th of July, 1874, and leaving that question entirely to the people, the Executive Committee provides in the call for "such other business as the convention may deem proper to transact." Whether any other business than the election of delegates to Montgomery shall be transacted by the convention, is left to the convention, composed of the representatives from all the precincts in the county, authorized to express the wishes of the people of the county upon this subject. When the precinct meetings appoint delegates to the convention to assemble at Carrollton on the 6th of July, 1874, they can instruct fully as to their wishes, and those delegates can make known to the convention the wishes of their constituents. If the precinct wishes no convention to nominate county candidates, the people can say so, and instruct their delegates accordingly. If they wish a convention to nominate county candidates at a different time and place, each precinct can speak out its sentiments, and instruct its delegates. If the precincts wish the convention to nominate county candidates on the 6th of July, then they can so instruct their delegates, and also instruct them in reference to the organization of the convention. How many votes shall each precinct be entitled to cast in the county nominations? What rule shall be adopted on that subject as the basis of organizing the convention? Shall each precinct in the county have one vote, and only one vote, or shall the number of votes or the population of the precinct determine that question? Shall a small precinct cast as many votes in the convention as a large precinct? Would this rule secure a fair expression of the voice of the people of the county? What is the fair and correct principle, to be adopted, on this subject? A convention, to secure the cordial endorsement and co-operation of the people of the county, must be fair and just to all. We should come as near to this as possible. If a convention is fairly and justly organized, it can then call upon the people to endorse its action and support its nominees; otherwise, there will be complaints and discord, and inevitable defeat. We can not change the rule in reference to the election of delegates to the Montgomery convention. I understand there is no dissatisfaction as to that. But we can organize our county convention, to nominate county officers, on any principle the people of the county deem best. If the precincts determine to nominate county officers on 6th of July next, how would it do, after the Montgomery delegates are elected, for the representatives of the different precincts, to organize anew, at the same time and place, on some plan of organization deemed just and fair; and after having secured a fair organization, satisfactory to the precincts, then to proceed with the nominations for the legislative and county offices? This would supercede the necessity of two conventions.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

SKIRMISH IN ARKANSAS.—The Memphis Ledger says, "The Arkansas fur has at length culminated in bloodshed. A party of Brooks men assembled at New Gascony, eight miles below Pine Bluff, and began preying on the people. Gen. King White, of Baxter's party, moved down on them from Pine Bluff yesterday with a column of 200 men, and sent forward a flag of truce with an order to the men to disperse. The Brooks party fired on the flag of truce, and General White gave them battle killing nine and wounding twenty, and capturing the balance. White had three horses killed and seven men wounded. And thus poor Arkansas suffers to promote the ambitious aims of a few reckless and worse than useless men. The hard working tax payers have to foot the bills. They support governments which do not protect them in their rights of person or property. The State is rich in every natural resource, but has a beggarly account of honest men in office."

Mrs. Spratt, an Illinois woman, has made the following speech: "Yes, gentlemen, this is a productive country. Anything in the animal or vegetable kingdom here beats the world. I have made 400 pounds of butter from five cows in one year; and as you say that I have had twenty-six, and that man there [pointing to her husband] is the father of every blessed one."

1000 Bushels of Cotton Seed
For Sale,
BY MOSES J. COOK.

DARING ROBBERY. Gadsbill in the Shade—Look to your Priming!

A most daring robbery was committed at the place near the State line yesterday, under the following circumstances:—About two hours before day, yesterday morning, Mr. Pool was roused by the barking of his dog, and got up to quiet him. Opening the door, he felt a double-barrel shot-gun pressed to his breast, by a man outside. This he seized, when a violent scuffle ensued, which dragged him 15 or 20 feet into the yard. He was in his night clothes, and the struggle nearly deprived him of what he had on.

There were in the house, besides Mr. Pool, his wife, Mr. S. C. Johnson and a little white boy, named Jimmy Youngblood, who drove a wagon for Mr. Pool. Mr. Johnson, whom we interviewed yesterday, says, as soon as he could, he groped his way to the door, and called to Mr. Pool to come into the house. That gentleman, mad, alarmed and excited, was still battling ineffectually with his assailant when the assailant, ordered and forced both into the house, following himself, with three confederates, who were in the yard all the time, all of whom had guns, and were either black or white men disguised in the night. Mr. Pool told us which. Inside the house, the robbers tied the boy's hands together, and led him out into the yard, one of their number standing sentinel over him. Then they tied Mr. Johnson in the same way, ordering him to take his seat on the door step, without suffering him to put on his outer clothing. Our informant states that they talked quite familiarly to the boy, calling him "Jimmy," and for him to load and fire his gun, which was loaded, and placed it out of reach of the inmates, and he judged by the voice and language that at least one of the men was white. Three of them were of medium height, the other small of stature.

To resume—after Mr. Johnson and the boy were tied and put out, the door was closed, the robbers on the inside, who developed their arms, and Mr. Pool told us that after giving them her pocket book, with some small change in it, they threatened to hang her if she did not disclose where her husband's money was, and actually went so far as to loop a rope around her neck and force her into an adjoining room, preparatory to that horrid diabolism, when Mr. Pool gave them all the money he had—about \$245, with a dollar or two in change from his pocket. They then proceeded to ransack trunks, boxes and whatever object they thought contained valuable things. In their hurry they missed several dollars of silver in a box they overlooked, and which was obtained after getting in the house. When they secured all they wanted, the robbers ordered the outside prisoners in to the house, and bolted the door, then they appeared as rapidly as the scoundrels thus, Mr. Pool would be better able to testify as to their race and identity than Mr. Johnson or the boy. Mr. J. rather suspects a mixed band from the superior language and audacious tone they offered was to strike Mrs. Pool—which was enough, God knows.

Mr. Pool's place is in Pickens county, Alabama, near the Mississippi line. He had been in Columbus that day, and collected part of the money of which he was robbed, as house rent.

THE POOL ROBBERIES CAUGHT.

We have the exceedingly gratifying intelligence that all of the Pool robbers, except one, have been caught. They are all negroes, no white man having been connected with them. The names of those who have been captured are, Geo. Sanders, Randle Eggleston and "Little" Tobe Eggleston. The fourth, who is known as "big" Tobe Eggleston, alias Tobe Arrington, alias "Vin" Pletcher, is still at large, with about \$25 of his ill-gotten gains in his pocket. It is earnestly hoped that he may soon be found—at the bottom of the Tombigbee in twenty feet water.

The circumstances which led to the detection and capture of these miscreants, as accurately as we could learn, are as follows:—Last Sunday, at Church, in the Eggleston neighborhood, a negro woman, whose name we could not learn, paid Mrs. Eggleston a \$5 bill in payment of some bill usually paid that much money, and in fact did not have any the day previous, suspicion was aroused and she was asked where she got that money. She said it was some of the money of her husband, who was from Randle Eggleston. He, upon being confronted by the accuser, confessed his guilt and implicated the others mentioned; and all, except the athletic scoundrel, were arrested Tuesday morning taken to Pickens county Jail, to undergo a preliminary trial before Justice Sim Spruill. Of the stolen money, only about \$80 have as yet been recovered. In the house of Randle Eggleston was found a gun and a denition, which were stolen from Mr. Pool's house. "Little" Tobe Eggleston, also, confessed, but Geo. Sanders denied his guilt. All of them lived in the Bob Armstrong and the Tobe Eggleston neighborhood.

Our country is very indignant at the atrocious crime committed by these black rascals, and everybody earnestly hopes that the full measure of justice will be meted out to them, and that, too, with becoming celerity.

Since the above was written, \$65 more have been recovered from Randle Eggleston.—Columbus Index, 7th.

McBEE CREEK, PICKENS CO.,
May 4th, 1874.

EDITORS ALABAMIAN:—The law abiding citizens of our section of the county were startled yesterday by hearing that the residence of Capt. W. W. Pool had been broken into and robbed. It seems that the first intimation any of the family knew of strangers being on the premises, was from their yard dogs barking furiously as if some one was close by. Mr. Pool got up to see what was the matter, and as soon as he opened the door two of the four scoundrels dragged him out of the house, and in the scuffle that followed, one of them knocked him speechless with a gun. They then tied him, his wife, living with them. As soon as this was done they carried Mrs. Pool in a separate room, put a rope around her neck, swearing they were going to hang her if she did not give up all the money that was in the house, in the mean time beating her shamefully over the head with their guns. When told that there was no money in the house except what little was in her pocket book, threatened to kill her at once if she did not give them more. She then called to her husband in the next room to know if he had any. When he told them that all he had was in his pocket, they at once took possession of it—\$245. After this they ransacked the whole house, breaking open all the trunks and carrying off what they chose. After they were convinced that they had all the money that was in the house, they put all the family in one room, and locked the door from the outside, leaving them still tied. Capt. Pool is quite an old man, and not think he had an enemy in the world, and more than that, he is one of the most conscientious, law-abiding citizens in our county. It is to be hoped that these brutes

in human shape will be brought to justice, and that it will be dealt to them just as they gave it to these old people because they were helpless with age.

McBEE, JR.

The Inquest.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Pickens County.
An inquisition indented, taken near Carrollton, in this county, the 11th day of May, 1874, and before me, W. C. Stewart, a justice of the peace, and acting as coroner in the absence of the regular coroner, for said county, upon view of the bodies of Asmus Woolridge, Randall Woolridge and George Sanders, all colored persons, then and there lying dead; and upon the oaths of B. A. Hudgins, H. B. Latham, A. W. Latham, J. K. Findley, John W. Gardner and J. C. Hall, good and lawful men of the county of Pickens aforesaid, who being charged and duly sworn to inquire for the State of Alabama when, where, how and after what manner the said Asmus Woolridge, Randall Woolridge and Geo. Sanders came to their death, and upon their oaths say and present: That they came to their death by hanging with a rope, one mile west of Carrollton on the Columbus road, on the night of May 10th, 1874, by parties unknown to us, the jurors; and by careful examination are satisfied that the act was not committed by citizens of this county, as none of them were known to any of the witnesses before us, or by any parties that we could bring before the jury.

In witness whereof, as well as I, the said coroner, acting as the jurors aforesaid, put our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Wm. C. STEWART, J. P.
and Acting Coroner,
B. A. Hudgins,
H. B. Latham,
A. W. Latham,
J. K. Findley,
John W. Gardner,
J. C. Hall,
Jury of Inquest.

The foregoing verdict of the Coroner's Jury was found upon the following testimony, to-wit:

EDIE McDOWELL,
a colored woman, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows: That she is the cook at the jail, and that a body of men appeared at her door, in the jail yard, about the hour of 11 o'clock at night and inquired as to whom she was and as to Mr. Chapman's whereabouts. She told them, and they compelled her to go and show them Mr. Chapman's room; and she saw them force Mr. Chapman to go into the jail, allowing no alarm, and loose three prisoners, which they bound and carried off with them in the direction of Columbus, Miss. She states that she is 60 years of age, has lived in and near Carrollton 40 years, is well acquainted with the people of this section, and did not know any of the parties that came to the jail; that they were not disguised; heard no names called; that they answered to each other by number.

her
EDIE McDOWELL,
mark.

TESTIMONY OF THE JAILER.

T. P. Chapman having been duly sworn testifies as follows: That he is the jailer of this county, and that he had in his custody on the night of 10th May, 1874, and had had from the 5th of the same month, as the mitimus will show, the following named prisoners, to-wit: Asmus Woolridge, Randall Woolridge, and George Sanders, all colored, under a charge of the offense of assault and battery and robbery; and that about the hour of 11 o'clock at night a party of armed and unknown persons came to the jail and demanded of him the above named prisoners, with threats of violence if he refused to give them up. Whereupon he was seized by two unknown, athletic and well armed men with pistols and knives in hands at the door of his private room on the premises and was addressed in a low tone, rather a whisper, and the keys of the jail were peremptorily demanded, and he was told to speak to them in a tone similar to the one in which they addressed him. If then proceeded with them to the cells of the prisoners, by force as aforesaid, loosed them and delivered them to their charge, as demanded, and they left the prison in the direction of Columbus, Miss. In answer to the question as to whether he knew the parties or not, he stated that, he did not know the parties, although not disguised; the party was made up of men mature in every way—none that looked to be under 25 years of age; that to the best of his knowledge they were not citizens of Pickens county. Instead of calling each other by any name they called by number—appearing to be well organized. He further stated, that he, with others, saw on the next morning the identical parties who were prisoners the night before, one mile west of Carrollton on the Columbus and Pickensville road, hanging and dead.

T. P. CHAPMAN, Jailer.

TESTIMONY OF CHAS. E. GILBERT.

Chas. E. Gilbert, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows: That he went home about half after 10 o'clock, and from the yard, heard horses and voices in front of the jail; went back up town, and together with others, went down to Mr. Gilbert's garden, to see what was going on. He saw four or five men go in the house and come out with Mr. Chapman. They then went with Mr. C. to his blacksmith shop; witness went up town, and met the men, who told him to be quiet. He fell back behind, and went back into the garden, (which is close to the jail) and saw them go into the jail and come out with two or three negroes. Saw the faces of several, but recognized none of them.

Witness thought there were 12 or 15 in number; were well mounted, and armed. They left, quietly, in the direction of Pickensville or Columbus.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. F. JENNINGS.

Geo. F. Jennings, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows: That he was walking across the street, about 11 o'clock p. m., and was halted by a party of armed men, who asked him who he was, and if he had any business with them to which he replied, he had not. That he was a citizen of this place, and was only going across the town on business. Witness further stated, that the same crowd had Mr. Chapman under arrest, and ordered him to be quiet. He stated, that in all, he saw about 15 men. They said, however, they had 40 or 60 men. He heard them in the jail, removing the chains from the prisoners' legs, and saw them going off, in the direction of Pickensville or Columbus. He saw no light out

side of the jail yard, and hence recognized no one.

GEO. F. JENNINGS.

TESTIMONY OF S. DAVIS NOLAND.

S. D. Noland, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows: That the first he knew of the party, he heard them in town, and walked out on the streets, and met about five of the party, with Mr. Chapman under arrest, and ordered him to be quiet and follow them. They went with Mr. Chapman to his blacksmith shop, got suitable instruments to loose the prisoners, and returned to the jail. He returned with them as far as Capt. Gilbert's gate, and then he gave them the dodge. He secreted himself in Capt. Gilbert's garden, and heard them at the jail, and saw them leaving. He knew none of the parties. They went out very quietly and orderly, on the Columbus or Pickensville road.

S. D. NOLAND.

TESTIMONY OF DR. W. V. EZELL.

Dr. W. V. Ezell, having been summoned and duly sworn, testifies before the Coroner's jury, as follows: That the three negroes, said to be named, "Asmus Woolridge, Randall Woolridge, and George Sanders," were found, by him and others, about a mile west of this place, hanging by the roadside. Having been summoned by Wm. C. Stewart, Justice of the Peace and acting as Coroner for the county, to make an examination of said bodies and report the result of the examination to the jury, reports the following:—That the deceased, above mentioned, came to their death by hanging with a rope, each one to a separate limb. He saw no marks of violence about their bodies. They were dead and stiff when found. Had evidently been dead about eight hours. There was attached to the clothing of one of them (Randall Woolridge) a piece of paper, bearing the following inscription: "The Fate of Robbers." Wm. V. Ezell, M. D.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In the palmy days of the Republic when offices are said to have sought out "honest, competent, faithful" men, and when men with instinctive modesty shrank from positions of honor and even profit, it did not matter much whether he belonged to this or that party,—the people felt secure in their liberties and the laws, passed under the great magna charta of our liberties, were executed with a firm and steady hand. Men were sought and placed in positions because they were thought to be "honest, faithful and competent," and was to him who betrayed the public confidence or who even suffered a hint to apply to his official integrity, he was dropped like a "hot potato," and no man or party had the hardihood to bolster up the character of one who had proved himself unworthy of the trust confided to him. But in the process of time men and parties became more and more greedy of public patronage, as was the case in ancient Rome with her cabals and cliques, her strifes, murders and assassinations, finally destroyed and utterly wiped out her ancient renown—so under the latest specimen and offshoot of the last and least of the Caesars transferred to this republican soil, caucusses, cliques, and conventions are in vogue to rob the people of even the choice of their mode of political death. The "wild hunt after office" has forced honest men into back seats while political rogues are driving the government at car to the hub in the vilest slushes of corruption, and promises are long to plunge head-long down the precipice from whose depths no resurrecting hand can reach for delivery.

But cliques and caucusses, always dangerous to a fair expression of the choice and will of the people—a properly organized Convention of the people is a necessity in a country like ours where there are so many aspirants for office and especially when there is a party or element in our midst dangerous to the well-being of the body politic and subversive in tendency and practice, at least in this order. Southern States, of law and good order. Were it not for the existence of this party, held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder, there would be no necessity for a Convention to choose an officer of any grade. But controlled as it is by vile and designing men—composed as it is by a herd of semi-civilized if not a heathen majority whose ignorance is pronounced by its leaders to be a virtue, it becomes the duty of every while man who is a well-wisher of society, to submit his claims to offices of honor or profit to the arbitration of his peers, and if not successful in such high court of assize, to yield by a hearty acquiescence and wait and wish for better luck next time. Now, there are numbers of good and true men in our county who are applicants before the people for one and another of the offices within their gift, and we presume there is hardly one of them who under ordinary circumstances, the people would not delight to honor, but it is impossible to elect more than one out of the number to the office for which there are so many applicants. Under ordinary circumstances it would be rather refreshing to have them run through and test their popularity, but, as it is, it strikes us as being fatal to our interests as a people to permit these good men to divide up so as to allow some one of doubtful integrity, even on the very day of election, and who might not be even a citizen of our county, to come in by secret and clandestine means so well understood and practiced by the vile leaders of the opposition, and appropriate the offices in which the people have a direct and personal interest. It appears to be the dictates of both reason and common sense, yea, our preservation from ruin, to hold a County Convention and nominate our very best men, even down to constables, and thus shut out every avenue of approach to the citadel of our liberties, by the corrupt and designing and debased opposition party. See what they lately did in Louisiana, what they tried to do in Texas, what they are doing in South Carolina, and what they have done in Alabama, our own beloved State, and in others. It is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the dangers that surround us on every hand. We can not feel safe, though knowing that we have a huge Conservative majority in Pickens, and that not a white man in the county avows himself to be a member of the Black-and-Tan party. All this is no immunity from danger so long as we are divided among ourselves, not upon principle, but divided as to men. Then we appeal to the candidates themselves to unite in a call for a County Convention say on the 1st day of August, and let the people, by instructions to their delegates from the various beats, declare their choice, and we know the unsuccessful will heartily acquiesce in the result.

A Convention is necessary, not that there is or may be one who is not orthodox, and whose sublimity is not perfectly distinct, and gives no uncertain sound, but because of his influence in other counties. Let Pickens sound the bugle note of unity where there is no diversity of opinion, and it will be heard and answered by beacon fires from the hills and mountains of North and South Alabama, and the day of election in November will witness a whole people emancipated, disenthralled and free, and entering upon a career of peace and prosperity not seen for 100 years, many years.

CATO.

[Communicated.] A Correlation.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There seems to be a universal impression prevailing all over the county that the convention called to meet in Carrollton on the 1st Monday in July is called for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices. We do not so understand it. The Executive Committee has nothing to do in the premises. They have simply called a meeting to elect delegates to Montgomery to attend the State Convention which meets on the 20th of July, next. It would be wise and expedient, in our judgment, for each Beat to instruct its delegates upon the subject of a nominating convention. If the people want the candidates nominated by the July Convention let them authorize their delegates in Beat meetings to act for them, or if they wish the July Convention call a nominating Convention at some future time let the delegates be so instructed. What do the other Beats think? BRIDGEVILLE BEAT.

P. S.—We learn from several of the Executive Committee that the basis of representation published in the ALABAMIAN will have nothing to do with the nominating Convention, unless it sees proper to adopt it. Therefore, it will be well to send up a larger number than that published, if the nominations are to be made at the Convention already called, for fear of an insufficiency of delegates from some of the Beats.

B. B.

Perils of the Flood.

The steamer Lula D., Captain Jack Stone, arrived from Pickensville, on the Tombigbee river, Sunday night about 10 o'clock, and from one of the passengers, Mr. John Bowser, we have received a harrowing account of the Digbee and tributary streams. Plantations along the river were entirely submerged, the occupants sitting on the tops of houses, on the fences, cattle swimming about, and in one instance was seen a crowd of little children astride of a fence, their feet just out of reach of the water. Three pigs floating down the river on a log was a novelty, but the rising mirth caused thereby, was suppressed by the sight of the houses of their owners floating near them. No one can picture the terrible devastation that has fallen like another plague upon our country people of the bottom lands.

In one place on the east bank of the river several men, white and black, were discovered in a house. There were plenty of people on the other bank of the river, in possession of skills, but they did not go to their relief. The parties in peril might have escaped on floating logs or been rescued by those on the other bank, who however were loth to go, but anxious for Capt. Stone to endanger the lives of his passengers by running into the dangerous trap, where seen and unseen difficulties prevented the attempt and reluctantly leaving them to the mercy of those who could easily assist them, the boat came down the river at lightning speed. On Saturday the river had fallen above but had risen below Demopolis.—Mobile Graphic.

The Women and Whiskey.

Happily for their fine Southern women, however they detest whiskey-guzzling, and whatever the extent and terror of domestic woes it has begotten, have not immigrated here or elsewhere an absurd and indecent "liquor crusade." Every rule of life and of aesthetic decency practiced by Southern women would be violated by this sort of crazed public shamelessness and lawlessness. However the South may be disgraced in the world's eye by men assuming to represent it in Washington, in Arkansas, Louisiana, or South Carolina, the women of the South have never done aught to lessen their own sullied fame or make their kinsmen blush. The New York Tribune was reared and nurtured in the midst of women who were not always distinguished for their tender sensibilities or womanly attributes, and even the Tribune thinks the sex would be more profitably engaged in the "cultivation of flowers," while Appleton's Journal suggests that these good dames now praying and howling so lustily in front of whiskey shops, would do well to engage in the silk culture. "Every suburban cottage," quoth the Journal, "could have its coccodons. The Japanese silk worm will live easily in our climate, requires little care, and can be attended to by the women of the family." The Journal would have the good dames restrain the good man by those "silk cords" of conjugal affection which we read about, and thus lessen the forces of the worm of the still that dieth not, by means of the worm of Japan, that robs youth and beauty in glossy splendor, rather than in somber sadness and in rags and wretchedness.

Facts for the Historian.

General Bragg was recently interviewed by a Globe reporter in St. Louis, and stated that he had only about 30,000 men under his command at the battle of Chickamauga, while it is known that Rosecrans had 61,000. The North has always been at that battle, or Bragg had 120,000 men in that battle, or else, against the Federals. This is an absolute fact, even on the very day of the battle, and who had an intelligent knowledge of Southern affairs. Bragg nor at any time had such a force as that. In the army of Tennessee never reached 100,000 in number except one time, and that was at Germitage, and then he was in command. He was succeeded by Bragg about the time the place was evacuated, but Generals Price, Dorn, Hindman and Almarud were portions of their respective commands, were sent west of the Mississippi, reducing the army at least one-third before the campaign was made into Kentucky. After that Bragg's army was continually decimated by sickness, battles and desertions, while there was no reinforcement sent from Virginia, but we do not question General Bragg's statement when he says he had only 30,000 men in the field at Chickamauga. The Globe was the first to be driven from his position by an inferior force. Several explanations of that sort are in order, and should be made while the principal actors are yet living and able to speak for themselves.

Lee and Grant.
The Hannibal and Script of Modern
Military History.

From the London Times.

Col. Chesney's estimate of Grant as a chief coincides for the most part with our own. The American commander is certainly not a strategist of the first order, and in the great combinations of war he but slowly arrives at sound conclusions. But his tenacity of purpose is the highest praise; on the field he has often shown true insight; and he has this quality of greatness, that he can perceive his mistakes and correct them with perseverance and energy. He seems, also, to have generally apprehended the true means of overcoming the South somewhat sooner than most of his Northern colleagues; and if he unduly lavished the blood of his men, he always commanded their love and esteem. These characteristics may be plainly seen throughout the course of his arduous campaign. Like Colonel Chesney, we can not excuse him for his operations in the summer of 1864; even if we believe he yielded to Lincoln he should not have moved as he did at first on Richmond, and his murderous and useless waste of his troops would have been fatal to him two years before. In fact his strategy on this occasion was inferior to that of the decried McClellan; and Grant was all but foiled by the skillful Beauregard at Pittsburg Landing, and was months discovering the weak points of Vicksburg. On the other hand, his attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson show real decision and force of character, his movements against both Vicksburg and Richmond were ultimately what they ought to have been, his conduct at Chattanooga was able, and he is perhaps entitled to the chief credit of the conception of Sherman's march through Georgia. We have ourselves, like Colonel Chesney, compared the American commander to Napoleon; but if he has not surpassed the French marshal in war, he is infinitely above him in all moral qualities.

This determined soldier is not however—Col. Chesney agrees with our judgment—to be compared with his greatest opponent, in the highest attainments of the military art; and, as Hannibal, notwithstanding Zama, towers over the very inferior Scipio, so Lee, in the Northern chief, towers over the very inferior Grant, who succeeded to the Northern chief. Colonel Chesney's essay on the brilliant career of the renowned leader of the Virginia army is too short to do the theme justice, but it is very attractive and full of interest. We have no space to notice the pleasing description he has given of the private life of Lee, nor yet to comment on the public virtues of the high-minded citizen who drew his sword reluctantly in what he thought the right cause, and bore himself like a true patriot when reproach and disaster gathered around him. A few words are all that we can devote to the military powers of this great captain; and they are, indeed, superfluous, for their best monument is the battle-field of the American war. It may be said, however, that Lee has a place in the foremost rank of modern strategists; he possessed in the very highest degree ability for the great operations of war. Few Generals have ever, in Colonel Hanniball's phrase, "interpreted the theatre" with equal insight, and known as well how to act to account; and no one certainly since the time of Napoleon, has conceived against such immense odds and has so long and so severely disputed the prize of victory with failing resources. His combinations, indeed, bear a striking resemblance in many particulars to those of the Emperor; like him he gained astonishing success by the well-planned use of inferior lines and bold movements against divided foes; like him he avoided the timid system of passive defense as a general rule, and seemed the assailant though on the defensive; like him he possessed a fund of resources in his own genius which effected wonders; like him, too, he was swift and terrible in availing himself of the mistakes of an enemy. Thus it has happened that his campaigns have much in common with those of Napoleon, and fascinate the reader for the same reasons. They exhibit the triumph of profound intelligence, of calculation and of well-employment force over numbers, slowness and dismounted assaults, like those of 1796 and 1814, and his victory on the Chickasaw in 1862 may fitly compare with Arcola or Rivoli and with the immortal struggle on the Marne and Sedan. Lee, too, has never been surpassed in the art of winning the passionate love of his troops, and as with all generals of a high order, his lieutenants looked up to him with perfect confidence, and saw in his commands a presage of victory. As an administrator, however, the great commander, Colonel Chesney tells us, was not successful; he too easily overlooked faults and was somewhat careless of such important matters as the commissariat and similar departments; and, resembling Napoleon in this also, he trusted too much to the effects of strategy, and was not sufficiently alive to the value of discipline and a good military system. He appears also never to have bowed Mr. Davis and his counselors to his will; and though he was certainly aware that the rulers of the South made capital mistakes in invading the North, in maintaining a useless force in the West, and in continuing the hopeless defense of Richmond, he never contrived to change their purpose. Yet the grave that covers Robert Lee hides the dust of one of the great men of our age, and the time has even now come when the victorious North can think of him as one of her foremost citizens.

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 15th, 1874, adopted the following resolutions for the protection of the profession in the county, and ordered that they be published for the information of those concerned. 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. In fact, the physician, who, from the very nature of his business, becomes of necessity a creditor to a large class of citizens, many of whom, awake to the advantage thus obtained, never fail to pay him. The physician, therefore, is not only a creditor, but a benefactor to the community, and his honor, who, he, unfortunately, when too late, finds among a majority of his patrons, does not command one cent in the price of his bill—it is simply a mythical illusion. There are many parasitic creatures in human shape, who fly from one physician to another, enjoying their services until dunned; then suddenly they find another to suit them better; and in this way they have posted upon the generosity of every physician convenient to them, and paid none.

Therefore, in order to protect ourselves against such imposition, we "black-list" all such unprofessional brethren, who, by judicious handling, may assist us, and the good Lord in bringing them to a lively sense of right and justice. The man who can afford to pay for whisky, or spend money in useless frivolities, can pay a little to his physician in default of his fee, without ceremony, to be "black-listed."

We desire to have it distinctly understood that the honest, prompt-paying man has and justly deserves our cordial thanks, for he is the one who is the bone, sinew and nerve power of our success. To the unfortunate, who, from misfortunes 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 patrons who have refused or neglected to pay him for his professional services.

2nd. That when a delinquent applies to any other than the one to whom his bill is due, 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.

3rd. That in no case shall the provisions of the foregoing resolutions apply to those 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.
F. S. WIER, Sec'y.
March 25, 1874.

WORTH PRESERVING.—The "Medical Home" has the following receipts, which may be of value.—A tea made of chestnut leaves and drank in place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

A tea made of ripe or dried whortleberries and drank in place of water, is a sure and speedy cure for scrofulous difficulty, however bad.

A tea made of peach leaves is a sure cure for kidney difficulty.

A plaster made of fresh slacked lime tar is a sure cure for a cancer, which, with its roots, will soon come out.

A Western Engineer.

Jim Cary was an engineer who used to run the "Reeder" on the Hamilton and Dayton road. He was a bloodthirsty fellow, and when under his management the royal "Reeder" sped through the Miami Valley screaming like an eagle, she was the terror of the bovine tribe along the way. Cary did not mind a bit about running over live stock, but he said it made him sorry to run down a man, for he hated to help gather him up.

One Indian Summer day, when, with a mixed train of passenger and freight cars, he was clipping down the road near Glendale, he saw ahead an old gentleman seated on the track, with his back toward the approaching train, reading a newspaper.

The elderly party seemed deeply absorbed in what might have been election returns, and did not notice the train. Cary's heart was a little softened that day, perhaps by the mellow sunshine, or by thinking of his wife's aunt, who lay sleeping in the church yard, and he thought he wouldn't mash the old man without giving him fair warning.

So he shut off steam and jerked the whistle rope vigorously. Still the old gentleman kept on with the election news, as if he didn't propose to be disturbed by a railroad train; or, what was more likely, his hearing machinery was somewhat out of gear.

Cary saw at once that he could neither call the man's attention from the newspaper, nor stop the train in time to prevent an accident, and he instantly determined on a perilous feat such as he had read of in the papers as being frequently performed with neatness and success.

He would go out on the cow-catcher and save the old man or lose his own life in the attempt. He accordingly gave his hat to the fireman to hold, together with a message, in case of his death, to his mother-in-law, that he died bravely in the performance of his duty, with his face to the front.

Well, Cary went out on the cow-catcher, leaped far over, and, as the terrible engine dashed up, with one powerful sweep of his arm hurled the old man from the track into the ditch and into safety, and Cary swooned back against the head of the boiler for a few moments.

Then the train was slowly backed up to where the old man lay in the ditch; and the conductor and all the passengers got out and gathered around, and everybody laughed but Cary, and he swore, and the old man in old clothes wasn't hurt a bit, being well stuffed with straw, and the rascally boys jumped up from behind the fence, and ran away through the corn field and escaped.

Make few promises. Keep good company or none. Never think evil of any one. Live up to your engagements. Be just before you are generous. Never play at any game of chance. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor. Good character is above everything else. Keep your own secrets if you have any.

The West Alabamian.

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

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Court Calendar.

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

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Tax Collector.—James Kilpatrick.

County Treasurer.—Andrew Henry.

County Surveyor.—Thos. G. Williams.

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

Services at the Methodist Episcopal 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.

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

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

Columbus, Miss.

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My Full and Complete Stock

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LEATHER.—Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting, Sole and Upper Leather, also, Horned Cattle, a full supply of plantation goods always on hand, such as Wagon and Plow Harness, Blind Bridles, Back-Bands, &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—1y

Job Work

Neatly executed at this Office.

March 25, 1874.

F. S. WIER, Sec'y.

12-3m

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Professional Cards.

D. C. HODO.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery.

CARROLLTON, ALABAMA.

April 22, '71.....17-1y

M. L. STANSEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala.

February 1, 1870.

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.....15-1y

D. S. F. & S. H. HILL,

CARROLLTON, ALA.

September 7, 1870.

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—1y

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, and we use it if you want good and faithful work for your money!

ATWATER & CO., Columbus, Miss.

October 22, 1873.

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 neat.

Special preparations made for Drivers. Also, Carriages, Buggies, Hackes, Wagons and Saddle-Horses are kept constantly on hand. Patronage solicited.

R. A. COOK, Proprietor.

2-8m

GILMER HOTEL,

Columbus, Miss.

A. M. King, Proprietor.

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

Columbus, Miss., Sept. 10th, 1873.—6m

University of Columbus.

T. C. Belsler, 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.