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The West Alabamian.

CARROLLTON, ALA.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Democratic Triumph in Connecticut.

Our splendid political victory in the recent election in Connecticut shows that the old Democracy is still alive and determined to assert its power in redeeming the country from the misrule under which we are still cursed.

The people are waking up to the necessity of putting in practice in our State and National affairs the policy and principles of the Democratic and Conservative party. Decentralization, low duties, sound currency, cheap government, no monopolies, freedom from the grasping corporations, all these constitute our political faith and never can become obsolete. On these great cardinal points, the great mass of the people of the United States can and will unite, because upon their observance depends the government itself.

The people are beginning to see this and to act accordingly. Look how Grant's majority was broken down a year ago in New Hampshire. Connecticut which had given Grant a majority of nearly ten thousand in 1872, has just elected Ingersoll, a Democrat, by nearly six thousand majority. The Connecticut Legislature, just elected, stands forty majority on joint ballot for the Democratic party, which renders certain the election of a Democratic United States Senator. How is it in Ohio? In October last they gave Grant, in 1872, a majority of 37,500 votes, elected Allen, a Democrat, Governor and returned a Democratic Legislature, fighting the political battle in that State alone on the old party issues.

New York which gave Grant a majority in 1872 of 53,480 rolled up a Democratic majority of about 10,000 in 1873, making a difference of 63,000 votes in one year. Similar glorious victories have been achieved in Virginia, Wisconsin, Oregon and New Hampshire. The people are becoming disgusted at the dishonest plunderers in office, and are determined no longer to submit to ruinous taxation to furnish money and jobs to interested politicians. They began to move in the right direction. The light of a brighter day is beginning to break upon us. Let the Democratic and Conservative party stand firm, shoulder to shoulder, making no compromise of principle, pressing the battle upon the issues of the day into the very heart of the enemy, exposing all corruption in office, denouncing extravagance and demanding cheap government and low taxation, calling upon all good men to come to our assistance in this mighty effort to save the people and the country. Do this and there is no danger. The truth will ultimately prevail. But those who have that truth in trust must be firm, patient and determined. Our success is certain. It is only a question of time. Our late victories assure us of success, and give us the greatest encouragement. Let every one take his place in this grand army of reform.

Crowing Roosters About.

Ohio went with Connecticut the other day, and shows the Democracy firm since the last election. The St. Louis Times says: "Connecticut, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Dayton were all 'pulled through' yesterday."

"Net Republican loss in Cleveland 7,808. William Allen seems to be still 'rising' in Ohio."

It thinks that if President Grant has never had any serious intention of "unloading" heretofore, the grand Democratic results in Connecticut will certainly put him in the notion; or, if he is a hopeless one. But the trouble would be in loading up again. Our Republican friends of the moribund Democratic theory must excuse the boys for being a little joyful over these events. They must confess that it is jolly to see a dead thing kick up its heels in this lively style, and to kick over some other things that were bonafide of their own creating stability. We rather think the cry of the Democratic laughing time has about set in. We are not surprised. It has been a long time on the way, but we never doubted its coming.—E.C.

A Conscientious Spasm.

The New York Times has a semi-occasional spasm of conscience, notwithstanding its intense Radicalism. In its issue of March 31st we find a statement to this effect: "We venture to say that, as a general rule, for the last ten years, one-fifth of the members of each House have been in the habit of taking bribes for their votes—the fact is open, notorious to every one who has had any personal connection with Albany legislation. Yet not a single man has during all that time been detected and punished."

If a Democratic Journal had ventured that charge it would have met with a most indignant denial from every stipendiary of Radicalism in the South. But when the Times says it, the smaller fry dare not question the truth of the assertion. They know better. The Times is "Grant's own" and the "ox-knowledge" its master's crib. Commenting on this wholesale corruption the Times says:

"The time has come when the people will no longer put up with the lobbyist or the corrupt legislator; and if the Republicans at Albany will not suppress both, the people will very likely suppress them. The Radical Party next fall—so far as this State is concerned."

If there is any "money in it" we may safely predict that the Republicans at Albany will not suppress either the "lobbyist" or the "corrupt legislator." The people and therefore we well make up their minds to do some "suppressing" on their own account.

A Live Democracy.

Familiar sights and sounds of the olden time salute our eyes and ears. "We write," says a Western Democratic paper, "with the sounds of victory agitating the air."

A great sweep for the Democracy was generally anticipated, but not such a one as we chronicle in our local columns. This is something even more than a sweep. There has been hardly anything like it in the history of this city. The minorities at a local election, for local offices of no great importance and upon which the voters usually scratch liberally, for the entire Democratic ticket rise to a figure that is almost fabulous in its character. The Republican party—the proud and powerful Republican party which for a dozen years had unchecked supremacy here—seems almost to have disappeared from the political field. It was not the license question which did it, because the Republican candidates were by no means committed alike to that idea. There seems to have been some dry-rot prevailing in that organization. Hundreds of men heretofore Republicans voted yesterday the straight-out Democratic ticket, and they declared that this was but the beginning of the end.

The Democracy of Ohio can now clasp hands with two New England States permanently Democratic. There is reason for rejoicing. Not only have the Democrats gained a United States Senator and elected a Governor in New England, the stronghold of Republicanism, but they have indicated and hastened the rapidly approaching dissolution of the Republican party. The past few months have seen half a dozen Republican States become Democratic. The local elections held in this State yesterday indicate that the tenure of the Democratic ticket in Ohio is not feeble. That which held the Republican party together is a thing of the past. The Democratic party is the party of the future and of the people.

THAT DEAD DEMOCRACY AGAIN.—For a dead bird the Democratic rooster is a lively one, and he crows lustily in our despatches to-day. A "clean sweep, with forty majority on joint ballot," is good. The fact of the Democratic victory, fought under the old flag, and won on straight-out Democratic principles, detracts nothing from the glory of the thing. There is nothing fishy about the matter. It is a clean sweep, the only sure way to win. Compromise and expediency may promise well—but they promise only ashes to the lips; for a square stand-up-and-knock-down we will take the old Democracy, every time. This Connecticut thing is epidemic, too, and there is no telling where it is going to end. It is fatal, likewise; we may look out for a great funeral in '76, and it will not be the Democracy's, either.—Mobile Register.

HARTFORD, April 7.—Revised and complete returns of yesterday's election give the total vote as 51,071, of which Harrison (Republican) received 40,012, Ingersoll (Democrat) 46,784, Smith (Prohibition) 4,826, scattering 19. Ingersoll's plurality 6,742; majority over all 1,807.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—The Democrats gain three in the Council. Republican loss since 1872 is 7,808.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The Democrats were successful in the election here yesterday.

St. JOSEPH, April 8.—The Democratic ticket has been elected here. This city has, since the negro population began voting, given a Republican majority at every election until yesterday.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The Democratic majority in Cincinnati will be about 6,000 in a vote of about 28,000.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 8.—The Mayor and Police Commissioners issued a proclamation requiring the police to keep hands of women away from saloons.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—Independent Republican Mayor elected by 700 majority. The license ticket is generally elected in the smaller towns.

Currency Notions.

Senator Zack. Chandler uttered a pithy truth when he said "we need one thing besides money, and that is better money." A plain-talking Michigan man, writing on this text to the Boston "Financial Record," adds, "Above all things, we need to stop lying." "You Eastern folks," he says, "don't like the use of plain words. You call a spade an agricultural implement. But after all it is only a spade. Now, look here; I have got lying before me—lying in a double sense, what is called a greenback. It is a ragged and greasy slip of paper, dated as near as I can find out, in 1869; and on its face it says: 'The United States will pay to bearer Two Dollars. If I were to go to Washington and demand the fulfillment of this promise, even Richardson would turn up his nose at me.' He then goes on to prove that the greenback is both a 'lie and a fraud,' and that impudence is superadded to both. He avers that he is no copperhead, and believes in the war, and if it had been necessary to coin 'pewter money' to save the country, he would have consented. But, he says it is now nearly nine years since the war ended, and he asks, 'if we lived during the war, for heaven's sake, need we go on lying forever?'

Well, the answer to that question is pretty pat. That his party thinks so could not be more strongly evidenced than by the fact that it has never ceased to act upon that principle. But the man talks in the tongue of the old-fashioned times, when the people knew what currency was—a something very distinct from capital. He says he doesn't care how much currency we have, if it is only money, and he can get coin for his bills whenever he wants it. As to the quantity of currency needed by a country, for his part, he cannot see how Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury, or both together, can tell how much it is. In fact, says he, 'it is none of their business.' What they have to do is to look after the kind of money that is to be legalized, and to force by proper laws every banker to redeem the notes he issues in coin. If they do that, the currency will regulate itself, and the idiotic debates in Congress, about more or less money, will die out.

This chap may not be a "copperhead," but he talks amazingly like a "hard-money Democrat."—Mobile Register.

According to a Savannah paper the tax on a thousand dollars' value of property in Savannah is just nine dollars and twenty cents; on the same amount in Charleston is just forty-two dollars!

Up jumped the "Devil" in a rage, and set two lines to fill this page.

The Cloud in the West.

The financial situation has placed New England and the West in opposite positions. The former voted solidly against any increase of U. S. currency while the latter voted almost solidly for it. In consequence of this some bad temper is being exhibited through which doubtless the country will be benefited. The Cincinnati "Gazette," as rabid a Radical newspaper as can be found in the United States, says:

The East wants money scarce and interest high. The West and South want money cheap and interest low. One favors a monetary monopoly. The other is against it. This question is rapidly coming to dominate all others. The business panic and industrial depression are steadily leading to it. Democratic and Republican members of Congress from the South and West, forgetting other differences of opinion, are together shouldering to shoulder, demanding some relief for their suffering constituents.

With the South as our natural ally we are two to one in the House over the East. We can spare many Western and Southern "dough faces," and yet win. The people of the West and South, although they may be denounced as "thrashily ignorant" by the highly intellectual and refined denizens of the Metropolis, are still part and parcel of the Great Republic, and as such possess in which they are most deeply interested. For years so completely has Wall Street run the government in its financial affairs, that it considers it a personal affair for the thirty-eight millions of people living outside to have any voice in the matter. They have yet to become accustomed to such an interference with what they have regarded as their special prerogative, which is simply to allow the few to steal from the many—to rob them under color of law.

It does sound a little strange to hear Western Radical papers speak of the South in any other than brutal and overbearing terms.

But the manifestation of feeling is not confined to the Press. In the House of Representatives on Thursday last in the course of a debate on this subject Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, as pronounced a Radical as there is in Congress, held forth in the following strains:

He warned New England that the South and West could control the Government if they chose, but if they did it would be on principles of justice to all and equal rights and privileges to all. He feared, however, that that was not the spirit of the East.

Even at this late time Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated for at last discovering that the legislation of Congress has not been "on principles of Justice and Equity" to all. Mr. Wilson himself has been a great sinner, but now when the shoe pinches his own foot he begins to realize the wrongs that have been perpetrated—as much through his instrumentality as that of any other of the lesser Radical lights. Let the alliance be formed. If it puts up it can pull down whenever the interests of the alliance require it. We are not born thralls of the Census of Wall Street. That slavery needs to be abolished along with the other. Is there any sound reason why the negro should monopolize freedom to the exclusion of the West and South?—Mont. Ado.

SOUND VIEWS.—The Chicago "Tribune" has succeeded in compressing a deal of sound sense into a remarkably small space. It says:

The "Silken Post" No. 47, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Rome, N. Y., recently invited Raphael Semmes, the ex-Confederate Admiral, to lecture before them—an invitation which he was compelled to decline for want of leisure. In his reply to the invitation, he says:

"I thank you and them, and I see no reason why, as citizens of the same country who have had a good rough-and-tumble fight, we should not make peace and be friends when the fight is over, especially if the fight has had the effect to increase the respect which the one had for the other. As soldiers, at least, we can meet on common ground."

There is a class, however, who do not believe, or have not learned, that the war is over, who will regard the ex-Admiral as a pirate and a rebel still, and the Rome Post of the Grand Army will very carefully and wisely ignore him so far North, and exposing the inland towns of New York to the ravages of the Alabama.

THE ISSUE IN THE SOUTH.—Washington, April 7.—The memorial of the South Carolina tax payers, as well as that of their opponents, being now before the judiciary committee of congress, it is expected that the whole matter will be considered Friday.

The Star of this evening says: "Thoughtful members of congress, of both parties, press themselves greatly impressed by the representations of the delegation as to the distressed condition of the tax payers of South Carolina, and there is no doubt the committee will give the matter attentive consideration to see if congressional action can be constitutionally applied for their relief."

In the house, Hainey (negro) presented a memorial from the Republican central committee of South Carolina, as a counter-suit to the memorial of the tax payers presented to-day.

That is the way of it over all the South. The tax payers are battling for bare justice on one side, and the Radical thieves on the other are working night and day to keep them from getting that justice. The picture is a sad and shameful one.

Messrs. S. P. Moore late Surgeon General of the Confederate States Army; Hunter McGuire, late Medical Director of Jackson's Corps, A. N. V.; S. H. Stout, Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee and others, have issued a call for a convention of Confederate surgeons, to meet at Atlanta on the 20th of May. The co-operation of the medical staff of the Confederate Navy is also solicited.

Judicial Prospects.

An enquiry into the vote at the last general election in this State, with reference to the judicial districts, discloses the strength of the parties at that time, as follows:

Circuit.	Vote.	Majority.	Remarks.
1st.	5,000	15,282	Dallas Circuit.
2d.	4,454	14,326	7,872 Montgomery.
3d.	4,420	4,103	814 Tuscaloosa.
4th.	5,981	6,555	420 Limestone.
5th.	5,327	4,833	1,074 Madison.
6th.	9,104	7,609	1,304 Mobile.
7th.	7,893	7,650	242 Marengo.
8th.	9,455	7,423	2,032 Barbour.
9th.	8,490	7,080	910 Tallapoosa.
10th.	5,674	5,078	480 Talladega.
11th.	7,482	7,689	330 Wilcox.
12th.	5,182	4,814	4,368 Calhoun.

In the Seventh Circuit is the county of Sumter. Her vote in the above table is counted 716 Radical majority. Since that election Senator Little carried the county for the Democracy by 221 majority, which would be a majority in that circuit of near 1,000 votes. We can therefore congratulate our people upon the fact that tax-paying white people.—Selma Times.

REFORM, Pickens Co., Ala., April 1st, 1874.

Editor of Mobile Register: There is a considerable amount of money from the Savings Association Bank of Mobile in circulation in our portion of the State, and as Columbus, Miss., is the market of our county and discounts this money, will you do us the kindness to tell us the difference between this money and what the people call "greenbacks," and whether Mobile receives it at par? Pickens county has been receiving it at par, but Columbus has given us a fright, who care for self and nothing for country, and go over the county misrepresenting facts to the negroes, crying "down with all conventions." If you have any invention that will kill candidness, please send it. If many more come out, we will be forced to send our women out to pray and sing with them, to obviate the evil.

Very respectfully,
In reply to "Reform," we have to say the paper of the Savings Bank Association is current in this city. It is receivable at the counters of the other city banks, but is not paid out, because a law (a greenback law) forbids it.

This money is the same in kind as greenback money—that is to say, they are both promises to pay, and in the end come to the same thing. The difference is in favor of the Savings Bank note, for it promises to pay in something, and it keeps the promise. The greenback promises to pay in money, and the only money known to the Constitution is coin—its every promise is a lie.

What is more, the Congress now threatens to put out some forty or fifty millions more of them. In the present circumstances, one shipplaster is as good as another. It is now clear, moreover, that the country will not be restored to specie payments and sound money, until the Radical party at Washington is turned out of power by the people, and a Jacksonian hard-money administration is put in its place.

There is a very simple "invention" to kill selfish office seekers in a county who place their individual interests and wishes above the liberties of the people. Organize your sound, true and patriotic men into a strong and courageous Democratic party, and give these selfish gentlemen to know, that elections are made for the public good and not for their benefit. If they refuse to recognize this undeniable truth, turn them out as demagogues, and let them know that not a Democratic vote will they get. The principle is this: When individuals rebel against the public good, the public good must band against and crush out both them and their insolent pretensions. We hope to see the Democratic and Conservative party organize upon this basis all over the State. It is true that every man has a right to run for any office. But every other man has a right to vote against him when he is selfish and untrue to the cause of the people.

Mobile Register.

State Press.

The Limestone News, edited by an "Old Line Whig" of the most unfaltering type, and as gallant a specimen of the noble old party as ever followed the white plume of "Harry of the West," utters the following true and burning words in behalf of "the Democracy":

In the approaching contest in this State, the Democratic party is the sword and buckler of the people—the last peg upon which to hang a hope for the future government of Alabama. It is absurd and ridiculous in the extreme, to expect relief from the evils we suffer from the Radical domination composed of worthless white men and ignorant negroes, whose policy heretofore has been to build up great money powers, by tariffs, banks, bonds, and land grants, to private corporations, at the expense of the laborers and mechanics of the country. Under the fostering care of Radicalism these corporations have already become so powerful in American politics, as by corrupt use of money to influence the legislation of the nation, and to rise superior to the people, and become sovereign. They will never abolish any of their systematic outrages, designed as they are, to rob the laborers of the land, to enrich its party friends and supporters. To look to that rotten party, to restore good Government to any people, is as unreasonable as any thing that can be conceived by the human mind. But let it be remembered, that the Democratic party, not only in Alabama, but throughout the nation has fought all these evils, and has "kept the faith" to the people, and battled for good Government, as expounded by Jefferson, the great apostle of American liberty. The Democratic party represents no faction or section, or particular class, but in favor of the good old plan of the greatest good to the greatest number. It is

Proceedings of the Convention of Granges.

From the Etawah Whig.

At the Convention of Patrons of Husbandry, held at Etawah, on 1st day of April, 1874, the following report and resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary of the Convention instructed to furnish the same to the Etawah "Whig & Observer" and the Tuscaloosa "Times" for publication, and to request other newspapers in the portion of counties interested in the movement to republish the same:

We, the committee appointed to present for your consideration some line of action for the Patrons of Husbandry in the counties contiguous to the A. & C. R. R. and the Warrior and Bigbee rivers, and the cheapening of transportation on the public highways, beg leave to report:

1st. That, in the opinion of the committee, the practice of discriminating against the Patrons of Husbandry in the rates of freight against less favored localities remote from competing lines of transportation is odious and tyrannical in the highest degree—at war with justice and against the best interests of the farming community.

2d. That in the absence of competing lines of transportation, it behooves the farmer to seek relief in new markets, and that it is the sense of this committee that if one State or port fails to unite with the Patrons of Husbandry in securing transportation to producers at equitable rates, and relief from the present odious monopoly on our rivers and railroads, it will be for our best interest to seek supplies and some measure of relief from a mercantile community alive to their own interests and willing to accord us our just demands.

3d. That permanent relief from evils of this and a like nature, can only be found in perfect freedom from debt, and to secure this end so devoutly to be wished for, we, as Patrons and farmers, pledge ourselves to use all proper efforts not ourselves to mortgage or pledge our land or improvements to any other party, but to allow our employees to mortgage or pledge the results of our and their labor to merchants at home or abroad—the cash system being the polar star to guide us to the haven of true independence.

4th. That once free from debt and with the cash to back our demands and supply our wants, these will not be wanting competing markets to aid us in our undertakings, and anxious to furnish supplies at the lowest possible rates.

5th. That the delegates to this Convention on their return home should urge their respective Councils to meet and mature a plan embodying their views and wants, and that a Convention of Delegates, from the various counties in the State, be called to meet at Demopolis on the 4th Wednesday in May next, for final action on this all-important subject of transportation.

6th. That at such Convention of Patrons, delegates should come prepared to pledge their subordinate Granges contiguous to the Warrior and Bigbee rivers and to the A. & C. R. R. and the Ala. Central R. R. to support any independent boat or boats that will adopt a just and uniform rate of transportation; and finally that to secure success in our great object a full attendance from every county with power to act and pledge the farmers of this entire section of the State is absolutely necessary.—United we stand, divided we fall.

J. P. CLARK,
T. H. WATKINS,
THOS. ARMSTRONG,
Committee.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Councils of the several counties that may send delegates to the convention to be held on the 4th Wednesday in May, to take steps to ascertain the probable amount of cotton and agricultural products of every kind that may be raised here to be sent to market next fall and winter from their several counties, and report the same to that Convention.

D. W. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

The Richmond (Ky.) Register says: "If all the returned Confederates should do as well as General John B. Hood toward repopulating the desolated South, it would be but a short time until the places of those who were killed and those who died of disease during the war would be filled by a new generation. From a private source we learn that Gen. Hood has been married just five years, and that he is now the happy father of seven children. Considering his bad luck during many of the scenes of the late war, we are inclined to think that the long lane has taken a turn, and that Providence has smiled on him at last."

With a loss of sixteen men an English army about 3,500 strong, routed 48,000 Ashantees, captured and buried their capital and held possession of the country until about terms of surrender were completed. The "colored troops fought nobly," but they were no match for European valor and superiority in every way, save numbers.—England applauds the negro business in America, but she makes short work with the blacks who tamper with her policy.

A contemporary calls Congress our "National windmill," but this is not a settled question. It might as well be called a "bark mill," or perhaps a "paper mill," judging from its financial policy, while a good many people are more than half inclined to think it a "grist mill," from the amount of toll it is credited with taking; and from the slowness with which it grinds, it might not inaptly be termed one of the "mills of the gods."—St. Louis Times.

The divorce business, which has given Illinois and Chicago in particular such an unenviable notoriety throughout the length and breadth of the Union, is at last to receive its quietus. The Revision Committee divorce bill, which has passed the Legislature and is now a law, contains a provision that all evidence in such cases shall be heard in open court. With such a clause strictly enforced, the popular joke about "stopping in Chicago twenty minutes for dinner and ten for a divorce" will necessarily lose all point.

Names of the United States and their SIGNIFICATIONS.

"What's in a name?" Much, every way. It may be possible for Podunk or Grubtown to become great and famous, but not until the fools who inflicted the name on the innocent place have either died off or been outnumbered by men who are wise enough to give the place a more seemly appellation. Some men, curious enough to engage in it, and skillful enough to do it well, will, we hope, undertake the preparation of a work giving the origin, history, and meaning of the names of persons, places, and things generally.

The Indians were perhaps wiser and truer in the matter of names than their white brethren. What noble and euphonic names they gave to rivers, lakes, and mountains! What can be finer than Ontario, Erie, Niagara, Oswego, Toronto, Cayuga, Onawaco, Ohio, Missouri, Rappahannock, Allegheny, DuKotah, etc., and each has a meaning. Longfellow has worthily crystallized not a few Indian names and given them a setting in the fine gold of his own genius, and sent them down the stream of immortality together. So long as Minnehaha (Laughing Water) makes music by night, or the soft rainbow spans the beautiful cataract by day, the unending poetry of the Indian, and the glowing numbers of his white brother, shall not be forgotten.

We were riding one fine day in June through the town of Bloomfield, in Connecticut, and coming to a place which was especially enchanting for its beautiful scenery and the abundance of its flowers, the thought occurred to us, "On this spot the person should have stood while thinking of a fitting name for this town, instead of Win-ton bury, the territory and the name being originally taken from the three towns of Windsor, Farmington, and Sims bury."

On mentioning this thought in the family of Hon. Francis Gillette, a knowing and pleasant glance passed around the group, and we were informed that the name, Bloomfield, was suggested to our friend on the very spot where it had occurred to us, and on his notion it was accepted by the people of the town.

We remember a terribly rough and jagged dell called "Scengeruck," and always thought the name was just the thing for the place—"that it served it right." But as we are not writing a book on names, we hasten to the subject of the States.

New Hampshire was named from Hampshire County, in England. It was formerly called Laconia. It was one of the original thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1788.

Vermont—from the French *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountains—aided to the extent of her ability in the war of the Revolution, but failed to be called one of the thirteen, not having adopted the Constitution until 1791.

Massachusetts is the Indian name for "The country around the great hills." This State and Virginia were especially English colonies, and took the foremost place in the opening of the war of the Revolution. On its soil the first battle was fought. Constitution adopted 1788.

Rhode Island, the beautiful little State, owes its name to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, which do main it is said to greatly resemble. It was the last of the original thirteen that adopted the Constitution, which occurred in 1790. She was such a stickler for liberty and freedom from restraint that she saw, or deemed she saw, in the new Constitution some squinting toward monarchy—hence she hesitated.

Connecticut, from the Indian Quonochetuck, signifying "Long River." One of the original thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1788.

New York was named for the English Duke of York and Albany, who sent an expedition to America, which landed at the little Dutch town of Manhattan or New Amsterdam and penetrated as far into the interior as Albany. His expedition honored their patron by giving the Duke's title name to the colony and to two of the principal towns. Adopted the Constitution as one of the original thirteen in 1788, and was the national seat of government when Washington was President.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel. One of the original thirteen. Adopted the Constitution 1787.

Pennsylvania, everybody knows, means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its original Quaker owner. The cradle of the first Congress and of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, which, as one of the original thirteen, she adopted in 1787.

Delaware, after Lord De la Warr. One of the immortal thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1787.

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First of England. One of the thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1788.

Virginia, the oldest of the States, and one of the original thirteen, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region. She adopted the Constitution in 1788.

The Carolinas were originally one tract, and were called "Carolina" after Charles the Ninth of France. North Carolina, one of the thirteen, adopted the Constitution in 1789. South Carolina, also one of the original thirteen, adopted the Constitution in 1788.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732. This State, the last in the list of the "Old Thirteen," but not the latest to adopt the Constitution, took her place in 1788.

The following have been erected into territories and admitted as States since the adoption of the Constitution by the first fourteen States.

Tennessee is the Indian for "at the head of the river." Admitted as a State to the Union in 1792.

Tennessee is the Indian for "the River of the Bend"—i. e., the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary. Admitted in 1796.

Ohio means "beautiful." Admitted as a State in 1803.

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of country. Bought from France in 1803, and admitted as a State in 1812.

Mississippi is an Indian name, meaning "Long River." Admitted as a State in 1817.

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *Illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men." Admitted to the Union in 1818.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henriette of England, who owned that province. Maine was for many years a province of Massachusetts, and it was admitted as a State in 1820.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we rest." Admitted to the Union 1820.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river which flows through it.—Admitted as a State in 1821.

Arkansas, from *Kansas*, the Indian word for "Smoky Water." Its prefix *arc*, the French word for "bow." Admitted as a State in 1836.

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, meaning "fish weir," which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap. Admitted as a State in 1837.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers." Admitted as a State 1845.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of country was called before it was ceded to the United States. Admitted to the Union in 1845.

Iowa, "drowsy ones." Admitted to the Union in 1846.

Wisconsin, "wild-rushing channel."—Admitted in 1848.

California, named by Cortez. Admitted in 1850.

Minnesota, "cloudy water." Admitted to the Union in 1858.

Oregon owes its Indian name to its principal river. Admitted in 1859.

Kansas, Indian word for "smoky water." Admitted in 1861.

West Virginia, taken from Virginia and erected into a separate State and admitted in 1863.

Nebraska admitted to the Union as a State in 1867.

Nevada, Indian, means white with snow, and it is well known that mountainous territory contains peaks covered with perpetual snow.

A Tennessee Romance.

He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. Barring his voice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in a store, and the way he tore off calico, jeans and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a dancing mouse, to which he learned to adore and to cherish; for one girl had said, while she drooped her proud head, that 'twould kill her to see the thing prairie. On Sundays he'd search the straight road to the church, unheeding the voice of the scorn; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the amen corner. He sang like a bird and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at long twos; and we speak but the truth when we say that this youth could outsing a hungry mosquito.

She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud, but not bold, yet the truth must be told, the way she chewed wax was a pity. Barring this vice, she was everything nice, and the world admired her bustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being carried by the noise, walked miles to hear it rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and men flocked in crowds to meet her; but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk, who sang like a hungry mosquito. So she hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and she "chawed," till her heart and her jaws were broken; then she walked by his store, while he stood at the door waiting some loving token. She raised up her eyes with a mock surprise, and tried to enact the scorn; but to tell the truth she grinned at the youth who loved the amen corner.

They met alas! what came to pass was soft and sweet and precious; they wooed, they cooed, he talked, she chattered—O, how they loved, good gracious! They had to part; he rose to start; her grief cannot be painted; these are the facts: she swallowed her wax, then serenaded, then choked, then fainted. Her pa appeared, her beau quite seared, rushed out to get some water; the watch-dog spied his tender hide and bit him where he "oughter." The tale is sad, the sequel stern—so thinks the youth thus bitten. He sings no more, as oft of yore—he gave that girl the mitten.

She pined away, her pretty face looked slender and dejected; her father and her reflected. His income tax he spent for wax—she smiled and called him clever. She went to work, forgot that clerk, and chawed in bliss forever. —J. Bateman Smith.

If the committee to investigate the operations of the District of Columbia Ring should go to work in earnest, which is not likely, the Ring might take a lesson from the Court House thieves of Sarber county, Arkansas.—A commission was preparing to investigate the records of the county, which, says a correspondent of the Little Rock Gazette, were too rotten to be seen by honest eyes, and Court House records, and papers were all destroyed on the 4th inst. It is not the first time that an inconvenient investigation has been balked by fire.

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, (see spec.) first insertion, \$1 50 For each subsequent insertion, " 75

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, \$75; Half column 12 months, \$75; Half column 6 months, \$50; 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 \$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 known their business. We respectfully solicit 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.

County Court—On the first Monday in March, and first Monday in April and first Monday in November. Commissioners—R. E. Tweedie, W. L. Duncan, John Sigman.

Chancery Court—21st of July and 20th of November, 1878. Hon. A. Dillard, Chancellor; J. D. Willett, Register.

County Court—Regular Term, second Monday in each month. Hon. R. R. Bogie, 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 Sigman.

Tax Assessor—John C. McCarthy. Tax Collector—James K. Hatcher. County Treasurer—Andrew Henry. County Surveyor—Thos. G. Williams.

Religious Notice.

Regular services at the Baptist Church on the 2nd and 4th Sabbath in 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 services 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.

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

PICKENSVILLE GRANGE No. 8 will hold their regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays in 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.

I. O. O. F. CARROLLTON LODGE No. 93. I. O. O. F. T. meets every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Court House, at 7 o'clock, a. m. A. E. 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 a full and complete stock

of Saddlery and Harness,

which for durability and neatness of finish cannot be surpassed.

CRATHAM—Oak-leaved Harness, Bridle, Stirrup, Sole and Upper Leather. Also, Hemlock Sole. A full supply of plantation goods always on hand, such as Wagon and Plow Harness, Blind Brides, Back-Bands, &c. I manufacture a Back-Band that will stand superior to anything in the market.

To my merchant friends who want Saddles, Brides, &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, 1878.—1y

Cotton Storage.

FROM and after this date we will store cotton at 25 cents per bale per month, 10 cents for marking; no charge for weighing or sampling. Other charges as heretofore.

S. C. LONG & SON, December 10th, 1878.—3m

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. 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, 1886.....15-1y

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

September 7, 1870. 61f

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 1858.)

Corner Washington and St. Genevieve Sts.

Columbus, Miss.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

Gun Tackle, Pistol Cartridges, Waterproof and GD 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. 401f

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 who may 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. 43-1y

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 Drovers. 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. Belshe, 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.

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

Columbus, Miss. 35-3m

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 insured. Endorsing a Bill Lading "not insured" does not cancel the policy. Patrons not desiring insurance will please to instruct before shipping.

Job Work Neatly executed at this Office.

HERE YOU GO!—OFF TO VIENNA

CROOKS & CO.,

TO BUY YOUR GROCERIES.

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 GD 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. 401f

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.

10-1y

Wood and Blacksmith

SHOP