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Correspondence of the Columbus Democrat.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Feb. 12, '74.

Mr. Editor:—I promised to tell you something about the Chinese and their peculiarities, but there are so many things that have to be mentioned that I hardly know where to commence. Doubtless most of you at home think of them as an ignorant and degraded "pig-tail" heathen race, with no other accomplishments than opium smoking and matting. But to quite the contrary, while they are inferior to the Japanese, they are, nevertheless, a very interesting and intelligent people, and some of their customs might be advantageously adopted by enlightened nations. Of course they have many absurd theories and a number of ridiculous superstitions, reminding one of an overgrown child, yet, the one fact that the population of China alone numbers over four hundred millions, and among this great mass of humanity it is uncommon to find a man who can neither read nor write, is of itself one strong proof that something valuable may be learned from them.

The history of China is one of the most interesting of all nations, and doubtless their difficult language and disposition to mingle with foreigners, has kept from the world many important discoveries, and as for antiquity they can surpass any nation on the face of the earth. They can produce at Peking their printed papers, dated prior to the Christian era, their copper "cash," dated over a thousand years back, with the signs of the zodiac upon them and evidences of fire arms being used at the time of the building of the Great Wall.

The Chinese are a stout and well-formed race, of the mongrel type, with small, contracted black eyes, high cheek bones, flat noses and black hair, and, like every nation under the sun, have their peculiar manner of living and dressing. The men all shave their heads clean, with the exception of a small patch on the crown of the head about three inches in diameter, which serves to produce the queue without which John would not be a Chinaman. This custom was instituted by the founder of the present dynasty which is Manchoo or Tartar, and was, and still is, considered a sign of loyalty to the Emperor. During the late Taiping rebellion the would-be Emperor and all his followers cut off their queues and permitted their hair to grow out over the whole scalp. Over this queue, which hangs dangling down to their heels, they usually wear a small silk cap. The queue is invariably plaited with silk which ends in a tassel, and by the color of this you can always tell whether the wearer has recently lost any near relatives, for it is their custom to wear the silk in their queue white when a mother dies, blue when a sister or brother dies, and so on, a different color for each near relative for whom they mourn. The pants and coats they wear are made of thickly padded cotton or silk material for winter wear. The coats or suikans are invariably lined with fur or wool and the pants are tied about the ankles to keep out the cold. In summer they have suits made of thin summer cloth, fitting loosely with large trousers open at the foot like ours. Their shoes are made of cloth, with figures worked about on it, and with cork soles an inch and a half thick, the bottom perfectly flat, turning up to a point at the toes. The women dress a la Chinoise—a manner peculiar to themselves. They wear large rosy trousers and over these a long gown or saque extending from the neck down to a few inches below the knees. In summer these are made out of a material very much like our black paper cambric, in winter they are made of very thickly padded cotton goods, usually dyed blue, reminding one of an old bed quilt. The married ones do their hair up the ordinary way, combing smooth over the head and fixing it up in a knot behind, but the unmarried ones get theirs up in quite an elaborate style. They smear it over with a kind of glue and then make a wing on each side, extending out three or four inches, also making a little house behind with the back hair—the wings are doubtless symbolic of their angelic natures. Wonderful to relate, they wear no bonnets, simply ornamenting the hair with flowers, and wearing a small band in front in which they invariably have some little charm inserted to please "Feng shui," or bring to them good luck. But the most curious thing of all is their small feet, which they carry to the most ridiculous "extreme" and which they seem to think so much of. It is a common thing to see large women hobbling along on their little feet with shoes on them not over three inches long. If there is any such thing in China as *casta* this is one of its surest signs, for all of those who pretend to be the upper ten are very particular to see that their girls have small feet. They do this by bandaging their feet when they are their lives. It is uncertain how the silly custom originated, but it is said that a certain empress who lived several dynasties back was afflicted with club-foot, and in order that her feet might appear all right, she prevailed on the emperor to order that all the ladies of the court should bind their feet up like her own, consequently, it became the custom, and has been handed down

from generation to generation. Others say that it was done to keep the women at home, as all the husbands in the Celestial Empire are very jealous of their wives, and not only jealous, but keep them as ignorant as possible. When I first saw them I naturally presumed that it was done to keep them from going out shopping so often, knowing the propensity of the sex, but now I suppose that I was mistaken, for they have no bonnets in China.

The Chinaman is no small person in his own estimation, for they look upon all "foreign devils" as a set of adventurers whom they hope to see banished from their country one of these days, and think no nation has a system of religion, natural science or good government equal to their own, and so strong is their belief in their system of Natural Science or "Feng shui" that although they see improvements all about them as plain as the nose on the face, yet they refuse to profit by them for fear of going contrary to "Feng-shui." The Emperor modestly styles himself the "Son of Heaven" and calls his kingdom the "Middle or Celestial Empire." When rain or dry weather is desired he goes to the temple and prays to the gods to grant the same. Next to the Emperor comes the *Taotai* or governors of the different provinces, then the *Chiefoo*, then the *Mandarins* of various grades. These attain to office by merit—a very creditable thing for a heathen and uncivilized government. In fact, their Civil Service is conducted upon a fair and just basis and is worthy of imitation by Western nations which claim to be enlightened. Every person in the empire from the wealthiest and most influential citizen down to the poor coolie who tugs his heavy burdens around the streets, is eligible to any office, from the "Taotai" down, except three classes—tailors, actors, and barbers—neither of which are allowed to compete for office. One who has followed either of these vocations is considered low and degraded, so he, nor his descendants for three generations, are permitted to hold office. Theatre actors are especially considered vulgar and low, for what reason I have not yet learned. The offices are obtained in the following manner, viz: in each district there is held yearly a competitive examination, open to all except the three classes above mentioned, and all those who pass at this examination are allowed to present themselves at the annual state or central examination held every fall at Wuchang. Those who pass are admitted to office and are gradually promoted until they rise to "Mandarins" and "Taotais." Each officer has his grade shown by the button he wears on the top of his hat. The lower mandarins wear metal buttons, the next glass buttons, then those higher still, ivory buttons of different colors, &c., &c., so here in China when you wish to know how an officer ranks you ask "what button does he wear?" or "of what button is he?" These examinations for office are said to be very rigid and conducted in the most impartial manner, but an account of them would be too long here.

Justice is meted out in a very summary manner and they have all the ways that Chinese ingenuity can invent for punishing offenders. If a man is caught stealing he is immediately put in prison and made to wear the "cangue." This is a piece of board about three feet square with a hole in the centre about the size of a man's neck. This is open and fitted about the neck of the prisoner and he wears this little ornament until his term of imprisonment is finished. It at first appears as quite a trifling punishment, but when the prisoner wears it night and day for weeks he is pretty thoroughly punished, for during this time he has to do his sleeping sitting in a semi-recumbent position. When a man commits a very grave offense he is put in the "cage," which is an upright box about the height of the criminal, with a hole in the top that fits close to the prisoner's neck. He is made to stand on his tip-toes and his neck fitting in the hole with his head sticking outside the box at the top, and there he stands, and as his legs gradually give away he hangs himself. But the most common way of punishing criminals is by beheading. As soon as they are condemned to die they are put in prison and are kept there until the day for their execution, without any knowledge of their fate, for they consider the punishment sufficient without the horrible suspense they would necessarily experience if they were aware of their doom. On the appointed day they lead them out on the execution grounds and stand them in a row and as the executioner with his broad axe approaches, each one bows his head in the most doggedly resigned manner, and he chops them off with the utmost *sang froid*. For minor offenses they drive sharp wedges under the finger and toe nails, mash the fingers, hang them up by their thumbs, or toes and fingers, and so on, *ad infinitum*. I understand that the women devised that pleasant mode of driving wedges underneath the nails.

The marriage ceremony is quite simple. There are certain persons called "go-betweens" who make it their duty to form matches. When the old father takes it into his head that his daughter is suitable to bless some young man, he employs one of the above mentioned individuals and sends him out in quest of a husband for her, and as soon as he finds one whom he thinks will suit, he comes back and reports. He is then engaged in the further arranging of the match and the entire affair is transacted without either party seeing the other. So soon as all the preliminaries are agreed upon and they learn one another's names they consult the ubiquitous fortune-teller to learn whether the union will be a felicitous one, who usually gives them favorable answers, doubtless to render himself popular. Then, as soon as the wealth of each party is ascertained, the dowry expected, &c., &c., the woman, heavily veiled, on the appointed day goes in a closed sedan chair to some specified temple accompanied by her friends and a band of music, where she meets the man who is to wed. There they go through various ceremonies, such as worshipping at the ancestral tablets, taking "chow" before them, &c., then they proceed to the husband's house to partake of the bridal feast. When they first enter the house they immediately repair to the bedside and sit down together on the edge of the bed, and the woman is supposed to let the husband sit down on the edge of her robe, for they say that this determines whether or not she will always prove obedient and submissive to her lord, but with the perversity of the sex it is said that the woman usually tries *accidentally* (of course) to sit down on the edge of the husband's garments, thinking that he will then be obedient to her. It is frequently the case that when a young woman's intended day of marriage, she announces publicly that she will commit suicide on a certain day, that she no longer desires to live. Neither her relatives nor friends attempt to dissuade her from following her lover, but on the contrary speak her praises and collect to see her plunge the cold steel deliberately into her heart, and afterwards erect a fine tablet for her who dishonored her race.

The Chinese are a race who show the greatest amount of respect to their parents, it being one of the greatest offenses for a son or daughter to disobey his or her parent, the punishment for such an offense often being beheading. They are required to support their parents under all circumstances and all the children are not permitted to leave home at the same time. They are very peaceful, rarely get into broils with one another, but when they do, the injured one frequently goes and commits suicide hoping that the enemy may be visited with summary punishment.

When a certain wit was asked "why wheeled vehicles were so scarce in China," replied, "because there is no *Coacheen China*," came very near expressing the truth, only he made the number too large, for among the natives the ubiquitous wheelbarrow is almost the sole means of transit. These are made with a large wheel in the centre of the frame, and the passengers sit on each side of it causing very little weight to fall upon the coolie who is captain of the craft. You sometimes see whole families on one wheelbarrow, making long visits to the country frequently have a little must and sail attached to their wheelbarrows, so when they have a fair wind they utilize it by spreading sail. Now, Mr. Editor, I dare say you never before heard of such economy, or of a similar manner of navigating on the water. About the open ports the majority of the men speak a jargon called "pig in English," which is a frightful mixture of English, French and Chinese, and to get along at all you must learn to speak to them in this. For instance, if you wish to send your boy upon deck to tell a man to come down, you must say to him, "you go topside, take one piece man come bottom side, me wantee take him," or if you simply wish your Sunday shoes, you must say "go catch me the same make first chop shoes, and if he understands he replies, "Savvy, can do all proper." They make excellent servants and are employed in all ships remaining any length of time on the coast. The harbor here is full of "saunpans" which are small boats used for running about the landings. They are small, ugly and unwieldy affairs, propelled by a scull slung on a small pivot in the stern. Every one of these are precisely alike, each one having an eye on each side of the bow. You ask John "why have got an eye on Sampan," and he replies with a triumphant smile, "Sampan no got eye how can see, no can see how can savvy (understand), no can savvy how can go?" They throw every ship's side eagerly waiting to carry some passenger ashore and earn a few cents in copper "cash," which is about one dollar and thirty-three cents, but the only coins you see in circulation are copper "cash" and Mexican dollars. The "cash" are in the greatest abundance as it requires over a thousand to make one dollar. They are to be seen by basketfuls in all the shops and stores. These cash are formerly made into many curious shapes, each form usually representing the reign of some emperor. I now have in my possession a "cash" coined in the Han dynasty as early as A. D. 9.

But, I must close or I may try your patience too far. There is very little local news of importance. The Dutch are slowly bringing the Achinese to terms, but at a considerable cost. The Prime Minister Iwakura of Japan was assaulted recently by some ruffians

and came very near losing his life, but he is recovering slowly now. Admiral Parrot of Keersage fame, who recently assumed command of the United States Force on the Asiatic Station, has been condemned by medical survey and sent to the States on account of softening of the brain. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. are still meeting with losses. They have just lost another steamer, the "Relief." More by and by. Yours truly, Osoo.

What Can Be Done.

At the close of the war a little colony of Quakers living in Guilford county, N. C., made arrangements to pull up stakes and move to the North-west, but Francis T. King, a prominent member of the society at Baltimore, intervening, they decided to stay where they were. To prove his position he purchased a small red-land farm, (like much of our Alabama uplands), stock, and employed a brother to run it under his directions for seven years. The stock consisted of seven years' old sheep and Chester hogs. About 100 acres were put into cultivation—mostly, to grasses and small grain. And now a correspondent of the *Alabamian* says of the enterprise, that the hay and grain crops, clear of all expense, have proven amply sufficient to sustain constantly six head of horses, twenty head of fine cattle, thirty head of sheep and twenty fine hogs, besides a large quantity of poultry. It is a decided success, proving up the folly that exists in this eternal thinking of looking after a better country.

The correspondent further states that the results obtained on this farm have stimulated the people around to attempt improved farming, and from the half-bred Alderwoods obtained, the better making of the country is much improved. Would that we had a few Quakers and Kings in Alabama!

A Model Farm and Farmer.

From a gentleman who visited Mr. W. L. Ingram at his farm near Uchee, Russell county, Ala., a few days since, we learn what Mr. Ingram "knows about farming." His working force is three stalwart sons of his, and his lands are what are known as the "Uchee hills," and have been in cultivation many years—some as long as forty years. His crop for the present year is corn, small grain one hundred acres, corn thirty acres and cotton thirty acres, besides a liberal acreage in peas, potatoes, &c. He has good orchards of fine fruit trees, all in a thrifty condition and well cared for. The growing crop of wheat, on an average, is now about high on an average, and weighs sixty-five pounds to the bushel. Another variety the "Appalachian" (the seed obtained from the Agriculture Bureau at Washington), is a most excellent variety, but much later in the season, and being not yet in the "boot," and measuring two feet in height.

The past year he has made from his horse and cow lots of manure, and more splendid manure than he can haul out and apply to his crops. The eye is now headed out, and in many places five feet high. This he has been cutting, curing and feeding to his horses for some weeks, and he says they eat it with great relish than any feed given them. The oat crop is fine, a great portion being over knee high. All these crops are on old land, without any manure.

His barn is a large and substantial one, with excellent stables attached to well protect all his horses. He has now eight colts under two years old, all sired by his own thoroughbred stallion, and his wife, with horse and cow lots of manure, and more splendid manure than he can haul out and apply to his crops.

He has sold since the war horses of his own breeding and raising to the amount of \$1,800, besides supplying all the demands of his farm for stock.

There has been no year since the war that he has not sold to his neighbors as much as three thousand pounds of pork, and some years much more, or in which he has not had corn, peas, potatoes, rye, wheat, or oats, and sometimes all to spare to his neighbors, and at moderate prices.

A nice suit of jeans, the work of his wife, in spinning, weaving, cutting, and making, was shown the visitor.

We forgot to mention that he has had pulled down and rebuilt during the past winter more than two miles of old fencing, besides repairing a good deal.

The above is vouched for as the results of the energy, labor and toil of honest, hard-working, and thrifty people, and is a credit to Bill Ingram and his wife. All honors to them—*Ed. Enquirer*.

About Babies.

In one of the street cars of the metropolis, a few evenings since, was a lady with a baby.

One of the blue eyed, crowing, happy babies, disarranging its white robes and rumpling its blue ribbons with all the abandon of a baby that is secure in ever-fresh supplies both of love and clothes. The mother was evidently a stranger to the other ladies in the car; yet all of them smiled when they looked in her direction, and many of them spoke to her and seemed to love her for the sake of the beautiful child.

The opening instinct of womanhood seems to be the love of babies, and the girl must be a very little one who does not want a doll to which she can play the sweet part of mother. The depth and purpose of the instinct are revealed to us in the petition of the little miss of five years, who happens to be an only child—"Mamma, I want a baby to play with, a *meal* baby, mamma."

No kinder blessing was ever bestowed than in the close of Fanny Fern's letter to the then newly-married Princess Royal of England: "And when, brightest of all others, the crown of maternity shall descend upon your youthful brow, God grant you that nice lot of all places on earth to cry in—a mother's bosom!"

Yet, while the instinct of maternity is peculiar to woman, and marks her sex more plainly than rounded limbs or gentle manners, it is not to women and girls alone that the love of babies is confined.

It was once the lot of the writer to dwell in the white tents of Camp Harrison, in Georgia—in that lower part of the State, where families are always far between, and much more so in war-times. For long weeks we had not seen a woman or a child.

At last the railroad through the camp was repaired, and in the first train there was a lady with just such a wide awake, kicking baby as the latter one of the metropolis. Some hundreds of rough soldiers were around the cars, and Capt. Story of the 57th Infantry, was the biggest and roughest among them, if we judge of the tree by its bark.

The lady with the baby in her arms was looking from a window, and he took off his hat and said, "Madam, I will give you five dollars, if you will let me kiss that baby." One look at his beard and face told her that there was nothing bad in it, and, saying, with a pleased laugh, "I do not charge any thing for kissing my baby," it was handed over. The little one was not afraid, and long, bushy whiskers, an eighth of an ell long, brushed just the play-house it had been looking for.

More than one kiss did the captain get from the little red lips, and there was energy in the hug of the little round arms. Then other voices said, "Pass him over here, cap!" and, before the train was ready to move, half a hundred men had kissed the baby. It was an event of the campaign; and one giant of a mountaineer, who strode past us with a tread like a mammoth, but with tear-dimmed eyes and quivering lips, said, "By George, it makes me feel and like a fool; but I've got one just like it at home."

Other lands have owned the power of this immortality, and the Hindoo bulls the little stranger with the words, "Young child, as thou hast entered thee world in tears when all around thee smiled, so live as to leave the world in smiles while all around the weep."—*Appletons' Magazine*, 1869.

A REMARKABLE PULLEY.—The attention of chicken fanciers and fanciers is called to the fact that Capt. Billy Hughes (the little fat captain) is the possessor of a "setting" of eggs about the first of February, and week before last she gave the entire brood "the groose," that is, she left them to scratch for themselves—in plain farm-house parlance, she "wanned 'em." Getting everything ready she immediately set to work, and the next day laid a fresh egg, the family rupture she laid a fresh egg, the success of this her second effort at keeping up her family name, so she laid this pullet that the next day laid two eggs. This was coming it rather strong, she thought, and the next day she laid only one in the nest. On last Sunday she took a furlough and did no business at all; but Monday night had left two eggs in the "trough," and every alternate day she has deposited two eggs in the same place. The captain thinks she is the most industrious hen he has ever raised, and is propagating the breed, so by the time the next General Conference of preachers comes along he will be in a condition to invite some of them home with him. —*Mont. News*.

The *Opelika Times* speaking of the so-called race issue, pertinently and truly says:

Now the Democratic and Conservative party of the State, have formed no new issue. They propose simply to accept the issue already forced by Republicanism, and to insist upon that unity of the white race, which radicals have effected as to the negro race. This is the true meaning of the race issue.

Gen. D. H. Hill does not believe in "Independence." He says in his *Southern Home*, "When an editor or a candidate for office talks of independence he is simply putting himself up to the highest bidder."

Singing for Her Child.

From the New York Graphic.]

A little Italian woman, with a child in her arms, hurried through the gate of the Roosevelt-street ferry-house Tuesday evening, and a moment later was scarcely discernible in the dark shadow of the corner in which she sought shelter. She was ill clad, and the major portion of the thin, bright-colored shawl that covered her head and shoulders was wrapped lovingly about the babe in her arms. Her dress of calico was worn, faded, and patched in places until the original pattern was a little more than a patch itself; yet there was no tattered end, no rag. The child nestled close to the mother, and babbled in a subdued manner, scarcely audible a few feet away. When the boat entered the slip the mother was the first to go on board. Well-dressed men and women, warm texture, filled the cabins, and the little Italian woman attracted no attention, but remained cooped in the further corner of the forward cabin, probably unseen by more than the two or three persons immediately surrounding her. Hardly had the boat left the slip when the chatter incident to a public conveyance was arrested by a singing of the first lines of the ballad, "Kathleen Mavourneen." A moment later men ceased reading their papers and listened. All eyes were turned to the insignificant figure in the dark corner. When the last words had been sung a perfect storm of applause was given, and in return the woman sang one of her own native airs, a ballad plaintive and touching, of one whose home and friends were far away, while she, the child-widow, mournful by called on the sea to give back her dead. Her voice was marvelously sweet and clear, and the air, rendered as it was with subdued stress, was very effective. Several women sobbed aloud, while there were a few men present who coughed suspiciously and turned their faces aside for a moment, using their handkerchiefs very energetically. That woman left the cabin richer by a score of dollars, for as she glided through the crowd with outstretched palm, bank notes and loose change were pressed into her hand in lieu of the pennies usually cast to mendicants, for she was but a beggar. She related her story subsequently to a gentleman, who made inquiry into her life. She was educated for a public singer in her native city, Genoa. Her father was chorister of a popular church. Four years ago she fell in love with an American, who was visiting Genoa. Her father opposed the attentions of the tourist, who he said was dissipated. It was the old story from that point. She fled with her lover, and a few months later he deserted her. By selling her jewelry she paid an emigrant passage to New York. Her baby was born on board a ship. She had searched the streets for the man she believed was her husband until she had no hope left. Even if she found him he might repulse her. Her baby was sick, and in devoting herself to its care she had lost her work. Now she was a beggar. No, she would not give her name; her friends should never know her fate.

REFRUSO TO DRINK WITH WASHINGTON.—Toward the close of the revolutionary war, says Dr. Cox, an officer in the army died of Mr. Washington. Just before the dinner was concluded, Gen. Washington stood up and called him by name, and requested him to take a drink, a glass of wine with him.

"Will you have the goodness to excuse me General?" replied the officer. "I have made it a rule never to take wine."

All eyes were instantly turned upon the young officer, and a murmur of surprise and indignation ran around the table. That a person should be so unsocial and so mean as never to drink wine was really too bad; but that he should abstain from it on an occasion like that, and even when offered to him by Washington himself, was perfectly intolerable!

Washington at once saw the feelings of his guests and promptly addressed them.

"Gentlemen," said he, "our friend is right. I do not wish any of my guests to partake of anything against their inclination, and I certainly do not wish them to violate any established principle in their social intercourse with me. I honor my friend for his frankness, for his consistency in thus adhering to an established rule which can never do him harm, and for the adoption of which, I have no doubt, he has good and sufficient reason."

The *Selma Daily Echo* gives this excellent advice to young men:—Do not shamed, young men, of honest toil, although it may fall to your lot to do many unpleasant things. Every one is not expected to be placed in "easy positions" in their several vocations. We have known many a young man that suffered greatly in his employment, and finally be discharged; as we have known "kid-gloved gentlemen" to sue, in vain, at the feet of honest maidens for their heart's tender adoration—and yet be rejected. Demure yourself so that thy daily toil may be a subject of pleasant remark, and not a subject of contempt, to the truly sensible, and our word for it, you will overcome many obstacles that now seem retarding your progress.

And again, be honest in the sight of God and man; for although you may deceive the latter, you certainly cannot the former, and the knowledge of which will make a fearful inroad into your character, that will invite stain upon stain, until you are likely to lose self-respect—the very last thing you want to give up—and become a miserable dupes to a conscience that "sears as with a red-hot iron," and you are finally plunged into the realms of light, and no one to condemn save self.

Here is a Boston boy's composition on "The Horse":

"The horse is the most useful animal in the world. So is the cow. I once had thirteen ducks and two was drakes and a Skunk killed one; he smelt Orful. I knew a boy which had 7 chickens but his father would not let him keep them and so he got mad and I so he bored a hole in his mother's wash-tub. I wish I had a horse—a horse weighs 1000 pounds."

The *Opelika Times* speaking of the so-called race issue, pertinently and truly says:—Now the Democratic and Conservative party of the State, have formed no new issue. They propose simply to accept the issue already forced by Republicanism, and to insist upon that unity of the white race, which radicals have effected as to the negro race. This is the true meaning of the race issue.

POOR ORIGINAL

The West Alabamian.

CARROLLTON, ALA.

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

Wednesday, April 29, 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 29th day of July next, and for such other business as the Convention may deem proper to transact.

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

3. Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative Party of the County be recommended to hold primary meetings at their respective voting places on SATURDAY, June 1, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Carrollton on the 6th July.

4. Resolved, That the voters of each precinct are recommended to form Democratic and Conservative clubs in their respective precincts at their said primary meetings on June 1, 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 to attend to the foregoing resolutions, and to send delegates to the County Convention on the 6th July. By the adopted apportionment of representation in the Convention, each Democratic voter is given a voice in the Convention; and, if he does not avail himself of the opportunity, it is his own fault, and he has no right to complain.

The political contest in which we are about to engage is the battle of the people, and every right dear to 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 laggards and no deserters in the camp, but let every true man be at his post of honor and do his whole duty. Now is the time to redeem our State, and we want every good citizen to share in the honors of the achievement.

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

L. M. STANLEY,
L. M. STONE,
J. H. HUGHES,
B. D. WILLIAMS,
J. C. H. JONES,
J. A. BILLY,
J. W. RICHARDSON,
A. M. WILKINS,
A. D. HOWARD,
B. O. PERKINS,
D. O. HODGSON, Secretary,
Executive Committee.

Precincts.	Votes.	Delegates.
Fairfield.....	105	8
Vienna.....	70	6
Bridgeville.....	28	2
Sisyphe Mills.....	25	2
Olney.....	76	6
King's Store.....	39	3
Speed's Mill.....	35	3
Raleigh.....	66	4
Bosch's.....	18	2
Gordo.....	61	4
Corr's.....	20	2
Shelton's.....	44	4
Palmetto.....	44	4
Reform.....	40	4
Vault's.....	24	2
Providence.....	67	4
Henry's.....	30	2
Beards.....	30	2
Yorkville.....	49	4
Spring Hill.....	45	4
Carrollton.....	328	26
Pickensville.....	192	16
Memphis.....	40	4

A Suggestion.

Several communications, from leading citizens attached to the Democratic and Conservative party, have been addressed to the State Executive Committee, requesting the Committee to suggest through the Press that each County authorize its Delegates to the State Convention to unite, when assembled there, with the other delegates in their District, Circuit or Division, and make nominations for Congress the Board of Education, Circuit Court Judge, and Chancellor. Moreover, on enquiry, it is discovered that some counties in the Chancery Divisions are not in the Judicial Circuit, and are consequently not in the Chancery Divisions or Judicial Circuits. From all of which it is manifest that two separate District Conventions would have to be held if Conventions were specifically called to nominate Judicial and Congressional candidates. Now, under these circumstances, the State Executive Committee, while claiming no authority to require it as a matter of party rule or discipline, would respectfully counsel the people of the State Convention having reference to these nominees, and to authorize such delegates to meet in their respective District Conventions for the purpose of making Judicial and Congressional nominations.

ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.
H. C. SEADE,
T. T. SAYER,
P. H. WATTS,
State Central Committee.

Perry County Council.

The Perry County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, assembled at their Hall last Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, and after the election of officers and permanent organization, reports were made of the crop prospects in different sections of the county, which were very encouraging indeed. All the delegates agreed in this, that there was more small grain planted in Perry county than has been before for many years; and that the planters to raise their own corn, meat, mules and horses, in the future, which is a step well taken and one which will certainly lead them on to prosperity and independence. Our planting friends all seem to have gone to work in good earnest. Several sound, sensible speeches were made, by members of the County Council, and in that spirit manifested no evil, but good, and only good, to the people of Perry county, and the State.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and we do not know that we ever saw more unanimity of feeling and sentiment exhibited in any meeting, in our life. —Commonwealth.

The Montgomery Convention.

We feel satisfied that the people of Alabama appreciate the responsibility that will rest upon the Montgomery convention, and that they look to that body for the nomination of a State ticket that cannot be defeated. With the political power in the hands of these most interested in the prosperity and honor of our State, there can be no question about our ultimate deliverance from the terrible curse which has afflicted us for so long. But there must be no division among us. There must be no issues sprung that will produce hard feelings among our friends, and cause alienation of neutrality in the canvass. The great and controlling object must be to secure our State Government, and to take the management of our political affairs from the hands of adventurers and dishonest politicians. We must cultivate no contest among ourselves in reference to questions of State policy hereafter to be adopted. We must invite the co-operation of all good men who favor an honest and economical State government, and who are willing to stand with us and work with us to expel from power the men who have plundered our people. When the canvass is over, and we have carried the State, then upon a careful investigation of the great questions that will force themselves upon our consideration, we can wisely determine what is best to be done.

"A SUGGESTION."—We notice that the State Executive Committee of Alabama suggest to the people of the State, that when delegates are appointed to represent the counties in the Montgomery Convention, those delegates be also authorized to make nominations for judicial and congressional candidates. We see no possible objection to this course, and it will save a vast amount of inconvenience that would result from holding so many conventions. The delegates who may represent the counties of our State, should meet together when at Montgomery, and make a nomination for congress for this district. Each county in the State should send their delegates to Montgomery, with full authority to make the judicial and congressional nominations, and we hope that the suggestion from the Executive Committee will be adopted by the people.

The Arkansas Troubles.

The newspapers bring us intelligence that everything is now quiet in Arkansas. The Judge who aided Brooks in ousting Baxter is a carpet-bagger, originally from New York, and "floated into Arkansas with the Federal wagons and became a Judge."

Much of the trouble, most of it, with which the South has been cursed has originated with such miserable adventurers as these. They come here for office alone. They are conscious of possessing no merit or qualifications to recommend them to the people for office, and they resort to all kinds of political trickery to secure position.

Backed by the United States Government in all their efforts to keep up the Radical party, they are at all times prepared to stoop to the most infamous frauds in elections. The object in Arkansas seems to be, to get into office so as to secure all the machinery for the next election, and so to work it as to secure a Radical victory as Kellogg did in Louisiana, with the belief that Congress will sustain them. Well, we must be patient. The thing cannot continue always.

The Tennessee river at Decatur is higher than has been known for years. Agents on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad report the water over the track to the depth of several inches from Mobile river to the city of Mobile.

The Eutaw Whig says: Frank Wyser, Jim Jones, Harrison Jones, Elias McCracken and Tom Brooks were sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for burglary at the late term of the Circuit Court.

Dead—On the 9th inst., near Mantua, in this county, Mr. John S. Lavender—*Eutaw Whig*.

Dead—In this place, on the night of the 13th, after a lingering illness, Mr. W. W. Hawkins. He leaves two bright little boys and a widowed sister to mourn his loss.—*Id.*

Mr. W. R. Hardaway, who has been suffering for several months with cancer of the tongue, died at his residence in Eutaw, on the night of April 12th.—*Id.*

The latest solution of the Bald Mountain shake, is that the so-called volcano is a stupendous hoax conceived and carried out successfully by parties engaged in the illicit distilling of whiskey, to frustrate a raid that had been meditated by the Revenue Department. The object was attained—the raid has been indefinitely postponed.

Cotton planting, says the Meridian Mercury is progressing as fast as the weather will permit. But talking to these people about labor-saving implements of husbandry is a waste of breath. It is done in the old-fashioned way. In a ride of forty miles from Meridian to Livingston, we saw many plantings, and not one using any sort of planter.

Governor Lewis appointed, two or three weeks ago, C. N. Slater a notary public and ex-officio Justice of the peace. Last Saturday he was sent to jail in Montgomery under an indictment returned by the grand jury, charged with altering jury certificates and raising them.

President Grant has vetoed the inflation bill, and New England is happy. Great rejoicing in Gotham.

Cleanings.

The colored Methodists of Demopolis are about to erect a new church.

A Board of Trade was organized in Demopolis on the 14th inst.

Walker county has, after paying all liabilities, a balance of \$972.25 in her treasury.

The Virginia legislature has elected Hon. R. M. T. Hunter State Treasurer.

One hundred and forty tons of coal from near Tuscaloosa was received in Mobile the other day.

Five conductors were discharged from the Mobile and Montgomery R. R. last week.

The U. S. Marshal brought to Birmingham Friday of last week, 6 negroes, charged with being Ku Klux.

Strawberries are plentiful in the Montgomery market at 35 cents per quart.

Dr. A. S. Garnett has resigned his chair in the faculty of the University of Alabama.

The City Court of Montgomery fined Judge Tly \$500 for issuing a marriage license to a minor. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Baptists are about to establish a Southern University, and were to hold a convention in Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 9th inst.

The famine in India is now under control. The grand jury of Conecuh county found 10 true bills, at its late session.

The last grand jury of Montgomery county found 139 true bills.

Russell county, Ala., lost \$25,000 by the washing away of bridges during the late rains.

Colorado has 888 miles of railroad, and five years ago had not one.

Mr. Bebee, of Montgomery, is engaged in bringing 300 German emigrants to this State. The first installment was expected last week.

John Miller, of Calhoun county, lost his left arm, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Green Bush.

The steamer Tally carried 200 bales of cotton from Mobile to Montgomery on her last trip. Capt. Owen Finegan says this is the first affair of the kind he has ever known.

Prague Bryant was hanged, at Pulaski, Tenn., on the 10th inst., for the murder of Alexander Steele, two years ago.

Negro regiments are to be organized in Cuba, with white officers immediately. After five years service, they will be discharged free.

In March last the importations of dry goods at New York, were \$2,250,000 less than in March 1873; and nearly \$6,000,000 less than in March 1872.

The citizens of Bufala, Ala., held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the evening of 9th inst. An address was issued showing that the white people were slandered by the Radical press, on the late election riot.

The Graniteville Mills, in South Carolina, run over 20,000 spindles and 700 looms, pay from 10 to 12 per cent. dividends, have a handsome surplus, and are about to build a new mill.

On the 18th inst., a bill passed the lower house of Congress authorizing the free transmission through the mails of newspaper exchanges, and also to subscribers in the counties where published. The vote was—yeas 178, noes 41.

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad is badly washed up in many places south of Tuscaloosa.

The Bigbee bridge has not been repaired, and the river is still rising.

Pearl river is running over the bridge at Jackson, on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad and still rising. Cars of iron have been placed on the bridge to hold it together.

There are some quarrels between Vicksburg and Jackson; no trains are running except from Meridian to Brandon to-day. Chickasaw river is running over the bridge at Shubuta, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad to-night.

Little Rock, April 21.—So far the hostile forces have thrown at each other one sort or another of mischief. Baxter and Brooks are supported by about an equal number of blacks. Federal cannon command two streets. The federals restrain the contestants beyond gun shot, and the contestants seem to bear the restraints patiently. The casualties are one killed by a fall from a horse, and another crushed between the cars. Business is suspended but the city is quiet.

Boston, April 21.—A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans in answer to one sent by the Livingston Journal of 17th inst., says: Wednesday morning as the North-bound train on the A. & C. Railroad (Busby, conductor), was crossing the Bigbee bridge, the second span North of the "draw" broke down, carrying with it the locomotive, tender and three box cars. Mack Lindsey, Engineer, and Jas. Buckner, Fireman, went down with the locomotive, and their bodies have not yet been found. The Express car rests on end on the bridge, and the other on the wreck. The passenger coach remained on the track. None of the passengers were injured, but two brakemen were hurt—one quite severely. The water under the broken span is about 16 feet deep.

The cause of the accident at present cannot be discovered. A suspicion is entertained that the timbers had been sawed or cut by some malicious person; others suspect that some of the taps on the staves had become loosened and dropped off. No definite conclusion can be reached until the freshest subsidies and the wreck can be examined.

It will require considerable time and money to rebuild the span, and it is probable no attempt will be made to repair the break until the water goes down. We have not learned what course those operating the Road will pursue.

The Bigbee bridge was regarded as being the most substantial structure on the Road.

Later.—The body of the Fireman was recovered Wednesday evening. The Gen'l and Asst. Superintendents repaired to the scene of the disaster yesterday, but the result of their deliberations was not made public up to the hour of going to press.

Cotton AKA in Texas.—The Galveston "Cotton Exchange" says thirteen counties in Texas report increased acreage in cotton; 21 report an increase of ten per cent., and 14 report the same acreage as last year.

Twenty-five counties report an increase of 10 per cent. in productive labor; 12 report a decrease of six per cent., and 17 the same as last year. It will be seen that Texas is likely to increase her crop somewhat.

State Medical Convention.

Condensed from the Selma Times 14th.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the State of Alabama assembled in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Selma, on Monday the 12th. At 1 p. m. the Convention was called to order by its President Dr. Geo. A. Ketchum, of Mobile.

After prayer by Rev. Joseph B. Cottrill, of Selma, and a welcoming address by Dr. James Kent, Dr. Ketchum, President, delivered his annual address, which is said to have been an able and interesting paper, replete with information valuable to Alabamians generally, and full of profitable and practical suggestions for the improvement of the sanitary condition of our State. The address was received and referred.

The annual address of Dr. B. H. Riggs, of Selma, Secretary, was also read, received and referred.

Dr. W. C. Jackson of Montgomery, Treasurer, made his annual report, which was received and ordered filed.

The Treasurer reported the Association out of debt, with a balance of funds on hand.

Little Rock, April 16.

Jos. Brooks who chiming to have elected Governor in 1872 took oath of office about 11 o'clock this a. m. before Chief Justice McClure and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and of the State House.

About one year ago Brooks commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county for office of Governor and about the same time the Attorney General commenced suit against Gov. Baxter in the Supreme Court. The latter court rendered a decision that courts of the State had no power over contested elections for the office of Governor. It was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the courts were concerned.

The Legislature in 1873 opened the returns and declared Baxter elected. Nothing more was thought of the matter particularly until a few days ago, when the Attorney General, Baxter, desired that the case in the Circuit Court be taken up on demurrer with the object of disposing of the same. An understanding was then had that the demurrer should be submitted more for argument next week. On Monday, however, the Attorney of Governor Baxter, Mr. Whipple, the Attorney of Brooks, arose and stated that he had been agreed between himself and the counsel of Gov. Baxter, that the demurrer to the counsel of Gov. Baxter should be submitted at the time. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, when the court was in session, the counsel, neither of the Governors' counsel present, Judge Whylock announced his decision overruling the demurrer, and none of Brooks' counsel being present, answer, plead, or move for a new trial, a judgment of acquittal was issued, a writ placed in the hands of a sheriff, and in five minutes from that time an armed band, headed by Brooks, were in the Governor's office, demanding possession. The Governor fled, and the band took possession of the office. In the meantime General Patterson, who claimed to act as Brooks' Adjutant General, broke into the State House, in the night, and took possession of the State House. Adjutant General Strong, of Gov. Baxter's staff, refused to give up the keys, although surrounded by armed men. He ejected the men of Brooks' men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time Brooks has had possession of the State House. Gov. Baxter has established his headquarters at St. John's College, and it is reported that he will be taken possession of to-night. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The substitute for Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, as reported by the Judiciary committee to-day, provides that in the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment and privileges in hotels, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions, and is upon conviction of any person denying or obstructing the exercise of any of these rights, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States court wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any district attorney, who shall refuse to file to institute and prosecute the proceedings required, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor. No citizen shall be disqualified for grand or petit juror in any State or United States court on account of race, color or previous conviction of crime, and no person shall be excluded or fail to summon any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars. All cases arising under the act may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following is the bill just passed by the United States Senate and about which the New York Herald threatens war:

A bill to amend the act approved August 1, 1862, and the circulation of the national banks and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Sec. 1. That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at \$400,000,000.

Sec. 2. That \$46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to National banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National bank notes," approved July 12, 1870.

Sec. 3. That each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in the cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

It is disclosed that some of the departments have enrolled at clerks under full pay, report pay, parties who have not done an hour's work. They are enrolled simply as rewards for political services performed in the second election of Gen. Grant.—Mont. Ledger.

The Flood in the Mississippi.

The Vicksburg "Herald" of the 14th says: The high water and the overflow forms the topic of conversation in river circles at present, and all seem to agree upon one point, that the water here will reach the highest stage since 1852. It lacks but a little over five feet now of being as high as in 1867, while at some points above and all the way below the mouth of Red River, it is said to be higher than ever before.

The prospects are that the water will not subside in time for the planters to make anything like a full crop of cotton. We understand a large number of the negro laborers brought to this valley early in the winter from the worn out territory of Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, are making their way back to their old homes, those who can do so, preferring the poor soil of that country to the overflowed valleys of the Mississippi valley.

There is very little prospect of any cotton being made in the valley, and the negroes seek the hills from necessity.

The information from the lower Mississippi valley is distressing, and unless the reports are exaggerated, vast districts of the most fertile portion of the great valley now inundated and ruin has overtaken thousands of people. The damage already done can be estimated at millions, and if the apprehensions now reasonable are realized, the result will be disaster wide-spread and general to the population of the districts involved. The present flood is the highest known for years, and if we are not mistaken it is the first instance in this generation where the city of New Orleans has been in imminent danger from the river front. Already has the water commenced pouring into the city from the front, and yesterday's noon dispatches reported it three inches above the levee at the head of Orleans street, and one foot deep at the lower end of the French Market. New Orleans, if we are not mistaken, has been inundated on a number of occasions but the water has come from the rear. The danger is now from the front. A large number of the very finest and most productive plantations above and below the city are under water, and with all hopes for crops this year destroyed. The river is still reported rising and a few inches more will bring about a calamity to the people of the low valley without a precedent. The people and the authorities are fighting the flood desperately and we hope and trust that much of the threatened disaster may be averted.—Selma Times, 16th.

A recent letter written in the cabin of a Mississippi steamer, gives a vivid description of the overflow below Vicksburg. There is much in it that is appalling. It is hard to realize that an area of country as great as the State of New York and the scene of the most productive agricultural industry in the country is covered with a depth of water sufficient to drown any living thing that remains upon it, and that men must desert their homes to avoid the fate of the animals, which either perish in the water or starve upon barren knolls, which are their only refuge from drowning. But this is the actual condition of many hundreds of miles of country along the Mississippi. Whether destruction can be avoided by any means is yet an unsolved problem of science.

The Mississippi Overflow.—A late despatch to a New Orleans commission house says:

The "Bel Air" plantation is under water. This is one of the finest sugar plantations in Louisiana, and produces annually about 800 hogheads of sugar and 1,000 barrels of molasses.

There is also a break in the "Fairview" levee, and should a large crevasse occur there probably the parish of Plaquemine, left bank, with fourteen of the finest sugar plantations in the State, will not send a pound of sugar to market this year, while also the most fertile rice sections of the State will be devastated.

Work on the "Belle Chasse" levee is progressing finely, and the break was, at last accounts, under control.

On both sides of the river several hundred acres of rice have been lost already, irretrievably, unless the water goes down in time to let the destroyed fields be repaired.

The break at Bonnet Carré is one mile below that of 1871, and at the same point as that of 1859.

As lion of the condition of our friends in the overflowed district, down the river, may be had from the following: "An attorney in this city wrote to the clerk of one of the courts at Napoleon for a transcript of a certain case. The clerk replied: 'Your transcript was in progress, but the water moved me, my family, my furniture, my office, and my records, and then your transcript ceased. At present I am in the upper part of the levee, but thank the Lord, the sheriff is here with me. It is the largest, highest, and meanest water that ever was here—a foot higher than in 1862. They baptize converts out of the second-story windows of churches. Please telegraph the weather man at Washington to close up the rainy and stormy department for a season, and let us have a little 'high, rising mercury.' Yours, without respect for any one while this water lasts, B. E. D."

The past few days leave us to fear that converts in that town must be baptized from the church cupolas. Query: Is there yet water enough to wash them clean?—Memphis Appeal, 11th.

New Orleans is suffering from too much water. The streets were covered with water on the 16th, and it was impossible for pedestrians to get about the city. Many people did not go home till morning.

The case of Mrs. Rachel Williams, for conspiracy to murder, has at last been disposed of. The Evergreen "Star" says:

Old Mrs. Williams, whose name has been upon the criminal docket for the past eight years charged with murder, has finally been acquitted—much to the satisfaction of herself and to the tax-payers of Butler county—her case costing Butler and Conecuh counties not less than twelve thousand dollars.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Montgomery Ledger.]

There is a marked difference in the principles and aims of the Democratic and Republican parties; and it may be thoroughly ascertained by an inquiry into the relationship of these parties respectively to government. The distinguishing features of the Democratic party have ever been, a jealous regard for the rights of the State, and the principle of local self-government. To ensure these, the party have ever insisted on a strict construction of the constitution, and the exercise by Congress of such power as expressly conferred, or which may be necessary to the execution of constitutional provisions.

The Republican party has uniformly favored the most latitudinarian construction, and often exercised powers of legislation without the slightest show of constitutional authority. The tendency of the party legislation of that party has been in the direction of centralization. It has been a virtual recognition of the supreme power of the Federal government, even to the obliteration of the Federal Government, and the stand in the way of its exercise.

It is a mistake, very commonly made, that the principles of the Democratic party have changed; which is arrived at by a comparison instituted between the present and past history of the party. The error consists in mistaking the change of circumstances for a change of principles, while in fact the only change consists in the occasion for the application of the principle. It is supported for instance by a great many, that slavery was the cause of the war, when in fact it only presented the occasion for the test of a great principle of government, which was the power of the Federal legislation, in respect to the restriction of the institution.

Those who favored the exercise of such power by Congress approved of the widest latitude of construction; and on the contrary the strict constructionists, who opposed the exercise of such power, in any manner, as equivalent to a usurpation of authority.

Now that the institution of slavery has been abolished, must it follow that the principle of government to which we have alluded must also be ignored? It is ridiculous to suppose the cause of the war, when in fact it only presented the occasion for the test of a great principle of government, which was the power of the Federal legislation, in respect to the restriction of the institution.

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Incident in the Life of Chief Justice Taney.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The remarks of Mr. Beecher, in a late number of the New York 'Ledger,' upon public morality, recalled to my mind the singular conscientiousness displayed by most of the public men of this country in former times. Let me relate an incident or two in the life of the late Chief Justice Taney. Never was there a public man more scrupulously honest than he.

One day, in 1834, he received from New York two boxes of cigars, without any card or letter accompanying them. The cigars were of the peculiar brand which he liked best, and were not easy to be procured. Few smokers have ever enjoyed the weed more thoroughly than the Chief Justice. At that time, however, he was not the Chief Justice, but Secretary of the Treasury, in the administration of Andrew Jackson. In daily expectation of receiving a letter respecting these cigars he laid them aside unopened. Several days passed; during which, as the Senate refused to confirm him in his office, he became a private citizen, and as such free to receive presents from the whole world.

A gentleman holding a high place in the Treasury Department asked him one day, as he was closing up the business of his office, if he had received two boxes of cigars lately.

"Yes," replied Mr. Taney. "To whom am I indebted for them?" He learned that the giver was an old friend of his family, Samuel Thompson, by name, who then held a temporary appointment in the New York Custom-house—an appointment within his gift and control as Secretary of the Treasury. He made up his mind at once not to accept the gift.

"I sincerely thank you," he wrote to Mr. Thompson, "for this proof of your kindness, and you must not feel mortified at what I am about to say. I cannot accept the cigars from you as a present. But I will be glad to keep them, and pay you the market value of them.— And I must ask the favor of you to say what they are worth, that I may send you the money."

He proceeded at some length to explain the grounds of his conduct, so as to avoid wounding the feelings of the giver. "It has been a fixed rule with me," he said, "to accept of no present, however trifling, from any one, the amount of whose compensation for a public service depended on the department over which I presided. You will perhaps smile at what you think my fastidiousness about such a trifle as your cigars; but I have thought it the true rule for a public man, and that it ought to be inflexibly adhered to in every case, and without any exception in the smallest matters."

Mr. Thompson made an ingenious reply. First of all, he confessed that considering his peculiar connection with the Treasury, he ought not to have sent the present; "although," said he, "it would be esteeming your integrity as a very snipable affair, indeed, to suppose that it would be influenced by a box of cigars."

But, he went on to say, Roger Brooke Taney is now a private citizen, to whom the rule for a public man does not apply. "You will oblige me much," added he, "by accepting in this character, the trifle now in your possession, as a mark of my respect for your great private worth and invaluable public services; or, if your fine feelings and independent spirit will not allow this, then either return the cigars or inclose me ten dollars."

"Mr. Taney was not to be seduced by this plausible reasoning. He thus replied: 'Although, in conformity with the rule which I have always prescribed to myself, I must send you, as I now do, inclosed, ten dollars for the cigars I received from you, yet I hope you do not doubt that I feel as much obliged by your kind intentions as if I had accepted them as a present.'"

To this short letter a significant postscript was appended: "Ten dollars inclosed—postage paid."

I respectfully commend this incident to the attention of the gentlemen who serve their country in the New York Custom House; a large majority of whom, I do not doubt, are strictly honorable in all their dealings, both public and private. But the time has been when a prodigious number of boxes of cigars were given and received by them in course of a year; not to mention other products of tropical climes, and of lands of the vine. I cannot but remember, too, that all this gigantic plunder of the people of New York, of which we hear so much, began in Aldermen pocketing bundles of cigars and quires of note paper in the old corporation tea room.

As Chief Justice, Taney was not less scrupulous. In 1851, Mr. Seward asked his permission to dedicate to him a speech which he had delivered in the Senate, upon the claims of American merchants for indemnities for French spoiliations.— But this was a subject that might come before him in some form as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and the dedication of the speech to him, by permission, would be an approach to taking sides. He declined the compliment.

"Ever since I have been on the bench," he wrote to Mr. Seward, "I have felt very unwilling to have my name in any way connected with a measure pending before the Legislative or Executive Departments of the Government; and having studiously abstained from doing anything that might be construed into interference on my part."

At the same time he was firm and resolute in maintaining the rights of the Court. When the income-tax, in 1863, was deducted from the salaries of the Supreme Bench, he protested against the act as unconstitutional—a just, though highly unpopular, proceeding on his part. The constitution expressly says, that the compensation of judges of the Courts of the United States "shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." The protest which was attributed at the time to party feeling, and disregarded by the Government, received attention in after years, and in April, 1872, Mr.

Bootwell declined to deduct any portion of the salaries of the judges.

Another curious instance of Judge Taney's punctiliousness has been recorded by his biographer, Mr. Samuel Tyler. He had invested all his small private fortune in Virginia State stocks. When the war broke out, it was intimated to his agent that, although the Virginia Legislature had passed a law forbidding the payment of interest to stockholders in non-seceding States, an exception would be made in favor of the Chief Justice. He needed the money, but he refused to accept it. "If mine is paid," he wrote, "it is a matter of favor and not of right, under the existing laws of the State. If I were a private individual I would accept it; but in my official position, and in the present posture of public affairs, I cannot consent to an exception in my favor, when other stockholders in Maryland are refused payment."

During the whole war he lost his interest. He must have missed it in those years, when the inflation of the currency, the deduction of the income tax, and the high price of commodities, converted his six thousand dollars a year from competence to penury.

In his private dealings we observe the same scrupulous integrity. When he emancipated his slaves which he inherited from his father, a number of them were old and past service. These, of course, he maintained as long as they lived. He was bound to do this by law; but in the mode of doing it he went beyond the law, and showed thoughtful consideration for their convenience. Each of these old pensioners brought to his house once a month a leather wallet provided by him for the purpose of holding the monthly allowance. These monthly sums were always paid to them in small silver pieces, halves and quarters of dollars, convenient for the old folks to handle, and not so likely to be taken from them unjustly by dealers presuming upon their ignorance.

What Is It?—The Greenwood, Mississippi, "Sentinel," of a late date, contains the following: "A worm of the caterpillar tribe made its appearance in this neighborhood about ten days ago, and has destroyed the buds and leaves of the forest trees as fast as they came out, and, worst of all, they have destroyed the peach and apple crops entirely, and it is feared they will ultimately kill the trees. Nothing of the kind has ever before been seen in this part of the country, nor have we seen any one that ever saw anything like them anywhere. When matured, it is not more than a half to five-eighths of an inch long, and was slender, of a dark brown or blackish color. They throw off a very fine web, almost imperceptible to the eye, and use it upon which to travel. The timber, and, indeed, the atmosphere is filled with the web. Can any one tell us what they are; and what they will come to?"

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 16th, 1874, adopted sundry 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 regarded as a humane, benevolent calling, requiring great expense and sacrifice of time, and the practitioner for the successful discharge of his duties; hence we hold that he is justly entitled to ample remuneration for such services. This fact has always been conceded, and the profession upheld. In the course of the laws of the land, as well as public sentiment and the demands of suffering humanity. But our "latter day saints," who of *ad hoc* manage the helm of state, have inaugurated a new system which will even work hardships and confusion.

In the magnanimity and wisdom which characterize their counsels, they have enacted laws which encourage the cupidity of the supply cutters intended to be benefited by them. By enacting wholesale exemption laws they have deprived the creditor of his remedy at law; i. e., judgment and execution. This falls most oppressively on the physician, who, from the very nature of his business, becomes of necessity a creditor to a large class of citizens, many of whom, aware to the advantage thus obtained, never fail to profit by it. The physician is necessarily forced to trust to his employer's 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 liability. There are many successful creatures in human shape, who fly from one physician to another, enjoying their services until damaged; then suddenly they find another to suit them better; and in this way they have increased the generosity of every physician convenient to them, and paid none.

Against such imposition, we "black-list" all such to our professional brethren, and 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 for a physician; hence in detail he is, 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 certain he 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 he is indebted, it shall be the duty of said physician to require the said delinquent to make, with himself or otherwise, satisfactory arrangements to settle this indebtedness to his former physician, before he can receive attention from him.

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

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

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

True copy from the minutes. F. S. Wren, Sec'y. March 23, 1874. 12-3m

The West Alabamian,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, (one inch), first insertion, \$1 50 For each subsequent insertion, 75¢ Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months will, in every instance, be charged at the above rates. Advertisements for three months, or longer, will be published at the following rates: One column 12 months, \$100; One column 6 months, \$70; One column 3 months, \$50. Half column 12 months, \$50; Half column 6 months, \$35; Half column 3 months, \$25. Quarter column 12 months, \$30; Quarter column 6 months, \$20; Quarter column 3 months, \$15. Changes may be made out, without additional cost to advertiser. Professional or Business cards, not occupying over two inch space, will be inserted one year for \$15; six months \$10; or three months for \$7. Advertisements are considered due, and collectible from the first insertion. 12-3m

The ALABAMIAN was established in 1849, and has over one thousand subscribers. It circulates in a rich cotton growing district, making it a most valuable advertising medium, through which merchants can make up 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. Hon. L. R. Smith, Judge; W. F. Johnston, Solicitor; J. P. Langdon, Clerk; Wm. L. Lipsy, Sheriff. CHANCERY COURT.—21st of July and 20th of November, 1873. Hon. A. D. Dillard, Chancellor; Maj. E. D. Willett, Register. PROBATE 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. McCaffery. COUNTY CLERK.—James Kilpatrick. 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. Rev. J. C. McCallister. Divine service in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Carrollton on the 1st Sabbath in each month. Rev. R. J. Sampler, Pastor.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

PROVIDENCE GRANGE No. 5 meets at Liberty Academy on Saturday before the 8d Sunday in each month. D. U. DUKSON, Sec'y.

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

PICKENSVILLE GRANGE No. 8 will hold their regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays in each month, at 10 o'clock a. m., at PickenSVille Female Institute. Prompt attendance is requested by the Weekly Messenger. GEO. M. MULLEN, Sec'y.

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

The Pleasant Grove Grange No. 518 meets at Pleasant Grove on Saturday before the 4th Sunday in each month. GRANT TAYLOR, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. G. CARROLLTON LODGE, No. 98, I. O. O. F. G. T. Meets every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Court-House, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A. R. HILL, W. O. T., W. S. PERSINGER, W. S.

S. C. MUNGER,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of SADDLES.

Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, Hames, Chains, &c. 89.....Market Street,.....89

Returning Thanks to My

many friends and customers of Pickens in 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 My Full and Complete Stock

of Saddlery and Harness, which for durability and neatness of finish cannot be surpassed.

LEATHER.—Onl-lanned Harness, Bridle, Hordling, Sole and Upper Leather, Also, Hordling Saddle, 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, Drilles, &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, 1874—1y

Job Work

Neatly executed at this Office.

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. 6-1f

L. M. STONE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CARROLLTON, ALA. Will practice in all the Courts of the 7th Judicial Circuit. April 11th, 1866.....15-1y

DR. S. F. & S. H. HILL, CARROLLTON, ALA. September 7, 1870. 6-1f

DR. W. W. WESTMORELAND, WILL CONTINUE THIS 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

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 the 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 and ATWATER & CO. Columbus, Miss. October 22, 1873. 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, Shells and Lots are in splendid order, and will be kept clean and neat. Special preparations made for Drivers. Also, Carriages, Buggies, Hacks, Wagons and Saddle-Horses are kept constantly on hand. Patronage solicited. R. A. COOK, Proprietor. 2-3m

GILMER HOTEL, Columbus, Miss. A. M. King, Proprietor.

MR. W. B. BRYAN is in charge of the Gilmer Hotel, where he will be pleased to meet his Alabama friends. Columbus, Miss., Sept. 10th, 1873.—6m

University of Columbus. T. C. Belsher, A. M., Pres't.

THE Fall Session begins the first Monday in October and closes February 15th. The Spring Session begins February 15th and closes the last Thursday in June. Since obtaining a charter from the Legislature converting the Male High School into the University of Columbus, the prospects of the Institution have greatly improved. Diplomas and Degrees will be conferred upon those successfully completing the course of study. Expense as low as at any other institution in the South. Send for catalogue. Columbus, Miss. August 27, 1873. 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 ordered. Indorsing a Bill Lading "not insured," does not cancel the policy. Patrons not desiring insurance will please to instruct before shipping.

GEO. F. JENNINGS has received a lot of new Jewellery. Call and examine it. Carrollton, Ala., April, 1871.

HERE YOU GO!—OFF TO VIENNA

CROOKS & CO.,

Vienna, Ala., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Bacon, Lard, Molasses, SUGAR AND COFFEE, Rice, Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, SALT, MACKEREL, CHEESE, &c., Have just received a large supply of GROCERIES, which they are selling at low figures. Crooks & Co., Will buy your Cotton and pay the highest market price for it.

We also carry on the Warehouse Business at the old stand of W. B. Peebles, where the strictest attention is paid to the storing and shipping of cotton and merchandise. Vienna, Ala., January 7th, 1874.

GEO. F. JENNINGS, Watchmaker, AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, Common and Diamond Glass Spectacles, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, Gun Tackle, Pistol Cartridges, Waterproof and G.D. Caps, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class Jewelry Store. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on short notice, and warranted to be done in the best workmanlike style. November 18, 1872. 461f

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 of his customers, and in order to give all his customers good bargains. Call and see me, and let's talk it over. 10-1y

Wood and Blacksmith SHOP. THE undersigned has established a Wood Shop in connection with his Blacksmith Shop at Pleasant Grove, where he is now prepared to do all kinds of work, either in Wood or Iron. His work is guaranteed, and will be done at low figures—for the CASH. J. H. SANDERS. Pleasant Grove, Mar. 11, 1874.—3m

Cady's Horse Mansion, 47 Market Street, Columbus, Miss.

THANKFUL for former patronage, and by continued exertions to please, and strict attention to business, personally, I hope to have that patronage continued. Always on hand to hire Hacks, Horses, &c. Carriages, Buggies, and Vehicles of every description, good saddle-horses—at low reasonable prices as can be afforded. WM. CADY. Columbus, Miss., March 11, 1873. 1y

CHAS. HOPKINS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALA. Customers supplied with Bagging and Ties. Orders directed to the House, Mobile, or to J. T. STINSON, Columbus, Miss. WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

"Look to Your Interest." P. KREEKER, MANUFACTURER OF Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware, AND DEALER IN Cooking and Heating Stoves, PLAIN AND JAPANESE TIN WARE. Hollow Ware and House-Furnishing Goods, Coal-Oil, Lamps, &c. 84.....Market Street, Columbus Miss.....84 Prices Low as the Lowest.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all work, such as Roofing, Guttering, &c. Give me a call and examine for yourselves and see that I am selling as cheap as anybody. Columbus, Miss., April 10, 1873.—6m

L. BREWER & CO., DEALERS IN Northern and Western Goods, Recitifiers and Dealers in Domestic and Imported Wines and LIQUORS. ALSO COTTON FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants Corner Commerce and St. Louis Sts. Mobile, Ala.

AGENTS OF THE Orange Powder Works, Home Bitters, French Cognac Bitters, Gold Seal Champagne, Jan'y

DR. S. H. HILL'S

DRUG STORE,

CARROLLTON, ALA. DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Varnish, Glass, Oils, Dy-Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. Prescriptions Compounded with Care and Dispatch. January 1, 1873. 1-1y

WOOL CARDING AT PLEASANT RIDGE, ALA. THE undersigned makes known to his old friends and the public generally, that his WOOL FACTORY is now in better order than ever before. He has a New Set of Cards, which he has just added to his machinery, and is now prepared to do Good Work at very short notice. Carding is done at all seasons of the year. He keeps on hand a supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Saddles manufactured at his Factory, which he will exchange for Wool, Fur, Skins and country produce, at his Factory. 627 Terms for Carding, liberal. L. D. SANDERS.

Hats and Blankets. A supply of Hats and Blankets may be found at the Store of Gardner & Robertson, Carrollton, Ala. L. D. S. September 17th, 1873. 1y

Carriages, Buggies and HACKS. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Pickens and surrounding counties, that in addition to his large stock of Saddles, Harness and Wagons, he is now receiving a large and select stock of Carriages, Buggies and Hacks, from some of the best makers in the North, East and West. Give me a call before purchasing. You will find it to your interest to do so. P. GALVIN. S. C. Munger's Saddle Shop. Columbus, Miss., July 23d, 1873.—1y

HARRIS & HUDSON, DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, Hats, Caps, &c. 57 Market Street, Columbus, Miss. A full line of all Goods, embracing the LATEST STYLES, always on hand. Special attention given to orders. 13-1y

J. POLLOCK & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Hats, No. 6, South Water Street, between Dauphin and Conti Streets, Mobile, Alabama. Mobile, Ala., December 24th, 1873.—6m

FOR 1874. We will say to our friends that we still hold the Old Stand, No. 87 Market Street, where they can buy Iron, Nails, Licks, Hinges, Plows, Harrows, Cotton Planters' Shoes, Bulltongues, Chains, Harness, Saddles, Axes and

ALL KINDS OF TOOLS as cheap as they can be had any where in this country.—FOR CASH. We would respectfully call the attention of all persons indebted to us to the fact that WE WANT OUR MONEY. There is no excuse for not paying it. If you have no money, send old Iron, Brass, Copper, Wool, dry or green Hides; Deer, Coon, Mink, Otter or Beaver Skins. If you are not indebted to us, we will pay you cash or goods for the above articles. We are prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WORK, such as Repairing Guns, Locks, Saws and Machinery of all kinds at short notice. We work for cash. MOSS & CO. 87 Market St., Columbus, Miss. Jan'y 14, 1874. 21f

REESE'S IMPROVED PATENT Farming Implements! WARRANTED The Best, Cheapest and most Economical Ever Offered the Public. No. 1. A long, steel-pointed, straight Scooter. No. 2. A long, keen, diamond-pointed Scooter, with one-half patent land side. No. 3. A long, rabish, sub-soil, double-edged, turning Scooter, with patent adjustable landside. No. 4. A turning shovel, steel-pointed, half patent landside, and self-sharpening. No. 5. A one-horse turning Plow, works equally well on light, clean or stiff stubble, or prairie land. No. 6. A two-horse stubble or prairie Plow, same as No. 5, but larger. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, fit the same stock.—Persons wishing any of these celebrated Plows, together with a great variety of the best CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, SIDE HARROWS, SWEEPS, SCORPERS and SEED-PLANTERS, all adapted for a deep or more thorough cultivation, will please call on my Agents at Vienna or Pickensville, where we intend keeping a full supply, and will sell at reasonable prices. EDWIN REESE, Inventor and General Agent, Jan 21 1874. 3-2m

Crawford & Oliver, CARROLLTON, ALA., Crawford & Mobley, EUTAW, ALA., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, WILL practice in the Courts of Grant, Pickens, Holt, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, Jefferson, and adjoining counties of Alabama and Michigan. Jan. 28, 1874.—1y

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