

The West Alabamian.

VOLUME XXV.

CARROLLTON, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

NUMBER 5

There's Danger in the Town.

There's John, hitch Dobbin to the post; come near me and sit down, Your mother wants to talk to you before you drive to town. My-hats are gray, I soon shall be at rest within the grave; Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave.

I've watched o'er you from infancy till now you are a man, And I have always loved you as a mother only can; At morning and at evening I have prayed the God of love, To bless and guide my darling boy to the bright home above.

A mother's eye is searching, John, old age can't dim its sight, When watching o'er an only child to see if he does right; And very lately I have seen what has aroused my fears, And made my pillow hard at night and moistened it with tears.

I've seen a light within your eyes, upon your cheeks a glow, That told me you were on the road that leads to shame and woe; Oh! John, don't turn away your head and on my counsel frown, Stay near upon the dear old farm; there's danger in the town.

Remember what the poet says—long years has proved it true— That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do;" If you live on in idleness, with those who love the bright arm, You'll dig yourself a drunkard's grave and wreck your deathless soul.

Your father, John, is growing old; his days are nearly through, Oh, he has labored very hard to save the farm for you; But it will go to ruin soon, and poverty will frown.

If you keep hitching Dobbin up to drive in to the town, Your prospects for the future are very bright my son, Not many have your start in life when they are twenty-one; Your star that shines so brightly now, in darkness will decline, If you forget your mother's words and linger at the wine.

Turn back, my son; now in your youth; stay by the dear old farm; The Lord of Hosts will save you with His powerful right arm; Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave— Then light her pathway with your love down to the silent grave.

Gen. Hooker on Howard.

Gen. Joseph Hooker was found at the Astor House yesterday by a *Star* Reporter, and a conversation about General O. O. Howard ensued.

"I have no desire to string a man who is down, or at least is very rapidly falling," said the General, "but I can assure you that these new developments in relation to him have not altered my opinion of the man. Although I had not known him as a speculator, I was well aware of his inherent hypocrisy. And he is such a profound Christian, too! Why, down in the army—when I was in command of the army of the Potomac, and he had the Eleventh Corps under me—he was full of overflowing with his miserable cant. Nobody has more respect for genuine Christianity than I, and I would be slow to doubt the genuineness of any man's piety; but Howard has always been a downright hypocrite. Do you know, sir, that he read once about an English General—I don't recall the name at this moment—and he at once settled down into an imitation of that character. He has been playing a part, sir, with a view to establishing himself as an eminent Christian. He used to keep his tent hung with religious mottoes, so as to catch the eyes of visitors. Bah! it is all pretense. He is no more a Christian than my boy James. Why, sir, all the while that he was maintaining the pretensions of piety he was backbiting his fellow-officers, and trying to undermine them, in my estimation. General Slocum was a fellow corps commander, and against him Howard directed much of his venom. At last I told him that I would listen to no more of his whisperings about his fellow officers that if he had charges to make they must be presented to me in writing, as I had determined to put a stop to his unsoldierlike spying. I was satisfied then, and certainly have now no reason to change my opinion, that he was playing a part in the army, and that his resemblance of piety was to cover and help on his selfish purposes. As an officer he was totally incompetent, and his incompetency affected that tone of his corps. He was a perfect old woman, and paid more attention to Sunday schools and prayer meetings than to discipline. He is a bad man, sir, a bad man."

GOING TO WORK.—The news from Texas is that the Legislature met on the 18th inst. organized regularly and proceeded to business without a break. The new Governor, Edmund J. Davis, is now in the State. A letter from Davis to the Legislature will be found in our telegraphic columns. He distinctly disclaims any intention of claiming the Governorship.—*Mont. Ad.*

"If" says a Western editor, the day before Thanksgiving, "we had a dollar for every glass of lemon slop, sweetened with beer and thicker things that will be drunk to-morrow, we wouldn't dun another subscriber in a year. But we haven't that number of dollars, so pay up."

The Negro Exodus.

From the Mobile Register.

Some of our readers have thought that we made a blunder in policy when the other day we expressed our satisfaction at the spectacle of the black exodus from the rich counties of this State. They seemed to think it strange that we could find anything like comfort at the departure of laborers, whose absence would weaken the productive power of the State. And these our readers would be right in the criticism, if they were right in their premises. We do not believe, however, that it will require many words to convince them that they are wrong in both points.

What is the cause of the black movement westward from this State? a movement, let it be remarked, from the counties containing our richest lands. It can only be because they did not make a living where they were, and expect to do better where they are going. Without reference to the soundness of this calculation for their future, there is one fact that concerns the State from which they emigrate, and that is sufficient for this argument. It is that these people do not make a living here. If this is granted, it follows of course that they do not make any contribution to the living of any other human being in the State. In other words, they are not producers and contributors to the general wealth of the community. On the contrary, they are consumers, and every man in society who consumes and does not produce, simply takes from, instead of adding to, the general wealth. These migrating blacks who go away because they cannot, or will not, or do not earn a livelihood on the rich lands of the cotton belt of Alabama, are simply the drones in the beehive who bring no mite of honey to add to the general industrial store, and who for the time being have to be supported by the busy labor of the hive. If this is so, what becomes of the argument that the State is losing its productive power in the loss of these useless people. The truth is, we are only parting with mouths to feed, and not with hands to create. But the reasons for bidding "God speed" to these drones do not stop here. We have already said that they are not useful as laborers, they are certainly not ornaments of society, valuable as citizens, religion, or "a success" in any relation in which they can stand to the Commonwealth at large or its separate communities. What, then, remains? Simply that the negro is a voter—that is, a political tool, which is to say to again, a political nuisance in the hands of a party that uses him for the express purpose of ruling our State to rob our people. We hope we have not many readers that regret his absence on this ground. But there is yet another reason. It is expressed in a nursery phrase, that "his room is better than his company." In other words, like the barren fig-tree, he not only "cumbereth the ground," but he stands in the way of really valuable labor that will occupy it when he is gone. As the negroes leave the garden spots of our agricultural districts, where land is as rich as cream and literally as "cheap as dirt," white labor will fill their places. We cannot be blamed, by our Northern antagonists at least, for accepting the dogma they have so long and so severely taught us: that our only path to success is free labor and a division of labor—that is to say, small farms and intelligent farmers to work them. We are a thorough convert to the proposition, and heartily believe, from our own post bellum experience, that our agriculture will never thrive until we get a rid of the black drones who will leave a farm in a grass crisis to run away to a political meeting; who prefer stealing to work, and who are content when their bellies are filled, without caring at whose expense. Into this category we do not, of course, sweep the whole black population of Alabama. It is not at the color of the skin that we launch these painful truths. It is to those to whom they apply *intus et in cute*. The thrifty, industrious and honest negro may make as valuable a producer as the white man, with the same qualifications. But we sadly know how rare they are as exceptions to the general rule.

But it may be said that there are not white farmers to take their place. A mistake. The tide of foreign migration to America does not yet show large signs of turning in our direction. Yet we have just learned that a colony of ten thousand English workmen is about to settle in Virginia. In the late Texas election we read of 40,000 German votes, and we know that there is a strong tendency in the people of the West, especially in Illinois, to exchange their frozen climate and cereal productions that they cannot afford to move to a market, for the genial clime and rich and cheap lands of Alabama; and, in those very counties in which the black exodus is most marked. As an ounce of fact is worth pounds of theory, we give in another place an example of negro thriftiness under the most favorable circumstances. It is their history in the neighboring county of Baldwin.

There is said to be a man in Cincinnati, who is in possession of such a powerful memory, that he is employed by the Human Society to remember the poor.

Moral Rotteness of the Republican Party.

From the New York World.

That \$1,600 of public money has gone to pay for a laundress for the wife of Attorney-General Williams; that \$750 of public money has gone to pay for a pair of horses to drag it, and hundreds of dollars more for the trappings, all being charged to the "Department of Justice"—these are facts which some journals appear to think sufficient ground for expecting that Williams will not be confirmed as Chief Justice by the Senate.

But such facts as these are not exceptional. They are common in nearly every executive Department. They are rampant in the White House. Ever since the Republican era of corruption and plunder began, a dozen years ago, they have been growing worse and worse. During the Lincoln regime the bills of merchants for expenditures upon the White House were enlarged so as to include payment for purely private and personal expenses of its occupants. Tweed afterwards profited by the Lincoln lesson. During the Lincoln regime, or rather at its close, the public property was stolen, and privately sold or sent out West, where it would do most good. Andrew Johnson was guilty of no such practices, and his household was presided over by a pure and honest woman. He refused the gift of a carriage and horses tendered by his political and personal friends. The Republican party impeached him and has ruined the political future of every Republican Senator who refused to execute its decrees. When Grant came to private profit began a public trust to private profit began again, and continues to this hour. So that nobody is surprised to hear that his cook draws pay as a subaltern in the United States army, nor to see the Chief Justice's dung away as if Grant were a Shakspearean cashmere shawl upon the shoulders of a Court favorite.

There are Republicans who privately profess indignation at such prostitutions of a public trust as Grant's nomination of Williams as Chief Justice. But the public sentiment to which they pay homage is the sentiment of the Democratic party. It is not a sentiment that now exists or ever had existed within the ranks of the Republican party in sufficient intensity to prescribe its course, to make a formidable split in its ranks, or to extort therefrom an honest public protest. The Republicans who profess indignation at such prostitutions of a public trust as Grant's nomination of Williams as Chief Justice. But the public sentiment to which they pay homage is the sentiment of the Democratic party. It is not a sentiment that now exists or ever had existed within the ranks of the Republican party in sufficient intensity to prescribe its course, to make a formidable split in its ranks, or to extort therefrom an honest public protest. The Republicans who profess indignation at such prostitutions of a public trust as Grant's nomination of Williams as Chief Justice. But the public sentiment to which they pay homage is the sentiment of the Democratic party. It is not a sentiment that now exists or ever had existed within the ranks of the Republican party in sufficient intensity to prescribe its course, to make a formidable split in its ranks, or to extort therefrom an honest public protest.

But we have listened in vain to hear from Jackson Schultz or any other prominent Republican an expression of patriotic and honest indignation at the Republican carpet-bag stealing of ten times Tweed's twenty millions from the Southern States. The Bar Association has been silent in the presence of the corruption of Busted, Delahay and Sherman, silent in presence of the monstrous infamy of Durell. Mr. Wm. M. Brants once so eloquent over the crimes of a supervisor, and the wrong-doing of a local judge, is speechless while the President nominates an incompetent Toney, attorney to the chair of Marshall, Toney and Chase, and stands dumb with all his clients at his back, while it is possible that the Senate may join Grant in poisoning at the very fountain-head of national justice.

If from independent and honest Republicans not a whisper of protest comes, who can expect from the Republican party a single measure of reform? It is debauched to the core. Either the men who should today be its protestants are its cowards, which we cannot believe, or they see that it has no heart of patriotic virtue to be touched and moved by the rot and rot and die.

Marshall McMahon, President of the French Republic, was only left an old family sword, half eaten with rust, by his uncle, Count McMahon, who bequeathed to another nephew his domains, and to a third his personal property.

Nine Marshalls of France have been sentenced to death, and only one of them, Bazaine, has had the sentence commuted.

Southern Historical Society.

Editors of the Dispatch:

The Southern Historical Society seems to be accomplishing its important work in a manner very satisfactory to its friends. A brief summary of its present condition and of its transactions will be of interest to many in this State as well as throughout the South.

On the transfer of the domicile of the Society to Richmond, Hon. George Wythe Munford was appointed Secretary, and an Executive Committee (most of whom reside in Richmond and meet promptly for the transaction of business) was also appointed.

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The price of a life membership is \$50. The fee for annual membership is \$3. The subscription price of the "Southern Magazine" is \$1. Life members are entitled to all the "Magazine" during life. Annual members are entitled to all the "Magazine" during the year. All subscribers to the "Magazine" will receive a most excellent monthly periodical, with the Historical Appendix.

The January number will be the first issued under the contract of the Society.

The archives of the society, accumulated in New Orleans during the past six years, have just arrived here, and are now in Colonel Munford's charge. From many sources the materials for history have been offered us. One distinguished gentleman has collected all the reports of battles and skirmishes throughout the war—printed and written—carefully arranged, and amounting to 2,000 volumes or pages. Another has offered us the history, carefully compiled, of one corps of the Army of Northern Virginia—in all, 1,000 pages.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has forwarded the records and order-books, etc., of his corps of the Army of Tennessee. A gentleman of Richmond has placed with Col. Munford a large amount of material collected and prepared for a history of the war. Besides these important accessions, many others of great interest and value have been placed at our service, which will be duly acknowledged and reported.

It has been proposed by the Executive Committee to cover the whole course of the war by papers from the "leading men" who bore a controlling part in the great drama, and whose names will be vouchers for the truth of their statements.

Arrangements have also been made by the committee to secure lectures or orations from Southern gentlemen to be delivered in this city throughout the winter.

Our purpose is to keep alive the interest which has been aroused in this great work, and to induce all who can to aid us by becoming members of the Society and by sending us papers of historic value.

We desire authentic narratives and documents relating to the war. Files of newspapers published during the war, scrap-books of newspaper articles clipped and preserved during the war will be valuable.

We ask for the individual experience of private soldiers, scouts, or any others engaged in the war; and especially do we beg that any man who occupied a responsible place in the service of the Confederacy shall now record and enable us to preserve the history of his administration.

As this statement must be of general interest to the whole of our people, I hope the Southern newspapers generally will give it free reproduction, and oblige, yours respectfully,

DANIEL H. MAURY.

VERY SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular but no less true remark, in a late work, that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor, Adams; Madison, eight years after Jefferson; Monroe, eight years after Madison; John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, all died on the 4th of July.

"Doctor," said an old lady, the other day to her family physician, "kin you tell how it is that some folks are born dumb?" "Why, then," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact that they come into the world without the power of speech." "I'm just what it is to have physical education," I've asked my old man a hundred times that at some time, and all that I could ever get out of him was, 'Kase they is!'

The Confederate Forces.

The Mobile Register of the 20th inst. has an article on the Southern Historical Society, from which we extract the following facts:

In the November number of "The Beloit," and "The Land We Love," 1869, an interesting and important correspondence was published between Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Historical Society, and General S. Cooper, ex-Adjutant General of the Confederate States. From that source we glean the following facts for the benefit of those who are not so fortunate as to have preserved a file of those valuable magazines.

Such facts are startling even to those who participated in the Southern struggle:

1. The available force of the Confederate army did not, during the war, exceed 600,000 men.

2. The Confederate States never had in their defense more than 200,000 men in the field at one time.

3. From 1861 to 1865 the Confederate forces actively engaged were only 600,000.

4. The total number of deaths during that time were 200,000.

5. Losses of prisoners counted as to all losses on account of United States policy of exchange, 200,000.

6. The loss of the Confederate States army by discharge, disability and desertion, amounted to 100,000.

7. At the close of the war, the force of the Confederate army was less than 100,000 men.

8. Out of 600,000 men 500,000 were lost in the service.

These facts are taken from calculations made with great care by Dr. Joseph Jones, submitted to and approved by General S. Cooper, Adjutant General of the Confederate army. From them we deduce these two facts: At the close of the war, the Confederate forces numbered one hundred thousand. How sad and eloquent the difference! Eloquent of disadvantage, determination, devotion and death.

The files of the office held by General Cooper were carefully preserved and known only to its holder. It was guarded it well. It was carefully and secretly boxed up, and retreated under the name of "The Review and other papers from Richmond to Charlotte, North Carolina. There it was unfortunately captured, and the United States found that her million of men had been held at bay by one hundred thousand only!

Cushing's Letter to President Davis.

The following is a perfect copy of the famous letter addressed by the most recently exposed "rebel" culprit, to the President of the Southern Confederacy thirteen years ago introducing Mr. Roane:

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and deserves it, not in view of anticipated administrative favors, but that he may have the pleasure of your personal intercourse. I take pleasure in assuring you that he is eminently worthy, in his family, his friends and his country. He has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. DeBow's Review and other Southern works the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union. Whilst a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with, indeed, predominate literary taste and habits. In the discharge of his official duties, he has combined a singular degree of the purest integrity and the most enlightened intelligence, with modest contentment in his lot, having more than twenty years of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office, from sentiments to which which alone he can feel to be his country, namely, the Confederate States, from one of which—Texas—he was appointed.

I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man, to your confidence and esteem. I am with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

C. CUSHING.

To the Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

War Relics.

The case of Mr. Cushing has recalled the letter of Jesse D. Bright, for which he was expelled from the Senate. This letter, dated three weeks before Cushing's was, was as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend, Thomas B. Cushing, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a fine collection of war relics, and a great improvement in fire arms, and I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of great responsibility, and reliable in every respect.

Very truly yours,

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy.

The letter of Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, dated April 27, 1861, to Cushing, declining the proffered services of Cushing, is made public to-day. Governor Andrews says to General Cushing: "Your relation to public affairs, your frequent avowed opinion against secession, your sentiments of Massachusetts, your intimacy of social, political and sympathetic intercourse with the leading secessionists of the rebel States, maintained for years, and never (unless at this moment) discontinued, forbid my finding any place for you in the council of the arm."

OATS.—An experienced planter informs us that the best time to sow oats is during the pleasant days of January. His father was a successful grain grower, and after experiencing, discovered that oats sowed at this time were not so liable to the rust as those of later plantings and the yield proved to be much better.—*Enlaw Whig.*

The total number of hogs packed at Chicago since the 1st of November is 1,000,000, against 605,397 the same time last year.

Death of the Siamese Twins.

The most noticeable event of the past week is the demise of the Siamese Twins. The events connected with their sudden death are given as follows:

New York, Jan. 20th.—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says that a dispatch from Greensboro, N. C., gives the announcement of the sudden death of the Siamese Twins, on Saturday morning last, at their residence at Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C. There are no details further than the fact that Chang was paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his suffering. He had been quite feeble for several days, indeed, so much as to confine both brothers to bed, but the illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of the catastrophe that was to follow.

On Friday night, they retired to their bed as usual; but during the night, Chang became worse and expired suddenly about four o'clock Saturday morning. As soon as it was discovered that he was dead, Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while, at times exhibiting signs of great mental aberration. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor. In two hours, it is supposed, from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last.

The two men, it is known, were the most remarkable *lusus nature* the human race has ever brought forth. There has been several instances in which persons have come into the world with monstrous deformities; with one spine, or with a surplus of arms and legs, or without the usual complement of those members. But in the case of Eng and Chang the strange fact was presented of two fully developed bodies, with all the proper attachments, united by an extra member, which extended from the breastbone of one to the breastbone of the other. This singular ligament was so situated as to enable them to face in the same direction. The umbilical cord was attached to it at their birth, and not in the usual place. The blood vessels and nerves of each communicated. Their systems were in perfect sympathy, and they slept and awoke at the same moment. They visited Europe some years ago to have the ligament severed, but were told that the operation would result in their death. The theory was that they would die almost simultaneously, and it appears from the above telegram that the stupor into which Eng fell, on the death of Chang, was the effect of the connection of their systems.

The history of these wonderful persons is generally known. They were born in Maklong, Siam, May 1811. After being exhibited in various parts of the world, they settled in North Carolina, nearly 40 years ago. There they married white women who were sisters, and they have a number of children. They were wealthy, but lost their property by the result of the late war.

This generation are the witnesses of a phenomenon which would certainly challenge credulity had it depended upon the evidence of a past age or of a few persons. No age has presented such a marvel in the animal world as these Siamese, and it is proper that due notice should be taken of a fact so valuable to science as the manner of their death.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 16th.—This evening a posse of the Travis Rifles marched up from the State Armory. Each member told his acquaintance that Mayor Wheeler had been arrested by Radical negroes, numbering from 40 to 200, when the long-roll was beaten and a call made for reinforcements to rescue the Mayor. As if by inspiration, from every direction came men on horseback with such arms as could be got among them, several whose white locks indicated that they had seen service under the Texas Republic. The crowd continued to increase till the streets were filled, when the Mayor arrived, having been released.

Gov. Davis stated to Sheriff Loompleman that the arrest was without authority. One company was immediately raised and placed under command of the Mayor; they marched to the Capitol and offered their services to Acting General Steele, of San Antonio.

Later.—All troops on both sides have been disbanded and there is much rejoicing.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The National Board of Trade has adjourned to meet again in Philadelphia, in June, 1875. The proceedings yesterday were discordant and unsatisfactory.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 17th.—The stage which left Malvern yesterday for Hot Springs was stopped by a band of five highwaymen, five miles from Hot Springs, who captured the mail bags and two thousand dollars worth of valuables from six passengers, and decamped.

CORNER.—The Treasurer of Richmond county, Ohio, is reported a defaulter in the sum of \$110,000. Richmond is one of the counties from which it is always safe to expect a big Democratic majority.—*St. Louis Globe.*

But it will make you feel bad to learn that this particular Treasurer was a good Republican and a loyal man.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

POOR ORIGINAL

The West Abolitionist.

CARROLLTON, ALA.

A. HENRY & L. E. GILBERT

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

Cotton.

We notice that the receipts continue to be large, and buyers have their calculations upon a large crop having been made in 1873. If the heavy crop which they expect should come to market, the prices will increase but little, if any. We are not very sanguine of high prices ourselves the present season, but no man's judgment is worth much in reference to the price of cotton. At these prices, with all our supplies to buy, there is not much money in the article. We should be glad to see our farmers put their plantations in condition to run themselves. Now at the beginning of another year, let us again urge our friends to plant more grain and less cotton. Make on the plantation your necessary supplies, or most of them, and then the planter becomes independent of the commission merchants, and independent of every other class. No man can say that an abundance of corn and grain cannot be made in Pickens, when we remember the condition of things here during the war, when scarcely any cotton was planted. Our corn crops were full; wheat in abundance, with rye, oats and barley. Hogs were numerous and fat; cattle in the best order; horses and mules in the best condition, and the necessities of life in abundance. This shows what the country can do, if the planters would only give more attention to raising supplies. If we knew we had to raise our own provision crops or do without, there would be an abundance raised in our country. True our labor system has changed, but our freedmen can be taught that unless they raise their own provisions they will be put upon short allowance. If the freedmen raised more corn to feed themselves, their families, and their mules, there would be fewer of them to require advances. As our planters are now just preparing to put in another crop, we call their attention especially to this matter. We had better feed ourselves and live independently. Large provision crops mean independence, plenty at home, fat horses, mules and cattle. Large cotton crops mean slavish dependence, hard work and no pay, all the year scanty living, debts, and mortgages, and lien notes, and ultimate ruin.

The St. Paul Pioneer is disheartened. That journal exclaims: "It looks now as if the cry of the people for relief from intolerable burdens would be answered at Washington by the creation of a score or more of the most reckless and wasteful jobs ever known to any country. Among them are \$100,000,000 to build a double track steel railroad from Council Bluffs to New York; \$25,000,000 for a Niagara ship canal; \$50,000,000 to extend the James river and Kanawha canal; and \$50,000,000 for levees on the lower Mississippi. These are only samples. The number of schemes is legion, and no one calls for less than \$5,000,000 or so, from the Treasury. This is the kind of response the country gets for its remonstrances against corruption and plundering."

In the case of Silldell's heirs, the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the judgment of the State court, maintained the right of the heirs of Silldell to recover their property (which had been sold as confiscated) and rents, after the death of their father, Hon. John Silldell.

The New York "Times" says it is now the intent of the House Committee on the Judiciary to consider the civil rights bill, with the pending amendments, with the expectation of reporting the bill back next week. Several members of the committee express the opinion that the bill will be reported with the words "schools" and "colleges" stricken out.

If it passes in this shape, Senator Sumner and the free nigger sensationalists will not value it a continental.

The Legislatures now, or soon to be in session, are twenty-two: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin. The opposition predominates in twelve of these Legislatures, and the Administration in ten. Three Territorial Legislatures are also in session: Colorado, Montana and Utah.

It is said that Busted has captured Pelham and White and other Alabama radicals who were going to have him impeached right away. Nothing else was to have been expected. Not one of his impeachers in his own party is better than him; and he is cleverer than all of them together. They want him off the bench, because each wants his place, not because he is unfit and corrupt. He knows all their weaknesses, and has played them, puppet-like, each against the other, and subordinated them all to his own will. We don't think it is likely he will leave the bench until he can find a purchaser at proper figures for his office and can name his successor; then he will resign.—Argus.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—It is feared that what is known as "the law's delay" in our courts will not grow less serious now, as it is quite probable that continuances in the Supreme Court of the United States will be more than usually favored, from the fact that the new Chief Justice will naturally be predisposed to Waite.

The Grangers have been knocking at the Congressional doors for some time, and at last got a hearing. A sub-committee has been appointed by the House to attend to their wants, and begun work on a pile of memorials, complaints, protests, etc., already embracing 1,200 sets of papers, and growing every day.

The "Christian" General Howard, of Freedmen's Bureau notoriety, does not relish the idea of being tried by a military court, which, he says, "will be organized to convict, as his place in the army has already been promised to another." The General is evidently hunting a soft place to fall.

Signs of the Times

It is a notable and significant fact that two of the most ultra-administrative papers have recently changed their tone greatly toward President Grant.

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What has already transpired will be the next three months, unless the President shall develop submissive qualities which no one has ever yet ascribed to him. Let there may be misapprehension, it should be stated that the President is not the Senator and the Senator is not yet, at least, of a personal nature. And it must also be said that Senator Morton does not admit that there is any breach at all. But he is in the position to disclaim any antagonism on his part in order to throw the onus of whatever differences may exist upon the President, thus placing the line of Republican policy, and making the President appear to diverge therefrom.

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BLUNDER CREEK.

The Cotton Crop.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 21.] We are best by a large number of correspondents to make an estimate of the cotton crop for the current year. We have already given all we can learn of the prospect, and anything more definite, besides the usual venture of a guess, would, in our judgment, be going beyond the province of legitimate journalism. We are willing, however, to do all we can, from a fair presentation of existing facts, to enable our readers to draw their own conclusions of the probable yield.

For this purpose we have obtained from Mr. Charles Easton a table giving the total receipts at given dates in former years with which to compare the current deliveries to date and for two months to come. The opinions now present a large range, from 2,800,000 to 4,000,000 bales for the present crop. In five crops out of the last six, the amounts delivered at the ports up to the 17th of March average 72 to 100 per cent. of the total crops as made up at the end of the year, and including the overland arrivals, and Southern consumption. The greatest variation from that average is in any of the five years included, it will be seen, is less than one per cent. The year we have excepted is 1871-2, that crop having been delivered with greater rapidity than any of the others with the limit. Besides the more obvious reasons for this—such as a favorable condition of roads and rivers, satisfactory prices, or a pressure for money among planters, there may have been others not within our estimate. If the average up to the 17th of March as given in the five years grouped together is to hold good this year, the receipts for the next eight weeks would then give us a very good idea of the entire crop. If they equal 1870-1, we should have up to March 17th, say 3,182,081, or 78 per cent. of a crop of 4,077,100 bales. If they equal 1872-3, the total to March 17th would be 3,085,425, or 78 per cent. of a crop of 4,222,600 bales. But if we take the average of the exceptional year, (1871-2) to govern this year, then we may have on the 17th of March, (if the receipts equal 1870-1), 3,312,081 bales, and if that is 70 per cent. of the total, the total would be 4,731,559 bales. If they equal 1872-3, we have 3,085,425 bales on the 17th of March; then on the same basis the total crop would amount to but 3,005,000 bales. Whether the first (the five years average) is to govern, or the last (the exceptional year) is to prevail again, is certainly a fair subject to be included in the common calculation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" writes as follows:—Mrs. Waite is described as a handsome woman, decidedly aristocratic in her tastes, fond of society, in which she has always been in her manner, extending in her relations with those who presume to cultivate her acquaintance, and will assert the dignity of the first lady of the land in a manner that may dazzle modern society in Washington. The new Chief Justice has Marshall's tastes, and will not want for associates. It will not be a question of a quart, but of a gallon.

The Birmingham Independent says: The Rev. Mr. Clifton, Pastor of the Methodist Church in this city, is a farmer as well as a theologian, and last season raised a good crop of corn, peas, cotton, potatoes and vegetables on a barren tract of land annexed to the parsonage, at Hagood's Cross-Roads in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Clifton worked on this piece of ground, and although they had no fertilizers, their labors were repaid by an abundant crop.

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Virginia's New Senator.

The new Senator elect from the old Dominion, Col. Robert E. Withers, was a gallant Confederate officer. After the war he adopted Journalism for his profession, and soon became prominent as editor of one of the Lynchburg papers. He is thoroughly identified with the State of Virginia, and politically has made many personal sacrifices in her behalf. In 1868 he was nominated for Governor by the straight Democrats, but magnanimously withdrew in the interest of harmony and yielded his claims to Gov. Walker and the Conservative movement. At the last gubernatorial convention he again displayed his patriotism by withdrawing in favor of Gen. Kemper, in order to avoid a split in the party. He is now rewarded for his noble conduct by a seat in the United States Senate, defeating such men as Mr. Hunter, Mr. Goode and Mr. Stuart. Intellectually he is of the highest order, and in point of character one of the noblest of his countrymen, but will make a more efficient Senator. He is a bold independent man, who knows the right and dares maintain it.

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From an English Standpoint. From a well-written article by a London critic on Col. Chesney's Military Biography of the President General, on both sides, in the war between the United States and the Confederate States, we take the following interesting extract. Colonel Chesney is an Englishman of high reputation, and is regarded as being thoroughly competent as a military writer. The London reviewer of his Essays remarks: "The essays on Gen. Grant and Lee are most valuable and exhaustive studies. His strictures on Grant's reckless sacrifice of his troops in the battle of Cold Harbor, after he should have learned by the experience of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, that the 'continuous hammering' in which he had somewhat successfully trusted might break the instrument while its work was unfinished, are both severe and well founded. He calls the battle of Cold Harbor 'the darkest spot on the career of Grant as a commander.'"

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His sketch of General Lee cannot be condensed. "Like Napoleon, his troops soon learned to believe him equal to every emergency which war could bring. Like Hannibal, he could speak lightly and calmly at the gravest moments, when he himself less grave. Like Raglan, he preserved a sweetness of temper that no person or circumstances could ruffle. Like Caesar, he mixed with the crowd of soldiers freely, and never feared that his position would be forgotten. Like Blucher, his one recognized fault was that which the soldier readily forgives, a readiness to expose his life beyond the proper limits permitted by modern war to the commander-in-chief. What wonder, then, if he commanded an army in which each man would have died for him; an army from which his parting words were bitter than any the full of their cause could extract; an army which followed him through three years of glorious vicissitudes into private life, without one thought of further resistance against the fate to which their leader had yielded without a murmur?" But with all this warm eulogy he impartially points out the faults and failings of Lee—how he made no attempt to check indecision; never used his authority to purge his command of inefficient officers; failed to enforce on the Government the vital necessity of bringing the furnishing of supplies more directly under his own control, so that his army starved in Richmond while large supplies were available had proper energy been used by the War Department; and lastly, how he so marched his cavalry off their legs, that in their last campaign the Confederates were left almost destitute of that most necessary arm. But these shortcomings, although the military critic must notice them, are but the inevitable specks on the bright surface of an illustrious military character; on Lee's personal character there lingers no breath of taint.

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An Important Medical Case in Court.

In a capital case lately tried before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, medical evidence was given on one side showing that it was impossible to distinguish with certainty human blood from that of a horse, and on the other side, evidence was given showing that the difference between these two kinds of blood is distinctly revealed by the microscope. The remarkable fact here involved presents itself in the light of investigations made by eminent men of science in Europe, and with concurrent results, showing that, though there are, beyond question, differences of size, determinable by careful microscopic measurement—the human corpuscles thus appearing to be, on an average larger than those of the horse—yet, even in fresh blood, these differences have been found so slight as to be recognized only with extreme difficulty. In human blood the corpuscles are seen to vary from 3,000 to 5,000 in an inch, the average being 3,500. In horse blood the same variations exist, the average being 4,000—so that very small human corpuscles and very large horse corpuscles might be placed side by side and found equal in size. This is in fresh blood. In dried blood the differences are almost blotted out, so that it has been universally agreed that when blood has once become dry, it is not possible to distinguish with certainty the blood of one animal from that of another.

The Salary Act.

The last day of the last session of congress an act was passed increasing the pay of congressmen \$2,500 a year, and made to apply to the term then just closing. This increase of the people's money to the private uses of senators and representatives raised such a storm of indignation throughout the land that even the hardest checked grumblers were constrained to consent to its repeal when the national legislature re-assembled. To give up emoluments once in sight was however a trial and tribulation to the patriots who in these times honor the country by holding office and getting rich on whatever compensation may be allowed them, and the repealing act passed by the house before the recent holidays was only a shuffling, half-way, sneaking sort of measure, providing, not for repeal at all, but for modification. President Grant was a confession of the iniquity of the law, and a refusal to put matters as they were before the law passed. So, a few days ago, the senate substituted a real repealing act, so far as congressmen are concerned, for the sham one of the house, and sent it to the house for acceptance. It was accepted, and passed, only twenty-five representatives voting against it. Three of those twenty-five were from Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas. White, Charles Hays, and Joseph H. Sloss—to the shame of Alabama be it said!—Mo. Register.

Those who go around with the contribution box in the California churches, and argue the case as they go along. One of these gentlemen recently extended the box to a rough looking miner, who slowly shook his head.

Come, William, give something, said the deacon.

Can't do it, said Bill. Why not? Isn't the cause a good one? Yes, good nuff, but I aint able to give nothin'.

Poor! poor! I know better. You must give me a better reason than that. Well, I owe too much money.

Well, William, you owe God a much larger debt than any one else. That's true, but he ain't a-pushing me like the rest of my creditors.

HOT SAND BATHS.—One of the most attractive therapeutic novelties for some time past in London, has recently been introduced from the continent—consists in the erection of establishments for administering hot sand baths as a remedy for rheumatism, recent cases of nervous disorder, affections of the kidneys, and all cases where heat is needed as the chief remedial agent. The advantages claimed in behalf of this method of treatment are, that it does not suppress respiration like the hot water bath, but rather increases it, and does not interfere with the restoration after the manner of the steam bath or Turkish bath. It is found that the body can endure the influence of this kind of bath for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can be applied.

Sunset Cox hit the nail on the head, when he told the House that the growth of the newspaper had dwarfed the importance of the right of petition; that the people were coming more and more to see in the newspaper the most convenient channel for bringing their wishes and grievances to the notice of the lawmakers.

They have a new quillotine in Cincinnati—it is the grain elevator. Last week a stambot captain put his head through one of the windows of the tower to take a "bird's eye" view of things, when the elevator came down, decapitating him as skillfully as a first class instrument would have done.

Tom Thumb has a rival, who is not a showman either. His name is "General" Charles R. Decker. He was born in Mississippi, and is now a resident of Tennessee. He is twenty-four years of age, thirty-one inches high, weighs only forty-five pounds, and is well formed, well dressed, intelligent and gentlemanly in manner.

The hearing of the contest between Sykes and Spencer for a seat in the Senate has been postponed to Thursday, by which time counsel for contestants can make up cases and designate witnesses.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Tramer and three children and Mrs. Bruter and two children are dangerously ill at Aurora, Indiana, from eating pork in which there was trichinella. It is believed they cannot recover.

It is too late to make out such a discovery, but the country ought to know that Chief Justice Waite voted for McClellan in 1864. We do not know whether this is sufficient grounds for impeachment, but such disclosure in a Chief Justice should be discouraged.

The public debt of the United States is only about sixty thousand times greater than it was in 1835, less than forty years ago.

A Brooklyn paragonist declares that the Dayton man who killed himself because his wife went to Cincinnati was justifiable.

The West Alabamian.

HENRY & GILBERT, PROPRIETORS

A call for a Convention of Granges to Form a Council.

Carrollton Grange, No. 3, requests all the Granges in Pickens and adjoining counties to send three delegates each to meet in Carrollton on the second Monday in February prox., for the purpose of organizing a Council.

E. S. COCKRELL, Secretary.

Jan. 3, 1874.

Dr. J. B. GRESHAM.—We call the attention of our readers to the medical card of Dr. Gresham, which appears in to-day's issue. He has recently become a citizen of Carrollton, and we extend to him and to his accomplished lady a most cordial welcome to our village. Dr. Gresham has practiced medicine with great success for many years in the prairies west of the Bigby, where he has always been known as a skillful physician, a cultivated gentleman, and a useful and public spirited citizen. He was one of the Representatives from Pickens in our last legislature, and his legislative career was always true and faithful to the people he represented. We wish our friend the utmost success.

Capt. B. A. Hudgins has moved his steam mill to J. T. Hammett's, 2½ miles South of this place.

Several droves of Tennessee mules have been in this place during the last two or three weeks. Col. J. N. Blanton and Mr. H. O. Carothers are the only dealers in horse flesh that have taken out license.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—All practicing physicians are earnestly requested to meet at Carrollton on next Monday. See call in another part of this paper.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The first quarterly meeting of this Court will be held in the Court-house next Monday.

Reports for January.

The County Solicitor reports, viz: State vs. Jeff Spragins, fine \$1, trial fee \$6—total \$6.00.

Tax Collector, to-wit: Poll tax (school money), \$600; special Court-house, \$200; general tax, \$800—total, \$1,600.

From the Sheriff, viz: Case No. 1558 Officers of Court vs. J. R. & C. Long, \$2; No. 1547, Wilkins & Long vs. W. J. Anderson, \$8; State vs. Jeff Spragins, forfeiture \$100, trial fee \$5, county tax \$2—total \$107.

At a regular meeting of Carrollton Lodge No. 93, I. O. of G. T., held on January 30, 1874, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:

W. C. T.—A. E. Hill.

W. V. T.—Miss Kate Morris.

W. C. J.—W. Gardner.

W. S.—W. S. Persinger.

W. A. S.—Miss Dottie Wilson.

W. F. S.—L. H. Chappelle.

W. T.—Miss Jennie Atteberry.

W. M.—Chas. E. Gilbert.

W. D. M.—Miss Emma Ferguson.

W. I. G.—Miss Jennie Dell.

W. O. G.—J. T. Lipsey.

W. R. S.—Miss Julia Wilson.

W. L. S.—Miss Mamie Steen.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, January 29th, 1874, at the residence of Rev. Hiram M. Glass, the bride's father, by Rev. R. D. Carver, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM and Miss ALICE GLASS, of this county.

Buy your groceries from Hargrove, Little & Co., Mobile, Ala. 38-ly

When you go to Columbus call at the Store of G. Rosenbaum & Co., who pay the highest market prices for Hides, Wool, Beeswax, &c. &c., and sell Dry-Goods and Groceries at the lowest prices. No. 24 Market Street, opposite Munger's Saddlery.

The route of the Cincinnati Southern railroad through Kentucky has at last been selected. The time specified by the charter had almost expired for the final location, and the trustees have waited until the very last moment, holding out the elusive hopes to the towns and counties along the several proposed routes that theirs would be the one selected, provided, of course, that sufficient inducements were offered.—C. J.

The Miners' "Journal" says, "We never knew a thief in Congress or out of it that had a very good opinion of newspapers."

The Rev. J. D. Anthony has moved here with his family, casting his lot with the Mineral City for coal or wool. We extend our hearty welcome to them and all good people.—Bism.

The Hon. N. H. Browne and Miss M. E. Prude were married in Tusculum, on the evening of the 21st ult.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that congress needs watching now more than ever, as there will be stealing by the millions to make up for the report of the salary bill.

Sir St. George Yore, an English baronet, with his gun and dogs, is on a big hunt in Florida.

It is estimated that the Fort St. Philip Canal can be constructed at a cost of \$7,500,000—\$10,000,000 at the outside—and the work done within three years.

The following concise and comprehensive note was sent to an Illinois merchant the other day: "Send me a trace chain and two blinges. Jane had a baby last night—also two padlocks."

A new style of boys' trousers has been invented in Boston, with a copper seat, sheet iron knees, riveted down the seams, and water proof pockets to hold broken eggs.

The Nashville penitentiary has within its walls at present 706 convicts, which number will probably be increased to 800 before the courts now in session adjourn.

A sensible man: Lammartino was asked by a friend if he did not spend too much time in advertising. "No," was the reply, "advertisements are absolutely necessary. Even divine worship needs to be advertised. Else what is the meaning of church bells?"

"Now, Johnny," said a venerable to her six year old nephew who was persistently denying an offense of which she accused him, "I know you are not telling the truth; I see it in your eye." Pulling down the lower lid of the organ that had so nearly betrayed the want of veracity, Johnny instantly replied: "You can't tell anything about it, and that eye was always a little streaked."

A Nevada postmaster has written to Washington to know if he can rent a part of the postoffice for a faro bank.

[Eutaw Whig.]

DIED.—In Clinton, on the 25th January, of pneumonia, JAMES M. WILKINSON, aged about 25 years. The deceased had been riding the mail from Clinton to Pickensville about ten days, and had left there on account of his health, having been the subject of chills for 12 months. He contracted pneumonia from exposure on one of his trips from Pickensville, and, being delirious from the commencement, but little could be learned in regard to his family or other whereabouts, but think they reside in Pickens or Tusculum county. Mr. Wilkinson every medical attention, together with the motherly care of Mrs. Dougherty and family. The young men of Clinton and vicinity watched over him with paternal care, and spared no effort to promote his comfort. He was buried in the grave yard near the Presbyterian church, in a neat coffin, and his funeral attended by quite a number of sympathizers for the stranger and his bereaved family.

In Union county, South Carolina, on the 25th of Dec., 1873, Mrs. NANCY M. SMARR of Pleasant Ridge, in this county. Mrs. Smarr was on a visit to her relatives in S. C. when she was seized by the illness of which she died. A family of six children and a large circle of relatives and friends mourn her departure.

Acknowledgements of Subscription.

Dr. J. B. Gresham, paid to April 26, 1874

Capt. B. A. Hudgins, " Dec. 1, 1873

J. S. Sterling, " March 6, 1874

W. R. Barrett, " Jan'y 8, 1874

H. G. Windham, " Sept. 4, 1874

Dr. W. G. Hinton, " April 8, 1874

S. H. Adams, " Aug. 10, 1874

Dr. J. T. Hancock, " June 23, 1874

Dr. J. Moody, " Aug. 6, 1874

G. W. Bell, " Feb. 10, 1874

J. A. Burgin, " Aug. 16, 1874

J. N. Blanton, " Sept. 29, 1874

J. W. King, " Feb'y 1, 1874

Knox Finley, " June 12, 1874

THE DAILY MARKETS.

MOBILE, JAN. 31.

COTTON.—Market weak and irregular.

Sales about 500 bales.

Good Ordinary.....13 1/2 @ 13 3/4

Low Middlings.....14 @ 14 1/4

Middlings.....15 @ 15 1/4

Notice to Physicians.

All practicing physicians in this county are earnestly requested to meet in Carrollton on business of vital importance to every one, on Monday, Feb. 9th. A full attendance is absolutely necessary.

Feb. 2, 1874.

Dr. J. B. Gresham

HAS permanently located at Carrollton, Ala. and will give his undivided attention to the profession. When not engaged will be found at his office, [Mr. J. T. Terry's] or at his room in the hotel.

Feb. 4 1874

IN CHANCERY.

At Rules in Chancery, 7th Division, Western Division of Alabama, Feb. 2, 1874.

Jno. A. Lipsey, Elizabeth Lipsey and W. L. Lipsey, Executors of P. S. Lipsey, deceased, vs. Eliza C. Brown, et al.

N this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of complainants, that the defendants Thos. B. Lipsey and Eliza C. Brown and husband, Sam'l I. Brown, reside in the State of Mississippi, near Black Hawk, Carroll county.

It is ordered by the Register that publication be made in the West Alabamian, a weekly newspaper published in Pickens County, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks requiring them, the said Thos. B. Lipsey and Eliza C. Brown and Sam'l I. Brown, to answer, plead or do default to the Bill in the thirty days thereafter of March, 1874, or in the third day thereafter, if they fail to do so, a confession may be taken against them. Ordered that a copy of this order be sent to them by mail, post paid.

Dated at Office February 2nd, 1874.

E. D. WILLETT, Register.

Feb. 4, 1874.

State of Alabama—Pickens County.

PROBATE COURT, January 31, 1874.

THIS day came W. L. Lipsey, administrator of the estate of P. S. Lipsey, deceased, and filed his account current and vouchers for a Final Settlement.

The second Monday in March, 1874, has been appointed for the statement of said account; and the Court that no account: It is ordered by the Court that notice hereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the West Alabamian, a weekly newspaper published at Carrollton in said county, notifying all persons in interest to appear on said day and contest the same, if they think proper.

R. R. BOGLE, Judge.

Feb. 4 1874.

Estate of W. W. Manning, Dec'd.

STATE OF ALABAMA, PROBATE COURT, Pickens County, January 30, 1874.

THIS day came B. J. Hughes, administrator of the estate of W. W. Manning, deceased, and filed his account current and vouchers for an Annual Settlement.

The second Monday in March, 1874, has been appointed for the statement of said account; and the Court that no account: It is ordered by the Court that notice hereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the West Alabamian, a weekly newspaper published at Carrollton in said county, notifying all persons in interest to appear on said day and contest the same, if they think proper.

R. R. BOGLE, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 4 1874.

State of Alabama—Pickens County.

Estate of William H. Lang, Dec'd.

PROBATE COURT, February 2, 1874.

THIS day came Daniel Bush, administrator of the estate of W. H. Lang, deceased, and filed his account current and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so declared. It is ordered that the 9th day of March, 1874, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, and that notice hereof be given by publication for four consecutive weeks in the West Alabamian, a weekly newspaper published at Carrollton, in said county, notifying all persons in interest to appear on said day and contest the same, if they think proper.

R. R. BOGLE, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 4 1874

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Pickens County at the November election of 1874, subject to the will of the Democratic and Conservative party of Pickens County.

J. A. BILLES, Jan. 1874.

I am a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Pickens county at the fall election. I take a thorough ticket subject to the voters of Pickens county at the election.

T. STINGFELLOW.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Pickens county at the ensuing election in November next.

R. R. BOGLE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Pickens county, Ala., at the November election. I do not announce my name to forestall the action of any convention, and will withdraw at any time if my friends deem it necessary to promote the best interests of the Democratic and Conservative party.

R. H. BUNN.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

To the Voters of Pickens County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, at the ensuing election, in November next, subject to a nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party.

W. G. ROBERTSON, Jan. 1874.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pickens county at the ensuing election in November next, and earnestly solicit the suffrage of my fellow-citizens.

B. F. JENKINS, Jan. 21 pd

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOSEPH M. LIPSEY as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Pickens County, at the November election. [Paid.] Jan. 1874.

We are authorized to announce Rev. J. H. R. O'HAPPELLE as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Pickens county at the ensuing November election. [Paid.] Jan. 21 pd

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. McCAFFERTY as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Pickens county at the ensuing November election. [Paid.]

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

To the Voters of Pickens County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Pickens county at the ensuing November election, subject to a nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party.

DANIEL N. HICKS, (paid.) Jan. 20, 1874.

JAS. B. STANLEY,

Attorney at Law,

BRIDGEVILLE, ALABAMA,

January 28, 1874. 4-ly

R. CRAWFORD, Eutaw, Ala.

W. C. OLIVER, Jr., Carrollton, Ala.

Crawford & Oliver,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Carrollton, Pickens Co., Ala.

OFFICE: OLD PROBATE COURT.

Mr. R. Crawford will attend in person the Chancery and Circuit Courts. Jan. 28-ly

Groceries! Groceries!!

To Arrive:

50 Hhds. of Meat,

250 Bbls. Flour,

100 Kegs of Molasses,

50 Half bbls Molasses,

100 Sacks of Corn,

100 Bbls. Lime, at \$2 50 per bbl.

On hand—

Good Stock of Dry-Goods.

All the above will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Cotton.

H. CONNERLY & CO.

Vienna, Ala., Jan. 20, 1874. 4f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N. B. Cloud et al. vs. F. F. A.

Pickens County.

By virtue of a f. f. in my hands issued by A. Howard, Clerk of the City Court of Montgomery, I will offer to sale, on

Monday, 2nd day of March, 1874,

the Court House, situated in the town of Carrollton, in the Public Square, as the property of said county, Ala., to satisfy said f. f. in my hands for \$38.95.

W. L. LIPSEY, Sheriff of Pickens Co.

Jan. 28 1874 4-5

Estate of Wm. R. Fullerton, Dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the above estate were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Pickens County, Alabama, on the 3rd day of December, 1873.

Now, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the same must present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JAS. FULLERTON, Adm'r.

Jan. 7, 1874. 1-6

To Whom It may Concern,

The law requires that parties doing business for which a license is required shall take out their license before engaging in such business. In looking over the License Book in the Probate Office I find that very few persons have taken out their license for 1874. It is my duty to see that the law is obeyed, and I hereby give notice that all persons who have not taken out their license by the 2nd Monday in February next, may expect to be prosecuted in the Court County. There seems to be an impression abroad that parties whose goods, wares, and chattels are liable for the same, are not liable for a wholesale liquor license, but I hereby give notice that all parties who are engaged in such business are liable for license as wholesale dealers. I publish this that all may see to their interests and save themselves both cost and trouble.

Wm. F. JOHNSON, County Solicitor.

SALT! SALT!!

Markstein & Meyer, Pickensville, Ala., will sell Salt at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per sack. We have 150 sacks.

W. G. ROBERTSON,

(Successor to Gardner & Robertson.)

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE stock of the late firm of Gardner & Robertson, will continue the General Mercantile Business at the OLD STAND, South East corner of the public square.

I hope, by fair and upright dealing, to merit a liberal patronage.

I shall adhere closely to the

CASH SYSTEM.

I very respectfully solicit all my friends, and the public generally, to examine my goods and prices.

W. G. ROBERTSON, Carrollton, Ala., January 7th, 1874.

THE OAK STOVE.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

FOR SALE AT

Panic Prices,—for Cash,

BY

H. C. GOODRICH,

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Happy New Year!

1874

Will find H. C. Goodrich with a

Splendid Assortment of Goods,

Plain and Japanned Tin-Ware,

HOLLOW WARE,

Coal Oil and Lamps,

Wooden Ware, Wood and Iron Pumps,

Wrought-Iron Pipes and Fittings,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

House-Furnishing Goods.

FOR SALE AT PANIC PRICES.

No. 83, Market Street, Columbus, Miss.

State of Alabama—Pickens County.

Estate of Edmund Edkins, Dec'd.

PROBATE COURT, December 30, 1873.

THIS day comes J. T. Hancock, administrator of the above estate, and files his statement and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so decreed: It is ordered, that the 9th day of February, 1874, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

R. R. BOGLE, Judge.

Jan. 7, 1874. 1-6

State of Alabama, Pickens County.

Estate of Elizabeth Wilkins, Dec'd.

PROBATE COURT, January 20, 1874.

THIS day comes A. M. Wilkins, administrator of the above estate, and files his statement and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so decreed: It is ordered, that the 9th day of February, 1874, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

R. R. BOGLE, Judge.

Jan. 23, 1874. 4-4

Estate of J. V. Peebles, Dec'd.

STATE OF ALABAMA, PROBATE COURT, Pickens County, January 27, 1874.

THIS day came O. R. Peebles, administrator of the above estate, and filed his account current and vouchers for a Final Settlement of said estate.

The second Monday in March, 1874, has been appointed for the statement of said account; and the Court that no account: It is ordered by the Court that notice hereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the West Alabamian, a weekly newspaper published at Carrollton in said county, notifying all persons in interest to appear on said day and contest the same, if they think proper.

R. R. BOGLE, Judge.

Jan. 28, 1874. 4-3

Estate of Geo. W. Jones, Dec'd.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, PROBATE COURT, Pickens County.

PROBATE COURT, January 20, 1874.

To Whom it may Concern: THIS estate of said deceased having this day been declared insolvent by said Court, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that the 9th day of March, 1874, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

R. R. BOGLE, Judge.

Jan. 28, 1874. 4-3

Administrator's Sale.

Estate of Catherine Linebarger, Dec'd.

