

The West Alabamian.

CARROLLTON, ALA.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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RADICALISM.

We think it must be apparent to the people of Alabama that the Radical politicians in our State are utterly unable to carry on the State Government. They have proved incompetent to originate any plan for disposing of the great financial questions that meet us on every hand. When you put them into power, they immediately raise the cry for extraordinary taxation. Wild schemes, involving heavy expenditures, are originated so as to provide salaries and subsistence for hungry politicians and adventurers who follow the Radical political camp. They have no sympathy with our people. They know nothing of our character. They are here and in power to make money and fortunes out of us, and believe that the Washington Government will sustain them in putting upon us any oppression they may desire. These politicians have miscalculated their strength in Alabama. When they first came into power their majority was owing to the fact that the Democratic and Conservative party refused to vote. But since our people have been voting in this State the Radical party have been taught to feel the Democratic strength. Even with the Governor and all the State officers in their hands what have the Radicals been able to accomplish? What have they done to benefit the State? We have no doubt that many a white man in North Alabama voted for the last Radical State ticket because Gov. Lewis was from that section, and because he was believed to be a mild and inoffensive man. And in thus voting for that ticket the whole people of Alabama, with their immense and complicated interests, were turned over to the mercy of those controlling leaders of the Radical party in Alabama, Jere Harralson of Dallas, and Jim Green of Hale. Such are the leaders now who have control of the destiny of Alabama. These men, Jere Harralson and Jim Green control the Radical party in Alabama. Their voice gives the law to the party, and vote unto the white Radical who dares to give them offense. The white Radical politician would as soon put his head into the fire as to give any vote against the wishes of their colored masters. These colored rulers feel their power, and they handle the party lash with great success. It would seem that in this wild hunt after office all manhood was lost. Talents, character, everything is sacrificed in order to secure political advancement. As long as this state of things continues, Alabama will remain in a deplorable condition. Our finances are deranged, and credit destroyed, the State, the counties and cities heavily in debt, the railroad interests involved with the State, bankruptcy staring us in the face, and yet men will vote to turn over all these great matters to inexperienced and unscrupulous Radical politicians utterly unable to deal with them. We do hope the people of Alabama have done this for the last time. We hope that the Convention which is to assemble in Montgomery next summer to nominate Democratic and Conservative candidates for State offices, will give us men to vote for who are well known all over Alabama—men who understand and respect and appreciate our people—men of sound judgment and practical sense. Our State needs the services of such men. Let a man be called to office because he needs the place. Let the interest of the State control the nominations and not the interest of individuals. Listen with respect to the wishes and even prejudices of every section of the State. We believe that it is impossible for the Radical party to secure the control of the State at the next election if our people only do their whole duty.

Arraignment of the Radical Party by a Radical Member of Congress.

Mr. Dawes, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives at Washington, delivered a speech some days ago in Congress, in which he makes a most stirring exposure of the extravagance of the National administration. He stated that the last Congress had appropriated fifty-two million more than the Treasury Department can have the means at its command to pay. "The dishonesty and rottenness" every where seen in the civil service of the Government, the annual expenditures of millions for the benefit alone of partisan officials, the wastefulness of the pension officers, the excessive and unnecessary appropriations constantly draining the treasury, the wasting of immense sums on the construction of public buildings—all these were exposed and the party in power severely arraigned before the country for this persistent violation of their duty. Among the facts stated by Mr. Dawes in the debate was, that at the "inland port" of Brannsville, Indiana, a sleek and unctious and truly loyal Radical apologist had held the office for three years, drawing a salary of three thousand dollars a year and not performing any work at all. How are these facts and this speech of Mr. Dawes to be answered by the party in power? The people will call these men to account some day. And the fact that one of the leaders of the Republican party has open-

ly exposed this extravagance and villainy, shows that many of his own party friends have seen enough of it. But there is no safety for the country except by putting in power those who advocate economy in all public expenditures, low taxes, honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the constitution.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, a few days ago, Mr. John Quincy Adams denounced the proposed Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia as a scheme whose sole purpose it was to make money, and as unworthy the nation and the occasion.—*Mont. Adc.*

If the above charges against the Centennial Exposition is correct, the friends of Gov. Patton who is now out on that mission had better invite the old gentleman to return to his home in Alabama, and drop the concern.

Evidently some of the members of the Republican party feel ill at ease with the present position of that organization. A respectable portion of it—and by far the most respectable—believe with President Grant, that it is time to unload some of its over-burthened attachments. The Iowa State Journal says:

"As a party, we are standing on perilous ground. It remains to be seen whether those in authority have the virtue and courage to rise above the level of selfish greed, and devote themselves primarily to the public interest. If they fail in this, it requires no prophetic vision to foretell their displacement from power as fast as the people have the opportunity. These are plain words, but the times demand them. Will the servants of the people heed the murmurings of the impending storm?"

Pennsylvania Election.

READING, Pa., February 18.—The Democratic candidate for Auditor is elected by 250 majority. There is a Democratic majority of 3 in the Common Council, and a Republican majority of 1 in the Select Council.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 18.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected in this city. Gillen, for Mayor has over 300 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Stokely, Democrat, has been elected Mayor by a majority of nearly 11,000. The Democrats have gained members of the common council in three wards.

University of Columbus.

Messrs. Editors: Knowing the interest which the people of Pickens feel in Capt. Belsher and his enterprise, I have concluded that an article in regard to the University of Columbus, of which he is president and proprietor, will prove acceptable to your readers. They are aware of the fact that some time ago he purchased and thoroughly repaired the large and imposing brick building, on Military, between Clinton and Calhoun Streets, in which the illustrious Necey used to preach. The auditorium is fitted up with stage, scenery, etc., which perfectly renders it superior to most other college chapels for exercise in elocution, and for commencement occasions. The lecture room has been divided into three compartments, one of which is supplied with accommodations for two hundred students. The other two rooms are set apart for the recitation of classes, and are provided with blackboards, maps and other requisite appurtenances. The largest room is supplied with walnut desks of the latest and most convenient pattern. Each desk has a number on it, which corresponds to the number of a hook on the walls, upon which the student hangs his hat. Capt. Belsher has been using these desks two years, but you would think, upon looking at them, that they had been in use only a few weeks. Strange to say, the boys never cut, scratch or injure them in any way: they rather take a pride in their good appearance. And herein lies the secret of Capt. Belsher's success as a teacher: he awakens the boy's pride, teaches him that, although a boy, he is a gentleman and the representative of his family, and must deport himself accordingly. The student, being thus made to feel that he is a gentleman, maintains his character as such, not only by unusual efforts of diligence in his classes, but also by a high-toned and dignified bearing in his associations out of school. To impress the boy with this idea of his being a gentleman, he is furnished with elegant desks, a room whose walls are beautified with gilt-framed pictures, a library of over a thousand volumes, and many other things which were never seen in a school-room in my boyhood. When I went to school, it was in a room whose walls were smeared with ink, mud and such, and adorned with cob-webs and the mansions of dirt-daubers—filled with great clumsy, unpainted pine desks, which were mutilated by the pocket-knives, and variegated by inks of many colors. The floor was covered with dirt and tobacco juice, and the house itself was a mere cabin, made of rough pine planks, fit only for building stables and pig-pens. Of course I acted in such a house as I would in a stable, and naturally I became untidy and undignified in my habits. No boy will be a gentleman in a gentlemanly appearance; and no one knows and appreciates this truth more fully than does Capt. Belsher. And he profits by it, too, to that extent that he now has the finest, best regulated school in the State. The financial crisis, of course, affected his school, as it did every other business in the land; and in view of this fact, the attendance this term is remarkably large. The catalogue will contain near a hundred names: it would have contained a much larger list had it not been for the panic. Altogether, the prospects of the institution are exceedingly fine. I will say nothing of the ability of Capt. Belsher as an educator, for that is well known. He has a corps of able assistants, which, though not complete, will be fully organized before the opening of the fall session. It is sufficiently large for the present wants of the institution.

P. Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, has pardoned Page McCarty, sentenced to confinement for a duel. The physicians certify further confinement would be fatal.

The principal business block of Bryant, Texas, was burned on the 18th. Loss \$130,000; insurance \$60,000.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has given a decision, which declares \$60,000 bonds issued to the Paris and Decatur RR. illegal.

Prosper Evans whilst under the influence of strong drink, attacked his wife and child on the 10th instant, in New York, and it is feared that both will die.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The feature in the House today was the speech of Dawes, chairman of Ways and Means Committee, principally on the condition of the Treasury. The speech was a severe arraignment of the financial condition of the country. He showed a deficit of fifty-two millions which might be decreased somewhat by turning in unexpended balances, and criticised thoroughly previous Congresses of recent years for wasteful appropriations, citing several extraordinary appropriations. The speaker said no party could afford to go to the country with increased taxation, but at the same time intimated that the tax on tea and coffee should be restored, and on whiskey and tobacco increased. Alluding to the necessities of the Treasury, he said it was the duty of Congress to resort to one of three things—increased taxation, a loan, or reducing expenses, to alleviate its condition and regarding taxation. He said if this measure is resorted to it will be the first time in the country's history when the country's industries have been taxed to meet the current expenses; and of previous reductions, he said we went too far in relieving the country from taxation more rapidly than circumstances justified. He now thought the idea of increased taxation must be abandoned. A proposition to borrow money he would consider fatal to the interests of the country. The speech occupied about two hours in delivery, and created profound impression. No more violent illustration of financial mismanagement could have been uttered even by an opponent of the present party in power.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Julius Howe, of South Carolina, convicted of kidnapping crimes and imprisoned at Albany, was pardoned.

SENATE.—The committee on Privileges and Elections, the day provided in the election of Senator Spencer to proceed therewith upon the documentary evidence furnished, and if held advisable during the present session, the committee for both Spencer and Sykes were heard; the former advocating the determination of the contest in documentary evidence, and the latter favoring an oral investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee have prepared a long report in favor of the abolition of the test oath in all cases, and will this week present it to the full committee. The temper of the House is in favor of such legislation. The bill will relieve pensioners and deputy postmasters from the exactions of the test oath and totally banish the iron-clad oath provision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the House, Welshire was seated by a vote of 185 to 129. The bill providing that whenever any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States court, in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding 20 years and fined not exceeding \$1000, was amended so as to exclude all cases now under prosecution or offenses already committed, and was passed.

The bill punishing for extortion by officers or persons acting under authority of the U. S., a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding 3 years, passed.

A bill providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished in any United States court, for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture, under any penal statute, unless indictment shall be found or instituted within five years, except in the case of persons fleeing from justice, passed.

A bill to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment received against the same by such debtor, passed.

The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report on the memorial for an acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the U. States.

The House considered a bill for free distribution of Congressional documents, seeds, county and exchange papers, and adjourned.

NEW YORK, February 16.—A special dispatch from Florida Bay, of the 14th inst. says: It is reported by steamer Margaret, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, that martial law had been declared in Havana.

Volunteers to the number of seven thousand had taken possession of the city, compelling the Captain-General to take refuge on board the war ship Arriples.

GREEN FALLS, N. Y., February 17.—The trotting stallion, Joe Brown, won the race on the ice at Ticonderoga to-day in three straight heats, making the remarkable time of 2:27—2:18—2:21.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 17.—The taxpayers' convention met at noon to-day and there were seven hundred delegates present. In his opening address President Porter said that the bad faith of the State Government and the public corruption and extravagance made the re-assembling of the convention necessary. The tax-payers are in despair. They have no civil freedom, but are the subjects of a plain and naked despotism. The preponderance of political power is in the hands of non-tax-payers, who refuse the taxpayers a fair representation for their protection. The proprietary interest, representing \$170,000,000 of property, is taxed *ad libitum* without its consent by those who bear no burden and enjoy the spoilation. Gov. Porter showed by facts and figures that while taxable property had declined from \$600,000,000 to \$175,000,000, the taxes had risen from \$400,000 to over \$2,500,000. People are virtually required to pay twenty times as much as before the war; the bonded debt is trebled; the amount of the floating debt is unknown; legislative expenses have risen from \$44,000 to \$301,000, and the public printing from \$5,000 to \$330,000. He suggested that the convention should encourage immigration, organize the tax-payers in every county, and memorialize Congress for a redress of grievances by resolute words and acts. The Federal Government can do much to better our condition; for that government is the only power the wrong-doers fear. Bancroft the historian had said that South Carolina founded the American Union under the lead of Gadsden, and Rutledge, and Lynch. She was the first to answer the call of Massachusetts in 1775; without her no American Congress would have been held. One thing the American people may be disposed to remember against South Carolina, but there are many things they cannot afford to forget. Let us appeal to the American people, and if they have nature in them they will heed and hear the call.

The address was received with much applause, especially the references to immigration and to the part played by South Carolina in the War of Independence. Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a standing committee, and for the appointment of a committee to take to Washington a petition to Congress. The convention then adjourned to to-morrow.

Sound Sense.

The Holly Springs Reporter of the 12th has the following sensible and clear-headed article on the Selma railroad project, and points out the necessary remedies for the cure of the sick corporation:

With the beginning of the working season, the public eye naturally enough turns its attention to the Memphis and Selma railroad. Merchants, professionals, farmers and the people at large are inquiring who will build it, and when. The subscribers are being pressed by suits in these hard times for their semi-annual installments; for the road is at a stand-still far less in value to-day than a year past; it is wasting away; thousands of its cross-ties are being sold for firewood. The enterprise thus far has been a failure; the people are disappointed and keenly feel the loss they have sustained by its non-completion. The prospect now bears a gloomy appearance. The County Court of Shelby county declines positively to issue another contract with the road has been completed with; the moneyed men of Memphis refuse to contribute anything more because they have lost confidence in the enterprise. We have been careful in our inquiry to search out the cause of the distrust, and find out who was to blame and what would be the remedy. Without a single exception, the answer has been, first, we have lost confidence in the management of the road; second, we do not believe, judging from the past, that it possesses the ability to conduct the enterprise successfully; third, we believe the true remedy is to have a change which can be effected by the retirement of the present management, and the election of an entire new management.

We are always here and to-day friends to the present officials, have striven for their success, and done all we could for their interest; but in an enterprise of so much public importance, which bears so close a relation to the prosperity and progress of this country, we hold every personal consideration subordinate to the public's welfare. We think individuals should be cast aside when they stand in the way of progress. The interest of the many should be paramount to that of the few. And if the management of the Memphis and Selma railroad stand in the way of its completion, it is their duty to retire and let their places be filled by others. If they no longer share the confidence of the public, they should give way to others who will. Let there be a clearing up and satisfying of all this dissatisfaction by a grand change. If the trouble rests with the present management, let them step forward and yield up their trusts without a murmur. We know the men and believe they will do it. Our confidence in the management, integrity and worth induces us to believe that they will cheerfully resign if the public demands it. The annual election of the officers of the road will take place in Memphis Wednesday, March 4th.

The Gadshill Train Robbers.

THEY PASS THROUGH DEUT COUNTY. From the Salem Success, Feb. 11.

Last week we published an account of a daring train robbery at Gadshill, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, since which time it is believed the parties committing the robbery have been seen in this county. On Tuesday night, the 8d instant, five men put up at the residence of Widow Cook, on Current River, 18 miles south of Salem. They were all armed and mounted, and one of their number was placed on guard through the night. They had in their possession a map and compass by which they travelled, and consulted the same at Mrs. Cook's. Accompanying the party was a loose horse. On Thursday the same parties were seen to pass the house of L. F. Snelson, twelve miles south of here. They were going south at the time. In pursuit of the party were eleven men.

On Thursday night they were seen eleven miles beyond Big Piney in Texas county. One of the horses taken at Gadshill was left on the middle fork of Black river, and the owner recovered him. They were very extravagant of money, paying all their bills lavishly as they go. In one instance they paid \$130 for a horse and shot one they were riding, substituting the fresh one. The party came up Gladwin valley, crossed Current river near the Welch mill, and thence to Big Creek.

"The country over which they passed is extremely rough and difficult of passage, whereas a detour of a few miles would have given them good roads all the way. The last account we have received of the party they were rapidly passing west, both pursued, over the Hartsville road, near Roundbush, evidently aiming for the South Pacific road near Springfield.

The remains of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, are to be autopsied at Philadelphia, whether they have been conveyed by a committee of physicians representing each of the medical societies and universities in the city.

The medical and scientific world will await the result with intense interest. The contract with the family is very strict, and it is evidently their intention to exhibit the bodies or otherwise make money out of them.

The bodies of the twins were placed in the hands of the physicians upon the condition that the examination be conducted only so far as to settle scientific mysteries, and forbid any unnecessary mutilation of the corpses.

It also states that no photographs or cuts of the bodies when under autopsy shall be given to the world by either the physicians or the photographers, and while the document does not prohibit the practice of photography during the post mortem, it especially states that all negatives of such photographs shall become the direct property of Mrs. Chang and Eng, and all money reverting from sale of the same shall be their own.

The contract also forbids the cutting of the ligaments in front, and requires it to be made from the rear, and the document further requires that the bodies shall be carefully dissected and all incisions subsequently closed. The widows in their double loss have a sharp eye to business.

Free soup houses have been established in New York city to mitigate the suffering existing among the unemployed. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, has given \$50,000 towards their support.

Bank Robbery at Quincy, Ill.

Great excitement was created at Quincy, Ill., this morning, by the discovery that the First National Bank had been entered and the vault robbed of about \$100,000 in currency belonging to the bank, besides a quantity of bonds and valuable papers, and it is said quite an amount of special deposits. The bank was entered by cutting through the hall floor of the second story, immediately over the vault. The burglars then made a breach through three feet of masonry about four feet square. They then cut the rivets of a twenty-foot inch-thick sheet of boiler iron, with which the vault is lined, and removing it, descended into the vault. They then charged bonds and money safe and one containing powder, and valuable papers with powder, and by means of a small rubber hose carried a train to the top of the safe, where a small pistol screwed to an old ledger was arranged. To set it off a string was attached to the pistol, and passed out of a window of the second story to the street below, and by this means the operators were enabled to discharge their blasts without the streets were clear of people. The clock in the bank was stopped at seventeen minutes past two o'clock, as is supposed by the explosion, which must have occurred at that time. The door of the safe, which was a Dodd's burglar-proof, was completely wrenched from the hinges. There is no clue whatever to the perpetrators, but one McCoy, recently connected with a variety show, has been arrested and is held on suspicion.—*St. Louis Republican, 14th inst.*

A Burglarious Affair.

Dark Lanterns and Sleeping Gas—A Brave Young Lady and a Knock Down. From the Mont. News, 12th.]

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Minnie McLemore, who belongs to one of the best families in the city, a very pretty and highly accomplished young lady, was awakened by some unusual noise, and on looking out the window from her bed her eyes fell upon a white man who was standing outside with a dark lantern whose rays were fully cast upon her face. Without making any alarm, she arose from the bed and started across the room to where her sister, Miss Rebecca, was sleeping. Before she got there she ran against another man in the room, who had also a dark lantern, and in an instant, without screaming, she leveled a well directed blow at his face with her clenched fist, with sufficient force to knock him down. Then she ran to her mother's room and gave the alarm. Of course the excitement was high by this time, and then the ladies commenced screaming for help. There was no gentleman on the place at the time. The noise created by Miss Minnie in knocking the burglar down, awakened Miss Rebecca, and when the screaming commenced in the other room, the burglar had recovered himself, and clutched Miss Rebecca by the throat in order to keep her from screaming. He choked her pretty severely, although he did not hurt her much. In the confusion the lamp was broken, but before Miss Rebecca could see that he had something which looked like a box six or eight inches high, which was sitting in a chair, and which she reached for, but failed to get hold of. Her intention was to use it over his head. After a few minutes of this most exciting condition of affairs, the burglar ran out just as a negro man, who had heard the cries for help, came with an axe in his hands. It is supposed that the box contained some kind of gas, which was to produce sound sleep upon the inmates, and then the robbers could help themselves to what valuables they wanted. The man in the room was rather tall and with a black mustache.

Nothing was missed from the house. This is indeed a bold and daring attempt at robbery, and but for the presence of mind and possession of nerve, as well as muscle, of the young ladies, there is no telling the result.

The conduct of these young ladies is most commendable and deserves to be recorded. It will no doubt lead burglars to give that house a wide berth in future, and for nerve commend us to Montgomery young ladies.

The Columbus Index makes the following report:

A funny and characteristic case came before Justice Maxwell, last Saturday, Mr. Geo. Mullon, of Pickens county, arraigned a negro of his neighborhood for stealing a mule. The defense brought forward several other dummies to testify to his innocence, when they not only established his guilt, but eliminated three of their own crowd, who with the prisoner, all went to jail in default of a bond of \$300. Contemporaneous with this trial, a warrant was issued in Pickens county, through the prisoner, against Mr. Mullon himself for stealing a cow. It is needless to add that Mr. Mullon is a gentleman, and instead of stealing he had attached the cow for debt.

"Oh tempora, oh mores!"

The New York Herald has now in operation an improved Holland self-feeding press, which prints a quadruple sheet of the Herald at one impression, and needs the attendance of three men only. The press is fed from a web, the sheet is printed on both sides, and each paper is cut off from the roll. The press, it is stated, will print 20,000 papers an hour.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington despatch says: The Democratic Senators have agreed to a course of action which will enable them to support Carpenter's proposition for a new election. They intend to ask the Senate to recognize the McHenry government as the legal Government of Louisiana, and if the Senate refuses to do so, they will then support Carpenter's motion for a new election.

Attorney-General Train, of Massachusetts, advocates the abolition of the death penalty. He says that as the law now stands secret murder may have become one of the safest of crimes, and in his opinion the certainty of conviction of a crime punishable by imprisonment for life will be far more effectual in deterring men from the commission of murder than the threatened severity of punishment by death.

From Capt. Wayne, our Circuit Clerk, we learn that at the recent session of Sumter Circuit Court there were 83 cases tried. The number of convictions was 55; and the amount of fines assessed was \$4,427.54. There were five convictions for felonies, to-wit: two for bigamy, two for burglary and one for assault with intent to kill. In each of these cases the sentence was two years hard labor for the county.

A celebrated writer says: No woman can be a lady who can wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful, how refined or how cultivated she may be, she is, in reality, coarse, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself here. Unfeminine kind, courteous and polite treatment of all persons, is one mark of a true woman.

ALABAMA GREENBACKS.—A special correspondent of the Atlanta Herald, writing from Washington, says that is in that city with his new Alabama Greenbacks. They are gotten up in splendid style. The "tens" and hundreds have a splendid likeness of ex-Governor Smith, while the "20's" and "50's" have a most beautiful engraving upon them and said to be that of the elegant and accomplished wife of the Mayor of Montgomery, Mrs. Henry E. Faber.

Hopeful are all the French claimants. The Count of Chambord is 33 years of age and has no children. His obstinacy in clinging to his flag is said to have destroyed his chances of obtaining the French throne for the present, at least. The Count of Paris is 37 years of age, and, having known the Count of Chambord to be the head of the dynasty, his chances depend on those of the latter. The Prince Imperial is being prepared, under the tuition of his mother, the Empress Eugenie, to some day or other fulfill the duties of rulership of France. He is now but 17 years of age.

Some fellow in New York has been advocating the introduction of turkey-buzzards in that city, and maintains that they would dispose of all the garbage without cost, during the summer, and that if the winters should prove too easy for them they would go South and return with the warm days of spring. This may be all true in theory, but the experience of the South since the war contradicts it. The buzzards and jacksals of the North did go South, but they have fastened themselves upon the vitals of the body polity, and refuse to give up their prey so long as money, or credit, or anything stealer remains.—*Louisville Ledger.*

Reports of the French military tribunals engaged in trying Communists have been made. Up to the present the courts-martial have given forty-nine thousand and sixty-six decisions, including twenty-four thousand deciding there to be no cause for prosecution, and twenty-three thousand acquittals and twenty-three thousand condemnations. There remain seven hundred and fifty cases of individuals who have disappeared, and eleven hundred which are still being investigated. Seven cases are disposed of every week, and all will be terminated in three months.

General Wade Hampton has issued a circular in behalf of the Southern Historical Society, in which he says: "I appeal to every man and to every woman of the South who has a pride in our past glory or our future honor, to give to this Society the record for all time to come the vindication of our people, who desire to see the whole truth laid before the august tribunal of history; who cherish amid all these evil times love and reverence for our heroic dead, who hope that our children shall not denounce their fathers as rebels and traitors, to aid this sacred work. To insure the success of the society it will be necessary to obtain a large membership so that the unavoidable expenses incident to its work may be met."

The Spaniards in Cuba are in a bad way, just now. They have given up all hope of additional reinforcements from Spain, and the Cubans seem to be gaining ground, threatening the rich Western districts, and placing the Spaniards on the defensive. It is now proposed to send the volunteers into the field, but these valiant warriors prefer doing their fighting at home. A regular Confederate conscription is also advocated to replace the vacancies made in the 80,000 Spanish regulars sent to the island during the past five years. All this augers well for the patriots.

The first thing that Grangers should learn after their initiation in the order, is the proper pronunciation of the oft-used words—Patron and Matron. The accent in both is on the latter *a*; and there is no orthographic authority for pronouncing the first in honor of Pat, nor of putting the first syllable of the second under foot. We were astonished, recently, to hear a Grange orator speak of Pat-rons.—*Tuscaloosa Blade.*

The Utica, N. Y., Herald says two old ladies troubled a conductor on the Central road, one protesting that she should die in the window was open, and the other protesting against shutting it, when an experienced traveler advised the conductor to settle the matter in this way: "Open the window and kill one, and then close it and kill the other, and then we shall have peace."

A professional joker or humorist is sometimes a hopeless invalid, and is ten dreadfully low spirited. "I am stranger to the celebrated physician." "Can you give me a cure for melancholy?" "Yes," was the reply; "go and see the infirmity clown, Grimaldi." "Alas, doctor," was the rejoinder, "I am Grimaldi."

The Baltimore American announces that the proprietors of the journal have purchased at a cost of \$125,000, the building corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company and other offices on the seat of which they propose to erect a new American building.

Some of the people of Dubuque are indignant because their fellow-citizen, Mr. Hoffman, took out his wife's false teeth just before burying her. But they should not be. In the world in which Mrs. Hoffman has gone there may be weeping and wailing, but Mr. Hoffman simply determined that, so far as his wife was concerned, there should be no gnashing of teeth.—*C. J.*

Judge Scheley of Georgia, sentenced 11 prisoners to the penitentiary on Saturday last, from Chatham county.

The negroes of Montgomery believe Tom Saikley, recently executed there for murder, has been resurrected and is preaching a new gospel.

The cotton crop of Walker county for 1873 was one-fourth larger than the previous year.

H. C. Davis, late Radical Representative from Bullock county, and Postmaster at Union Springs, is in jail on a charge of defalcation.

MISSOURI'S MURRELLS.
Details of the Audacious Robbery on the
Iron Mountain Railroad.
STATEMENTS OF EYE WITNESSES.

From the St. Louis Globe, Feb. 24.

Alford is the conductor of the Iron Mountain train robbed on Saturday, and the Globe had driven to St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, on Third, between Olive and Nebraska streets.

"Tell me all about this thing, now," said the "Globe." "Commence at your start from St. Louis and relate the circumstances in detail."

"Well, I run out train No. 7, the Little Rock express, and started from Plum street at ten minutes to ten, Saturday morning. We got behind, and when we reached Gadsden, one hundred and twenty miles from St. Louis, we were an hour late. Gadsden is a regular stopping place, though there is no station there—only a platform. It is a small place, of no account, and there are only a few houses. There used to be a mill there."

"A grist mill? No. They'll never have a grist mill there in the world; a saw mill. The country around there is heavily timbered, and it is just the place for a saw mill, or a robbery."

"Of what was your train composed?" "Four cars, a mail, baggage and express car, all in one, two coaches and a sleeper. I reckon we had twenty-five passengers in all, five of them ladies. We were due at Gadsden at six minutes past four, but we didn't get there until a quarter of five. As we approached the town, the engineer noticed a red flag, and whistled down. I was on the top of the car, and saw the flag, and jumped off before the train had fully stopped, for I thought the track was torn up, or there was some other difficulty, because the train means danger. As I struck the platform, I noticed the train running on the side track. The northern switch had been opened and so had the southern, and when we got on the side track we were stuck, for we had started for ward or back, we would have run off the track. Just as I jumped off, a man grabbed me by the collar and jammed a pistol in my face. He was a huge six-footer, and his face was covered with a mask made of white cloth, with holes cut for his eyes and mouth. Here, I'll show you," and taking the "Globe's" handkerchief, Alford put it over his face, tucking the lower corners in his vest.

"How many men were there in the party?" "There were only five; and the funniest thing was they had captured the town first, and pulled every man, woman and child out of the houses. They had built a big bonfire near the platform, and there were the inhabitants crowded around it trying to keep warm. The robbers stood over them, on guard, all armed with from two to three navy revolvers, and three of them had double-barreled shotguns. When the fellow grabbed me, I didn't know what to make of it."

"Weren't you frightened?" "Well, I reckon I was somewhat frightened, but he put me right at my ease—he comforted me."

"What did he say?" "Stand still, or I'll blow the top of your head off. I stood still. I saw two of the gang jump on the engine and they made the engineer and fireman get down. They were brought to where I stood, and the robber covered us with a pistol. He spoke to those who looked out at the window and told them if a shot was fired he would kill the conductor. That was me. One of them stood on the opposite side of the train, and as the passengers put their heads out, he told them to take their heads back again or they'd lose 'em. He had a double-barreled shotgun, and I don't think he was fooling any."

"Two of them went into the baggage car and hauled out the baggage-man and brickman. These they put under the same guard and had me. There was another brickman, but he got into the sleeping-car and stayed there. They then went into the mail apartment and demanded the registered letters of the mail agent. They rummaged through the letters and picked out those that had been registered, and brought the agent out on to the platform and handed him over to the guard. The express messenger was next man, and as they went into his room he covered one of them with a pistol, but another drew a bead on him with a gun and instructed him to lay that pistol down gently. He did so. Then they demanded his keys, opened the safe and took out the money packages. They took out one packet marked 'Watch,' but when they opened it and found it to be a silver watch, they dropped it. They put the other packages into their pockets, and then they took the baggage-baggage. They opened my suitcase and took out my pistol. After that exploit they went through the train. They weren't careful with passengers. They punched them in the ribs with pistols and pointed their shooting-irons into their faces. Not a man escaped them. Every one was robbed, though they only took one gold watch. Several had fine watches, but the thieves passed them over. There were three ladies in the ladies' coach, and two in the sleeper; one of the latter—Mrs. Scott, of Pennsylvania—bound from St. Louis to Hot Springs, with her son, was robbed of \$400, leaving her only ten cents. One other lady was relieved of three pocket handkerchiefs, but that was all. She had a magnificent gold watch and heavy chain, but they didn't take it. They didn't take care for watches. The one they took belonged to a man who wouldn't give his name. They took my watch, but the baggage man said, 'For God's sake don't take his watch, it was a present to him,' and the captain ordered them to give it back. They seemed to be under the control of the captain, and gave the watch back to me."

"Did they get anything from any of the citizens of Gadsden?" "They took \$800 and a rifle from one man, but I did not hear of any other. We had a member of the legislature on our train, whose son was waiting for him at Gadsden. He was under guard when we got there, and I don't know whether he or his father was robbed or not."

"Did they touch any baggage?" "No, they didn't stop for that. Mr. Morley, our chief engineer, conspired with them, but they told him to sit down and shut his head and mind his business."

"That was his business, wasn't it?" "I think so, and so did he, but they didn't seem to agree with him. He asked them to restore the property they had taken, but they showed a pistol under his nose, and ordered him to keep quiet. When they took the money from the express car, one of them asked the express agent for his receipt book. He gave it up, and the robber wrote in it, 'Robbed at Gadsden.' Said he, 'I think I have had the honor of writing in this book before.' The agent has been robbed five times, and he thinks this fellow had something to do with it. I shouldn't wonder if he had. I think they were old at the business. When I thought they had about gone through I asked them if I might go. They said yes, and I started to shut the northern switch, and went myself to shut the southern. They had bent the rod so that I had to get aboard and straighten it. This took some time, and in the meanwhile they made off. They went in a westerly direction to where their horses stood, and made off as fast as they could. Before they went they shook hands with the engineer, and told him always to stop when he sees a red flag. He told them he always did. The engineer is named William Weston, and the fireman's name is Campbell. I don't know his first name."

"One thing I forgot. Before their departure they wrote out a telegram for the St. Louis 'Dispatch,' and gave it to a passenger to send through. They said that paper had misrepresented them on one occasion, and they wanted to put it in possession of all the facts."

"How long had they been waiting there for you?" "About two hours. It took them forty minutes to go through us, and in that time they made about \$2,300, besides the money packages and the \$800 they took from the Gadsden man."

"I have heard that Mandeville had \$10,000 on the train, and that the robbers got it; do you know anything about that?"

"No, I never heard that before. He might have had it in his trunk, but I don't think he did." "Have you any clue to the identity of the robbers—any theory of who they are?" "I think they are the same gang that robbed the Hot Springs stage about two weeks ago, and the Iowa train some time past. They took dinner at Mezak on Tuesday, and Hot Springs on Friday. That is the only trace of them we have now." "When did you come back?" "I went on to Piedmont and telegraphed from there, and then went to the State line, and came back this afternoon." "Alford is a quiet man, with a humorous style of describing what he sees, and told his story to the 'Globe' in a quiet but straightforward manner. He is a man of nerve, and a man of strong common sense. He evidently has reason for believing those who attacked him to be the Iowa train robbers. In his narrative there was no bragging. He seemed to accept the inevitable situation and make the most of it."

Things have come to a pretty pass when a man can't whale his own jacks. Borgh's new bill, just passed by the New York Legislature, gives that gentleman and his officers unbounded powers for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and they can "tomb" any man who resists.

RELSE'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, rakish, sub-soil, double-ended, turning Scooter, with patent adjustable land-side. No. 4. A turning shovel, steel-pointed, half patent land-side, and self-sharpening. No. 5. A one-horse turning Plow; works equally well on light, clean or stiff 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 excellent Plows, with a great variety of the best CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, SIDE-HARROWS, SWEETS, SCRAPERS and SEED-PLANTERS, all adapted for a deeper and more thorough cultivation, will please send to our 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 8-2m

Eclipse Livery Stable,
No. 100 Main Street,
COLUMBUS, MISS.

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

R. A. COOK,
Proprietor.

FOR 1874.

We will say to our friends that we still hold the Old Stand, No. 87 Market Street, where they can buy Iron, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Plows, Harrows, Cotton Planters, Saws, Bull-tongues, Chains, Harness, Hoes, Axes and

ALL KINDS OF TOOLS

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

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

If you have no money, send old Iron, Brass, Copper, Wool, dry or green Hides; Deer, 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, Safes and Machinery of all kinds at short notice. We work for cash.

J. L. MOSS & CO.,
87 Market St., Columbus, Miss.
January 14, 1874. 21f

ALABAMA
Central Female College.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.
JNO. F. LANNEAU, A.M., PRESIDENT.

Literary Department.

Mrs. Rachel Woodruff.....Presiding Teacher.
Mrs. Kate Richardson, English and French.
Mrs. Jno. F. Lanneau.....Literature.

Mrs. J. B. Grass.....German.
Rev. W. H. Williams, Moral Phil. & Latin.
Prof. Jno. F. Lanneau, Math. & Nat. Science.

Art Department.
Prof. J. B. Grass.....Music.
Miss H. N. Harrison.....Painting.
Miss Lucie B. Foster.....Fancy Work.

Home Department.
Mrs. Jno. F. Lanneau.....Directress.
Mrs. Sarah L. Caldwell.....Housekeeper.
Mrs. Martha L. Riggs.....Matron.
Mrs. Rachel Woodruff.....Governess.

The location of this College is one of the most remarkable healthfulness. Our main building, formerly the State Capitol, is an imposing, commodious, well-ventilated structure. We strive to combine wholesome home influence and thorough school discipline.

Best time to enter pupils, January 1st, February 14th, and October 1st.

Amount of advance payment reduced to suit the financial pressure.

Dec. 24, 1873. 62-4f

Foster & Gardner,
COTTON FACTORS,
44.....North Commerce St.....44
MOBILE, ALA.

BAGGING AND ROPE supplied at lowest prices in Mobile.

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

The West Alabamian,
PUBLISHED AT CARROLLTON, ALA., BY
HENRY & GILBERT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For one year, strictly in advance, \$3 00
For six months " " " 1 50
For three " " " 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, (see face), first insertion, \$1 50
For each subsequent insertion, 75
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, \$70; Half column 6 months, \$50; Half column 3 months, \$30. Quarter column 12 months, \$50; Quarter column 6 months, \$30; Quarter column 3 months, \$20. Changes may be made quarterly, without additional cost to advertiser.

Professional or Business cards, not accepted over two lines each 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.

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

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

Court Calendar.

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

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

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

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

Commissioners Court.—Regular Terms, 2nd Monday in February and 2nd Monday in August, and 1st Monday in April and 1st Monday in November. Commissioners—R. E. Tweedie, W. L. Duncan, John Sigmam.

Tax Assessor—John C. McCafferty.
County Treasurer—Andrew Henry.
County Surveyor—Thos. G. Williams.

Religious Notice.

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

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

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

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

PROVIDENCE GRANGE No. 6 meets at Liberty Academy on Saturday before the 8d Sunday in each month. D. U. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

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

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

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

I. O. O. F. T.

CARROLLTON LODGE No. 93, I. O. O. F. T. meets every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Court-House, at 7 o'clock P. M.

A. E. HILL, W. C. T.

W. S. PERSINGER, W. S.

S. C. MUNGER,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
SADDLES.

AND DEALER IN

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

89.....Market Street.....89
Columbus, Miss.

IN RETURNING THANKS TO MY
many friends and customers of Pickens and adjoining counties, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the future. I would call the 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.—Our tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting, Sole and Upper Leather. Also, Hemlock Sole. A full supply of plantation goods always on hand, such as Wagon and Plow Harness, Blind Bridles, Back-Bands, &c. I manufacture a Hack-Brand that you will find superior to anything in the market.

To my merchant friends who want Saddles, Bridles, &c., I would say that I am determined to sell you goods as cheap as you can buy them in St. Louis, Louisville, or Cincinnati. I would ask you to call in and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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

S. C. MUNGER.
Columbus, Miss., June 14, 1873.—1y

Cotton Storage.

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

B. S. LONG & SON.
December 10th, 1873.—8m

Professional Cards.
D. C. HODO.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery.
CARROLLTON, ALABAMA.
April 23, '71.....17.—1y

M. L. STANSEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala.
February 1, 1870. 5-1f

L. M. STONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CARROLLTON, ALA.

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

April 11th, 1866.....15-1y

D. S. F. & S. H. HILL,
CARROLLTON, ALA.
September 7, 1870. 61f

DR. W. W. WESTMORELAND,
WILL CONTINUE THE PRACTICE OF
DENTISTRY

in Pickens county. Persons 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

D. A. WALKER. JOHN H. STINSON.

WALKER & STINSON,
Licensed Auctioneers,
PICKENS COUNTY, ALA.

PERSONS desiring our services will address either one of the firm at Pickensville, Ala. We will attend punctually to any business given us. Jan 29/73 5-1y

ATWATER & CO.,
(Established in 1853.)
Corner Washington and St. Genevieve Sts.,
Columbus, Miss.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES and HACKS,
TOP and KO-TOP BUGGIES,
Barouches, Phaetons,
Spring and Road Wagons.

ALSO,
Carriage and Wagon-Makers Material
of all kinds.

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

ATWATER & CO.,
Columbus, Miss. 43-1y

D. A. WALKER,
NOTARY PUBLIC

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace,
PICKENSVILLE, ALABAMA.

J. F. COOK, J. H. WILDER.

COOK & WILDER,
(Successors to W. B. Peebles.)
Vienna, Ala.,
Will keep a full Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clothing, &c., &c.,
To which they respectfully call the attention of the community. They intend to keep a good stock and a full assortment of all Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and intend to sell them at such very low prices that all, even those who are poor, may be able to supply their wants.

Remember, Cook & Wilder, (successors to W. B. Peebles,) Vienna, Ala., and be sure you give us a call.

COOK & WILDER
Vienna, Ala., Sept. 17th, 1873. 3-m

GILMER HOTEL,
Columbus, Miss.

A. M. King, Proprietor.

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

University of Columbus.

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

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

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

August 27, 1873. Columbus, Miss. 55-3m

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 GD Caps, and in fact everything usually
found in a first-class Jewelry Store.

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

November 13, 1872. 401f

J. N. GASTON,
(Next Door to S. C. Munger's Saddle Shop.)
Columbus, Mississippi,
DEALERS IN

First Class Furniture
of every description, at cheap prices.
Also, keeps constantly on hand
Metallic Burial Cases—All Sizes.

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

10-1y

WAREHOUSING,
Dry-Goods and Grocery
Business Continued.

WE have good Houses, with brick
chimneys, for campers—room to accommo-
date all that come.

Will have stable-room to accommodate a
good number of horses.

We will keep a large stock of
Dry-Goods and
Family Groceries,

to which we invite the attention of close
buyers. Will also keep
Money on hand to buy ALL the Cotton
offered us.

All persons indebted to us will please
pay us with Money, Cotton, Corn, old Mules,
Chickens, or anything we can eat, wear or
use.

H. CONNELLEY & CO.,
Vienna, November 12, 1873. 401f

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, 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 16, 1873.—6m

L. BREWER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Northern and Western Goods,
Rectifiers and Dealers in
Domestic and Imported Wines and
LIQUORS.

ALSO
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants
Corner Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
Mobile, Ala.

AGENTS of the Orange Powder
Works, Home Bitters, French Cognac
Bitters, Gold Seal Champagne.—Jan 1y

DR. S. H. HILL'S
DRUG STORE,
CARROLLTON, ALA.

DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Varnish, Glass, Oils, &c.
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
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 ma-
chinery, and is now prepared to do Good
Work at very short notice.

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

Terms for Carding, liberal.

L. D.