Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

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Dec. 23d, 1869.

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AND

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AND

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OXFORD, ALABAMA.

Courts held the first Monday in each month, except December and June, in which two months this Court is held on the first Tuesdays.
July 16, 1873.

Dr. C. C. Porter,

DENTIST.

HAS for the present removed his office to his residence on Spring hill, where he will attend to all work in his line. The fullest satisfaction guaranteed. Jan. 18, 1873.

Dr. M. W. FRANCIS,

Physician & Surgeon,

may be found at DRUG STORE J. C. FRANCIS, North West Corner Square,

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Jan. 11, 1873—1y.

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WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

HAS been thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the best Houses in North Alabama. Rooms large and well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome home in this house. Terms to suit the times.

J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.
Dec. 12, 1873—tf.

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The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public.

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Sign of the Horned Horse,
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COME ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but will receive Boarders and the Traveling public generally.

No rash promises made—come and see. A. S. JOHNSON,
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june18—tf.

W. C. LAND,

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KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine time-keeping

Watches,

Both Gold and Silver. Also, **Gold and Silver CHAINS** for Ladies and Gentlemen. **Gold Pens, Spectacles and Silver Thimbles,** as a speciality. Also fine **Albatta Ware** for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.

P. S. **WATCHES REPAIRED** in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.
Jan. 11, 1873.—1y.

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ISBELL & CO.,

Bankers.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 25, 1873—1y.

Pianos and Organs of

"CHICKERING," "Steinway," "Estey," and other celebrated makers; also the light running **"Domestic" Sewing Machine,** for cash, or on easy monthly payments,
Send for catalogue to
T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Ag't.
Box 127, Dalton, Ga.
Mrs. M. E. ROWDAND Agent for Calhgun County. Nov. 22, '73.

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FRUIT TREES,

At Talladega Nurseries.

We can furnish No. 1 Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine Trees. Raspberries, Strawberries, Roses, Hedge plants. Evergreens Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Apple and Peach trees No. 1, $15.00 pr. h. Strawberries, Nelsons Albany and Downing the most productive and profitable $1.00 pr. hun., $6.00 pr. M—Other products at corresponding rates.
Apply for Catalogue.
R. R. BUNLEY,
Talladega,
Nov. 15—6m Ala.

J. R. ABRAMS, Greenville. } Maj. M. G. HUDSON, Mobile, } Dr. J. P. AMERINE, Greenville.

Meley's Patent Improved

GRAVE MOUNDS.

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Greenville and Mobile, Alabama

FORTUNES can be made by buying State County and City Rights. Persons desiring to purchase Rights or have work done can Address Dr. J. P. AMERINE,
Jacksonville, Ala.
June 28, 1873—tf.

Ho! Ye that are Thirsty.

Come to your own Fountain and Drink.

FROM and after this date the undersigned will put in water fixtures at the following rates:

Where parties furnish their own pipe, the same will be laid at 15 cents per foot. When furnished by the undersigned, 30 cents per foot. $2.00 charged extra for tapping the main pipe. W. W. NESBIT.

P. S. Tin work, sheet iron work, roofing and guttering promptly executed; but positively only for CASH.
September 6, 1873—tf.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1874.

300 PAGES, 300 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATE. Printed in English or German.

Letter From New York.

[Correspondence Jacksonville Republican.]

The news of the week from the great commercial metropolis of the Western World is peculiarly interesting. Crime the past week has run riot in the city and red handed murder has held ghastly carnival. The particular murder that has attracted the most attention and created the greatest sensation from its *outre* character and the halo of mystery which surrounds it, is that of Mary and Nicholas Ryan, brother and sister.—One night last week the inmates of a tenement house on Broome street were startled from sleep by the cry of "murder" along the corridors of the house. Later the attention of the police on the street was attracted by the same piercing cry from the window of one of the fourth story rooms. Upon entering the house the police felt drops of blood falling upon their heads from above; ascending a flight or two of stairs, they stumbled over a dead body, which by the light of their matches, they discovered to be Nicholas Ryan with his throat cut from ear to ear, the blood yet flowing from the terrible wound. Ascending higher and entering the room occupied by Nicholas and his sister, they found her lying upon her couch, face downward, with her throat cut in a similar manner. Going upon the roof, they found bloody footprints corresponding exactly with the measurement of Ryan's foot. The path of Ryan from the room down two flights of stairs to the landing below, upon which he was found dead, was marked by a great stream of blood which must have poured in torrents from his wound as he ran downwards. By the side of Ryan or in the room or upon the roof was found no weapon with which the wounds could have been inflicted. although subsequently a vest of Ryan's was discovered upon the roof which the police aver was not there the night of the murders, when they minutely examined it. No money or valuables, of which there were some, were taken from the room, which precludes the idea of robbery as the motive for the murders. The feet of the man Burke, who owned the house and gave the alarm from the window, were found covered with blood, but they fitted neither the tracks on the roof or staircase. Had Ryan killed his sister and then committed suicide, the weapon with which he cut himself would have been found in the house. The police are at work on the case, but as yet no clue to the authors of this bloody crime has been found, and from present indications it is probable that this, like the Bedell, Nathan and other unaccountable murder cases, may remain shrouded in mystery until the day of final account when the secrets of all hearts will be revealed.

THE ESCAPE OF GENET.

Henry Genet, or "Prince Hal" as he was more familiarly called by members of his set, one of the "ring" that has wrung such large sums of money out of the pockets of the people of New York, and which had as its head Boss Tweed now serving out a term in Sing Sing, was convicted of crimes which would have placed him in a felon's cell; but the lenity and misplaced confidence of the Sheriff allowed him to go to his home, in charge of an officer, to arrange his affairs previous to receiving his sentence on the following day. He gave the officer the slip, and is now supposed to be in Canada under an assumed name. The Sheriff is in grief, as he is liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment, and is disqualified from ever holding any office in the State.

EX-MAYOR HALL'S ACQUITTAL.

Ex-Mayor Hall, who was charged with being in complicity with the "ring" has been tried and honorably acquitted. This is extremely gratifying to New Yorkers, who were anxious that the honor of the city should be so far vindicated as that its chief magistrate should not be implicated in the dirty doings of the swindlers who have lately come to grief. It would have been a public humiliation had he been convicted of the charges preferred against him.

EMIGRATION TURNING SOUTHWARD.

The fact has been ascertained by the Western Railroads and land grabbers that the tide of emigration, which has been steadily flowing Westward has at last been turned Southward. The bleak and cold plains of the West are not half so inviting as the savannahs and rich fields of the South, where the climate is mild and the country only needs the thrifty farmers of England and Germany to make the whole country blossom as the rose. There are now on their way to Virginia ten thousand emigrants, who come to make the Sunny South their permanent home. Let but the emigrant know the true condition of the Southern States, let him know that he will not die in six weeks of yellow fever or have his throat cut by a bloody kuklux, as many of them are led to believe by the representations of lying agents of parties interested in having them go West, and Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States will soon be filled with a population as numerous as that which peoples the magic cities and States of the West.

I will run down to Washington next week and will write you occasional letters from there during the session of Congress.

PIX.

An Honor to a Calhounite.

It will be observed from the following extract from the *Louisville Courier-Journal* that quite an honor has been conferred on Mr. D. B. Williams, of Oxford, a young man of rare promise and a son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. S. C. Williams, of Oxford. We are gratified at this exhibition of preference for Mr. Williams on the part of his classmates in the University, and are confident that he will, in his address, do honor both to himself and the county in which he resides and will in future ——

"The election for the valedictorian of the senior class of the University of Medicine took place last night, 5th inst., in the University building. The contest was very spirited, there being quite a number of aspirants well qualified for the position. The candidates were Messrs. Applegate, Booth, Spencer, Williams, Johnson and Young. Speeches were made by all the nominees. Upon the third ballot all were dropped with the exception of Applegate and Williams. The fourth ballot resulted in the choice of B. D. Williams, of Oxford, Calhoun county, Alabama."

The *Montgomery Advertiser*, in the course of an article giving its most cordial endorsement of an article that appeared in this paper week before last on the subject of a White Man's Government for Alabama, says:

"The *Republican*, indeed, in its succinct and well expressed article strikes the key note. From this hour forth let every man suspected of tampering with Radicalism be compelled to take an unequivocal position on one or other side of the line that should separate, as by a wall of fire, those who are in favor of the white man's rule in Alabama in a spirit of intelligence and integrity in all public affairs, and those who, *on any pretense*, prefer or tolerate the success of what is not only virtually but really, a negro party. Form ranks, friends, and let us see who are for and who are against us! The moment any man in his county is caught or reasonably suspected of carrying on a secret correspondence with white or black radicals, oblige him at once to make his election between remaining a Democrat and Conservative or going over bag and baggage to the enemy.—Such men only betray us, and impede our efforts to redeem Alabama from ruin."

European Immigration in the South Sambo Going to the Wall.

The work of substituting white European domestics and laborers for the native colored element is progressing quite rapidly in some parts of the South, especially in South Carolina. Among the recent arrivals at Charleston from this city, by a single steamer, were a large number of persons, mostly English families, selected here by an agent from Columbia, S. C. Also twenty of these are for various parties in Edgefield county; two English and two German families go to Newberry county; a Swiss family go to Chester county; an Irish family go to Abbeville county, and a French family go to Anderson county. There were also several single men and a number of women ordered by parties in Columbia and other places, as cooks, &c.—Some of these immigrants intended to go West, but upon due representations they were induced to change their destinations and try their fortunes in the Sunny South. It is understood that many others, to the number, it is said, of thousands, will make a similar selection for their future settlement in this country. And all this while poor Sambo is fast going to the wall, or, what is about as bad, giving up his time and devoting his labor for the advantage of some unscrupulous carpet-bagger or some ambitious plantation or camp orator of his own race. In laying down the shovel and the hoe and taking up the howlings of political hustings and caucusses the colored population of the South may be truly regarded as having gained nothing for their own comfort or their own benefit by the change.—*New York Herald.*

LOUIS JOHN RUDOLPH AGASSIZ, whose death occurred Sunday night, December 14th, was born between the lakes of Neuchatel and Morat, in Switzerland, May 28, 1807, and was educated at Bienne (canton of Berne,) Lausanne (College,) Zurich (Medical School,) Heidelberg (University). He came to the United States in 1846, with a reputation already established by his celebrated "Studies of Glaciers" and his "Natural History of the Fresh-water Fishes of Europe" (1839); and "Researches on Fossil Fishes" (1834-44). In 1847 he accepted the position of professor of zoology and geology in the scientific school at Cambridge, Mass., which he filled till recently. He lectured on comparative anatomy in the medical school of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1852-4, and in 1868 was appointed a lecturer in Cornell University. His works on comparative physiology, principles of zoology, natural history of the United States, etc., are well known, as are his expeditions to Brazil and explanations of the Gulf stream. He has also received the cross of the Legion of Honor.

There are two classes of forces whose action and reaction determine the condition of a nation—the forces of repression. The one act from without, and limits, curbs, restrains. The other acts from within, expands, enlarges, propels.

Constitutional forms, statutory limitations, and conservative customs belong to the first. The free play of individual opinion and action belong to the second. If these forces are happily balanced, if there be wise conservation and correlation of both, a nation may enjoy the double blessing of progress and permanence.

A horrible account comes from Grove Creek, Wisconsin, to the effect that two children, who had been sent to bring [illegible] were murdered and [illegible] by wolves.

CAPTION OF PUBLIC ACTS.

Passed at the Session of the General Assembly closing Dec. 16, 1873.

We publish the caption of the Public Acts passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and so much of the private acts as relate to Calhoun and Cleburne counties. Out of about 130 acts passed 105 were private acts or acts relating to judicial and chancery districts in which our readers would not be interested.

For the protection of unfortunate females, and to prohibit their being worked on the public streets of the several incorporated towns and cities of this State as a means of punishment for the violating city or town ordinances.

To prohibit the sale or giving away of spirituous liquors within five miles of Sulphur Springs church, Cane Creek church, Oak Bowery church, Mt. Zion church, and Hebron church in Calhoun county.

To prevent the judges of the circuit, criminal and city courts from holding any other office during their respective terms of office.

To amend section 4 of act entitled an act to regulate property exempt for the payment of debts, approved April 23, 1873.

To authorize executors, guardians, administrators or trustees to make investments in bonds, obligations and securities of the United States and of the State of Alabama.

To provide for the support of the common schools of this State for the current year.

To provide food and clothing for the convicts in the Penitentiary.

To make appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1874.

To provide for the adjustment of the claims of ad agents, commissioners and all other persons claiming compensation for services rendered in selecting and securing title to the swamp and overflowed lands in the State of Alabama.

To regulate the confinement and discharge of persons charged with misdemeanors.

Inrelation to victualing prisoners in jail.

To provide for the redemption of lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State.

To codify and devise the statute laws of the State of Alabama, of a general and public character.

To constitute the purchasers of any railroad belonging to the State, sold under authority of any law of this State, a body politic and corporate.

Relating to the term of office of the several tax collectors of this State.

To regulate the trial of attachment cases.

To prevent tax collectors and all others engaged in collecting the revenue of the State, from buying, selling or otherwise trading in State certificates or other securities of the State.

To secure a more thorough assessment of the real property of this State

To fix the time of holding the Chancery courts for the county of Cleburne

To provide for the funding of the domestic debt of the State.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure to the State the amount due from the United States on account of the claim of five per cent. on the lands within the State taken up by land warrants issued by the United States.

Referring to the State Certificates, known as the Patton money.

Acts by Board of Education.

Among the Acts passed by the Board of Education at its late session are the following:

To provide a contingent fund.

Making election day a legal holiday.

To provide for the filing and adjusting of all claims against the Educational Department of the State of Alabama which accrued prior to the 1st day of October 1873.

To provide for the removal of County Superintendents of Education, and for filling vacancies to to the same.

To repeal an act entitled an act to prevent the employment of teachers unless they can be promptly paid.

To establish a State Normal School and University for the education of colored teachers and students.

To fix the length of a scholastic month.

To provide for the disbursement of school funds in the hands of County Treasurers and State Treasurer.

To provide for a Colored Normal School at Huntsville, Ala.

To suspend the sale of the 16th Sections in certain localities.

To provide that Tax Collectors in each county shall in certain contingencies perform the duties performed by, and imposed on County Treasurers by certain acts of the General Assembly and Board of Education.

The late John Stuart Mill was a precocious youth. He began Greek when three years of age, read a good deal of Plato at seven, and began to write what he called a "Constitutional History of Rome" by the time he was nine years old. He began logic at twelve and went through a complete course of political economy at thirteen and he was a constant writer for the *Westminster Review* at eighteen.

Beware of profanity towards newspaper men. The Boston man who was cursing an editor the other day fell dead on the spot, and other cases of the same sort are reported.

In Colorado, however, no man ever fell dead while hurling vigorous expression at an editor. As soon as the visitor begins to manifest premonitory symptoms of this sort of thing the Colorado editor quietly shoots him before the swearing comes on.

The Louisville *Ledger* has a strange story to the effect, that the Express Messenger, who was reported recently to have been robbed and knocked in the head has been arrested on the charge of robbing the express safe, and also of inflicting the injuries on himself in order to cover up the robbery. He confessed the crime.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The following graphic and remarkable narrative has been obtained by us from a prominent lawyer in one of the Eastern Kentucky counties. The facts in it have not been before published, but for their entire accuracy, and reputation of the writer will vouch:

In 1865, I was the States Attorney in the ——— judicial district in the State of Kentucky.

I had gone to the county of O——, one of the counties in the district—for the purpose of being present in the prosecution of the criminals. These had been numerous here in that county since 1861, owing to the civil war. I found everything in the worst confusion possible.—Men had been murdered in cold blood and nothing was done with them. Murder, arson, robbery and all the crimes in the catalogue, had been committed with impunity, and the malefactors had gone unwhipped of justice, owing to the absence of law. During the war everything was in anarchy; there was neither safety to women nor innocent children—all suffered alike. When it was known that there would be a circuit court held in that county, the news attracted a very large crowd.

On Monday morning, November 8, 1865, I found a large crowd in B———, the county seat of O———. Men, women and children came, some the distance of thirty miles. Guerrillas and bushwhackers came with their guns and pistols as though they intended to overawe the court, and determined that none of their gang should be indicted for the numerous murders of which they had been guilty. Court opened, and the Sheriff returned his list of a grand jury. The court instructed them as to their duty; they were sworn and sent to their rooms. I had determined in my own mind that every person that had been guilty of a felony or misdemeanor in O—— county should be regularly indicted, if I could in any way obtain evidence against them.

There was a case that was shrouded in mystery. A young man who was the pride of a widowed mother, had suddenly disappeared from the county about two years before, and had never been heard from. His name was Chas. Belknap; he was an only child, handsome, finely educated, and as brave as a lion I made diligent inquiry. I had about one hundred witnesses summoned. I examined them closely, and when I dismissed them I warned them not to tell no one what had transpired in the grand jury room. In that way I hoped to keep the real murders in the dark as to what I was doing. I could only gather the following circumstances in the case: That young Belknap had left his home in June, 1863, and was riding a very fine horse with $1500 in his possession. He failed to return at night and his mother became very uneasy about him, and the next morning set out to make inquiries concerning him. She went to the house of Squire Mosely, who lived about five miles from her, a leading man in the county, and told her story and made inquiries concerning her son. The Squire told her that her son was at his house the day before and left in the direction of the town of B., that he left about ten o'clock in the morning. This was all she could hear of him. No one else had seen him, and she returned home a broken-hearted mother. She made inquiries of every person, every stranger that passed was interrogated but all in vain. She still kept up her search for her missing boy, and about twelve months after he had so mysteriously disappeared she was returning home from one of her searches and met Squire Mosely. The Squire told her he had heard from her boy; that he was in Iowa. He had received a letter from him and that he would be at home soon; that he had the letter at home, &c. Mrs Belknap went directly to the Squire's house, without communicating her intention to him, and inquired of the family for the letter that the Squire had received from her long lost boy. The family seemed surprised; and knew nothing about such a letter having been received.

This was all the evidence I could get as to the probable fate of her son. What was I to do? I went to my room and studied over the matter. How could I say that young Belknap had been murdered? His body had never been found; and who would dare accuse Squire Mosely of such a crime? I lay in my bed that night thinking over the circumstances, and it was near four o'clock in the morning when I fell asleep. I slept until 8 o'clock. I got up, washed and dressed myself, fully determined to indict Squire Mosely for the crime of murder. I went to the grand jury room directly after eating a hearty breakfast. I told the foreman what my intentions were. I drew up the indictment, accusing Squire Mosely of the crime of murder, committed as follows, viz:—The said Squire Mosely, on the — day of August, 1863, in the county of O——, did feloniously, and with malice aforethought, kill and murder Chas. Belknap by shooting him with a gun loaded with a leaden bullet, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. I presented the indictment to the grand jury, and they endorsed it a true bill. I cautioned the members of the jury to say nothing about what we had done, but to keep the whole thing secret, and if before the court adjourned, nothing turned up to fix the crime on the Squire, that we would destroy the indictment. The grand jury found indictments against eighteen persons for murder, and so secretly was it managed that the Sheriff had them all in jail at once.

The indictment of so many persons naturally produced great excitement among the citizens. I went to my room that night and double-locked my door, examined my pistol and put it under the head of my bed. About 12 o'clock I heard a knock at my door. I demanded who was there; a person answered "a friend." I got up, lit a lamp, took my pistol in my hand, and opened the door. A stranger stepped in. I closed the door and demanded his business. He seemed very much frightened, and casting a hasty glance around the room to satisfy himself that there was no other person in the room except myself, he told me that his name was Colby, and stated that he was sent to communicate a very important fact concerning the fate of young Belknap. I told him to proceed. He wanted to know whether he could turn State's evidence or not, and save himself. I replied in the affirmative. He then told me that he knew where young Belknap was buried, that Squire Mosely had killed him, and got $1500 from his person, and had run Belknap's horse off and sold him to Confederate soldiers, and that he had assisted Mosely in burying Belknap. I told Colby to keep his seat in my room, that he should not be hurt; I went out, hunted up the Sheriff and told him to get eight or ten reliable men and bring them to my room. He did so. I then took the Sheriff and Colby into a room, and made Colby repeat his story over to that officer. I then directed the Sheriff to procure a sack and take Colby and the men he had brought with him and go get the bones of young Belknap and bring to my room that night. The Sheriff did as I directed him. When court convened the next morning and as I stepped into the court room, 'Squire Mosely was the first man I saw. I had the grand jury called, and they presented the indictment against 'Squire Mosely for murder. People looked at one another in blank amazement, and looked incredulous. 'Squire Mosely marched up to the bar and demanded a trial then, that the charge was a base fabrication and false. I whispered to the Sheriff to bring in the sack. He did so. I told him to empty the contents on a bench in front of 'Squire Mosely, and as the bones of the murdered man fell out upon the bench, they seemed to sound the death-knell of the accused man. He looked the picture of despair, and dropped in his seat and covered his face with his hands. I announced to the court that all that was mortal of Chas. Belknap was then in court, and I was ready to proceed with the trial.

Excitement ran high. The mob shrieked and howled. "Hang him! hang!" and the court was powerless to protect the miserable man. The mob, with the mother of young Chas. Belknap at their head, forcibly took the trembling culprit from the Sheriff, and hung him to a limb of the nearest tree. Before he swung off he acknowledged his guilt. And as I passed by his lifeless form swinging from the limb of that tree I was forcibly reminded of the legal phrase, "Murder will out."

Capt. Fry's Last Letter to his Wife.

All accounts concur in representing the conduct and bearing of this true gentleman, who was a Graduate of West Point, in its ante Africanized days, and a Confederate Naval Officer during the war, to have been those of a Bayard and a Sidney combined. His character was unexceptionably noble. He was a glorious Hero, greater in the hour of misfortune and ruin, than many another man whose name shines on the pages of admired history. He tried to save his comrades, forgetful of himself, and such was the impression made by the pure, brave and chivalrous soul, that even the Spanish officers gave him their universal respect, and the President of the Court Martial that pronounced his doom under the irreversible command of Spanish law, begged to embrace him. We here insert his last letter to his wife.

ON BOARD THE SPANISH MAN-OF WAR LA TORNADO, ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 6, 1873.

Dear, Dear Dita.—When I left you, I had no idea that we should never meet again in this world, but it seems strange to me that I should, to night, and on Annie's birthday, be calmly seated, on a beautiful moon-light night, in a most beautiful bay in Cuba, to take my last leave of you, my own dear, sweet wife, and with the thought of your bitter anguish my only regret at leaving.

I have been tried, to-day, & the President of the court-martial asked the favor of embracing me at parting, and clasped me to his heart. I have shaken hands with each of my judges; and the Secretary of the Court and Interpreter have promised me, as a special favor, to attend my execution, which will, I am told, be in a few hours after my sentence is pronounced. I am told my death will be painless: in short, I have had a very cheerful and pleasant chat about my funeral, to which I shall go in a few hours from now. How soon, I can not yet say. It is curious to see how I make friends. Courtlandt Porter pronounced me a gentleman, and, he was the brightest and bravest creature I ever saw.

The priest who gave me communion, on board, this morning, put a double scapular about my neck, and a medal, which he intends to wear himself. A young Spanish officer brought me a bright new silk bandage with the Blessed Virgin stamped upon it to wear to my execution for him, and a handsome cross in some fair lady's handiwork. These are to be kept as relics of me. He embraced me affectionately in my room with tears in his eyes.

Dear sweetheart, you will be able to bear it for my sake, for I will be with you if God permits it. Although I know my hours are short and few, I am not sad. I feel I shall always be with you right soon, dear Dita, and you will not be afraid of me. * * * *

Pray for me and I will pray with you. * * * * There is to be a fearful sacrifice of life from the Virginius, and, as I think, a needless one, as the poor people are unconscious of crime, and even of their fate up to now. I hope God will forgive me if I am to blame for it.

If you write to President Grant, he will probaly order my pay, due when I resigned, paid to you after my death. * * * * People will be kinder to you now dear Dita, at least I hope so. Do not dread death when it comes to you; it will be as God's angel of rest, remember this.

I hope my children will forget their father's harshness and remember his love and anxiety for them. May they practice regularly their religion, and pray for him always. * * * * Tell ——, that the last act of my life will be public profession of my faith and hope in Him of whom we need not be ashamed, and it is not honest to withhold that public acknowledgement from any false modesty or timidity. May God bless and save us all.

Sweet dear, dear Dita, we will some time again. Till then, adieu, for this time.

Yours devotedly to the last,
JOHN FRY.

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1874.

Is it So?

The Board of Education, at its last session, knowing that Gov. Lewis would not order an election for these officers, passed a law continuing County Superintendents in office until the next general election. This bill the Governor has pocketed, and the appointment of County Superintendents throughout the entire State is consequently left to the present Superintendent of Public Instruction. Of course the radical Governor did not throw this immense official patronage into the hands of the radical Superintendent to be used in the interest of the radical party in the next campaign. The pure minded Lewis is certainly above doing such a dirty trick as that

Jacksonville Republican,

Where does the Superintendent of Education obtain his authority to make these appointments? We have no time to examine the laws in which this authority may possibly be found. It is impossible to understand, in the absence of all explanation, why Gov. Lewis vetoed an act of the Board looking to a popular election, and continuing present county incumbents in office, except on some such theory as that suggested by the Jacksonville Republican.

Montgomery Advertiser.

We will endeavor to answer the question of our esteemed cotemporary.

The office of County Superintendent of Education, in each county in the State, is now vacant by the limitation of a law passed by the Board of Education at session of 1872, "continuing present County Superintendents of Education in office until session of Board of Education in 1873."

At the last session of the Board, (the session of 1873,) a bill passed providing for the further continuance in office of County Superintendents until their successors should be elected at the coming November election in 1874. This bill was pocketed by Lewis, and is the bill alluded to in our first article.

At the same session of the Board (session of 1873) a bill was also passed, entitled an act to provide for the removal of County Superintendents of Education and for filling vacancies in the same. The 1st section of this act gives the Superintendent of Public Instruction power to remove County Superintendents for misfeasance or malfeasance in office, drunkenness or gross incompetency or immorality. The 2nd section, (and the section under which Speed gets his authority to make these appointments,) reads as follows:

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be and he is hereby authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of County Superintendent of Education, caused by death, resignation or *otherwise.*

Section 3 is merely the repealing section.

This latter act, containing the section we have quoted, Gov. Lewis approved.

So it is seen how by the pocketing of the one bill and the approval of the other he managed to throw an immense official patronage into the hands of Mr. Speed.

GRANT DIPLOMACY.—The Virginius, in tow of the U. S. steamer, Ossipee, sunk some days ago off Bald Head, N. Carolina. In view of the fact that the U. S. Government would in all likeli hood have had to surrender the vessel to the Spanish authorities, the "accident" comes in most opportunely.

The Selma National Republican certainly quoted from this paper from memory in speaking of our notice of Hon. J. M. Renfro. We did *not* say that the "gift of gab" was an essential qualification for a good legislator. We know those wind bags, (of which there were so many on the Radical side of the House,) and have as little admiration for them as anybody. Other inaccuracies we shall not notice. The Republican misquoted us throughout.

Washington correspondence says the Sykes-Spencer election will likely be remanded to the Alabama Legislature.—If an Alabama Legislature is ever allowed another shake at carpet-bagger Spencer, his hide won't hold shucks when it is through with him.

State certificates, or Patton money, s still receivable in payment of State taxes. A misapphrehension of the legislative bungle called the funding bill, led to the publication, by the press, of a different opinion.

Congress at last agreed to take a short recess, and Hon. J. H. Caldwell has been in our midst the past week. He returned to Washington Thursday.

Busteed says he does not intend to resign, now that charges are pending against him, and that he will hold another court in this State soon. This is bad news, certainly, to begin the year with.

Some little developments in connection with the Internal Revenue office at Montgomery throw carpet-bag U. S. Senator Spencer in a very bad light and may throw him into the penitentiary.

This is a white man's Government; formed for white men and should be ruled by white men. Rather trite, but we'll stand on that hand for the year 1874.

Many of our exchanges are coming to us with pale faces and indistinct print, the case every winter. It is very hard to print a paper clear and well during such cold weather as we have had.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has been, from time to time, dissecting that abomination known as the funding bill. The more the *Advertiser* investigates it, the more incomprehensible an and contradictory it appears. Is it possible such a bill ever passed through the hands of the judiciary committee?

Carpet- bagger Spencer is to sue the Montgomery *Advertiser* for libel. Now it is difficult to understand how the *Advertiser* could find language sufficiently strong wherewith to libel carpet-bagger Spencer.

—o——O——o—

LEAVES FRO M MY NOTE BOOK.

BY J. H.

PART V.

The bell strikes twelve!

It is the knell of the departed year.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-three has completed its cycle, and shall henceforth be numbered with the mighty past.

It has added another leaf to the world's history—a bleared and blotted page—a record of floods and back pay, of epizootic and catterpillars, of Cholera and Boll worms, of yellow-fever and panic, of betrayed trusts and broken confidences, of disasters on sea and on land—disasters financial, commercial, industrial; a ghastly compilation of wrecked fortunes, wrecked hopes, wrecked reputations, wrecked lives; of dissensions ecclesiastical, political, social; of brokenhearts, of blasted hopes, of alienated friends of desolated homes and forsaken hearthstones; of names that the Old Year found rich in name, rich in prospects, rich in friends and leaves bankrupt in everything.

There are bright lines on the page too, for the Old Year was not all evil.—It has been a year of marked characteristics, of pronounced idiosyncracies. If its curses have been black, horrible and revolting, its blessings have been bright, beneficial and Godlike.

Upon the fair lines of its record we see where Protestantism, leaving all its different creeds and dogmas at the gate of the Temple, united at one common table to commemorate the death and sufferings of our blessed Saviour; where sin though plated thick with gold, was stricken down; where judges administered justice refusing to be corrupted by wealth or intimidated by power; where corrupt officials, alarmed by the popular voice, too long repressed, have brought back their unholy gains and offered them as a sacrifice to appease the great indignation of an outraged people; where good has come out of suffering, and blessings from affliction. We see too where new lives have been born and old ones grew stronger; where the miserable have been made happy and the happy have found new joys.

And now, Old Year, we will close the book, and as thou art passing away, amid the solemn stillness of this midnight hour—while nature sleeps and silence reigns supreme—we will remember that whate'er thy faults or thy virtues, one part of thy mission thou hast well performed—thou hast brought us one year nearer to the grave, one year nearer to our eternal rest. And so, Old Year, Farewell.

La Roi est Mort! Vive La Roi.

The bell strikes twelve.

It is the natal chimes announcing the birth of the New Year.

Eighteen hundred and Seventy-four enters on the scene.

As twilight merges into darkness, and darkness fades into dawn, so did the Old Year pass away and the new spring into existence. We know that the old is not, and the new is, but who can tell when the one ended and the other began?

Welcome New Year! When the sun shall first illume thy face, millions in all tongues and dialects shall hail thee as Happy New Year. Thy advent shall be made the occasions of re-union, of good wishes, of rejoicing. How many shall bend under the weight of thy natal feasts? what good resolutions thy coming will bring forth! Thou will find the world happy, bright, hopeful, bouyant. Thou art so much fairer and better than thy predecessors! As we look a old 1873, he seems as a pigmy. From one end to the other is but a span. But thou! young as thou art, have gigantic proportions. As we stand at thy head, the utmost stretch of our vision cannot reach thy feet. Thou shalt avoid all the errors of thy forefathers, thou shalt even bring good out of their evil. Thou shalt be good and only good and that continually.

And yet, New Year, thou belongeth to the family of time which is prone to "passing away." We can read the record of the old year which is but a single page. Thine is a sealed book, whose three hundred and sixty-five pages shall unfold day, by day, and when the last shall be read thy record will shrink into a single page as did that of thy predecessors. As the old year carried some of those who welcomed him as thou art welcomed to the end a: d scattered others by the waysides, so wilt thou; and as many who greeted his advent with joy cursed the day that brought him forth, and many that witness-ed his coming with sorrowing hearts blessed him as he passed away, so it will be with thee.

"The bell strikes one." Happy New Year: Thou art now fully launched on the sea of time and can steer thine own course. We have seen the Old Year die and the New spring into life, and so we retire to rest, that when the morning comes we may join our loved ones in the wish of

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

—The Island of Cuba is about 700 miles long, with average width of about 60 miles. Measured by square miles, the area of the island is about equal to that of Alabama.

[Communicated.]

EDS. REPUBLICAN:—I notice in your last and previous issue that continued attention is given to the late trip of a few wagons, loaded with cotton, to Rome, Ga., by citizens living in the vicinity of Jacksonville. The frequent notice of so trivial an event implies the probability that our merchants do not hold out the inducements that usually influence trade with their neighbors.—This is to be regretted, since it is desirable to build up trade in our midst and encourage the enterprise of our village merchants. Look at your rate of per cent. on articles of prime necessity. Why such a discrepancy between prices in Rome and Jacksonville. Better prices are assured for cotton on a certain day and week in Jacksonville than in Rome. Under like circumstances it is possible that twenty cents or more could have been obtained at Rome and other markets. It cannot be said that these farmers were hauling cotton to another market to evade debts, for there are none more honorable with our farmers. And without an alteration in prices, the custom of hauling cotton and other produce to other markets will be the rule and not the exception. FARMER.

☞The following letter from General Joe Hooker is a strong endorsement of the achievements and military genius of Joseph E. Johnston. It is addressed to General Mansfield Lovell:

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21, 1873.—*General M. Lovell*—My Dear General: Your letter of the 15th inst., requesting my professional opinion concerning the conduct of the retreat of the Confederate army in 1864, while commanded by General Joseph E. Johnson, and also of the impression produced in the Union army on being informed of the removal of that officer from his position was received. I have no possible objection to communicating to you my views on this subject, briefly, of course (as I have not my notes and maps of the campaign near me to refer to), and, besides, I wish to be understood, in advance, that my opinions on this subject are expressed in no ostentatious manner, and merely to comply with your request, and to do justice, as far as lies in my power, to a brother officer toward whom I have always felt the highest admiration for his superior military accomplishments.

"I was familiar with his services in the Seminole war, and also in our war with Mexico.

"During the campaign to which you refer I served in the army opposed to him, in command of a corps, on which, as you intimate, much of the heavy work of the campaign devolved—I mean the retreat of the Confederate army from Buzzard's Roost Pass to near Atlanta, Ga., embracing a period from May 6 to July 27. At the former point Johnston found himself too weak to cope with our army with any prospect of success, and it became his problem to weaken the Union army by drawing it from its base of operations, and seeking opportunities in the meantime to attack and destroy it whenever occasion presented themselves to do so advantageously. Our vast superiority in numbers enabled us to divide our army and turn all his positions without risk from any quarter.

"General Johnson, however, as he abandoned his entrenched positions, conducted his retreat, in my judgment, in a prudent *and* consummate manner both in strategy & tactics. All the positions chosen for making a stand were selected with the utmost sagacity and skill, and his defenses were thrown up and strengthened with the exercise of marvellous ingenuity and judgment. This was the case near Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and other points which I do not now remember. Considering that Johnston's army was on the retreat, I think it remarkable that we found no deserters, no stragglers, no muskets or knapsacks, and no material of war.—Johnston's troops also covered and protected the citizens living in the vast district in which we were operating in carrying off all their property from before us. In fact, it was the cleanest and best conducted retreat, as was marked by every one, that we had seen or read of.—Wherever we went we encountered a formidable line of battle which all commanders were inclined to respect; I know that this was my feeling, and other officers in command of armies and corps appeared to feel as I did. Indeed, this retreat was so masterly that I regard it as a useful lesson for study for all persons who may hereafter elect their calling the profession of arms. After having given the subject a good deal of reflection, I unhesitatingly state as my conviction that this retreat was the most prominent feature of the war, and, in my judgment, reflects the highest credit upon its author. The news that General Johnston had been replaced in command of the army opposed to us by one whom we consider much his inferior in military capacity, was received by our officers with universal rejoicing. That we were not wrong in our estimate of his successor, was fully proved by subsequent events.

"Gen. Hood's career while in command tells its own story. One of the prominent historians of the Confederacy ascribes the misfortunes of the "Lost Cause" to the relief of Gen. Johnston; I do not think this, but it certainly contributed materially to hasten its collapse. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOOKER, Maj. Gen."

DAYTON, Ohio, December 27.—The particulars of the Stowe fraticide and subsequent hanging of Henry Stowe show that the two brothers, with some companions, after drinking freely, commenced shooting at a mark. John Stowe insisted on loading the rifle for each competitor, and Henry contended that each man should charge the gun for himself Henry, however, acceded to the demand of John until it was his turn to shoot when he demanded that the rifle be given him to load. High words followed, in the course of which Henry charged John with dishonesty in not putting any ball in the gun when last loading it. John called Henry a liar when he shot John dead with a revolver. Henry was immediately seized by the remainder of the party, numbering four, dragged to a mill from which a rope was procured and hanged to a limb. The company then repaired to the "office" and took a drink, and upon returning found their victim dead. Seeming to realize for the first time what had happened those who participated fled and have not yet been captured. The parents of the brothers who live in Pennsylvania were informed at once of the terrible affair, and arrived yesterday afternoon and took charge of the remains of their sons, who it seems were their only children.

Temperance in Jacksonville.

A friend of temperance in Jacksonsonville has handed us the following communication clipped from the SOUTHERN TEMPLAR, which we cheerfully publish.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Nov. 13th, 1873.

Dear Bro. Buck:

If you will allow me a small space in the columns of the TEMPLAR, I will be pleased, for the encouragement of co-laborers in the good work, to give some account of the condition and working of our Lodge, and the success and happy effects of the labours of the Good Templars at this point. You'll find from our list of Officers, that we have in our ranks, the fair, the brave, the aged and the honored; than whom none are more fair or braver; but few more aged and none more honored. While, 'tis true, we have young ladies, matrons sires and sons in our Order; yet there is a great want of interest, on the part, especially of young ladies and matrons who stand aloof, as if they had no brothers, lovers or cousins; husbands, sons and brothers who are secretly and slowly, yet surely approaching drunkenness and a drunkard's doom. They cannot be blinded to these facts they see it; and too truly do they know it; to be innocent or indifferent on their part as to whether their friends or brothers make sober, useful, honored men, or go to the gallows through drunkennes or perhaps to the State prison, a degraded felon, to eke out a miserable existence as the penalty for crime done in drunkenness, which is most generally the foundation or cause of crime, either in one party or the other and perhaps both

To say that they cannot for the honor or disgrace of their brothers, husbands, lovers and friends, is say a great deal, and it may be incorrect, their conduct does not refute it; but to the contrary, the evidence seems conclusive, from the fact, that for the small sum of two or three dollars per annum, or from a pride unfelt by true, genuine christians they refuse to co-operate with us, while their relations and friends are all the while being or likely to be drawn into intemperance and deeper immorality. It is lamentable, but true, that these are days when immorality and ill behavior runs unchecked, especially among the boys and youths of the country, in a large degree, and if they continue to advance in this respect as they have since our unfortunate war; the next generation will have to place a Herod on the American throne, or move out, for who'll be able to stand them, drunk or sober. Where this is the case, the fault is at home. "Oh it wont do to check the dear boy, let him rip; shut your eyes and don't see his meanness, by letting him grow up mean; he'll make a great man, it may be a President." The fact is, lessons of quiet, good deportment are sadly neglected in many instances by parents. Well, to return to intemperance, spirituously.—Since the introduction of the Good Templars work in in this place, the use of ardent spirits has been considerably curtailed, or it seems so, and as it is hardly probable for new discoveries in the art of biding it to have been invented, it must surely be a fact that there is a great deal less drank here now, than before the order was established here. We still meet with considerable opposition to the work, some from one cause and others from other causes. Our Marshal, though comparatively a temperate man, opposes it as a farmer does grass and weeds. There being an interval of six months between the circuit courts in which we have pretty satisfactory away, there is but little for him to do. His business is dull, consequently his office is not so remunerative as it would be if the G. W. C. T had our charter; but as that is not, nor is it to be the case, we'll suggest to the council that they increase his mileage. Notwithstanding all the opposition, I am happy to say, that at our meeting Tuesday night, three young ladies, one gentleman & two little boys thought it not unbecoming to join our Lodge; to give their aid to the temperance cause; to exercise true christian virtues, to abstain from intoxication and to grow up temperate, respectable and loved. Among other evidences of the success of our efforts in the good work, we have in our Lodge some reformed inebriates, who have for months faithfully kept their pledges; and have by their industry and attention to business, commended themselves to all right *minded observers*; have already driven the blighting influences of intemperance from their cottages, and the sunshine of peace and plenty, once more blesses the inmates. The wife of one of these, in a conversation recently with a member of our Lodge used language of this kind. "Since my husband joined your Lodge everything moves on pleasantly; we now have peace and plenty. I feel like I could get upon my knees to thank the Good Templars for getting my husband to join them" This and more she said in a manner which proved that her words came from her heart. True this lady lives in an humble cottage in a retired place and is unknown except in a small circle of her near neighbours; yet peace, plenty and a sober husband are as sweet and dear to her and her little children, as if she lived in a palace. Ah, 'tis joy to know that we have made others happy, however humble their station. But to reform the inebriate is not the chief aim of our order. Let us keep the rising generation sober. This we are trying to do and so far our labors seem to give fair promise of success, for we have in our Lodge quite a number of boys and young men who have proven true to their pledges; have maintained their honor and integrity, and are fast becoming fixed in their purpose, and zealous in the work of love. We want to extend the influence of our order until its blessings shall be felt and acknowledged by all. Reader, come join and help us If our little band has done so much, what could we accomplish if you would all come and help us. Do you not want to share in our heartfelt joy of doing good? Can you do your duty without giving us your aid? "He that knoweth his duty and doeth it not shall be beaten with many stripes." Hoping through this, the term of long nights to have encouraging news from sister Lodges, I am in F. H. & C., Yours truly,

JOSHUA DRAPER, Jr. W. Sec.

While Mr. L. S. Eddins was out hunting, last week, in Fallen Creek swamp, near the Springhill and Moscow road, his hounds came upon the dead body of a newly born white infant. It was found in the dense palmettoes covered over with chunks and leaves. There was evidences that the child had been born but a few hours. Mr. E. covered the body with earth and went after his brother; but, on their return, they found that the corpse had been devoured, leaving only a portion of the skull. Mr. E. describes the infant as perfectly formed and beautiful. No clue to the mystery as yet.—*Demopolis News.*

We learn that Mr. B. L. Archer killed Wesley Sturkie last Saturday evening. It is said that Sturkie went to Archer's house to kill him. Archer has given himself up to the authorities, and as the case will undergo investigation, we forbear any comment until after the trial.—*Gadsden Times.*

STATE OF ALABAMA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Montgomery, Dec. 26, 1873.

CIRCULAR No. 3.—Tax Collectors are hereby instructed to receive for taxes on and after January 1, 1874:

1. Gold and silver
2. The certificates of the State of Alabama authorized by the act of February 10, 1867, [i. e. Patton money.—EDS ADV.]
3. United States Treasury notes and national currency.
4. The obligations of the State authorized by act of Dec. 19, 1873.

FEW persons have any idea of the actual number of disasters at sea, and the steady succession of losses; of property and life, which drain the strength and imperil the stability of marine service.

The following from the pen of Mrs. F. G. DEFONTAINE, of Charleston, S. C., will bear reprinting. It will touch a tender chord in every Southern heart:

I's bin watin long for de good old time
Dat'll nebber come no mo,
When I use to rock, an' work an' sing
In the little cabbin do.

My Sam was dar wid his fiddle,
Po' Sam he's gone—done dead!
Dead for de want of wittles an' clothes
An' de shelter o'er head.

An' little Mose— well, he's dead too:
How he use to dance an sing,
While Jim an' Polly an' all de rest,
Went aroun an' roun' de ring

Ole Missus—bless her good ole soul—
Would laff till her sides gib way,
An' Massa'd stop at my cabin jist
To say, "How's ole Mammy to day?"

De boys—I mean ole Massa's boys—
Dey lubbed ole Mammy too,
Who nussed 'em eb'ry blessed one,
Clean down to little Mas Loo.

Po' Mas Loo! He went to de fight,
But he nebber come back no mo;
We hear dat he fall wid a ball in de breast
In de front of de battle's ro.

He'd put his arms aroun' my neck
An say, "Mammy, I love you so!"
He didn't see no harm in dat,
Do his mammy was blac an' po.'

Old Missus died wid a broken heart
When de las' ob de boys was killed,
An' Massa bowed his head an' cried
Dat his cup ob sorrow was filled.

An' here I se sot, a watin' an' watchin
For de good time comin' no mo,
An' I see ole Missus callen' Mammy
Across from de oder shore.

—o——O——o—

Stonewall.

BY HON. H. R. R. M'COY of Chambers.

The right and centre have a guide,
Over on the Stonewall side.
For I have heard it often said,
Here stands the old Stonewall Brigade.

In this brigade I am proud to say,
I find the gifted White of Clay,
Who in battle doth never fail,
Backed by Taylor, of Lauderdale.

Donoho and Stone are tried;
They are too, the people's pride,
They in battle always stand,
With Dr. Green of Birmingham.

Weatherford with giant aim,
And Renfro fights the right to gain;
Elliott too, with bold delight,
And Howell storms the ramparts height.

Crawford is a noble valve,
And so is Franklin of DeKalb;
Crosbie's ready when you call,
He forms a part of this great wall.

Gresham comes the next in line,
And Ashe shall not be left behind.
Hamilton is on parade.
And Mancil's in this old Brigade.

Brown of Jackson, bold and true,
Stands with Cowan, the old true blue;
They boldly come with battle cry,
Forward boys, win or die!

Boyd, too, with equal height,
Is ready for guerilla fight;
If this brgade is e'er decoyed,
The fault will not be found with Boyd.

In this brigade there will be found,
The noble Tuscaloosa Brown:
In peace or war he is the same,
Immortal ever be his name.

Smith of Bibb, true and bold,
And Kelly weighs as Roman gold,
And Musgrove too is full refined
Gillespie stands within the line.

Now my friends both great and small,
Come stand behind this great Stonewall;
And for your rights be not afraid,
When guarded by this old brigade.

NOTICE.

SALE OF

LAND.

WILL be sold on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1874, the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of Caleb Burton, deceased, to-ing in Township 13, Range 8 and the Tract of Land on which Caleb Burton resided at the time of his death.

Terms of Sale—Credit of one and two years—note with good and approved security with interest from date to secure the purchase money.

The above described Land lies seven miles north of Jacksonville, on the Adams' Ferry Road, and conta ns 310 acres, well improved, well watered, and conveniently situated and in a healthy location, about 200 acres of woodland, well timbered. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to attend on the day of sale.

SALE OF

Personal Property.

ON the 29th day of January, 1874, will be sold to the highest bidder, the personal property, on the premises of Caleb Burton, deceased

One Sorrel Mare, two Mules, one Wagon, One Buggy and Harness, a complete set of Blacksmith Tools, Cattle and Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fodder. Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Credit of 12 months, note bearing interest from date, with good and approved security. All sums under $5 cash.

This property is sold for distribution among the heirs.

MRS. E. BURTON,
R. S. STEEL,
T. M. NEIGHBORUS,
JOSEPH NOLEN,
L. E BURTON.

Jan. 3, 1874—td.

Notice to Creditors.

Rachael Hollingsworth, dec.'d
Estate of.

Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of December, 1873, by the Hon. Alex'r Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,
HANNAH E TURNER,
Adm'r and Adm'x of said estate.

Jan. 3. 1874—6t.

New Hack Line

Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.

Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily. Passengers will be charged $2. Heavy baggage extra charge Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M.

DOUTHIT & BRADLEY.

Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

1874. 1874.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Farewell, farewell departed year,
Thou year so full of fell disaster,
Full many a sorrow hard to bear
Hast brought upon us, fast and faster
Than Autumn leaves when stormy winds are blowing.
Farwell, Old Year. God speed thee in thy going.

Like cruel tyrant, full of power,
Thou first did'st forge thy icy chains,
And even at thy natal hour
In snowy shrouds were wrapped the plains.
Yea, devastation marked thy very birth
Throughout the length and breadth of all the earth

Then Heaven opened wide her gates,
And poured on earth destroying floods,
Then all the Furies and the Fates
Let loose, at once, their ravening broods,
And sent a quick succeeding train of woes
Which rent our land with more than mortal throes.

Fierce fires raged in every town,
And swept across the fertile glade—
Huge marble piles went topling down
Like straws before the reaper's blade;
While thousands of the low and needy poor,
Saw melted into smoke their earthly store.

Then came a long and thirsty drouth
That drank the life-blood out the land;
From east to west, from north to south,
The parching soil like lifeless sand
Refused the young and tender plant to feed,
Or vivify the germinating seed.

Then Summer's hot, malarious breath
Spread far and wide on every side,
The seeds of pestilence and death.
From Mexico's blue briny tide
To where the mighty lakes in beauty lay,
Death held high carnival and lordly sway.

Then came that fell financial storm
That swept this mighty continent,
Tornado like, in fiercest form.—
Full many a haughty head was bent
In anguish deep, while still the voice of woe
Unceasing comes from th' humble and the low.

Humble toilers, with idle hands,
Breadless mothers, with (oh the pity!)
Pale hungry babes, in wretched bands
Now stand in every crowded city
Shivering, famishing, pale, wan, and gaunt,
Begging for work—and dying from very want.

Then war, its black and angry cloud
Spread o'er the cheerless sunless sky—
Yet through it all, a tyrant proud
Sits in the White House, grand and high.
And apes the King, but plays the "Silent Fool,"
And damns his wretched country with misrule.

He it is has brought in every curse;
Yea he, who smokes his fragrant weed,
Who fills with gifts his pleth'ric purse
And starves the poor to sate his greed—
A second Nero, horse racing! while die
His country's greatness, fame and liberty.

God grant all this may ended be
With that sad year just past and gone!
May Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Three
Take all these evils (with it born)
And bury them deep, in th' eternal past,
And give us hope, and peace, and life at last.

And now kind friends, the CARRIER greets
A happy New Year to you all,
He wishes all, whome'er he meets,
Both young and old, both great and small.
Health, wealth and joy, in Eighteen seventy-four.
And hopes you'll share with him your bounteous store.

COUNTING-HOUSE

CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1874.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	29	30	31				
APL.				1	2	3	4
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MAY,						1	2
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JUNE,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JULY,				1	2	3	4
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AUG.							1
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SEPT.			1	2	3	4	5
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OCT'R,					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30					
DEC'R,			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,

(*SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS*)

OXFORD, Ala.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;

Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. Fancy Articles. Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c. as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction. *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

P. S. Physician's Proscriptions carefully compounded day and night.

Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874—1y.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts.

Louisville, : : : Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty
L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Woman and Children.
J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology
D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.—Professors' Tickets, in full, $50,00; Demonstrators' Ticket, $10,00; Matriculation Fee, $5,00; Graduation Fee, $30,00 Hospital Ticket (required by the city) $5,00

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D, Dean of Faculty

For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address

E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.

july 26'73—1y

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine,

s eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

dec. 27, 1873—1y.

Republican

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We would thank our friends from all parts of the county to write and give us any news that they may think would be of general interest. This we will condense and place in the local column of the paper. If our friends would think of us more in this respect, our local department would be much more interesting. It is impossible for one confined to business to gather all of interest transpiring in the county. Write, write!

We would thank Masters of Granges in Calhoun county to furnish us with the times and places of their regular meetings.—We wish to publish and keep standing a Grange Directory. We would also be glad to publish as they may be communicated to us facts connected with the growth of the order in the county, such as the monthly accessions of members, the formation of new Granges, the result of the election of new officers, which comes off soon, &c., &c.

The order has assumed important proportions, and the public is interested in everything connected with it.

A lot of mattrasses and bedsteads, all new, for sale cheap.
Apply at this office.

After the 1st day of Jan'y, 1874. W. T & C. S. Alexander will sell no more Goods on THIRTY DAYS, it does not make any difference who it is. A word to the wise insufficient.

To Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE with three rooms, and basement dining room, cook room, smokehouse &c., with one acre of garden and orchard. Water very convenient in the yard. Enquire at this office.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.

Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of **Repairing**—positively for CASH and nothing else.

W. W. NESBIT.

Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

Change of Terms.

FROM and after this date, Jan. 3rd, 1874, the undersigned will execute all work in his line in the

Wood and Blacksmith Shop,

For cash only or its equivalent.

Those indebted for work heretofore done, must pay up their old accounts before making new ones. Work as usual will hereafter be executed faithfully and promptly, at the same place, and on the same reasonable terms.

The cash system having been generally adopted, I am compelled to conform to it; and those indebted must *positively* pay up, if they wish to save cost.

L. A. WEAVER.

Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—3t.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the *Missouri Pacific Through Line* It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West *without change* We believe that the *Missouri Pacific Through Line* has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and West. Trains from the North, South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., *via Sedalia*, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., *via Vinita*. For maps, time tables &c information as to rates, routes, etc. address E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. *Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.*

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 3, 1874.

$25,000

In Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds & Silver-ware.

THE richest stock ever brought to Rome,—All new and beautiful patterns—and must be sold.

Sold by JOS. E. VEAL,
Jeweller, Rome, Ga.

Dec. 27, 1873—4t.

100,000 DRY HIDES Wanted. Will pay highest cash price for Hides, Deer, Sheep and Goat Skins shipped to us.

M. F. GOVAN & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Leather, Hides, &c.
Rome, Ga., Dec. 13, 1873—5t.

☞Persons visiting Rome should not fail to call in and see VEAL'S JEWELRY STORE, and purchase there, if they want good articles.

WANTED.

WANTED—to Rent, the **Brick Store Room** on the north east corner of the Public Square, Jacksonville. Apply to

JAMES CROW, or
L. SEYMOUR.

Dec. 27, 1873.—2t.

LOCAL.

Tuesday morning Ohatchie creek was frozen over from bank to bank.

Africa took the day on Christmas and beat the pale faces slinging mean whiskey all hollow.

The usual Christmas service and Festival at the Episcopal church on Christmas day.

Col. Parr made ye local a handsome Christmas gift. Liberality, if we knew no other name for thee, we'd call thee Parr.

It is rumored that that infatuated old female will open up her gossip mill with the new year, and people need'nt take the Republican to get the news.

Good people of Jacksonville, among your other good New Year's promises, resolve to look better this year to the wants of the worthy poor among ye.

The boys who hauled the cotton to Rome say we failed to count the fun in for anything. They claim to have had a hundred dollars worth of fun.

Mine host of the American Hotel gave a grand Christmas dinner. Those who partook of the hospitalities of the house report the bill of fare very fine.

Mr. John Hubbard having resigned as member of the Town Council. Mr. J. L. Whisenant was unanimously elected by the Council to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

We learn that a gentleman named Roberts was shot in Oxford last Friday week, while assisting the town marshal to arrest some Christmas revellers, not fatally however. No particulars.

Mr. E. A. Crandall, formerly of this county, has removed to Talladega county, and is interested in a railroad enterprise of some importance to Jacksonville. We have a letter from him in which he says the interests of Jacksonville shall not be forgotten.

Now we'll bet fifty cents that half the men in the county will go on dating their letters "January, 1873" just the same as if no new year was upon us. About the 1st day of April they will realize the situation and begin to date their letters right.

The Concert of Mr. Snow's music class of the Female Academy reflected the very highest credit on both pupils and teacher. The audience, (a most cultivated and appreciative one,) were delighted from the beginning to the end.—Where all did so well, we could not particularize, even had we the programme before us.

The Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Ladiga, meets the 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month. Heretofore the Grange has been meeting every Saturday, and the membership has increased rapidly since the reception of its charter. This is the only Grange so far that has responded to our invitation to furnish their times and places of meeting. Hope others will follow suit.

MARRIED, At the residence of the bride's mother, in Jacksonville, on Thursday, Dec. 25th, by Rev. E T. Smyth, Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER and Miss GERTRUDE HUDSON.

Immediately after the ceremony, the bridal party, together with a large number of friends, repaired to the residence of the father of the happy bridegroom, Mr. Robt. Alexander, where a sumptuous dinner awaited them, and the day was spent in a manner befitting the happy occasion.

Our young friend Charlie (he is not particular about the "handsome" part now) owes a larger debt of gratitude to Santa Claus for his Christmas gift than any one we know of. Long life and continued happiness to the young couple!

☞We would remind our friends that Mr. JOHN H. CAVE is still here, and prepared to execute promptly, and in the neatest and most durable manner, HOUSE PAINTING, GLAZING and PAPER HANGING.

Mr. Cave has done a good deal of this description of work within the last year in this place and vicinity, and has uniformly given entire satisfaction, both as to quality and price of work.

☞Attention is respectfully called to the advertisement of that energetic, prompt, reliable and justly popular firm, Messrs. Bullard & Root, who have become the successors of Dr. J. Watkins, as dealers in Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They have a fine stock on hand, and will keep it full and complete. Dealers and consumers will find it to their interest to purchase from them.

Wood's Household Magazine for January, contains a lavish supply of first rate articles. It is now in its fourteenth volume and every year has increased its popularity and added new friends to its large list of admirers. Though retaining its name, it has not the slightest connection with its former proprietor, but has for many months been the exclusive property of Mr. S. E. Shutes, its present publisher.—H. Y. Osborne (Tuscaroon) still continues as its editor and is the *only* person employed in that capacity—giving the magazine not a careless supervision, but a direct personal attention in every department.—The magazine is improving constantly, and is splendidly adapted to the household. The present number contains 3 engravings and other good things in proportion.

Price of Magazine one dollar per year—with chromo Yo-Semite, one dollar and a half. Address

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,
Newburgh, N. Y.

A friend of our's from the country requests us to ask our merchants if that 15 cent cotton was not what is known as "mortgage cotton."

A great many parties and good old-fashioned dinners in town and country during Christmas week. More like times before the war than for many, many years notwithstanding the panic.

—o—O—o—

(Communicated)

Hymeneal and Festal.

At half past nine o'clock, on the morning of 25th Dec., the handsome and courteous Charlie Alexander was married to Miss Gertrude Hudson, one of Jacksonville's fairest, winsomest, loveliest daughters. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's mother, the ceremony being performed in a peculiarly befitting and interesting manner by Rev. E. T. Smyth. The following were the attendants:

Mr. J. Alexander & Miss A Alexander.
" R M Johnson " " E Whatley.
" L Alexander " " Dora Crook.
" J T Wilkins " " E Cannon

The groomsmen wore their handsomest looks while the bridesmaids were charming beyond all description. After the marriage the bridal party proceeded to the residence of R. Alexander Esq., three miles from town, where a sumptuous dinner was served in magnificent style. Every good thing that taste could suggest or money buy abounded in greatest profusion. There were over a hundred invited guests present to partake of the hospitality and good cheer of that country home whose palatable dinners are proverbial. After the repast the young people found delight in the mazy dance, while the old talked of weddings and holidays long ago. Thus pleasantly did the hours pass, until the time for departure had arriven, when a happy, well satisfied crowd dispersed to to their several homes: Charlie and his fair bride returning to Jacksonville. The whole affair was brilliant, *magnifique, recherche*. Many long years of usefulness and happiness to the charming couple whose lives were united under such auspicious circumstances.

—o—O—o—

[Poetry Published by Request.]

Calhoun Maxims.

Have communion with few.
Be intimate with one.
Deal justly with all.
And speak evil of none.

"Remember well and bear in mind.
A faithful friend is hard to find."

Here you may see what I did write.
When I am gone and out of sight.

—o—O—o—

WILSON'S Herald of Health and Farm and Household Help, for December, is full of useful and interesting information, and should be in every family. Among the articles are "Shall Two or More Persons Sleep Together, "Impure Blood," "Remedy for Colds," "Warm Feet in Sickness," "Quinine For Children," "Treatment for Sick Stomach," etc., by the Health Editor.

The Farm and Household department contains choice articles on "Smut in Wheat," "Thin Seeding," "Liquid Glue," "Top Dressing Grass Lands," "Castor Oil for Boots," "Cure for Sweeney," "Doctoring Sick Cows," etc; "Tired Mothers," "A Child's Dream"—by Charles Dickens. "The Widows Son, or a Light in the Window for Thee," etc; "Mineral Resources of the Southern States," etc.

The Herald of Health, Farm and Household Help fills a want long felt in journalism, and is especially and peculiarly adapted to the family. It contains the *cream* of literature in the department of Agriculture, Domestic Economy, etc., while it is the only popular scientific health periodical south of New York

AGENTS WANTED. Address

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO.
Publishers of Popular Standard Subscription Books, Nos. 3, 5, and 9, Marietta St., ATLANTA, Ga.

—o—O—o—

Bogus United States Senators.

According to the following Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, our interesting carpet-bag Senator is to be hauled over the coals touching the legality of his credentials. If it is fully done, it will be found that he is no more entitled to his seat than the King of Dahomey: In spite of the evident determination of both branches of Congress to avoid all investigation, if possible, this winter, there is a prospect that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will have its hands full of business before the winter is gone. Among the subject which are pretty certain to be forced upon their attention, are the elections of two Senators, Patterson, of South Carolina, and Spencer, of Alabama. It is notorious that, in the case of each, the election was attended by irregular, if not by fradulent paoceedings, which ough to be looked into, and it is said that steps are being taken to bring about an enquiry soon. Patterson was here only a few hours during the first 3 weeks of the session, and has been scarcely seen at all by his associates, having been detained at home to confront his accusers in the State court. He has been once arrested, and in spite of all he can do, the Senate will be compelled to take up the matter. It is alleged the Spencer's cases is even worse than Patterson's and it is possible that a full and careful examination of the mode of their elections will rid the Senate of two of its most unworthy members.

AN ACT.

To provide for the redemption of lands sold for taxes, and purchased by the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all cases where lands have been sold for taxes and purchased by the State since the 20th of September, 1865, the person to whom such lands belong, shall be allowed to redeem the same at any time within two years from the passage and approval of this act by complying with the laws now inforce in regard to the redemption of lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State.

Approved Dec. 17, 1873.

The Submersion of the Virginius.

So the Virginius is under the waters to the depth of fifty feet! Whether the disappearance of this vessel is a part of Mr. Fish's Diplomacy (as it was shrewdly suspected the accident to the Spanish steamer Arapiles, at New York, was) we known not. But in view of the almost certain demand of the Spanish Government for a restoration of the vessel, this sudden and dexterous disposition of the ship in so summary a way by the sea (with no little mystery attached) is quite *appropos*. It is a noble *finesse ?—Montgomery Aduertiser.*

The Charleston *News and Courier* of the 24th says that fifty more white immigrants would arrive on Friday, and sixty soon follow them. They are going into the interior as farm laborers—the planters paying passage money and traveling expenses. Major Melchers, the agent at Charleston, says there are thousands of them in New York without money who can be had at thirty dollars the family. The *News*, illustrating how they can best be provided for says:

A farmer in Abbeville agreed to rent a German family a farm of ten acres and supply provisions and tools for one year upon condition that he be paid one-fourth of the crop and be repaid the cost of the provisions. There was the German, his wife and his son—three in all. They made eight bales of cotton. Two bales were paid as rent; two bales were paid for povisions. Four bales remained as the result of the year's work, and with the proceeds of the sale of these four bales the German farmer has bought a tract of land, and is hard at work making ready for the next crop. The thrifty German is already on the high road to comfort. In a short time he will have a snug home of his own. Ten thousand immigrants of this stamp would revolutionize the State, double and treble its business, change its villages into towns and its towns into cities. We must strike while the iron is hot!

That is the way to redeem the fortunes of the Palmetto State, and do a work of genuine benevolence beside.

The *Times* says a squad of about 100 negroes left Selma for Mississippi last Wednesday. It is reported that about 400 in this vicinity have contracted with planters to go West in a few days. *Montgomery Advertiser.*

—o—O—o—

THE list of creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., fills more than two pages of the New York Herald. The total amount is stated at $9,848,250.

—o—O—o—

Montgomery had a $75,000 fire on the night of the 31st., ult.

—o—O—o—

Congress meets on the 5th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

☞"ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM" is by a chemical process and apparatus of more than ordinarily nature, and it is beyond all question a never-failing and thoroughly complete cure for coughs and affections of the lungs, even when the latter are of a very serious and threatening character. One excellent physician goes so far as to state publicly, over his own signature, that he has a perfect conviction that deep-seated Pulmonary Consumption has been cured by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam; and there are an abundance of the most respectable testimonials that it has in innumerable instances effectually cured very severe coughs of long standing, accompanied with cold chills, night sweats, and diarhœa—the system of the sufferer being in some cases very much prostrated.

Providence Advertiser.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superceding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the immediated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

Jan. 3, 1874—1m.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted; so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers,

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief; but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.

It is Sold by all Druggists.

Merit Soon Noised Abroad.

It is but seven years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was first offered for sale. Its good qualities were soon made known at home; and very soon its fame was noised far and near, now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States.—North, East, South, and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast; and there are liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento, in California, and Portland, Oregon; even from Australia; large orders are received for it; and, throughout Canada, it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Read what Capt Foster Writes.

PORT BURWELL, March 23.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Sirs:—I am pleased to notify you of the benefit which I have received from ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Having been troubled with a Cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough more readily than any thing I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

Yours, very truly, CAPT. D. FOSTER.

CAPT. FOSTER is a ship owner and builder, residing at Port Burwell, Canada.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, May 23, 1866.

MESSRS J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country; and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last: and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for COUGHS or COLDS. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.

I am yours, &c.,

THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam than all other Cough Remedies together; and it gives general satisfaction.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
General Agents, Providence, R. I.

Sold by Dr. J. G. FRANCIS,
W. W. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan 3, 1874—1m.

DESIRABLE.

Every family will find it desirable to keep Magic Arnica Liniment on hand. It is composed of Extract of Arnica, Chlorodyne and rare essential oils, chemically combined, and is always ready, never becoming solid or rancid. It is beyond question the most powerfully penetrating liniment made and one bottle is worth a gallon of any other kind.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

IUKA, MISS., July 26, 1869.

Messrs Mansfield & Higbee.

GENTLEMEN: The following are voluntary statements. I make them alone for the good of the suffering. When I was in your city you recommended to me and advised me to buy the Magic Arnica Liniment. My reply was, I had no confidence in patent nostrums. I told you of a hurt I received eleven years since, that had not been relieved, but was increasing with age. You then presented me with a bottle of this Liniment. I took it through courtesy to you. A week after I got home I concluded to use it. I applied it twice each day for two weeks. Since that time I have felt no pain, but feel as well as I did twenty years ago. The bottle of Liniment has been worth more to me than the bottle filled with gold would have been. I recommended the Liniment to all who I find suffering with pain from strains, rheumatism, or any other cause whatever. It recommends itself wherever sold.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
b20 S. J WADLEY.

G. J. TURNLEY, GEO. ISBELL TURNLEY.

G. J. TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

N. W. Corner of the public square, next door to Woodward's Store.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega—Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District Court.

REGISTER'S SALE

OF LAND.

UNDER a Decree of the Chancery Court for the first District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, rendered at the June Term, 1873 of said Court, in the cause of William Littlejohn vs. Jesse B Gray, I, will as Register of said Court,

On Monday the 12th day of January, 1874,

Sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said county, within the usual hours of sale, the following described Land, to-wit:

The south west fourth of Section 13, Township 14, Range 6 east. Also the east half of the south east fourth of Section 14, Township 14, range 6 east, containing in all two hundred and forty acres, all in the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, to satisfy said Decree as above rendered.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register.

Dec. 10th, 1873.—5t.—$9 00.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
DR. WALKER'S
PURE
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Lumber! Lumber!!

HAVING moved my Mill from Silver Run, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber at short notice, at one dollar per hundred feet for all under 25 feet long. 25 per cent. added for every 5 feet over 25 in length.

My Mill is situated one mile from Weaver's Station and five miles from Jacksonville. Address. C. W. WOOD,
Weaver's Station, Calhoun co. Ala.

Oct 25, 1873.—1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

BY virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will offer for sale, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1874, between the legal hours of sale, the following described Lands, levied upon as the property of James R. Wilson, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in my hands in favor of William G Keller and against James R Wilson, to-wit: The south half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south east fourth of section six, township thirteen and range east in the Coose Land District, and lying and being in the county of Calhoun, Alabama.

C. P. READ, Sheriff.

Nov 20, 1873—5t—$5.

Brick Work & Plastering.

THE undersigned is prepared to execute in the neatest, most durable and workmanlike style, every description of **Brick work and Plastering.** Any one desiring such work can apply in person or address E. E. JONES, Oxford, Ala.

Aug. 9, 1873—6m

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2d Dec., 1873.

Estate of E. C Dickie, dec.

TAIS day came Washington Dickie, the administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidence for an annual settlement of his administration.—It is ordered that the 29th day of December, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate,
Calhoun Co., Ala.

Dec 6—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, 29th day of Nov. 1873.

Catharine M. Swink, late a minor, but now of lawful age.

THIS day came Benj. F. Little, Guardian of the said Catharine M. Swink, & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidence, for a final settlement of his guardianship.—It is thereupon ordered, that the 29th day of December 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper!

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate, Calhoun County, Ala.

Dec. 6—3t.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

That he has opened the Stables formerly known as the Privett Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE

Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses at the following schedule of prices:

Two-horse hack and driver per day		$6,00
Two-horse wagon and driver	"	$5,00
Buggy and horse	"	$3,00
Single Buggy	"	$2 00
Single Horse	"	$2 00

He will also feed and take care of stock, charges to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms, cash only.

RICHARD WEAVER.

Nov 1—1y

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county

Probate Court, Dec. 12th 1873.

Z. Leatherwood, dec. Estate.

THIS day came John S. Wakefield, the Administrator of said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for partial settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 20th day of January, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Dec. 20, 1873—3t. Probate.

Rome, Ga., Dec. 11, 1873.

MR. WM. G LEDBETTER,

Alexandria, Ala.

I herewith send you my notes, papers and accounts for collection. I want my old business closed up. It *must* be done. Say to all parties indebted to me that the money *must come* by 1st January, 1874. FRANK WOODRUFF.

Dec 6—4t.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes:

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures in one hour any other, or all Pains, Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ASSURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES, THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and tissues of the system the cleansing, healing, and curative principles they contain. Radway's Resolvent instantly arrests and cures the worst forms of Skin diseases, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Acne, Rose Rash, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and painful discharges, Nightsweats, Loss of vital power, and all the horrible train of evils consequent upon the destruction of the life-principle, are within the curative power of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and few cases will long resist the use of these remedies for a reasonable time, and a perseverance in their use will prove to any person suffering from any of these terrible diseases a powerful lesson in Medical Chemistry.

With patients daily becoming reduced by the wasting and decomposition that is continually progressing, success in arresting these wastes, and repairing the ruins with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once the remedies have commenced their work of purification, and success in checking the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will be built growing stronger and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all other remedies in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

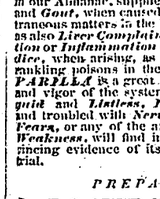
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, ropy, or has a thick sediment like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or like pieces of cobweb. Gleet, Whites, Nervousness, and all Painful Affections of the Sexual System, with the attendant disagreeable symptoms, Weak Back, Universal Lassitude, Languor, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, Nervous Prostration, Trembling, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Fits, Nervousness, Neuralgia, or Nervous Headache, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Itch, Scurfiness, Incipient Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Intermittent Fever, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. In inveterate cases of scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of culminating or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection, throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

Marriage Guide.

A private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and relations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies (versus Dr. Butts' work no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is endorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe; and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in the works. Office and parlors, No. 12 N. Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Silent Griefs.

There are sighs unheard, there are tears unwept.
There are lutes unstrung, there are harps unswept.
There are griefs unknown, there are thoughts untold.
There are hearts that beat warm when they seem but cold;
There are loves unlost when they seem so dead;
There are wounds unseen that have often bled.
For the soul feels most when in silence deep,
It lives unheard as the winds in their sleep.

There are sorrows very dark that o'er-cloud our way,
And that shade the heart, in our life's glad day.
There are joys unfelt, there are hopes unfed.
There are pled ges hushed, there are vows unsaid;
There are flowers dead, amid the blooming leaves,
There are treasures lost among the golden sheaves.
There are memories sweet, and we love them well,
But the eye grows dim as their currents swell.

There are friendships gone like dews of the morn,
There are smiles now turned to the coldest scorn:
There are dreams that we loved in the days gone by,
When the sun was so warm, and so bright our sky,
That are past like spray on the ocean's breast
When the storm has ceased and her waters rest.
And the heart grows sad that its loves have fled,
That its hopes are gone and its garlands dead.

There are scenes that we knew that are faded now,
There are gathered wreaths and a shaded brow,
There are songs unsung that we loved to hear,
When the heart was fresh and its pleasures near.
There are footsteps hid in the sands of time,
There are voices stilled in this earthly clime,
But the echos come from the boundless shore
That lies beyond, in the vast evermore.

There are prayers we breathe for the ones we love,
While we linger here from our home above,
Yet we smile to think that our griefs will cease,
And our hearts rejoice in endless peace,
Far away above the ethereal blue,
Where each soul is glad & each heart is true.
We will live in Love, and her radient seam
Will inspire the soul with a heavenly dream.

ORDER OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Extract from an address delivered by Hon. C. C. Langdon before the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Wilcox County, Ala., Nov. 3, 1873.

I have not the time, nor is it necessary on this occasion, to explain the nature, character and purposes of the "Order." Suffice it to say, that the system upon which it is organized—so extended, and at the same time *so perfect* and compact—makes it the most efficient agency that could be devised for carrying into speedy effect this great system of reform in Southern Agriculture. I trust, therefore, the subject will be taken up at once by all the Grangers in the South, freely discussed, and thoroughly investigated, and a plan of concerted action devised and put in motion without a moment of unnecessary delay. The subject is one of transcendent importance, and should receive the first attention, and command all the time, thoughts and energies of all the "Patrons" in the South. Let them do this, and confine themselves to this, and success will certainly follow. But let them beware of trying to do too much. Here is the danger, and really the only danger that threatens the organization. I fear they are already trying to do too much; attempting impracticabilities; travelling out of their legitimate sphere to hunt up and reform abuses; and thus provoking unnecessary hostility. It should be borne in mind, that the true mission of the Order, is to BUILD UP NOT TO PULL DOWN—to build up the great agricultural interest, without pulling down, or warring against, any other interest.—All the industrial interests of the country, are mutually dependent upon each other, and you cannot destroy or injure one without injury to all. *Make no war upon railroads.* They have been of incalculable interest to the country, and are indispensable to our prosperity.—*Make no war upon middle men.* They were brought into existence by the wants of the agricultural interest; they have been of vast service to that interest, and are still necessary to its prosperity.—Make yourselves independent of middle men and they will cease to exist. But until you make yourselves thus independent—so long as you continue to ask favors of them—you have no right to complain of, or to make war upon them. Let the Granges but keep within the legitimate sphere of action, and devote all their energies to one single object of improving and advancing their agricultural interest—making war upon no other interest—and they will be the means of confering countless blessings upon the South, and they will enlist the sympathies and secure the co-operation of all other interests, in the cause which they are laboring to promote.

In Jasper, Tenn., a lot of Christmas negroes, filled with Christmas liquor got into a regular butchering business, in which all sorts of knives were used, resulting in the fatal cutting of several.—One of them was cut to the heart, and fell dead.

Our devil says: Doing business without advertising, is like throwing a kiss at a pretty girl in the dark. You know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: Quite a number of the Radical representatives lately there in attendance on the Legislature, left without paying their board bills.

☞Says the Rutland, Vt., *Herald*; "At the time of the late fire here, a lady whose house was supposed to be in danger hurriedly dressed hersalf, ran out, and inquired of some lady friends who were standing on the sidewalk in front of the house, 'Is my back hair on straight?'"

From the Springfield Reporter.

Dick Yates—A Great Radical Light gone out.

So poor Dick Yates is gone. The snare is broken at last and the sorely bruised and wounded is escaped. A dozen years since, Dick Yates was one of the rising men of the West. A thoroughly good fellow, kindly in heart and manner, well stocked with brain, possessed also of a good voice, a keen sense of humor and no little personal magnetism there seemed every reason to predict for him an exceptionally successful and brilliant career.

There was every reason but one; like so many fellows before him, Dick Yates "drank"—first moderately, then oftener and more, then to stupefaction or delirium He made more than one desperate struggle to free himself, but the net of fate—to borrow from Æschylus—was around him. Whether it was hereditary taint or disease, or merely a weak will and a strong appetite, he drank on. Men began to speak of him as "drunken Dick Yates." His infirmity became matter of public gossip and scandal

A fond husband, a kind father, his thirst for whisky proved stronger than his love for his wife and the little children she had borne him. He went from bad to worse, until the war Governor of Illinois, the popular Senator, the man for whom his friends had cherished hopes of even higher preferment, was dismissed in disgrace from the service of the people whose confidence he had abused, whose patience he had exhausted.

Of his life since then, we know too little to speak: it is possibly—though hardly probable, we fear—that at last he reformed and retrieved him-elf. The pity of it the pity of it! God forbid that we should say a harsh word beside this open grave—nor assume to judge or condemn. We have not recited this painful history wantonly, but from a motive, and with a hope, and for an end. The Republican is very widely read by young men, in the colleges and elsewhere.

It was thinking of them that we began this article; it is thinking of them that we close it. He was a man who seemed to have everthing in his favor—eloquence, popularity, proved honesty patriotism, the momentum of past achievment and service, the prestige of high office, troops of friends. This is the end; he has done with his career. It seems to us that there is something rather sobering in the spectacle.

A Marvellous Narrative.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes an account of a trail involving a most marvelous question of identity, now progressing in court at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y. The story goes that Willis Peyton, a farmer, forty years of age, went south two years ago to peddle a patent spring bed, leaving a wife and several children, some of whom were well grown. At Terre Haute he spent some time, and after leaving that place he lost all consciousness, but after a time realized that he was in a hospital at Evansville, Ind., recovering from smallpox.

He was then bald, and when he resumed his clothing every article appeared to have been made for a much smaller man. The pantaloons which he recognized at least six inches too short. He could get no trace of his money, watch, model spring bed, or other effects. When he was released from the hospital he went to a friend, who spurned him as an imposter.

He looked in a mirror and doubted his own identity. He first thought of suicide, and his next thought was home. The latter prevailed. On the way he was taken ill again, and once more all the world was a blank. He finally arrived at his own door after an absence of two years. Willis Peyton's family belived him dead. The Willis Peyton who had left that threshold two years before had light hair, nearly red, and a very scanty beard, and was thin in flesh. The Willis Peyton who now knocked at the door was much taller, rounder, and had curly hair and a heavy beard. He knocked and was invited into the house of the "Widow Peyton," and took a seat. Looking at Mrs. Peyton he said; "I suppose you don't know me, Addie?"

She answered, "No, sir. I do not; who are you?"

The man burst into tears and said: "You'll not believe me. I know, when I tell you; but it's got to come some time, and might as well now as not. I'm Willis Peyton."

Mrs Peyton shrank from him, ordereded him out of doors and two of her sons and a hired man took him to the neare-t justice, who sent him to jail as a lunatice. He was first tried by a commission of lunacy and was adjudged perfectly sane.

He is now being tried before the surrogate on the question of his pretensions as the husband of Mrs. Peyton and the owner of the Peyton property. He has shown marks on his person, related instances of his private family history recalled circumstance in connection with many of his old associates, all tending to prove the truth of his claim. And the "Widow Peyton" sits in the court-room, by turns looking at the claimant in her bed and boaad, and crying as witness after witness avows his belief that the strange man is Willis Peyton.

She has told her friends that if he indeed is Peyton, he may have the farm and stock, and everything else, but never herself. Sometimes during the passages of the trail he implores her to look again and see if she cannot recognise one feature and acknoledge him to her own husband; but she refuses, and his earnest appealing face suddenly become clouded by despair. He says if she suit termin te in his favor he asks only a living off the farm, and will never intrude on his wife and children unless they voluntorily first recognize the relationship.

AN ACT.

To regulate the confinement and discharge of persons charged with misdemeanors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That any person who is arrested charged with a misdemeanor, and is held to answer the same, or who is arrested by virtue of a capias or an indictment, for a misdemeanor, shall be discharged by the committing magistrate, or officer making t e arrest under a capiasion his own recognizance, without security; and if such person, so discharged, shall wilfully fail to attend and answer such charge, as required by law, he shall be guilty of a felony and on indictment and conviction shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than two years; Provided, that any person who is discharged under the provision of this act, who shall be arrested during the period of such release from custody, charged with another misdemeanor, committed after such release, shall not be discharged without giving bond and security as now required by law, and such person, if convicted on the trial of the said second offence, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than one year, nor more than two years; that any person discharged by an officer of the law under the provisions of this act, upon his own recognizance, shall be informed by said officer of the penalty attaching upon his failure to appear on trial, and the duty of *giving this information* is hereby made a part of the duty of the sheriff or other officer under his official oath.

Approved December 17, 1873.
Official:

NEANDER H. RICE.
Secretary of State.

As "much talk" has been had concerning "the bloody chasm" it may not be uninteresting to ascertain if possible the author of the phrase. During the time that some of our Southern editors were on an excursion through New York and Pennsylvania (in June, 1872,) chanced that they fell into the hands of some very hospitable Philistines at Binghamton, N. Y. A banquet was given them at which much wine drinking and speech making prevailed. The following toast was proposed by Mr. Lynn of Virginia "The North, our coequal in the Union; we rejoice in her great prosperity," and responded to by District Attorney Hopkins who said that "with the experience he had acquired during a nine months service at Petersburg he could testify to the valor of the South. The South believed she was right and sacrificed a Stonewall Jackson to the bloody struggle. The North believed that *she* was right and *sacrificed her Wadsworth* let us now stand by the graves of Jackson and Wadsworth and looking over the bloody chasm that intervenes, pronounce for a union of hearts a nd a union of hands and the flag of the Union forever.

To this speech Robert B. Berkely of the Richmond *Whig*, a gallant and most gifted young gentleman responded at follows: He sai! that in the North, as also in the South there was not a heart that had not been wounded and dr ped in mourning by the sad contingences of battle; yet we have met around this festal board—and know that we are friends. The grand object of our trip is being wrought out. As the gentleman has said, we stand by the graves of Wadsworth and of Jackson and not only look, but *clasp hands across the bloody chasm* that intervenes. Hereafte let us press forward *together*. There are scars in the South as there are scars here, but the true nobility of genuine manhood can rise superior to misfortunes, turn its back upon the past and make America what it ought to be. And the need of the hour is *statesmen*, who can rise above party and self—who can appreciate and preserve the liberty bought with blood and bathed in tears."

Two weeks later Mr. Greely was nominated at Baltimore, for the Presidency. To Mr. Berkeley, therefore, belongs as we believe, the paternity of that widely quoted phrase.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

We learn from one of the North Alabama excursionists that a serious difficulty took place this side of Talladega. Two men got into a difficulty and after several severe blows being passed, No. 1 struck No. 2 with a razor, missing him and striking another fellow, severing his hand off at the wrist. This is a lamentable affair, and it is feared that the end is not yet.
National Republican.

London, Dec. 20.

Special dispatches from Madrid say there is great rejoicing there over a rumor that the Government of the United States has decided that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag. The *Times*, commenting on the report, says such a decision would be consistent with truth and justice.

—A Montgomery Hotel-Keeper alleges that a Radical Legislator from Limestone county went home without paying his board bill.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Druggists.
HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 Pounds in Store.

WE have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:

WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS and COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES and OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.

MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO.
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Apr2'73—1y.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Attend your own Business and leave other people's Business alone. Buy your Goods where you can buy good Goods the cheapest. P. RR'S is the PLACE, he is determined not to be undersold. I will sell the following as low as any one. Try me. To prove the Pudding eat it.

FIRST CLASS
Grocery Establishment.

Below I will give a few of the leading articles.
100 Rolls of the heaviest Barging of different kinds, weighing from 2¼ to 2½ lbs. will be sold for twenty cents per yard.
10,000 lbs. of Bailing Ties of various kinds and patterns, at 11½ cents per pound.
200 Sacks Salt in store and to arrive. 20 Sacks Coffee, a superior article.
25 Barrels Sugar, all grades and qualities. 25 Barrels and Hogsheads of Syrups and Molasses.
25 Boxes Tobacco, from the finest to the cheapest. 15,000 Cigars of the best Brands.
200 lbs. Smoking Tobacco. 20 Boxes Candles, Parifine, Star and Sperm.
16 Boxes Superior Starch. 20 Cases Superior Oysters, Fresh
200 Boxes Sardines and Lobsters. 50 Kits Mackerel. 5 Barrels Mackerel.
10 half Barrels Mackerel. 10 half Barrels White Fish.
500 Cans and Bottles of Preserved Fruits. 50 Boxes Raisins and Figs.
500 lbs. Best Stick and Fancy Candies.
A large lot of Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo and all kinds of Dye Stuffs. Powder, Shot, and Caps. In short, I have everything my Customers need in my line.
My Stock is large and shall be kept full. The supply shall only be limited by the demand. The prices shall suit. I will pay every one the *last cent and see that none go away dissatisfied.* I will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Country Produce, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Peas, Oats and Tallow, in short, everything the Farmer raises.

oct26d&wtf. L. J. PARR,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS
No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantles, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cups.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR
Steam, Gas and Waters

Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.
The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,
Portable Lights, Etc.,

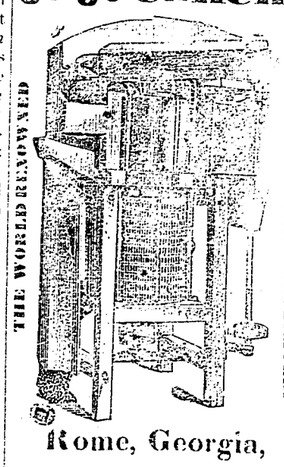
And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, etc., kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Manufacturers

of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter. THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty.
CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing.
Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS'
COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.
THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873.—1y

J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

PATRICK,
The Bookseller & Stationer,

HAS NOT BEEN TO MARKET YET, THIS Fall, but he still manages to keep the old Wooden Store

53 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia,

Comfortably filled with GOODS in his line.

Thankful for the Liberal patronage extended him during the past season, he invites a continuance of the same, promising his best efforts to please.

Call and see those beautiful Chromos, the COMPANIONS and the ACCIDENT.
oct2—tf.

THE MOBILE
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.

ITS CAPITOL,..... $300,000

Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company.

I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.

II. It is economically and prudently managed.

III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South.

The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.

R. O. RANDALL,
Manager of Agencies.
L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll, Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and prices, guaranteed to all who may give him a call. D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873—6m.

JUST IN MARKET.

We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **BOOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us.
Heavy Kip Boots at $3 50 Brogans 1 double sole, 1 35 to 1 70. Women leather line auble sole Boots, 1 00—every thing in proportion.
Aug. 16, 1873. M. F. GOVAN & CO., *Rome, Ga.*

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
OXFORD, ALA.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of **PURE DRUGS** and **CHEMICALS**, together with a great variety of **STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. Also PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c.**
GIVE us a call in person or by order. **We Guarantee Satisfaction.** Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.
june26—tf.

At the Same Old Place.
ED. L. WOODWARD,

AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND,
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Pepper, Spice, &c.
Hats, Domestics, Osnabergs, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, *JEANS, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINNENS, DeLAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c.*, all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD
Lime and Cement Works,
KINGSTON, GA.

THE LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,

one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.
Orders solicited. Address
GEORGE H. WARING, *Kingston, Ga.*
September 6, 1873.—1y.

"CASH" STORE.
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE
Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of
Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.
Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call.
Oct. 18, 1873—1y.

New Books and Fancy Articles
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE.
H. A. SMITH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
113 Broad Street,
Rome, Ga.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small **Advance** for Cash.
Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.
300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at **Half** the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to $45 00 each.
PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.
1,000 Copies "Bill Arp's New Book **Peace Papers**." Copies mailed to any address $1 50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,
SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMMS,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass, Putty, Dyes and DyeStuffs.
AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.
Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m. M. T. MOODY.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY, 10, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1917

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance,.....$2 00
If not paid in advance,.....$3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion,.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.
Marriage notices,.....50

Announciation of Candidates.

For County offices,.....$5 00
For State offices,.....$10 00
Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising,

For three, six, or twelve Months

One square of 10 lines,	3 months,		$5. 00
" "	6	"	7 50
" "	12	"	10 00
One fourth column,	3	"	15 00
" " "	6	"	20 00
" " "	12	"	30 00
One half column,	3	"	25 00
" " "	6	"	35 00
" " "	12		50 00
One column,	3	"	40 00
" "	6	"	60 00
" "	12	"	100

Charges due and collectable quarterly.

WM. M. HAMES, J. T. MARTIN

HAMES & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. No. 8. Office Row, Jacksonville, Will practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of the 12th Judicial circuit, consisting of Calhoun, Cleburne, St. Clair, Etowah and Cherokee, and the Supreme court of the State
may: 0—1871.

JOHN FORNEY. WM. H. FORNEY.

FORNEY & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

Will practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.
Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEO. ISBELL TURNLEY.

M. J. TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

N. W. Corner of the public square, next door to Woodward's Store.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega—Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District Court.

R. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

L. W. GRANT,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A. D. BAILEY,

Notary Public,

AND EX-OFFICIO

Justice of the Peace,

CROSS PLAINS, Ala.
Business in his line solicited.

J. S. KELLY,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

AND

Notary Public,

OXFORD, ALABAMA.

Courts held the first Monday in each month, except which two more December and June, in his Court is held on the first Tuesdays.
July 16, 1873.

Dr. C. C. Porter,

DENTIST.

HAS for the present removed his office to his residence on Spring hill, where he will attend to all work in his line. The fullest satisfaction guaranteed.
Jan. 18, 1873.

Dr. M. W. FRANCIS,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE, DRUG STORE J. C. FRANCIS,
North West Corner Square,
JACKSONVILLE - - ALA
Feb 25 1871—1y.

J. D ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Jacksonville, Ala.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate.
Jan. 25, 1873.—tf.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

HAS been thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the best Houses in North Alabama. Rooms large and well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome home in this house. Terms to suit the times.
J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.
Dec. 12, 1873—tf.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public.
S. C. KELLY, Prop.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Sign of the Horned Horse,
OXFORD ALA.,
S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE

COME ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but will receive Boarders and the Traveling public generally.
No rash promises made—come and see.
A. S. JOHNSON,
J. N. HOOD,
J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.
june18—tf.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine-time-keeping

Watches,

Both Gold and Silver. Also, **Gold and Silver CHAINS** for Ladies and Gentlemen. **Gold Pens, Spectacles** and **Silver Thimbles,** as a speciality. Also fine **Albatta Ware** for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.

P. S. **WATCHES REPAIRED** in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.
Jan. 11, 1873.—1y.

James Isbell, Late Pres't City N't B'k, Selma, Ala. *R. H. Isbell.* *W. P. Armstrong, Pres't City Nat. Bank, Selma, Ala.*

ISBELL & CO.,

Bankers,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 25, 1873—1y.

Pianos and Organs of

"CHICKERING," "Steinway." "Estey," and other celebrated makers; also the light running **"Domestic" Sewing Machine,** for cash, or on easy monthly payments,
Send for catalogue to
T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Ag't.
Box 127, Dalton, Ga.
MRS. M. E. ROWDAND Agent for Calhgun County. Nov. 22, '73.

Southern & Acclimated

FRUIT TREES,

At Talladega Nurseries.

We can furnish No. 1, Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine Trees. Raspberries, Strawberries, Roses, Hedge plants. Evergreens Deciduous trees and Shrubs. Apple and Peach trees No. 1, $15.00 pr. h. Strawberries, Nelsons Albany and Downing the most productive and profitable $1.00 pr. hun., $6.00 pr. M.—Other products at corresponding rates.
Apply for Catalogue.
R. R. HUNLEY,
Talladega,
Nov. 15—6m Ala.

J. R. ABRAMS, Greenville. } Maj. M. G. HUDSON, Mobile, Dr. J. P. AMERINE, Greenv'e.

Meley's Patent Improved

GRAVE MOUNDS.

ABRAM, AMERINE & CO.

Proprietors.

Greenville and Mobile, Alabama.

FORTUNES can be made by buying State County and City Rights. Persons desiring to purchase Rights or have work done can Address DR. J. P. AMERINE,
Jacksonville, Ala.
June 28, 1873—tf.

Ho! Ye that are Thirsty.

Come to your own Fountain and Drink.

FROM and after this date the undersigned will put in water fixtures at the following rates:
Where parties furnish their own pipe, the same will be laid at 15 cents per foot. When furnished by the undersigned, 30 cents per foot. $2 00 charged extra for tapping the main pipe. W. W. NESBIT.

P. S. Tin work, sheet iron work, roofing and guttering promptly executed; but positively, only for CASH.
September 6, 1873.—tf.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and **COLORED PLATE.** Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just published. A German edition at same price. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.

Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of **Repairing**—positively for CASH and nothing else.
W. W. NESBIT.
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

Change of Terms.

FROM and after this date, Jan. 3rd, 1874, the undersigned will execute all work in his line in the

Wood and Blacksmith Shop,

For cash only or its equivalent.

Those indebted for work heretofore done, must pay up their old accounts before making new ones. Work as usual will hereafter be executed faithfully and promptly, at the same place, and on the same reasonable terms.

The cash system having been generally adopted, *I am compelled to conform to it;* and those indebted must *positively* pay up, if they wish to save cost.
L. A. WEAVER.
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—3t.

$25,000

In Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds & Silver-ware.

THE richest stock ever brought to Rome.—All new and beautiful patterns—and must be sold.
Sold by JOS. E. VEAL,
Jeweller, Rome, Ga.
Dec. 27, 1873—4t.

Lumber! Lumber!!

HAVING moved my Mill from Silver Run, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber at short notice, at one dollar per hundred feet for all under 25 feet long. 25 per cent. added for every 5 feet over 25 in length.
My Mill is situated one mile from Weaver's Station and five miles from Jacksonville. Address, C. W. WOOD,
Weaver's Station, Calhoun co. Ala.
Oct. 25, 1873.—1y.

Brick Work & Plastering.

THE undersigned is prepared to execute in the neatest, most durable and workmanlike style, every description of **Brick work and Plastering.** Any one desiring such work can apply in person or address E. B. JONES, Oxford, Ala
Aug. 9, 1873—6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

That he has opened the Stables formerly known as the Privett Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE

Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses at the following schedule of prices:

Two-horse hack and driver per day	$6,00
Two-horse wagon and driver "	$5,00
Buggy and horse "	$3,00
Single Buggy "	$2,00
Single Horse "	$2,00

He will also feed and take care of stock, charges to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms, cash only.
RICHARD WEAVER.
Nov. 72—1y

New Hack Line

Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.

Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily. Passengers will be charged $2. Heavy baggage extra charge. Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M.
DOUTHIT & BRADLEY.
Jan. 3, 1871—tf.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts.

Louisville, : : : Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty
L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Woman and Children.
J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology
D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
FEES.—Professors' Tickets, in full, $50,00; Demonstrators' Ticket, $10,00; Matriculation Fee, $5,00; Graduation Fee, $30,00. Hospital Ticket (required by the city) $5,00
The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.
J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty
For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address
E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.
july 26 '73—1y

The Crow's Children.

A huntsman, bearing his gun afield,
Went whistling merrily;
When he heard the blackest of black crows
Call out from a withered tree.

"You are going to kill the theivish birds,
And I would, if I were you;
But you must'n't touch my family,
Whatever else you do!"

"I'm only going to kill those birds
That are eating up my crop;
And if your young ones do such things,
Be sure they'll have to stop."

"Oh," said the crow, "my children
Are the best ones ever born;
There isn't one among them all
Would steal a grain of corn."

"But how shall I know which ones the are?
Do they resemble you?"
"Oh no," said the crow, "they're the prettiest birds,
And the whitest that ever flew!"

So off went the sportsman, whistling,
And off, too, went his gun;
And its startling echoes never ceased
Again till the day was done.

And the old crow sat untroubled,
Cawing away in her nook;
For she said, "He'll never kill my birds
Since I told him how they look.

"Now there's the hawk, my neighbor,
She'll see what she will see soon;
And that saucy, whistling blackbird
May have to change his tune!"

When, lo! she saw the hunter
Taking his homeward track,
With a string of crows as long as his gun
Hanging down his back.

"Alack, alack," said the mother.
"What in the world have you done?
You promised to spare my pretty birds,
And you've killed them every one."

"Your birds!" said the puzzled hunter;
"Why I found them in my corn;
And besides, they were black and ugly
As any that ever were born!"

"Get out of my sight, you stupid!"
Said the angriest of crows;
"How good and fair her children are
There's none but a parent knows."

"Ah! I see, I see," said the hunter,
"But not as you do quite;
It takes a mother to be so blind
She can't tell black from white."

[Dayton (Ohio) Journal.]

An Heir to Millions Dies in the Poor-house—A Noble Peanut Vender.

In 1864 there came to Dayton a man who gave his name as Benjamin Mackie, and was engaged at intervals as a paper hanger. He was about fifty-five years of age, very poor and very proud. He was evidently a foreigner, but it was difficult to determine to what nationality he belonged, as he never communicated, even to his most intimate acquaintances, anything in regard to his history. He was soon overtaken by ill-health, and so reduced financially that he was compelled to seek an asylum in the county infirmary, where he died in 1867, unknown, and since that time unthought of. But recently it has transpired that at the time of Mackie's death he was entitled to the possession of an estate of $33 000,000, which makes his previous history a matter of some consequence.—The name by which he was known in Dayton, and at the infirmary, was an assumed one. His real name is said to have been Alfonso Barrano, and he was a native of one of the Basque provinces of Spain, where every native considers himself a nobleman, and where the proud spirit of the people has never yet been subdued by their conquerors. Barrano married in his native country, and soon after the birth of his first child the young wife and mother died, leaving the bereaved husband and father but one object to love, and that was his daughter. It is to be supposed that he loved her most tenderly, for although he was comparatively a poor man, in a country where there were but few educational facilities, yet he gave her a finished education, sending her to foreign parts for that purpose. She grew up to womanhood, when she, with her father, came to America, landing at New Orleans, where they stopped and opened a fruit-stand. The beauty and cultivated manners of the daughter attracted a good share of custom, and among others whose attention was directed to the pretty fruit girl of Carondelet street was a rich planter of Louisiana by the name of Giroud, who spent his winters in the city. As the reader by this time suspects, Giroud made the humble fruit dealer's daughter his wife. These are the facts of the previous history of Mackie, or Barrano, as we gather them from a gentleman of this city who has been employed by a member of the Spanish legation at Washington to investigate the circumstances of his residence and death in this city and county, with a view to establishing the fact that Benjamin Mackie, who died in the infirmary of this county in 1867, is the same Barrano who came from Biscay to New Orleans, where his daughter married as above related. But to return to the story. The poor fruit dealer was destined to realize the ingratitude sharper than a serpent's tooth.

After his daughter married, at the instance of her proud and wealthy husband, she virtually renounced her father, and sought to settle an annuity upon him, which would be amply sufficient to keep him in comfortable circumstances for the rest of his life. But as one of the implied conditions of this generosity was that Barrano should not be known or publicly recognized as the father of his daughter, he indignantly spurned it, and with a desolate and heavy heart he left New Orleans and went to Louisville, Ky. from which point he wrote to his daughter, Mrs. Giroud, requesting her to write and address him in the name of Benjamin Macke. This gave her the clew by which she has since traced him to his miserable grave. From Louisville Barrano came to Dayton, where he lived and died as has been related. But as time wore apace there was a change in fortune with Mrs. Giroud. Her husband entered the Southern army and was killed, and his property, which consisted chiefly in slaves, was swept away as one of the results of the struggle in which he lost his life. The widow disposed of the plantation for Confederate money, so that when the war closed she was very poor. Her position as a fruit-dealer's daughter would have been a luxury in comparison with her position, burdened as she was by the care of two children, the fruits of her marriage with Giroud. She returned to New Orleans and again opened a little fruit-stand, and wrote and advertised for her father at every point where she thought a communication would reach him, but nothing could be heard from him from any source. She led a life monotonous enough, until one day, scanning over the list of advertised letters, her eyes fell upon a letter advertised for her in her maiden name. She went to the post-office, and when the letter was delivered to her she found that it was from a schoolmate who had gone to school with her in France. The communication contained some intelligence about an unknown uncle and a princely estate to which the Barrano family of Biscay were entitled. And as the reader by this time has begun to inquire in his mind where the estate to which the Montgomery county pauper was entitled comes in, we will go back to the first and relate how it came about. It seems that Alfonso Barrano had an elder brother, who ran away from home when a mere boy, and went to sea. What his adventures were, or how he got his start in the world, is unknown, but in 1869, it has been ascertained, he died in one of the Philippine islands, a portion of the Spanish possessions in the East Indies, in possession of an estate valued at $33,000,000. If he had heirs they were unknown, but, as it was ascertained that he had originally come from one of the Basque provinces, the fact of his death and account of his estate were communicated to the authorities of Biscay. The matter there became one of great interest, and was probably talked about very generally and this talk prompted the letter which we have referred to. It was determined that Alfonso Barrano, or his representatives, if living, were the legal heirs of the deceased millionaire. So then commenced the search for an heir, which has continued for years, and which is gradually developing a true story, as thrilling in interest as any recorded in the world of fiction. The representatives of the Spanish Government throughout the world have been charged with the duty of ascertaining the whereabouts of Alfonso Barrano, or his representatives, and it is possible that no clew would have been obtained had it not been for the letter which Mrs. Giroud received from an associate of her youth. The establishment of the fact that Macke, the man who died in the infirmary in this city, is one and the same person with Alfonso Barrano, of New Orleans, will not be conclusive, yet it is an important fact for Mrs. Giroud, and when she succeeds in establishing it there will be no person between her and the succession to the estate, and it is likely that, being personally known in Biscay before she left that country, she can establish her own identity.

AN ACT.

To fix the time of holding the Chancery Courts for the county of Cleburne.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act the Chancery Courts for the county of Cleburne, shall be held on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in May and the third Monday in January in each year, or such other time as may be fixed by the Chancellor; which time, if fixed by said Chancellor, shall be done at the next term of the court, and shall be the permanent time to continue from year to year till changed by act of the General Assembly.

Section 2 Be it further enacted. That the said Chancery Courts may continue three days at each term.

Approved Dec. 17, 1873.

AN ACT.

To authorize executors, administrators, guardians and trustees to make investments in bonds, obligations and securities of the United States, and of the State of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be lawful for executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, who may have money in their hands to be invested, or loaned, to invest the same in the purchase of interest bearing bonds, obligations or securities of the State, issued after the passage of this act, or of interest bearing notes, or bonds of the United States, and such executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees shall be credited in their settlements with the amount actually, bona fide, paid for the bonds, obligations or securities so purchased; Provided, It shall be made to appear to the court having jurisdiction over such settlements, that such purchases were made for the amount actually and bona fide paid, and not greater than the market value of such bonds, obligations or securities at the time of their purchase.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved December 15th, 1873.

Value of Swamp Muck.

A writer in the *Western Rural*, says of Swamp Muck:

I dug down in an open swamp adjoining my timber, and found that the bed of muck was 18 inches deep, and by its appearance I was fully satisfied that it was decomposition of vegetable matter; was dark in color, and much resembled old barn yard manure, that might have lain for years exposed to atmospheric air. I at once made up my mind to go to work with two wagons, and instead of the boxes I used loose planks at bottom and sides for the convenience of unloading, and as I was pretty near by, one span of horses was sufficient for the work of drawing it away, while one man loaded the empty wagon. I drew one hundred and seventy-five loads on my farm, about twenty-five loads into the barn yard where we milk the cows in summer, and some into my vegetable garden, and it has proved beyond a doubt to be first-rate for vegetables and young trees. In planting some plum trees, I used two good shovellfuls on the roots of each tree, then covered with common soil, and although it was late in the season, every tree grew well; but a number of the others that had no application of the muck, died late in the summer. I applied a few loads to a patch of prairie grass—mostly wire grass, or Indian Wig as it is called—which was always bad to cut. The muck had laid in heaps on the grass during winter, and in April I sowed on the surface one pound of red clover seed, one pound of timothy seed and a half peck of red top seed per acre, then scattered over the swamp muck, breaking it up into small particles, and the result was splendid to look upon; the two crops I have cut since were of more value than all the crops I cut previous. I mucked over about six acres of corn, leaving a space without it; here I could not see much difference, as the whole of the corn was a big crop; this was in 1868. In the spring of the same year I applied about twelve loads of muck to an acre of land for potatoes, working it thoroughly in among the soil previous to planting, and in this instance there was a marked result; for wherever a root of the potatoes came in contact with a larger share of the muck, there the potatoes were the largest; and taking the whole piece, I do not wish to see a finer crop.

I think, in some instances, the second crop will derive more benefit than the first, as I have noticed in my last crops of grain, especially wheat, which yieled over twenty bushels per acre.

The Emigration of the negro, the Salvation of the White Man.

Editors of the Advertiser: I inclose you an extract from a letter on yesterday from an intelligent gentleman formerly a citizen of Montgomery county, who now resides in Louisiana. He is still interested in our fate on account of one of his children who owns some 1500 acres of the finest land in the county, 8 or 10 miles South of the city.

He sees clearly what all others see, that no permanent prosperity can be attained in this country, without striking at the root of the mischief which has ruined us.

Negroes were *excellent slaves*, suited to their condition of servitude to the white man, by their nature. But they are the *worst possible masters*. The present constitution of our Government makes them the *masters* of the landowners in the fairest portion of our State. The preponderance in numbers of the blacks over the whites in the rich districts of lands from Eutaula West to the State line, has secured to them and their mercenary allies, the local administration in the several counties, and enables them to influence greatly the State Government.

Break down this preponderance. The negro has strong local attachments, and when the struggle begins among them on the question as to who shall be *compelled to emigrate*, and *who shall have leave to stay*, the white landowners will be the real masters of the situation.

Our laws will no longer be administered by local tribunals, subject to the will of the most ignorant and improvident part of the community. Our taxes will no longer be assessed, collected, and disbursed, by those who have no part in the burthens of taxation.—Petty offences will be promptly punished, property and especially crops and stock will be secure from depredation, burthensome taxes will no longer be imposed, the taxes collected will be promptly disbursed, and peace, plenty and contentment, will once more reign in the land.

All have been accomplished by peaceful, just and constitutional means and we will have solved the problem satisfactorily, as to *how we can make the best of the Government imposed on us by others*

In the neighborhood of Nashville, 1200 acres of land worth 45 dollars per acre employs constantly only three hands with occasional day labor.—Stock and grain enables the proprietor to do this. It is found that the herds of sheep and cattle enrich the land, and bring a blessing it, while the presence of the negro is a blight to the land, and demoralizing to its population.

When white man have the control of the local and State Government the *Black Belt* will attract white men from all lands by its fertility.

No longer will the land seem to be under a curse as now, but it will be occupied by herds of fat cattle and the hills will be studded with fleecy flocks. Those men who own 1200 acres of rich lands will have as in Middle Tennessee but three hands constantly employed and the three will be sons of the house.

Then when a man appeals to a jury of his countrymen he will be tried by those who are his *peers in fact* as well as in *law*.

The hard necessity of the times which denies to our planters the means of pursuing the suicidal course of competing with each other for negro labor will work out their salvation in spite of them, for it necessitates an emigration which is the very thing he most deplores but should most desire. Our planters have been clinging to negro labor as the anchor of safety, it is indeed an anchor in a *shipwreck*, and all who cling to it, will go with it to the bottom FARMER.

The following is the extract referred to in the letter.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26th 1873.

I see every week men going east in quest of negro labor and have advised them to go to Lowndes and Montgomery for them. I know I am benefiting my old home which I dearly love when I assist in removing the negro population. Remove the negroes and you can't prevent white people settling those lands, but they will not go there while the negroes remain. I am willing for my daughters' lands to be idle for five years if I can clear the country of negroes. In less than ten years all the lands around our old homes will command from fifty to seventy-five dollars per acre.

Were I with you I could produce facts which would satisfy you or any one no matter how skeptical that I am right. For the past eight years my business has called me in nearly every county in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and my judgment tells me that an industrious man can do better in Montgomery county tilling the soil than any place I have seen, provided that greatest of all curses, free negroes are removed and any man is a fool to go West to farm. Once remove the negro and there will be no trouble in getting thousands of white men to take their place on their lands. I can suggest a plan to rid the country of them and supply their places with whites.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Maine has had seven weeks sleighing.

—John Smith has 206 residences in Chicago.

—Prairie chickens are 10 cents each in Kansas.

—In Philadelphia 2,378 dogs ended their days during 1873.

—Taxes collected in Brooklyn last year amounted to $8,403,211,02.

—"Shoes to suit the times," advertised by a dealer, must pinch one's corns frightfully.

—A boy, 112 years old, in Monroe County, Pa., walked three miles to vote for the new constitution.

—Colorado now boasts of twenty-four granges, with a membership of 700, all organized since November 1.

—The co-operative packing-house started at Muscatine, Io., by the Granges has packed four-fifths of all the pork made at that point this season.

—The produce of the sale of secularized convent property in Italy since 1867 amounts to 442,000,000 lire.

—A very interesting fact has come to light recently, namely, that the gates of Holland House, in Hammersmith road, London, were formerly the main grille of the Bastille.

—The managers of the Edinburgh Infirmary have resolved, by a majority of 8 to 6, to refuse admittance to lady medical students at the same time as male students to the operating theatre in the infirmary.

—The District Council at Lafayette, Ind., has requested the State delegation in Congress to "adopt a system of banking that will equalize labor with capital."

—A Michigander has taken out a patent for a pneumatic tube by which he proposes to send grain from Chicago to the coast in eleven hours at a cost of 15 cents per bushel.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* says that "Caleb Cushing's acceptance of the Spanish mission detaches him from the innumerable caravan on the road to the Chief Justice's bench."

—The wise saw concerning angels' visits has been proved untrue by a modern instance at Carrollton, Ill., where Mrs. David Angel was, on the 29th ult., visited by three little Angels, who were neither few nor far between.

—A happier day is dawning, and glimpses of a possible millennium gladden the advent of the new year. A Western editor started out to "astonish the natives" with a lecture, but a snowstorm arose, the driver lost his way, the wagon upset, and the lecturer broke his collar-bone and two ribs.

—The organization of an immense trades-union of English capitalists and employers, to fight the trades-unions of workmen, excites great interest in England. It was at first reported that this organization represented the employers of 2,000.000 of workmen; but, although this was said to be an exaggeration, it now appears to have been an under-estimate.

—Rudolph Polennius, an assistant engineer in Matthiessen & Wercher's sugar-house in Jersey City, met with a horrible death yesterday. At about noon he was assisting the engineer in sewing a belt belonging to the machinery, when the belt was caught by one of the revolving wheels and drawn out of his hand.—He made a grasp for it, and his arm was drawn into the machinery. He was flung over the shaft. The force of the revolution tore his arm from the socket, and his body was dashed over against the board petition with such impetus that his right leg was torn off at the knee. He was immediately removed to the City Hospital, but had scarcely been entered in one of the wards when he died.

MORE JUDICIAL MURDERS THREATENED IN FRANCE.—Since the close of the war large numbers of convicted Communists have been shot; in larger numbers they have been deported to New Caledonia. The Communists were, no doubt, great offenders; but it is not to be denied that if they sinned they have suffered. The world is tired of hearing of the work of this special court martial. MacMahon behaved magnanimously towards Bazaine. It is time that some such magnanimity was displayed towards the sinners of the Commune. When the crime of which they were guilty is all but forgotten it is too late to punish. Yet one of our latest despatches from Paris informs us that six more unhappy Communists have been condemned to death. Two out of these six will in all likelihood suffer the extreme penalty. It rests with President MacMahon to say whether the camp of Satory is to be stained with more of the blood of the Commune.

N. Y. Herald.

LAST YEAR AND NOW.

Last year the Radicals in Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury were engaged in persuading the people that they were rapidly paying off the Public Debt, and mitigating the taxes. That was to re-elect Grant, and to keep the Radical party's hold on the Treasury unloosed. This year by their profligacy in Administration and their financial collapse, and improper interference in the case of the Virginius, it has been absolutely necessary to impose new taxes and to increase the National Debt. The Secretary of the Treasury has formally informed Congress that it is necessary to raise nearly fifty millions of dollars in addition to the present enormous Revenue, taxing tea and coffee and re-establishing the Sumpter Act. The Virginius folly will cost some fifteen or twenty millions directly, and no one can tell how much will be paid out before the affair is completely closed.

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1874.

County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry.

This important body of men, met in Jacksonville, Tuesday the 6th inst., and were in session all day, with what result will appear from the proceedings published in another column.

A more earnest, intelligent or respectable body of men have not met in the county, for the transaction of public business, in years, and we trust that their labors will be fraught with the greatest possible good to the entire community. Every step made towards the advancement of the farming interests of the county is a step beneficial to all the people of the county. From frequent expressions of members of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, we gather that their mission is not to tear down, but rather to build up. In this laudable undertaking they will certainly have the hearty good wishes of all right thinking men. The next meeting of the Council will be held at White Plains, and we trust to be able to lay the proceedings, which will doubtless be highly interesting, before the readers of the REPUBLICAN.

Ezekiel of Talladega County.

In another part of this paper we publish under the head of "Facts for Farmers in 1874," some instances of successful cropping, clipped from an exchange.

Here is a story from the lips of one of the most reliable men we ever knew that is equally in point, and that does infinite credit to the maimed hero mentioned.

Among the many unfortunate wounded who returned from the Confederate war, none who had to depend on their daily labor for their daily bread, were apparently more disqualified, by reason of wounds, to earn a living by labor than EZEKIEL of Co. E. 10th Ala., Regt., now a citizen of Talladega county and the subject of this notice.

In one of the many battles which that old Regiment passed through, he recieved wounds in both hands by the explosion of a shell, so severe that, in order to save his life, the surgeons had to amputate the right hand above the wrist and so cut the other as to leave only the thumb and fore finger. His occupation was that of a farmer, and it would seem his wounds had disqualified him for the pursuit of his avocation for life. In the case of a less determined and heroic man it might, but not so with him.—Knowing of no other honorable way to gain a livelihood, he returned to his little farm and geared up a steer, the only animal he had. With the steer in the lead, he, with only his thumb and fore finger, followed the plow and cultivated his land well. Sober, industrious and persevering, he has prospered far beyond many of his more fortunate comrades and is to-day in comparatively easy circumstances. A few weeks ago our informant saw him in Talladega, where he sold two bags of cotton weighing over five hundred lbs. each, and of such superior quality that it commanded a price above that of the market. He also on that day sold one hundred bushels of corn, made with his own hands, or rather with his fore finger and thumb. He said that he had not hired a single soul to help him make these things, except a little help in cotton picking time, and moreover, that he had sold corn nearly every year since the war.

Here is an example worthy of imitation, and one that should put to shame all two handed grumblers about hard times, and young and robust young men who loaf about towns and discourse plaintively upon the panic and its results.

Mr. Knox Stocks, at the store of Cooper & Stocks, 3 miles from Ladiga, shot and killed a negro man on the 14th inst. The negro, supposing that Mr. Stocks was absent, procured a crowbar and with it, after trying two of the windows and doors, effected an entrance at one of the doors. As he stepped into the door Mr. Stocks supposing the crowbar he held to be a gun, fired upon him. The negro ran after he was shot, but was found next morning about 50 yards from the house dead, with 66 squirrel shot in his body. Mr. Stocks surrendered himself to the authorities and was discharged on preliminary examination.

We started out to print all the paragraphs from our South Alabama exchanges concerning the negro exodus, but cannot keep up. Every paper received from that quarter tells of droves of them going to Mississippi, Florida and Texas, where wages are much better than in Alabama. Radical newspapers are much distressed about it, and the carpet-baggers are in a state bordering on despair.

The Eating House and Confectionery of Mr. Geo. White was robbed Tuesday night. The thief entered at a front window, about 7 o'clock, when White was absent for a few moments, abstracted the money drawer, passed out at the back door and fled with his booty. Loss $15 in cash, a coat and pair of pants.

Much interesting reading matter crowded out by Treasurer's Report and other legal advertisements. All will be cleared out next week, and our usual amount of news given.

Many of our exchanges are already announcing candidates for county offices.

Some of the articles that went off at the auction sale of J. D. Hoke, dec'd, were bought in the year 1819.

Snow in Jacksonville to the depth of near two inches Tuesday night.

We omitted last week to call attention to the sale of Real and Personal property, advertised by Mrs. E. Burton and others. There will be over a thousand dollars worth of Personal property sold, including everything from a chicken up to farm stock. The farm contains 310 acres and is a most valuable one.—The sale will no doubt be largely attended.

We have received a letter from Mr. J. J. Robertson, formerly of this county, now in Yell Co., Ark. He sends money to renew subscription to Republican, and says that is a good country for working men, about what Calhoun was 30 years ago. Fine for cotton, corn wheat—hogs fatten on the mast.

The Pain Killer Annual, for 1874, containing many valuable receipts for preparing food for the sick, given away at the Drug Stores of Drs. Francis and Nisbet. Call and get a copy.

The citizens of Oxford have presented Mr. Hays, their efficient city Marshal, an overcoat, in token of their appreciation of his services.

The people of Dakota heard that Pennington, their newly appointed Governor, was a negro, and became much excited thereat. Well, the report was not altogether incorrect. He is what we call a "white negro" in this State.

Owing to the extreme cold weather a portion of this paper is not printed as well as we would like to have it.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence Jacksonville Republican.]

Washington, January, 5, 1874.

In my last letter, dated at New York, I promised you a letter from this place.

Upon arrival here, I found Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell, who so ably represents the Fifth District of your State, in his place. He occupies a seat on the outside row, by the side of Hon. Saml. J. Randall, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

When your correspondent entered the House, the civil rights bill was under discussion. Harris of Virginia occupying the floor. He was speaking in opposition to the bill, and his terse and pointed remarks commanded the attention of the entire House. When he appealed to the House to know if any member thought the negro equal to the white man, Ransier, a negro member from S. Carolina, arose in answer to the appeal, Mr. Harris quickly said.

"I am speaking to the white men of the House, and, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be again interrupted by him."

Proceeding with his speech, he was again interrupted by Ransier, when he again said sharply,

"I do not allow you to interrupt me. Sit down; I am talking to white men; I am talking to gentlemen."

An attempt was made to laugh the matter off by white republican members, not one of whom would rise in his place and admit that he so considered the negro. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, also spoke in opposition to the bill, arguing that it was a question which should be left to the States. By the way, Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, made a centre shot when he asked a republican who was addressing the House on the civil rights bill and who stated that it was the wish of the republicans of the South that this bill should pass, if a majority of the States of the South had not been under republican control, and if it was not true that many of these republican Southern States had failed to pass civil rights bills? This question was not answered.

It is understood that Butler, after all the all the amendments are in, will move to recommit the bill, which will give him control of it at all its future stages. It is the impression of well informed Congressmen that the passage of the bill is certain. Here is the text of the bill:

A bill to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

Be it enacted &c That whoever being a corporation or natural person, and owner, or in charge of any public inn; or of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required; or of any line of stage coaches, rail road, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight; or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institution, or any public school supported, in whole or in part, at public expense or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein, of any citizen of the United States, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each offense; and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured, in damages, to be recovered in an action of debt.

SEC. 2. That the offenses under this act, and actions to recover damages, may be prosecuted before any territorial district, or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offense was charged to have been committed, as well as in the district where the parties may reside, as now provided by law.

WOULD-BE CHIEF-JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

The universal clamor of the people, the bar and the press of the country against the confirmation of Williams as Chief Justice, it is authoritatively stated will compel the President to withdraw his name. It is even said that Williams, who has become satisfied that the Senate will refuse to comply with Grant's wishes, has prepared a letter declining his nomination. This is only a rumor, however, and may not be considered as even semi-official. It has been developed that not only

MRS. WILLIAMS' LANDAU

was paid for out of the public crib to the tune of $1,500; but that $750 was expended for a pair of gray horses, and that the Government for this handsome turnout paid, in all, $3,000. Of course this amount was charged to the contingent fund of the Department of Justice; but what this Department wanted with this magnificent outfit, can not be imagined unless it was to be used in transporting detectives in pursuing Ku-Klux in the mountains of North Carolina and North Alabama. It might have been for the purpose of ferreting out the East Tennessee official counterfeiters.

QUARINTINE REGULATIONS SOUTH.

Mr Bromberg of Alabama has introduced a bill improving the present system of quarantine in Southern Ports.—The terrible scourge, yellow fever, which visited Mobile and Montgomery during the last year, calls for a change. It has been ascertained almost beyond a doubt that the fever first found its way into this State from a vessel in Pensacola bay, in which there were infected persons. Mr. Bromberg's bill provides for the appointment of a Surgeon General of the Army and a Surgeon General of the Navy, which latter officer shall have charge of the quarantine. The Treasury Department have suggested a different plan, but it is not determined what plan the committee to whom the question is referred will report.

$9,000,000 A MONTH.

The Government instead of reducing expenditures is running deeper in debt. The last monthly debt statement shows that $9,000,000 more was expended than were received into the Treasury. This is not the end. The Secretary of the Treasury asks for $42,000,000 more and suggests that it be raised by

ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

His views are favorably received by many, while others propose to borrow this sum. Those members who have the good of the country at heart propose to reduce the expenses of the government. This latter proposition of course meets with the wishes of the people, but the profligacy of the party in power and the terrible and almost bankrupt condition of our finances can find no relief from that party. Grants administration favors an increase of taxation and it will doubtless be as he and they wish.

SENATOR SPENCER'S LIBEL SUIT.

It is stated that Senator Spencer has institated a libel suit against the Montgomery *Advertiser* claiming $100,000 damages for the publication of an article charging him with having used public funds held by the deceased defaulting Revenue Collector Widmer, of Alabama. It is said that Spencer's note for $2,500 was found among Widmer's papers. If the facts stated by the Advertiser can be substantiated, proceedings will at once be instituted against this carpet-bagger and his visions of Senatorial greatness will vanish into thin air. Concerning Spencer I would say, that I have not seen him occupy the floor for a minute since my arrival, and that he has about the same influence in Congress as other carpet-baggers who migrated towards the spoils and were successful in getting good pickings.

THE STARTLING NEWS FROM SPAIN

is the exciting topic here now. The *coup d'tat* of General Pavia, dissolving the Cortes and the overthrow of the Castelar government, indicates the opinion that Republicanism is a dead letter in Spain, while Pavia is to be courtmartialed for rebellion Castelar retires from office and a new Government under Serrano has been formed.

PHI.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The following communication has been handed us by a patron of our schools and we give it place in our columns with the greatest pleasure.

Mess Editors.—When Calhoun College was built and our Female Academy renovated, making it convenient and comfortable for our daughters, it was predicted and earnestly hoped by all that our schools would be a success.

Of public spirit and enterprise there was no lack, and we only needed the right kind of teachers to bring about a fulfillment of our most earnest wishes. Such faculty, we are proud to say, is now at work in our midst. Such strength and advantages have not been within our reach for years. Therefore, does it not behoove us, one and all, to co-operate with them & labor diligently for what we so much desire? For what have we now to leave them in the way of earthly possessions? Nothing! Then the greater need of something substantial—wealth that nothing can wrest from them.

Do we properly appreciate the advantages offered us? In view of the "hard times," these noble men have placed knowledge within the reach of all. In addition to a good English education, we have the languages, music (both vocal and instrumental), drawing, and painting upon more reasonable terms than can be obtained elsewhere within the State; and we might safely say *anywhere*, for in all the school catalogues I have examined, *extra* charge is made for vocal music; and drawing and painting from such an artist as ours cannot be found so *nearly free of charge*.

Let us have every child in our community in school. Let our inducements to foreign patronage be set forth. Our place is one of the healthiest, our society of the very best, and board can be had upon more reasonable terms than elsewhere. We must not grow faint-hearted, but all unite and make sacrifices to build up and make our schools what we so earnestly desired to make them in the begining.

Trade and commerce have gone down to an extent, we have no manufactories in our midst, in fact, nothing upon which to build a hope for the future, but the schools. Therefore we cannot *afford* to fail in them. Shall this tree droop and die, or shall we, as good citizens, nourish it for the sake of our children and the precious fruit it will surely bear in years to come?

Judge Saffold, of the Dallas county circuit Court, on an appeal from the City Court of Selma by Col. McKee, of the *Argus*, has decided that the State law requiring an annual license from political newspapers $10 each is defective in consequence of its vagueness and uncertainty.

The number of negroes that have left Alabama for Mississippi within the last two or three weeks is estimated at five hundred. The change of residence will prove beneficial to them, and to the whites they have left behind.

Alabama Beacon,

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.

Two hundred pounds of giant powder exploded in a Nevada mine killing two and injuring others. Two hundred feet of shafting is destroyed.

MADRID, Jan. 5.

A decree has been promulgated appointing Serrano Chief of the Executive power.

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGES.

Election of New Officers, Membership, &c.

The following information has been furnished us by members of the various Granges mentioned, for which we tender thanks. The list of officers are those elected for the ensuing year.

CHOCCOLOCCO GRANGE, NO. 131.

Master	Rev J. C. Wright
Overseer	F. W. Smith,
Lecturer	W. J. Borden,
Steward	J. G. DeArman,
Assistant Steward	W. B. Wright,
Chaplain	S. G. Jenkins,
Treasurer	M. Davenport,
Secretary	J. C. Wilson,
Gate Keeper	S. H. Bean,
Ceres	Mrs. Sallie Borders,
Flora	Mrs. S. G. Jenkins,
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Smith.

Delegates to County Council—W. J. Borden, J. G. DeArman, J. C. Wilson.

Grange meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month Membership, 70.

ALEXANDRIA GRANGE, NO. 132.

Master	L D Miller
Overseer	D Z Goodlett
Lecturer	J C Mcauley
Steward	J T Peace
Assistant Steward	Jas Hughes
Chaplain	W D Bush
Treasurer	W P Cooper
Secretary	E J Dean
Gate Keeper	Name not given
Ceres	Mrs. E J Dean
Flora	Miss Maggie Broils
Pomona	Mrs L D Miller
Lady Assistant Steward	Mrs. Jas. Hughes

Delegates to County Council—J C McAuley, G W Humphries, Nathan Clark.

Grange meets Tuesday after 2nd Sunday in each month. Membership between 60 and 70.

LADIGA GRANGE, NO. 182.

Master	H W Glover
Overseer	A J Tomlin
Lecturer	B F Savage
Steward	Z T Acker
Assistant Steward	Thos. Stewart
Chaplain	J W Ledbetter
Treasurer	J M Glover
Secretary	A M Stewart
Gate Keeper	James J Johnson
Ceres	Vacant
Flora	Vacant
Pomona	Vacant
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Jo. Acker

Delegates to County Council—G W Ledbetter, A M Stewart, A F Tomlin, L C O'Briant.

Grange meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month Membership, 33.

CORNELISON GRANGE, NO. 275.

Master	L L Allen
Overseer	J C DeArman
Lecturer	L H Wagnon
Steward	J T DeArman
Assistant Steward	J C Copeland
Chaplain	M H Fowler
Treasurer	W B DeArman
Secretary	N B DeArman
Gate Keeper	Jas. Thompson
Ceres	Mrs. Matt Turnipseed
Flora	Miss Elvia DeArman
Pomona	Mrs. Garrett
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Shan Bice

Delegates to County Council—B A Carter, J T DeArman, N B DeArman

Grange meets Saturday before 4th Sunday in each month. Strength not given.

JOHNSTON GRANGE, NO. 269

Master	Wm. Johnston
Overseer	J F Davis
Lecturer	Rev. J A Scott
Steward	J C McDaniel
Assistant Steward	J L Davis
Chaplain	Dr. W E Bowling
Treasurer	Wm M Bugbee
Secretary	R L Bagan
Gate Keeper	John Pendergrost
Ceres	Mrs. Alice Davis
Flora	Miss C B Bowling
Pomona	Miss Lou Mays
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Ann Crozier

Delegates to County Council—J F M Davis, D A Wright, N J Rosa.

Grange meets Saturdays before the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month. Membership 76.

TALLASAHATCHEE GRANG, NO. —

This Grange will meet in the Court House in Jacksonville, Saturday the 17th inst., 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Meeting of the Calhoun Co. Council

Pursuant to adjournment, the "Council of the Patrons of Husbandry" of Calhoun County met at the Court House, in Jacksonville, at 10 o'clock, A. M., January 6th, with W. R. Hanna as President and L. D. Miller as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee appointed to draft By-Laws for the government of the Council being called upon to report, submitted a code of By-Laws, which, with proper amendments, was adopted.

The election of officers for the year 1874 being the next business in order, the Council proceeded to ballot for the same, with the following result:

President	W. R. Hanna.
Vice President	J. C. McAuley,
Secretary	L. D. Miller,
Doorkeeper	J. G. DeArman.

Upon motion the Council took recess for one hour, after which it was called together for the dispatch of other business that might properly come before it.

J. C Wilson, Geo. W. Humphries and J. T. DeArman were appointed an Executive Committee, as provided for in By-Laws.

All business disposed of, the Council adjourned to meet at White Plains on Tuesday after the 1st Sunday in February.

L. D. MILLER, Sec'y.
W. R. HANNA, Pres't.

GONE BEFORE.

DIED, in Jacksonville, Ala., January 2nd, 1874, after a short but painful illness, CHARLIE LEE, child of W. A. and C. J. DRISKILL, aged two years, six months and twenty-seven days.

Another blossom has dropped from the tree of life. This young and tender plant, the pet of the family, promising and beautiful, has been suddenly transplanted from this barren and sterile earth to unfold its buds and bear rich fruit in the Garden of God.

Christ has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." This young child has gone in its innocence and *with* its innocence to rest forever in the bosom of its Heavenly Father. The parents, though the earthly body of their darling has been borne forever from their doors, and the loved form will be seen no more in the flesh on earth, yet sorrow not as those who have no hope. They can look up through their tears to that blissful land above the cloud and the storm where the image of the lovel and the lost smiles on them evermore, and where they may confidently trust, after life's fitful fever is over, they will be re-united never to part again.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

At Huntington, Pa., last night the Editor of the Journal was attacked in his office by a party of roughs as is alleged at the instigation of the Editors of the Globe. The attacking party was disarmed and kicked out of the office. The trouble grew out of the publication in the Journal attacking certain parties.

The fire is confined to the Bone Black building, loss $ 00,000. Same building burned two years ago.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.

The navigation of the Danube is closed by ice.

Civil Rights Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Ayre, of Maine, then advocated the civil rights bill.

Harris, of Virginia, addressed the House in opposition to Bill, contending that Congress had no right to interfere with the internal legislation of States and that this Bill would break up the public school system and the lunatic asylum and other charitable institutions of the South. He appealed to the House whether any one would contend that the negro was the equal of the white man. A colored member, Lynch of Miss., rose in response to the challenge but Harris amid great laughter declined to yield to him saying that he was addressing himself to white men and did not propose to let a negro interfere.

Stephens, of Ga., next rose to address the House but said that he could not say all he had to say in 20 minutes and he asked to have an hour allowed him.

B. R Hoar objected but subsequently offered to withdraw the objection in case the same privilege was granted to Elliott, of S. C., colored. Then Walls, of Fla., also colored, renewed the objection but he too withdrew it.

Stephens then took his position in the back part of the Hall on the Democratic side and proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill, remarking that in view of the great importance of the subject he had reduced his views to writing. He was not opposed to the bill because of any opposition he had to do full and ample justice to every human being within the legitimate jurisdiction of Federal legislative power. The chief end of all Government whether State or Federal should be the protection of the Right.—His opposition to the bill sprang from no prejudice against any man, woman or child within the limits of the United States, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. He entertained no feeling of that kind and was not governed in his action by any influence of that sort. His opinion of justice and its proper administration was not founded on that dogma, so generally announced and so pernicious in principle, "that it should be for the greatest good of the greatest number," but on the higher rule that it should be for the greatest good of all, without detriment or injury to any. While he did not hold the doctrine of equality of races, he did maintain the great truth, however paradoxical it might appear, that all men were created equal. That great truth had been announced first by a council of States on the 4th of July 1776, but it was never meant to convey the idea that all men were created equal in all respects, physically, mentally and morally. It was, however, meant to assert the great law of nature that all men had an equal right to justice and to stand perfectly equal before the law. In proof of his willingness to have all natural rights secured to colored men, he sent to the clerk's desk and had read extracts from addresses made by him to the people of Georgia, but he was opposed to the measure or to any one kindred to it, be cause of the want of the necessary power on the part of Congress under the Constitution. He assumed that every member would admit the powers of Congress were specified and limited and that all the legislative powers which Congress could rightfully exercise were had by delegation from the people of the several States and he contended that none of the powers had been conferred on Congress either the 14th or 15th amendments. The proper remedy was in the judgment of the Courts to be rendered in such way as Congress should provide declaring any State act in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and of no effect. He opposed the bill further because of its inexpediency even if the power were unquestioned in Congress to pass this law. He thought it would be injudicious and unwise to exercise it. It would be better to leave all such matters to the States. He did not believe in point of fact that the colored people of Ga., desired that.

Mr. Stephens occupied the floor for an hour and a quarter having had his time extended twice; as usual however in the case of written speeches its delivery did not command or receive the attention of the House. The peroration was in these words: If you who call yourself Republicans shall in obedience to what you consider a party behest pass this bill in vain expectation that the republican principles of the old and true Jeffersonian School are dead, be assured that you are indulging a fatal delusion. The old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles are not dead and will never die so long as a true devotee of liberty lives.—They may be buried for a period, as Magna Charter was trodden under foot in England for more than half a century, but these principles will come up with renewed energy as did those of Magna Charter, and that too at no distant day. Old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles dead indeed. When the tides of ocean cease to ebb and flow, when the winds of heaven are hushed into perpetual silence, when the clouds no longer threaten, when earth's electric bolts are no longer felt or heard, when her internal fires go out, then and not before will these principles cease to live; then and not before will these principles cease to animate and nerve the liberty loving masses of the country.

Ransier, of South Carolina, a colored member, followed in a written speech in support of the bill, contending that there was no practicable freedom in the Southern States for the colored people and would not be as long as the matter was left to discretion of the several States.

Mills, of Texas, opposed the bill as an authorized and unconstitutional assumption of power.

Elliott, of South Carolina, colored, obtained the floor but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Bloody Butchery by a Louisville Desperado—A Mother-in-Law Sacrificed

Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—A desperado of the name of Thomas Stone here to-day killed his mother-in-law; stabbed his wife five times with a Barlow knife, and then cut his own throat. To-night his wife and himself were in a dying condition. He was jealous of his wife, who was a prostitute, and became enraged at his mother-in-law for rebuking him while upraiding his wife. The same man was arrested a short time ago for setting fire to a negro cottage and burning the inmate to death. His wife was a witness against him on the preliminary trial, and to avenge himself he tried to burn her alive by setting his own house on fire.

A CHILD'S FATAL EXPERIMENT.

DETROIT, MICH., January 2,—About four o'clock this afternoon he grocery store of George Alderton, at Saginaw City, Mich, was completely demolished by the explosion of a can of powder, and is now a mass of ruins. A little daughter of Mr. Alderton, aged four years, was instantly killed, and Mrs. Alderton badly burned, but she will probably recover. A clerk named Williams was also severely injured. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the little girl putting lighted matches in a can containing nearly ten pounds of powder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Moderate Republicans and Liberals openly declare their favor of a new election of the unfortunate situation of affairs in that State. Among the most outspoken in this direction are Messrs. Carpenter, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Sumner, Fenton and Schuzz. Mr. Carpenter and the President had a long interview this morning, and it is understood that Carpenter urged the above line of of policy.

The House has resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill. Elliott (colored) of South Carolina, is delivering a speech in advocacy of it.

The Virginia resolutions against the bill were presented to the House, read and referred.

A resolution to distribute army rations to the poor of the South was offered and referred.

In the Senate, Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on Sumner's resolution to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it was indefinitely postponed.

WASHINGLON, Jan. 6.

House.—Sypher, of Louisiana introduced a resolution reciting the facts set forth by Bisop Wilmer of suffering in the South from failure of crops, and directing the Secretary of War to issue rations. He said the resolution was approved by the President. It was referred, with leave to report at any time.

The civil rights bill was resumed.

The question of the right of negroes in licensed houses of ill-fame was mooted. The House adjourned without a vote. Butler has the floor to-morrow for the closing speech.

Senate. — Numerous petitions were presented against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

The salary bill was discussed to adjournment.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of silver as Marshal of Dacotah, but he lets Williams stick.

Caleb Cushing was confirmed as Minister to Spain. His commission makes him a Virginian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The House is very thin, the usual call of the States progrsesing. Friends of supplemental civil rights bill have no doubt of its passage to-morrow at 4 o'clock. General opinion as to what it will amount to if it passes the Senate and receives Executive sanction is "nothing."

Judiciary committee made report covering 2,000 words. It substitutes for the House bill a bill suggesting amendments but opposing the repeal of the bankrupt law.

The Supreme Court has a full bench. Justice Clifford by virtue of seniority of Commission acts as Chief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

Bishop Cheney, of Reformed Episcopal Church, to-day administered the rite of confirmation after the form adopted by the new church to 45 persons at Christ Church which was crowded with people.

List of License.

The following is a list of License issued by me from and including the 1st day of Oct. 1873, to and including the 31st day of December, 1873.

1873. Oct. 1st. No. 94.	Wm. Lester, License to wholesale spirituous liquors in Jacksonville, Ala., from 31st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1873.
No. 95.	Bullard & Root, License to sell Druggs in the Town of Oxford, from 1st of Oct. 1873, to 31st Dec. 1873.
No. 96.	David W. Eller, License to deal in horses and mules, from 1st of Nov. to 31st December, 1873
No. 97.	Fain & Walker, License to wholesale spirituous liquors at Fain's residence, from 1st to 31st Dec. 1873.
No. 98.	Lit Francis, License to wholesale spirituous liquors at his residence from 1st to 31st Dec'r 1873.
No. 99.	J. W. Gooden, License to wholesale spirituous liquors from 1st from 1st Nov. 1873 to 31st Dec. 1873.
No. 100.	M. T. Moody, License to sell Druggs, at Cross Plains, Ala. from 1st to 31st Dec. 1873.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

I Alexander Woods, Judge of the Court of Probate in and for said county, hereby certify, that the foregoing embraces a true list of License issued by me, No. 94 to 100 inclusive, from 1st October, to 31st Dec. 1873.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 10, 1873—1t.

Notice to Creditors.

Rachael Hollingsworth, dec.
Estate of.

Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of December, 1873, by the Hon. Alex'r Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,
HANNAH E. TURNER,
Adm'r and Adm'x of said estate.

Jan. 3, 1874—6t.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Moderate Republicans and Liberals openly declare their favor of a new election of the unfortunate situation of affairs in that State. Among the most outspoken in this direction are Messrs. Carpenter, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Sumner, Fenton and Schuzz. Mr. Carpenter and the President had a long interview this morning, and it is understood that Carpenter urged the above line of of policy.

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Bishop Cheney, of Reformed Episcopal Church, to-day administered the rite of confirmation after the form adopted by the new church to 45 persons at Christ Church which was crowded with people.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2d Jan., 1874.

Estate of Wm. Miller, dec.

THIS day came John M. Bagley, the administrator with will annexed of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2d day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate,
Calhoun Co,, Ala.

Jan 10—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, 9th day of Jan. 1874.

John W. Champion, a minor, estate of. This day came Hepsey Champion, Guardian of the said John W. Champion, & filed her statement, accounts, vouchers and evidence, for a final settlement of her guardianship.—It is thereupon ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper!

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate, Calhoun County, Ala,

Jan. 10—3t.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of John N. Winston, Bankrupt.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of John N. Winston of Valley Head, in the County of DeKalb, in said District: and who was, to wit: on the 13th. day of October A. D. 1873, adjudged Bankrupt upon the Petition of himself, by the District Court of the United States for said District.

Dated at Jacksonville, the 9th, day of January, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH H. FRANCIS, Assignee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As it is my purpose to change my place of business in a short time. I desire all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts either by paying the money or giving their notes.

All persons who hold accounts against me are requested to present the same at once. D. J. Privitt is authorized in my absence to settle any accounts for me.

J. D. PRIVITT.

Jan. 10th, 3—w.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, Jan. 5th. 1874.

James T. Williams, dec. Estate of

THIS day came Thomas A. Kerr, the Executor of the said E-tate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 6th day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan. 10, 1874—6t. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 5th day of Jan. 1874.

Lucy D. Nabors a minor, Estate of

THIS day came Slade Nabors, Guardian of said minor, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement. It is ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.

Jan. 10, 1874.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court, Jan. 7th, 1874.

John Borders, dec. Estate of

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of John Borders, dec. having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of January, 1874, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

S. G. JENKINS,
A. J. H. BORDERS,
S. K. BORDERS,
Executors.

Jan. 10, 1874—6w.

NOTICE.

SALE OF

LAND.

WILL be sold on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1874, the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of Caleb Burton, deceased, being in Township 13, Range 8 and the Tract of Land on which Caleb Burton resided at the time of his death.

Terms of Sale—Credit of one and two years—note with good and approved security with interest from date to secure the purchase money.

The above described Land lies seven miles north of Jacksonville, on the Adams' Ferry Road, and contains 310 acres, well improved, well watered, and conveniently situated and in a healthy location about 200 acres of woodland, well timbered. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to attend on the day of sale.

SALE OF

Personal Property.

ON the 29th day of January, 1874, will be sold to the highest bidder, the personal property, on the premises of Caleb Burton, deceased.

One Sorrel Mare, two Mules, one Wagon, One Buggy and Harness, a complete set of Blacksmith Tools, Cattle and Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fodder, Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Credit of 12 months, note bearing interest from date, with good and approved security. All sums under $5 cash.

This property is sold for distribution among the heirs.

MRS. E. BURTON,
R. S. STEEL,
T. M. NEIGHBOURS,
JOSEPH NOLEN,
L. E. BURTON.

Jan. 3, 1874—td.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superceding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the immediated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

Jan. 3, 1874—1m.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers,

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief; but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.

It is Sold by all Druggists.

Merit Soon Noised Abroad.

It is but seven years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was first offered for sale. Its good qualities were soon made known at home; and very soon its fame was noised far and near, now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States—North, East, South, and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast; and there are liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento, in California, and Portland, Oregon; even from Australia; large orders are received for it; and, throughout Canada, it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Read what Capt Foster Writes.

PORT BURWELL, March 23.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Sirs:—I am pleased to notify you of the benefit which I have received from ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Having been troubled with a Cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough more readily than any thing I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

Yours, very truly, CAPT. D. FOSTER.

CAPT. FOSTER is a ship owner and builder, residing at Port Burwell, Canada.

LEXINGTON, Missouri, May 23, 1866.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country; and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last: and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for COUGHS or COLDS. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.

I am yours, &c.,

THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam than all other Cough Remedies together; and it gives general satisfaction.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

General Agents, Providence, R. I.

Sold by Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,

W. W. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan 3, 1874—1m.

Mansfield's Hungarian Balsam

Cures Coughs, Colds and

Consumption.

With entire confidence in its merits, we would commend this preparation to all who may be afflicted with any disease of the Lungs, as a safe and effectual medicine. It has been used, particularly in the Western States, with great success in many cases where the life of the patient has been despaired of. We believe this to be the best Lung Remedy now before the public, and worthy of a fair trial by those having any affection of the Lungs.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 21, 1873.

Messrs. Mansfield & Higbee:

I am from Albany, N. Y., whither I will return in about two weeks; I have been troubled with a severe cold, spitting blood, and many other symptoms of Lung Disease, having been confined to my bed three days and so weak I could not sit up, and having part of the time a heavy fever. I used your Hungarian Balsam with entire success; it afforded quick relief; and with the aid of a couple of doses of Matchless Sanative Pills to work out the cold, am now entirely cured. Believing it is a positive duty to others who may be similarly affected, I thought it best to let you know of it. Three doses of the Hungarian Balsam, cured the spitting of blood.

CHARLES A. JONES.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOSHUA DRAPER, Jr. *County Treasurer.*

In Account with Calhoun County.

As to Special and Ordinary Claims, and the disbursements therefor, showing also the receipts of monies itemized as follows:

1873.		Dr.
May 9.	To amount in Treasury, audited by Commissioner's Court May the 9th, 1873,	$894 02
July 5.	To amount received on Licenses for the County, Qr. ending 30th June,	233 33⅓
Aug. 1.	To amount received from W. P. Crook, Circuit c't. Clerk, as tax on suits, Spring term Circuit court of 1873,	56 00
Sept. 30.	To amount received for License on account of the county, for the Qr. ending 30th Sept.	32 08⅓
Nov. 1.	To amount received from E. McClelen, Tax Collector in Claims, as part of the County Tax for 1873,	194 13
Nov. 29.	To amount received of E. McClelen, as part of the county t x of 1873, in claims.	1,049 11
"	To amount received of E. McClelen, as county tax in currency,	300 00
Dec. 27.	To amount received of E. McClelen, as county tax in currency,	400 00
Jan. 2.	To amount received on Licenses for the county, for Qr. ending 31st December,	12 08⅓
"	To amount received of E. McClelen as part of the county tax in currency,	1,725 00
"	To amount received as tax of E. McClelen T. C. in Jury and county claims,	1,077 28
		$5,973 04

Credits.

DATE.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	CHARACTER OF CLAIM.	NO.	AM'T.
May 9.	Amt. pd. A Woods,	Com. service claim.	228	$20 00
"	A M Stewart	"	229	12 00
"	J Borden	"	230	15 00
"	C W Brewton	"	231	15 00
12	Carroll & McCain,	Com. C. O.	232	1 20
"	David Sieber	Jury claim	233	4 60
"	J F & L W Grant	Stationery claim	234	65 50
14	Jackson Noah	Jury claim	282	4 80
"	Joseph Nolen,	"	283	5 20
"	P J Garrett	"	284	4 00
"	Robert Riley	Com. C. O.	233	9 00
17	B C Wyly	Road Jury	483	2 47
19	S W Crook	Road Juror	480	2 47
"	Wyly Carpenter	"	259	4 68
23	D C Ross	Jury	285	5 00
"	J B Mount	"	286	2 50
24	Jas H Smith	"	287	4 60
29	J V McGinnis	"	288	4 40
30	N. S. Clark	"	289	4 45
Jun 10	M K Kimbrell	"	290	4 10
July 3	Carroll & McCain	Stationary claim	291	3 65
14	Rowan, Dean & Co.	"	296	3 00
15	W T Alexander	"	297	1 75
Aug. 1	W P Crook	Com's Allowed	0	2 80
5	Thos L Wakeley	Inquest Jury	299	2 00
"	L P Carpenter	"	300	2 00
12	J Y Henderson	Com'rs service	235	12 25
19	Joseph Borden	"	307	9 60
25	Joshua Draper jr.	Service	314	3 00
Sep. 20	George Wilson	Inquest Jury	302	2 60
"	W P Crook	Equalization serv.	315	3 00
"	H F Vernon	Election claim	607	1 20
"	L C Mitchell	"	610	1 79
21	E Stephens	"	569	8 09
24	G Southers	Com C O	64	1 17
"	S M Pruitt	Pauper claim	72	2 33
26	Robt McKibbin	Election claim	572	7 83
27	W T Ledbetter	"	576	1 80
"	S M Pentland	"	577	1 80
28	L C Mitchell	"	203	1 15
"	H F Vernon	"	202	1 15
"	H L Stevenson	"	191	1 73
"	L C Mitchell	"	481	6 64
30	A R Smith	Com C O	122	1 20
"	Joseph Borden	"	123	1 20
"	Thomas Owens	Election claim	723	1 10
"	H L Stevenson	"	578	1 85
Oct. 1	Robt Riley	Com C O	334	14 15
"	M A Wilson	"	50	2 36
"	Robert Riley	"	30	8 40
2	Draper & Johnson	"	33	65 61
4	J M Smith	Election claim	407	1 11
"	Robert Riley	Com C O	96	37 05
6	John Smith	Paupers Claim	233	51 90
"	John DeArmon	Inquest Jury	293	2 65
"	D J Privett	"	344	2 65
"	J T Nunnelley	"	345	2 65
25	J M Sheid	Jury claim	350	16 70
"	W A Stewart	Const	351	13 80
Nov. 1	Jas Tucker	Com C O	240	42 89
"	Robert Riley	"	247	33 24
"	H Fitz	Service claim	316	3 05
"	J C McDaniel	Jury claim	346	13 50
"	C W Howell	"	347	5 20
"	J W Cross	"	348	13 10
"	F Acker	"	349	7 60
"	Barrett & Brown	Tax Books	361	14 16
"	J H Wells	Election claim	169	2 23
"	J A Aderholt	Bridge claim	542	60 17
"	John Y Henderson	Com'r service	310	9 16
"	"	"	411	9 15
"	M A Turner	Jury claim	352	4 00
"	John H Maxwell	"	353	8 70
"	J C Watson	"	354	5 80
"	A Bush	"	355	2 00
"	Wm Lee	"	356	2 00
"	Ned Lee	"	357	2 00
"	Jas Whatley	"	359	1 05
"	"	"	360	12 30
5	C W Brewton	Com'r service	362	9 00
"	A M Stewart	"	363	9 00
"	J Y Henderson	"	364	9 00
"	Joseph Borden	"	365	9 00
6	A Woods	Paupers	366	5 85
"	"	Com'r service	367	12 00
"	"	"	312	12 28
"	"	"	313	12 20
29	A B Ledbetter	Jury claim	407	4 03
"	J J W Tobert	"	408	4 03
"	John Dale	"	409	4 03
"	J P Burns	"	410	4 03
"	A H Dean	"	411	4 03
"	Ed L Woodward	"	412	4 03
"	T J Jones	"	413	4 03
"	J T Jones	"	414	4 03
"	J N Bowlinger	"	415	4 03
"	W A Wilson	"	416	19 75
"	A Adams	"	417	12 37
"	E L Vernon	"	418	12 60
"	S H Ferguson	"	419	13 40
"	W E Clay	"	420	8 86
"	J W Clough	"	421	13 60
"	J A Christian	"	422	13 60
"	John N Clay	"	423	12 95
"	John M McCain	"	424	12 65
"	J C Sieber	Com C O	456	3 76
"	W W Johnson	"	1124	3 40
"	Carroll & McCain	"	236	7 84
"	Ned Wyly	"	238	3 13
"	W J Whiteside	Inquest Jury	294	2 65
"	M A Parker	Poor house claim	301	57 12
"	C W Brewton	Com'rs services	304	9 22
"	C W Brewton	"	305	9 20
"	J Borden	"	306	6 14
"	A M Stewart	"	308	6 14
"	"	"	309	9 20
"	A T Martin	Bridge claim	320	227 45
"	J C Boles,	"	330	5 63
"	G W Wilson	J & C H	335	101 10
Nov. 29.	Joseph Borden,	Coms. C. O.	342	6 14
"	M A Parker	Poor house	369	25 12
"	"	"	371	25 11
"	Robert Riley	J & C H	373	14 06
"	H L Stoveuson	Com'r C O	384	2 50
"	J B Vaughn	Jury claim	425	4 03
"	S Laughlin	"	426	4 03
"	C C McAlister	"	427	4 03
"	S H Lester	"	428	4 03
"	J T Wilkins	"	429	4 03
"	J W Posey	"	430	4 03
"	George W Leach	"	431	4 03
"	G W Arnold	"	432	4 03
"	John Snow	"	433	4 03
"	John Glover	"	434	4 03
"	W C Lee	"	435	4 03
"	Joseph Nolen	"	436	4 03
"	T H Matthews	"	437	4 03
"	J E Pruitt	"	438	4 03
"	A J Prater	"	439	4 03
"	D C Turner	"	440	4 03
"	W P Shell	"	441	4 03
"	R A Hollingsworth	"	442	4 03
"	D Sieber	"	443	4 03
"	J W Vansant	"	444	4 03
"	W W Nisbet	"	445	4 03
"	H A Earns	"	446	4 03
"	W A Beal	"	447	4 03
"	C R Lester	"	448	4 03
"	H Fitz	"	449	4 03
"	J L Pruitt	"	450	4 03
"	William M Weir	"	451	4 03
"	E Clay	"	452	4 03
"	B F Carpenter	"	453	12 09
"	L R Wragg	"	454	18 92
"	Robert Riley	Constable claim	455	24 15
"	W L Dale	Jury claim	456	12 78
"	N F Wright	Constable claim	457	12 09
"	D S Black	Jury Claim	458	12 13
"	M K Kimbrell	"	459	4 03
"	W C Laird	"	460	4 03
"	J Borden	"	461	4 03
"	A J Farmer	"	462	4 03
"	A M Landers	"	463	4 03
"	H F Vernon	"	464	4 03
"	"	"	465	75
"	H A Earns	"	466	75
"	G Griffin	"	467	2 00
"	T H Clements	"	468	2 00
"	W T Alexander	Express claim	469	3 00
"	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	Stationery claim	470	70 27
"	W W Stevenson	Constable claim	471	6 24
"	Thomas Nance	Jury claim	472	5 19
"	L W Prady	"	473	7 35
"	R E Williams	"	474	6 04
"	R P Morgan	"	475	12 99
"	J C Boles	"	476	13 59
"	W C Elston	"	477	13 49
"	A J Kerr	"	478	12 78
"	A C Bush	"	479	13 09
	R D Bradley	"	480	12 94
	R H Griffin	"	481	13 49
	L P Carpenter	"	482	12 33
	W M Hyatt	"	483	12 99
	Robert Brown	"	484	12 99
	D A Carey	"	485	19 46
	T H Arnett	"	486	12 58
	James Bryant	Constable claim	487	18 92
	W W Stevenson	"	488	16 44
	E T Clark	Jury Claim	492	7 35
	Wm Broughton	"	489	12 87
	B F Erwin	"	490	4 03
	J H Price	"	491	4 03
	A J Cross	"	493	12 55
Dec. 8	F M Watson	"	494	4 64
"	"	"	495	4 64
18	A W Bryant	"	496	13 25
19	M A Parker	"	243	26 21
	J F L W Grant	Printing	380	20 70
20	"	"	530	49 11
"	"	"	36	29 05
22	E A Crandall	Jury claim	497	20 22
	Milton Patterson	"	498	20 85
	George W Clough	"	499	14 15
	Marion Whiteside	"	500	4 03
	John F Hubbard	"	501	4 03
	William Lester	"	502	4 03
	David R Wakely	"	503	4 03
	I Seymour	"	504	75
	A Aderholt	"	601	4 00
26	J W McKinnie	"	505	4 03
	Lee Alexander	"	506	12 44
	E B Dickerson	"	507	4 05
29	W J Willis	"	133	3 52
31	M M Mask	C. H. claim	340	478 40
	J L Kirby	Jury claim	502	5 43
	"	"	560	5 30
	D P Forney	"	33	8 33
	Wm Castleberry	"	507	4 05
1874.				
Jan. 2	M A Parker	Poor house claim	3	18 20
	W H Dean	Jury claim	508	4 05
	C R Lester	Com C O	457	2 32
	J P Alsup	Jury claim	509	13 26
	John Hughes	"	510	5 26
	J P Whitlock	"	511	4 06
	A O Stewart	"	512	4 06
	E C Teague	"	513	4 86
	J A Lester	"	514	4 06
	J C Whatley	"	515	4 06
	Thomas Nabors	"	516	4 06
	R C Ursrey	"	517	4 97
	Allen Elston	"	518	5 90
	J L Clay	"	519	8 71
	A A Beal	"	520	9 01
	John B McCain	"	521	4 05
	G W Wilson	"	522	4 05
	N Dale	"	523	4 96
	Daniel Adderholt	"	524	4 06
	I L Swan	"	525	4 05
	J A Bonds	"	526	4 05
	M N Coker	"	527	4 05
	T D Bynum	"	528	14 18
	B H Denman	"	529	12 36
	G W Burns	"	530	14 03
	N S Bagley	"	531	13 78
	William L Faughender	"	532	13 47
	Abner Farmer	"	533	13 78
	R F Hughes	"	534	13 58
	R N Warnock	"	535	20 06
	W R Akridge	"	536	14 18
	W S Owens	"	537	12 26
	O P Allen	"	538	13 17
	G B Skelton	"	539	19 05
	E C Brock	"	540	13 63
	W K Mynatt	"	541	19 56
	J F Walker	"	542	19 05
	D A Wright	"	543	20 20
	W A Stewart	Constable claim	544	13 98
	A Woods	Com C O	38	66 92
	M W Francis		254	35 74
			246	2 32
	W W Nisbet	J & C H claim	248	109 18
	M A Parker	Poor house claim	319	113 71
	T Alexander	Bridge claim	250	106 55
	J F & L W Grant	Stationery	333	6 18
	J D Arnold	Com C O	336	2 05
	H L Stevenson		385	1 50
	William Pelham		400	3 00
	M W Francis	J & C H	401	41 50
	A J West	Election claim	603	6 90
	C A Allday		560	6 70
			562	1 23
	E Hyatt	Com C O	54	158 76
	E M Clark	Election claim	1014	1 38
	J B Farmer	Com C O	57	66 75
5	J F & L W Grant		721	97 13
	John Smith	Election claim	250	2 93
	Green McGinnis	Com C O	42	1 32
	J F Grant		493	79 30
	D P Forney	Coroner's claim	190	5 90
	L C Mitchell	Election claim	200	1 75
	J L Kirby		582	5 73
	J F & L W Grant	Printing claim	258	63 52
	T A Turner	Election claim	67	1 74
	"		08	1 15
	George S Cockrum		71	1 15
5	B F Garvin	Jury claim	404	16 80
	S K Borders		545	13 70
	S C Kelley		546	13 70
	Slade Nabors	Affidavit of clm's	558	18 61
		Com C O	104	22 50
	Robert Johnson		1003	1 36
	Jonathan Phillips	Election claim	606	1 85
	"		279	1 16
	Archer Smith & Glenn,	Bridge claim	577	105 00
	Indebtedness brought down	$5,973 04		
				$4,402 95
	By com'ns on $4,402 95 at 7½ per ct,			$330 22
				$4,733 17
	By balance in treasury			1,239 87
		$5,973 04		$5,973 04

TO THE HON. COMMISSIONER'S COURT,

Assembled:

GENTLEMEN:

Not being able, for want of time, to present my report at the November term, I herewith thank you for your indulgence, and beg to submit the foregoing statement as a true report of all receipts of monies from different sources; and the disbursements on proper vouchers of the same, since my last report, May the 8th, 1873. Vouchers on file, Books and balance in treasury subject to your inspection; all of which with the foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

Below I beg leave to call your attention to report of the operation of the fine and forfeiture fund.

1873.		Dr.	Cr.
Aug. 1	To amount received in fines of W P Crook, Ct. Clerk in witness and Solicitor's claims with Commissions allowed W P Crook Clerk,	$343 00	
Oct. 16	To amount fine received of S T Rhodes, Beat No. 11, collected by him of Charles Brown, shown in J. P. Report of to-day	50	
May 6	By amount due Treas from settlement 8th May 1873		50 09
Aug 1	paid William Broughton, Witness claim	220	6 85
	R H Griffin, "	238	2 60
	Saml. Sherbert, "	316	3 30
	Thomas J Morgan, "	347	4 50
	William Dale, "	92	3 90
	George W Smith, "	124	1 50
	J H Sargeant, "	225	1 50
	D T Laird, "	110	1 50
	Charles Abberson, "	9	6 20
	M D Waddle, "	13	6 10
	J W Williams, Ex officio services	19	62 50
	John M Crook, Witness	40	2 30
	A J Turner,	41	3 00
	S W Crook,	42	1 50
	A J Farmer,	83	6 00
	"	44	2 80
	Jas Roberts,	45	3 00
	"	76	4 70
	"	47	6 20
		48	4 70
	John Yeatman,	49	5 80
	N J Albright,	51	5 00
	J W Wigginton,	52	8 00
	"	53	8,00
	John Glenn,	68	2 60
	H L Stevenson, Solicitors claim	71	30 00
	" "	74	45 00
	N E Webb, Witness claim	83	1 50
	Joe S Montgomery,	84	1 50
	S Griffin,	89	6 40
	E W Clark,	90	2 80
	Wyly Woodall,	91	2 30
	J W Vansant,	92	2 40
	W B Noe,	93	3 30
	Samuel McCollum,	94	1 50
	John Burton,	97	3 00
	"	98	6 00
	Thomas Rich,	99	2 40
	W W Crook,	100	2 10
	H L Stevenson, Solicitors claim	101	30 00
	" "	102	22 50
	W P Crook clerk com. on $343 00		17 15
	Indebtedness Brought down	$343 50	
			$343 19
	By com. on $343 50 a 7½ per c.		24 73
	By amount due Treasurer last report		50 09
	Indebtedness	$343 50	
	Amount due Treasurer	74 42	$417 92
		$417 92	$417 92

1874.

Jan. 6. Amount due Treasurer, $74 42

Nov. 20. Rec'd of E. McClelen at the school fund of the county, $328 60

Jan. 2. Rec'd of E. McClelen belonging to the school fund, $587 00

$915 60

All of which is in the Treasury and subject to the order of the Sup't of Education.

Respectfully submitted:

I am Gentlemen,

Your ob't Serv't,

JOSHUA DRAPER, Jr.

County Treasurer.

The foregoing report examined by the Commissioners Court, and found to be correct, this 7th day of January, 1874.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

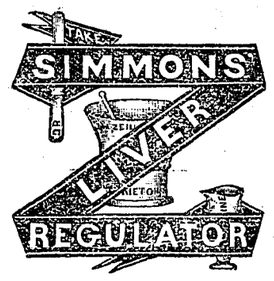
J. BORDEN,

A. M. STEWART.

C. W. BREWTON.

J. Y. HENDERSON,

Commissioners.



The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine,

s eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, Ga., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

dec. 27, 1873—1y.

REGISTER'S SALE

OF LAND.

UNDER a Decree of the Chancery Court for the first District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, rendered at the June Term, 1873 of said Court, in the cause of William Littlejohn vs. Jesse B. Gray, I, will as Register of said Court,

On Monday the 12th day of January, 1874,

Sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said county, within the usual hours of sale, the following described Land, to-wit:

The south west fourth of Section 13, Township 14, Range 6 east. Also the east half of the south east fourth of Section 14, Township 14, Range 6 east, containing in all two hundred and forty acres, all in the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, to satisfy said Decree as above rendered.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register.

Dec. 10th, 1873.—5t.—$9 00.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

BY virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will offer for sale, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1874, between the legal hours of sale, the following described Lands, levied upon as the property of James R. Wilson, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in my hands in favor of William G. Keller and against James R Wilson, to-wit: The south half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south east fourth of section six, township thirteen and range east in the Coosa Land District, and lying and being in the county of Calhoun, Alabama.

C. P. READ, Sheriff.

Nov 29, 1873—5t—$5.

WANTED.

WANTED—to Rent, the **Brick Store Room** on the north east corner of the Public Square, Jacksonville. Apply to

JAMES CROW, or
I. SEYMOUR.

Dec. 27, 1873.—2t.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before, in the history of the world, has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

MR. JOHN F. PATTERSON, the reputed owner of the steamer Virginius, has written a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he shows in a strong light the character of the man whom GRANT would put upon us as Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Attorney General WILLIAMS says, after the perusal of a number of *ex parte* Spanish depositions, "I can not do otherwise than hold upon this evidence that PATTERSON'S oath was false, and the registry obtained was a fraud upon the navigation laws of the United States." Generally most people, before they adjudge an individual guilty of perjury, would hear his defense of any charge to that effect that might be brought against him. But our model jurist does not hesitate, even in official communications, to blacken the reputation of an American citiizen, without the pretense of a trial in which both parties were heard. One would suppose that in the decision of a question involving our National rights and honor, an American Cabinet officer would not decide the case against his country without hearing from the men who were naturally to maintain our side in the controversy. But WILLIAMS accepts the Spanish testimony as true, and does not attempt to controvert it by any American evidence which was at his command. That is not the worst. He designedly sought to create the impression that PATTERSON and his attorney were present when these depositions were taken. He says: "Nothing appears to weaken the fact of this testimony, although the witnesses were generally subjected to cross-examination." A lie can be intimated as well as actually stated, and it appears that our prospective Chief-Justice is not above resorting to the utterance of a cowardly falsehood. There is no excuse for WILLIAMS' conduct in this business. It is shameful almostbeyond expression. Mr. Patterson proceeds to remark "Any testimony that I was not the true and sole owner of the Virginius at the time she was registered is utterly false for I didn't swear falsely but truly when I took the oath necessary to obtain her registry as an American vessel." When every thing in this Cuban difficulty hinges upon the proof of Mr. Patterson's control, the fact that he is not permitted to be heard shows that the Administration is entirely in the interests of Spain—not only entirely but disgracefully.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

FIRES.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., January 2.—Frauental's Opera-house was burned last night. Loss $85,000: insurance $30,000. When the fire was discovered a very large audience filled the Opera-house, and many people narrowly escaped suffocation, so dense was the smoke and so difficult the exit. Of the total loss of $85,000, Mrs. Longfield who kept a millinery store on the first floor, estimates her loss at $25,000, insurance $20,000. Frauenthal, whose loss is 60,000, had an insurance of only $10,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in Lynn's restaurant in the basement.

St Louis, January 2.—The Glenn House, Appeal newspaper office, and several stores and shops in Paris, Monroe County, Missouri were burned Wednsday morning Loss heavy, but the amount is not reported.

Facts for Farmers in 1874.

With three mules and two hands besides himself Mr. W. T. Webb, of Talladega, made twenty-two bales of cotton, seven hundred bushels of corn, two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, seventy bushels of oats, two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, twenty tons of clover hay, plenty of fodder a good crop of rye, peas and turnips, and hogs for pork.

A Mr. Haigler, a one armed Confederate soldier, living in Barbour county last year, without assistance, made six bales of cotton one hundred and ninety bushels of corn, and plenty of peas and potatoes.

With only two mules, R. H. Stevens, of Barbour county, last year made fifteen bales of cotton, four hundred and fifty bushels of corn, eighteen barrels of syrup, two barrels of sugar, and one hundred bushels of potatoes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.

The Bone Black factory, attached to the sugar house of McKean, Bonel & Co., Church street, near 3rd and Market, is now burning furiously. A large ten story sugar house adjoining, is in great danger. A disastrous fire is threatened.

THE Albany Argus fires this centre shot. "The President draws his salary at the rate of $50.000 a year—the double pay. Seventy-seven thousand dollars were appropriated besides for White House expenses, making in all $127,000 in one year. All this extravagance is indulged in while the treasury is bankrupt, and the people are asked for increased taxes to the tune of of $42,000,000! And yet the voters are asked to keep the Republican party in power because it will insure stability and secure economy.

The exodus of negroes from this country continues, and is rapidly on the increase. Yesterday, five hundred went on the Meridian train and the movement is apparently becoming general. The southwestern portion of the county has been nearly depopulated, and a large number have left this vicinity, and nearly all portions of the county have furnished recruits. Some of our planting friends appear to think that this exodus will ruin them, but we are satisfied it will eventually prove their salvation. It is very certain that it will put a stop to the attempts to raise big cotton crops, but that would be the best possible result that could be accomplished. It is a fact patent to all that the planting community is poorer to-day than it was in 1870, and it very palpable that one more year, such as the past three have been, would wind up completely, planting operations. Let the negroes go, for it seems to be the only thing that will revolutionize planting and save the country. We can now hope to have hereafter something else in this country besides cotton.—*Selma Times.*

IF ever there was an excuse for not getting a paper out on time, it is that offered by the Panama *Star and Herald*. The editor says that the Government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the door of his sitting room, and half-a-dozen shots did not vary three feet in striking. "To this annoyance," he says, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire."

A FRENCH journal publishes the following paragraph: The oldest journal in the world is published at Penkin. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as took place a thousand years ago. The only thing changed is the writers.

A stingy man, who pretended to be very fond of his horse, but kept him nearly starved, said to a friend, "You don't know how much we all think of that horse. I shall have him stuffed, so as to preserve him when he dies." "You'd better stuff him now," retorted his friend, "so as to preserve him living."

—The Eutaw *Whig* says.—A reliable gentleman informed us that in the western portion of this county a negro, assisted by two others, made 960 pounds of lint cotton and 60 bushels of "nubbins" corn, in cultivating which he killed a fine mule worth $140. No wonder our lands are becoming a wilderness, and starvation theatens many of the colored race.

—Some of the leading business men of Selma of contemplate the organization of a Company to erect a large cotton factory in that city. An eminent factory man from New England, the supperintendent of one of the largest mills in that section, who has recently spent several weeks in Selma, so fully realizes the superior advantages of the South in cotton manufacturing that he is willing and anxious to take stock in the proposed company.

WHILE Congressmen are swelling their own salaries and voting millions away to various moonshine jobs, they decline to increase the monthly stipend of soldiers rendered perfectly helpless by wounds and exposures during the late war, and who require the constant care of others. The increase asked was from thirty-one to fifty dollars, which would amount to something less than twenty thousand dollars per annum for the six hundred and thirty helpless veterans. Ben. Butler, the inconsistent economist, was loud in his condemnation of such an appropriation. He wanted an appropriation. He wanted the maimed to be packed off to military asylums, to be neglected and die, away from friends, home and kindred. When it is remembered that Butler is the patriotic public servant who championed the salary-grab robbery in the House of Representatives, and then appeared first in seizing his proportion of the robbery, the public can form a pretty fair estimate of the economy of the Janus-faced demagogue and public plunderer.

The Farmer's Grange in Illinois is stronger and more numerous than it is in any other State. The county elections there this fall were mainly carried by the Grangers. They have lately put forward at their annual State meeting in Chicago a platform that in the main meets with our hearty concurrence. They take ground, as we knew they would in time, against the high protective tariff as being entirely adverse to the agricultural interests. They are, of course, in favor of a legal tender currency issued directly by the Government, and interchangeable for bonds, bearing the lowest rate of interest. We are pleased to see that they emphatically demand a revision of the patent law, by which not only the farmer, but all other classes of the community have been most shamefully pundered for years. Many of the most important patents, after making their inventors immensely rich, have been extended for another long term of years.—The people have been compelled to pay four or five prices to odious monopolies. These patent extensions have been a source of great corruption in Congress, the members of which have been bought to support them. It is high time that public attention was directed to this subject, and a thorough revision of all law relating to it made.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the parts or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK AND RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, mouth, Tumors, Noties in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Blackspots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Stomach, and all wearing and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all waste of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is constantly progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and success in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing stouter and stronger, the food digesting better appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excels all as an remedial agent in the cure of chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative & Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and invigorate. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send two letter stamps to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness or Sick Stomach, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating influence on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

Marriage Guide.

A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and correlations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies prove Dr. Butts' work no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms, is endorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in the works. Office and parlors, No. 12 N. Eighth street between Market and Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Druggists.
HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 Pounds in Store.

WE have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:

WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS and COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES and OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.

MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Apr3'73—1y.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,
(SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS.)
OXFORD, Ala.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. Fancy Articles. Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c. as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

P. S. Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.
Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874—1y.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS
No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantles, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cups.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR

Steam, Gas and Water.

Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.

The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,

Portable Lights, Etc.,

And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, ots., kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Manufacturers

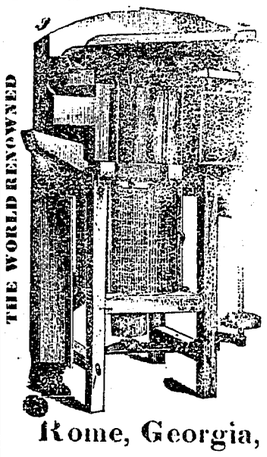
of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter.
THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty.
CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing.
Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS'

COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873.—1y

J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

PATRICK,
The Bookseller & Stationer,

HAS NOT BEEN TO MARKET YET, THIS Fall, but he still manages to keep the old Wooden Store

53 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia,

Comfortably filled with GOODS in his line.

Thankful for the Liberal patronage extended him during the past season, he invites a continuance of the same, promising his best efforts to please.

Call and see those beautiful Chromos, the COMPANIONS and the ACCIDENT.
oct2—tf.

THE MOBILE

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.

ITS CAPITOL, ... $300,000

Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company.

I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.

II. It is economically and prudently managed.

III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South. The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.

R. O. RANDALL,
Manager of Agencies.
L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll, Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and prices, guaranteed to all who may give him a call. D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873—6m.

JUST IN MARKET.

We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **BOOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us.
Heavy Kip Boots at $36. Brogans 1 double sole, 1 35 to 170. Women leather line amble sole Boots, 1 00—every thing in proportion.
Aug. 16, 1873. M. F. GOVAN & CO., *Rome, Ga.*

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
OXFORD, ALA.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of **PURE DRUGS** and **CHEMICALS**, together with a great variety of **STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.** Also **PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c.**
GIVE us a call in person or by order. **We Guarantee Satisfaction.** Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.
june26—tf.

At the Same Old Place.
ED. L. WOODWARD,
AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Pepper, Spice, &c.
Hats, Domestics, Osnabergs, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, *JEANS, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINNENS, DeLAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c.*, all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD
Lime and Cement Works,
KINGSTON, GA.

THE LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,

one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.
Orders solicited. Address
September 6, 1873.—1y. GEORGE H. WARING, *Kingston, Ga.*

"CASH" STORE.
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.
Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call. Oct. 18, 1873—1y.

New Books and Fancy Articles
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE.
H. A. SMITH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
113 Broad Street,
Rome, Ga.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small **Advance** for Cash.
Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.
300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at **Half** the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to $45 00 each.
PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.
1,000 Copies "Bill Arp's New Book **Peace Papers**" Copies mailed to any address $1 50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,
SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMMS,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass, Putty, Dyes and DyeStuffs.
AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.
Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m. M. T. MOODY.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY, 17, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1918

Jacksonville Republican.

ISSUED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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For one year in advance,.....$2 00
If not paid in advance,.....$3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion,.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.
Marriage notices,.....50

Announciation of Candidates.

For County offices,.....$5 00
For State offices,.....$10 00
Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising,

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june18—tf.

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Brette Harte's Poetry.

The first stanzas that brought Brette Harte into public notice were published in San Francisco, shortly after the shooting of Thomas Starr King, the talented editor, who so courageously denounced the 'ballot box stuffers' and other 'ring' scoundrels of San Francisco, and lost his life thereby.

ON A PEN OF THOS. STARR KING.

This is the reed the dead musician dropped,
With tuneful magic in its sheath still hidden,
The prompt allegro of its music stopped,
Its melodies unhidden.

But who shall finish the unfinished strain,
Or wake the instrument to awe and wonder,
And bid the slender barrel breathe again,
An organ pipe of thunder?

His pen? What humble memories cling about
Its golden curves! what shapes and laughing graces,
Slipped from its point, when his full heart went out
In smiles and courtly phrases.

The truth, half jesting, half in earnest flung,
The word of cheer with recognition in it,
The note of alms, whose golden speech outstrung
The golden gift within it.

But all in vain the enchanter's wand we wave,
No stroke of ours recalls his magic vision;
The incarnation that its power gave
Sleeps with the dead magician.

[Written for the Jacksonville Republican.]

FOUL PLAY.

BY A NOVICE.

I was the only son of Edwin Lansing of New Orleans. My father for years had been a prominent planter in the valley of the Mississippi and his wealth was reputed to be immense. It was never my good fortune to know my dear dead mother, who died in giving birth to her only child. I have been to her grave and have seen the great tears fall from my fathers eyes as we stood together there. I was a child then and did not fully understand the great sorrow that was welling up in his heart; but afterwards, as misfortune came upon me I too knew what it was that caused his grief.

As soon as I was old enough I was sent away from the home of my child hood and in a distant city far from my kindred, was kept at school for a number of years.

To detail the experience of college life would be tedious and forms no part of my story. Suffice it to say, I was constantly in communication with my father who would come to visit me regularly once every twelve months. But a year before the time when I should complete my course, from some cause I discovered a falling off in the number of letters I recieved from him as well as a want of that anxious solicitude he always exhibited for me.

At length the news reached me that a fair widow of the Cresent City was monopolising his attention and that she and my father were soon to be married. Soon after hearing this news I recieved the following letter:

New Orleans La. Dec. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SON:—By the time this letter reaches you, I will have been married to one of the noblest women on earth. While I revere the memory of your dear departed mother, I feel that I am not desecrating her memory, but performing a duty I owe to society, to join hands and hearts with a lady in every way my equal. While unfortunate speculation and dishonest overseers have almost consumed a fine property, once owned by her, in the wealth of love, serenity of temper and kindness of heart possessed by her, I feel that she has a dower not to be measured by gold.

My intended wife has two sons, who are now in business in the city who appear to be excellent young men and whom I know you will love as brothers.

They as well as your new mother (as she soon will be) chide me for not having you at the wedding; but my dear boy, I feel that I would be doing you a great injustice to call you from your studies, at a time so near commencement day, when you are struggling for "honors." Hoping to see you at your new home as soon as possible after commencement, I am

Your affectionate Father,
EDWIN LANSING.

A month after the reception of this letter, a telegram was handed me one day while at recitation, conveying the intelligence that the dear hand that penned it was cold in death, and that the heart that had always shown its affection for me, the only heart whose love I felt to be my own, was stilled in death.

I left the room immediately and in a half hour was on a train bound southward. Reader, did you ever travel in a rail road car, without knowing a single fellow passenger at the same time have a great sorrow weighing upon your heart? How carelessly, and loudly the passengers talk! At one station a bevy of bright school girls chatting like so many magpies, board the train; at another a bridal party enter the car. All around you is guiety and life and joy which only causes the sorrow that is tugging away at your heart to be only the more keenly felt.

I realized that the greatest sorrow of my life was upon me It seemed as if the train crawled along, but I knew that we were traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. I hardly knew when we passed some of the largest cities on the route. I could not sleep. When I attempted to compose myself to rest the least jar or unusual noise would bring me to my feet. I remember going to an ingeneer and offering him an hundred dollars to allow me the privilege of running his engine to Jackson.

"Are you an Engineer?" he asked

"Oh! Yes," I said, and I did not think that I had told a lie.

"Let me see your credentials."

"Do you think I would misrepresent myself?" I replied with assumed indignation.

"Oh! no!" said he, "Just wait until we get to the next station and you can take charge of the engine for the rest of the trip."

He went with me back to the car and introduced me to the conductor as an engineer under a name I had given him previously. I noticed that they afterwards went off together talking carnestly.

The conductor returned soon afterwards and sat down by me and I remember part of his conversation. He told me I looked wretched; that I must be unwell. He asked me where I was from where I was going. I do not remember what answers I gave. I only know that after this I seemed to be in a dream, Oh God! what a dream it was!

My brain seemed on fire! The torments of hell itself oppressed me. Satan seemed to be in pursuit of me and then all was a blank.

II.

Afterwards, how long I did not know, one bright beautiful morning I awoke and found myself lying in bed. I attempted to rise but fell back upon my pillow, almost fainting. Soon a jeweled hand was laid upon my brow and looking up I saw one of the most beautiful and angelic faces that ever met my gaze.—The long lashes of her eyelids swept her cheeks, and the depths of her blue eyes, now fixed upon mine, thrilled my very being. In a voice full of melody and as soft as the sweetest note of a lute, she said,

"You are to be quiet."

"Where am I, and, may I ask who it is that is so kind?"

"You are to be quiet," again came from those lips, "and are in the hands of friends."

I lay back upon my pillow and gazing at the beautiful being beside me, tried to think. But all was a blank. Memory failed me, and I could not unravel the mystery.

Directly two young men came into the room, my fair friend having withdrawn. I said nothing to them as they approached my bedside and looked down upon me without uttering a word. I knew not why it was, but I did not like the faces of either of these men. They were well dressed and had the appearance of gentlemen. They retired in a distant part of the room and engaged in a conversation in whispers. I could occasionly hear a word or two, but could make nothing out of what I heard.

A servant brought me medicine and food, which he gave me from day to day as if I were a child. He refused to answer any of my questions; but wore a room as soon as he had performed the duties imposed upon him by his masters.

I was rapidly regaining my strength, and at last felt myself able to walk across my room. I could look from my window and see a sight only to be witnessed in the Sunny South. Away as far as the eye could reach, the earth seemed to be covered with snow, with here and there a green line like a river winding through the prospect. The seeming snow was nothing more than cotton fields; and the seeming rivers were hedges of the osage orange separating the fields. I then realized that I was on a plantation in the South; but where I knew not. Strang to say, up to this moment, memory had failed me; but with a suddenness which caused me to reel and almost fall to the floor, I realized that my poor father was dead and that I had started home on hearing the fact.

I called aloud for help. Three men rushed into the room. I requested them to take me at once to my father's home, "I have been treated like a child for days and days! I demand to know where I am, how came I here and why am I detained?"

"Be composed Sir," said one of the same gentlemen whose face I had noticed in my room before,

"you have been quite ill. You are by no means well yet; but you will be able to travel to-morrow and we will take you to your home."

"I can travel now. I ask by what authority I am kept here. I demand that a carriage be brought immediately and that I be conveyed to my home or to where I can get there."

A hurried consultation was held between the three men in an undertone. I could hear all that was said.

'Is everything ready Doctor?' said one.

'Yes I have made all necessary arrangements and he can start to-night, as well as to-morrow,' answered the man addressed as Doctor.

'Can he stand the trip,' said the third man.

'Oh, yes! by driving slowly' answered the Doctor.

"Suppose something should happen" said the first speaker, with a peculiar emphasis on 'happen' that I could not well understand.

'They are all posted' said the Doctor. Then turning to me the Doctor said, "I as your physician did not think it prudent for you to leave here until to-morrow but as you insist on leaving at once, I will consent on condition you will not allow yourself to become excited concerning your fathers death and go to your home under our direction."

"I do not understand you. This strange request" I answered, "and the strange manner of all whom I have come in contract since I have been in this house is beyond my comprehension; but as I am too weak to oppose your wishes, were I even inclined to do so, I am induced to accept your offer."

"Be ready in an hour then to leave, I will send a servant to assist you" said the Doctor retiring and with him the two men whose presence seemed to carry with it an undefinable dread, from which I could only be relieved by their absence.

In an hours time I was ready. The servant who had assisted me in preparing for my departure in a hurried and scared manner handed me a note addressed as follows:

Mr. Henry Lansing,

You may need a friend. Remember one that will prove her friendship in the future as she has in the past. It may seem bold and unladylike for me to address you, but remember that you have a friend in

ETTA FOLEY.
Jackson.
Miss.

P. S.—Burn this as soon as read.

I wrote the name in my note book lit a match and burned the note as I had been requested.

What could this mean? Was this Etta Foley the bright being whose face had haunted me since the bright morning I first awoke?

Mysteries were becoming so frequent, that I begun to think that possibly all that was transpiring was a dream, but I found that I was wide awake when the carriage was announced to be ready and the two men whose dreaded presence made me shiver, came to assist me to a seat therin.

Seated in the vehicle we drove to a railway station, arriving just in time to take the cars. I was comfortably provided with a couch in a palace sleeping car, and fatigued with my ride soon fell asleep. How long I slept I do not know but I was awakened by the same men who came with me in the carriage, and was told that we would soon be at my home. Filled with emotion of an indiscribable character, full of grief at the death of my father, I was illy prepared for the reception awaiting me. When the cars stopped, I was assisted to a closely covered cab and with my three companions was driven to a large house where we stopped. It was night and the building was dimly lighted. Strange that no one was there to meet us, but this was explained by one of my companions saying that we were not expected. We entered the house and were met by a professional looking gentleman with whom my companions held a short undertone conversation. I was then left alone with this gentleman, who without any ceremony proposed to conduct me to my room.

"Pray sir? may I ask, who are you, and in whose house am I?"

"That is all right come along with me sir."

"I want an explanation sir! Is this the house of Edward Lansing? Is he living or dead, where is my father," I exclaimed wildly.

"You had better be quiet young man we have a way of making people do as we want them here."

The words were no sooner out of his mouth than my hands were upon his throat.

I almost hissed out the words, "Do you dare to insult a gentleman in this manner! I am weak, but I have strength enough to punish a puppy who does not understand the courtisies due a gentleman." I felt almost the strength of a giant as I seized him but my strength soon gave away and I fell fainting to the floor. When I recovered I found myself in a room surrounded by a crowd of jeering hooting grinning madmen, and I realized that I WAS IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

III.

I am not a coward. Several times in my life I have been placed in imminent danger and have found myself equal to the occasion. I believe my nerves are as steady in the presence of danger as those of many men who have been called brave; but this sketch would not be in accord with the truth were I to say that my feelings, upon awakening to the horror of my situation, were not akin to those of fear. The poor fellows around me were, however, harmless; and as I listened to their senseless chatter, I found that I had nothing to fear from them. Most of them indulged in the gratifying idea of commanding as kings and queens, while others were Saviours, either as Moseses or Christs. They were not offended because their commands or precepts were not obeyed, but contented themselves with strutting up and down the room, assuming all the airs of the personages they were deluded in thinking themselves to be. I pitied the poor fellows as they gathered around me and manifested such a deep interest in my spiritual welfare. They had already dubbed me "Old Sinner," and with an incongruity peculiar to a certain species of insanity, insisted that I was in Heaven. I little knew then the full significance of their meaning in saying I was in so holy a place.

I thought of but little else than the horror of my situation and of those who had placed me there. I knew that I had been ill, but that I had recovered and was just as able to reason on all subjects as when I started from college in answer to the dispatch announcing my father's death. I was oppressed with the idea that while I was sane I was treated as a lunatic. But this could not last, as I would be able to convince those who had me in charge that I had been placed there through a mistake.—Little did I think then that I was in the power of two men, who, to satiate their thirst for gold, would immure me for life.

The physician came to visit me later in the day, and appreciating my position. I said:

"Sir, there has been a great mistake made concerning myself. I am not insane, and have my reasoning faculties as fully under control as yourself."

"That is what all those who come here say; but your friends are better judges of that matter than yourself, and they have placed you here for treatment."

"Who are my friends, and who are they that have been so extremely kind as to place me in a lunatic asylum, when I am as sane as ever I was in my life?"

"Your brothers who brought you here and the physician who came with them."

"My brothers! I have no brothers My mother died in childbirth and I am the only son and child of our family." I had forgotten that my fathers new wife had two sons,

"Oh you have forgotten, you will remember them by and by. You are not well yet."

"Sir, I am willing to submit to any test that you may name in order to prove my sanity. I demand that you make the test. I have been outraged and am consigned to this asylum to gratify the base purposes of those yet unknown to me" I was becoming excited.

"Be composed young man, it only makes you worse," said the Doctor with an air of assumed compassion that was only the more irritating to my feelings.

"Sir, I believe you to be a party to this conspiracy, and unless you give me the opportunity to prove my sanity, I will seek an opportunity to punish you for it."

"Keep cool young man, it will be better for you, we may have to put you in "Hell" unless you control your temper better."

"You may do your worst sir, but I shall not be insulted and will maintain my self respect at all hazards," and with this I struck him a blow in the face.

I was immediately seized by four strong men, keepers in the asylum. I struggled hard to be released, but a severe blow upon the head and the pinioning of my arms rendered further resistance useless. I was taken into a low narrow hall, with cells on either side, in which were crouched human beings whose glaring eyes looked more like those of wild beasts. In this hall I was literally thrown upon a dirty mattress. The door was closed upon me and I found myself in the presence of a number of rabid raving maniacs, whose howlings at intervals resembled those of the inhabitants of the infernal regions. Should one of these men escape from the fetters that bound him, I might be torn to pieces in a few minutes. No wonder the poor fellows in the room where I first found myself in the asylum, called it Heaven for there could be no nearer type of Hell than the place where I was now confined. I soon discovered that my only way to effect my release, was to pursue a conciliatory course, and, next day, when the physician made his usual rounds, I apologised for my action of the day before and earnestly solicited him to remove me from that horrid place to the room from which I had been expelled, for I felt certain that by remaining where I was, I would certainly die.

He would have had the feelings of a brute, not to have complied with my request, for I felt satisfied he did not believe me insane and was in the conspiracy which had deprived me of my liberty.

I was taken from this department and placed in the room from where I came.

I now set to work to secure if possible communication with the outside world. It was an utter impossibility for letters to reach my friends. I had but few of them. My classmates at college my teachers and a few distant relatives in Louisiana whose addresses I did not know were all the persons I could call friends. I remember the address too of the lady who had sent me the note before leaving the house where I had been while ill. Did she suspect the foul intentions of my so-called brothers and could I call upon her for aid? I resolved to acquaint her with my condition, only as a last resort. I wrote long and frequent letters to all my friends but to none of them did I recieve an answer.

I determined, if possible, to effect my escape from this living tomb. I became friendly with my keepers. I was kind to them all, not one of whom believed me insane, as they often told me, but as they had no control outside of the limits of the asylum, they often told me that I would be under no circumstances allowed to leave the asylum, and no amount of bribery or persuasion could induce any one of them to mail a letter for me.

One evening just at dark, early in the Spring, (I had been confined already several months,) I was left alone in one of the back rooms of the building.—Seizing the opportunity thus afforded me, I hastily tore in pieces some blankets and fastening them to a bed post near the window, in less time than is required in writing these lines, I was rapidly descending to the ground. My extemporized rope, I found out when I had reached its end, was too short, and I found that my feet did not touch the ground. With a short prayer I let go my hold, and falling but a few feet, I struck the ground unhurt. I bounded away like a deer and had just scaled the wall of the yard, when I heard the alarm raised that some one of the inmates had escaped. I had prepared letters to friends with great care, and with the view of convincing them of my sanity and acquainting them with my condition. Here is one of them written to a professor of the college at which the greater part of my life had been spent:

Insane Asylum,
—— Louisiana,
April 10, 1858.

Prof. John Silman,

DEAR SIR:—This letter may never reach you but if it does, I hope you will give it your earnest as well as immediate attention. A conspiracy has been formed by two men, sons of a wife married by my father a month before his sudden death, to deprive me of my liberty, by confining me in this insane asylum. Their purpose I can only imagine to be to have me out of the way in order that they can have full control of my father's large estates. How well they have succeeded, you can judge, when I tell you that I have been here for several months, and in all this time havn't been able to communicate with the ouside world. This letter I have had upon my person for weeks, determined that I would with my own hands avail myself of the earliest opportunity to place it either in the mails or in such hands as I would be certain it would reach you. I will attempt to escape from this place where I am watched by one of the physicians in charge, who I believe to be in the conspiracy with my so-called brothers. Outside these walls once I know that I can find means to communicate with you before my enemies can circumvent me.

If you have any regard for our past association, if you have any feeling for an outraged and maltreated fellow creature, come to my relief. I have means. I cannot believe that I am poor. I will amply reward you for all your trouble and expense you may incur in serving

Your friend in need,
HENRY LANSING.

I had also prepared the following letter to the fair friend who had kindly tendered her services, and whom I believe suspected foul play, when she handed me the note to be found in another part of this sketch:

Insane Asylum, Louisiana, April 10 '58
Miss Etta Foley
Jackson, Miss.,

You may or you may not be surprised at the reception of of this note. I say you may be surprised, because I may have misunderstood the recieving of a note handed me by a servant as I was leaving your house, but if I am correct in my surmises I believe that you suspected that I was about to be foully dealt with and believed from what you had seen or heard that I would need a friend. If I am correct in my latter surmise, then indeed I feel that I can call upon you for a favor, when asked by you to do so, should I need a friend. I am confined in this asylum and deprived of my libert by a foul conspiracy of my so-called brothers. Please communicate with Prof. Silman of —— college, to whom I have also written, who will explain to you the particulars.

Yours Truly;
HENRY LANSING.

These two letters I had in my possession as I leaped over the wall, and I knew that should I fail to make my escape, my deliverance depended upon having them reach their destination.—Already the blood hounds were being called together, and I could hear the tramp of the horsemen preparing for the race after the escaped lunatic. (?) I almost flew towards the village I could see in the distance from the asylum, and was but a short distance from it when the quick, short bark of the blood hound far behind me fell upon my ear and I knew they were upon my track, and that I would have barely time to mail my letters before they would be upon me. As soon as I reached the edge of the village I slackened my speed in a manner not to attract attention when any one was in sight, and by alternately walking and running, I reached the post office and deliberately walked in and mailed my letters without creating any suspicion, and then turning backward went over the same ground I had traversed until I came to a corner and then darted down this street in another direction. My object was to prevent my pursuers knowing that I had been to the post office, and I was successful.

Concluded next week.

THE GREAT STORM.

An Old-Fashioned Fall of Snow Interruption of Communications.

The Great Snow-Storm of Yesterday.

The storm began last Monday with a pretty steady rain, which, at night turned into sleet, then to snow, which continued pretty steady ever since, and was coming down with a rush at two o'clock this morning. The snow was soft and slushy, part of it running off in water from the roofs and gutters as it fell. Night before last the sleet in the country was heavy, (in the city it did not snow) and yesterday it had accumulated so as to drag down the telegraph wires, and in many places the poles, east and north of here. Last night the western Union wires were working only South and West. Communication between here and New York was cut off, except by one wire *via* Nashville and Chattanooga. The probability is that Southern wires will have to do service between the West and New York for several days. In exactly what way the telegraph wires are distressed and injured, and to what extent, it is impossible to tell. On the Marietta and Cincinnatti Railroad the poles are reported down forty miles com. Little Miami, the Cincinnatti, Hamilton and Dayton and the Louisville Short Line are reported as badly broken up. Snow, half slush, falling on the sleet, will not help the difficulty in the least. Then what weather this is for repairs! It is like wading a river to undertake to put these fallen poles up, to say nothing of the work of ridding the wires of ice. This spell has doubtless given the telegraph wires as heavy a blow as they ever experienced from the elements of lightning, wind, thunder and rain-storms not excepted.

Other property seems thus far to have escaped. No doubt when the wires rise they will tell us news of hundreds of fruit orchards crushed beneath the weight of the ice; of roofs falling in, and perhaps of loss of life. Such a snow as this is very trying to roofs, and it may be expected that in all the square miles of roofs in this city some of them will give way. The snow is spongy and retains water. The weight of it upon roofs is much greater than most persons would be likely to calculate.

In the meantime, the streets are terribly sloppy, the river high and rising. At one time last night the rain turned back to snow again. We should be treated to an exhibition of high water in the Ohio, seldom to be seen if this snow should go off with a sudden general, rain as snows sometimes do go. The streets are bad enough now. Some of the surplus labor in the city may find profitable employment in bettering them The catch-basins of the sewers might be cleared, and the gutters opened so as to let the water to the sewers.

Cincinnatti. Enquirer.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

FOUND DEAD ON THE DOOR-STEP.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Wm. Banta, aged forty-five years, was found dead and covered with blood yesterday, on the steep of Warren's Hotel, at Canal and Elizabeth streets. The bar-tender and five other persons have been arrested, to await an investigation into the cause of his death.

KILLED WITH A ROCK—A KNIFE IN THE BRAIN.

ST LOUIS, January 4.—Patrick McGovern and John Ward, between whom an old feud existed, met yesterday quarreled, and Ward beat McGovern over the head with a rock so badly that he died last night. Ward was arrested

Two unknown men, partially drunk, met on the corner of Cass avenue and Second street last night and got into an altercation, which resulted in a fight, when one man knocked the other down and plunged a knife through his forehead, breaking the blade and leaving part of it in the man's brain. When the police arrived the wounded man was dead. The murderer escaped.

KANSAS RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 2.—An accident on the Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad yesterday near Lacygne, Ka., ditched freight train, killed the fireman, J. Pender, seriously injured brakeman Van Tasset, and slightly injured J. Collins, Esq. The accident was caused by the displacement of a rail by some murderous vandal. The people of Lacygne are much incensed, and would hang the guilty party if known.

A DISTILLERY BOILER LETS GO.

MILLWAUKEE, January 2.—The boiler at Nunnemacher's Distillery, on Kinnikinnick River, near this city, exploded yesterday afternoon. The engineer was fatally scalded, and two others scalded slightly. Damage to the distillery, eight thousand dollars.

OMAHA'S CONTRIBUTION.

OMAHA, NEB., January 2.—A Miss Barnettie was severely burned yesterday. Her Dress caught fire while receiving calls.

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1874.

COUNTY PRINTING—The Public Printing of Calhoun county costs four times as much as it ought to cost—we'll see to this in the next election.—*Oxford Intelligencer*,

Lest the public might be led by the above to believe that our county officials are recklessly extravagant in the matter of public printing, and that this office is exorbitant in its charges, we deem it necessary to say that in no case do county officials make publications where the law does not imperatively demand it; and that the advertising rates of the REPUBLICAN are as low as those of most other papers in the State.

The county printing certainly does cost more than it did before the Radical party got control of legislation in Alabama, and the next Legislature, which will in all probability be Democratic, will likely overhaul all laws in relation thereto. Any reform in this matter will certainly meet no opposition from us.

Innendoes contained in another part of the same issue of the same paper we consider unworthy of notice, unless they should take the shape of specific charges.

The President and the Senate are at outs. The Senate refused to confirm Attorney General Williams for Chief Justice, and the President then sent in the name of Caleb Cushing, the man who presided over the National Democratic Convention that nominated Breckinridge and Lane for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. At this the Senate spurred worse than ever and the result is that Caleb has gone by the board.—The question now is, who is to be the next victim,

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The negroes of Montgomery county have formed what they call an Equal Rights Union, and one qualification for membership is color. They have thus formed a negro party from which even the carpet-baggers and scalawags are excluded. This gratifies us, and we shall cheerfully lend them all the aid we can in extirpating these pestiferous fellows.

A real simon pure negro is more tolerable than a galvanized negro any time; but we prefer honest and conservative white men to either class.

Our radical exchanges are still howling over the exodus of the negroes, as did the Egyptian task masters when the Jews took with a leaving. All the harm that we wish the carpet-bag and scalawag office-holders and editors is that pursue the nightrvk- that be'ehawk up in the turbulent waves of some intervening waters,

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One of the resolutions adopted by the negro Equal Rights Union of Montgomery county reads as follows:

"No man who supports now, or who may hereafter support a democrat for office, shall be a member of the Equal Rights Union."

We are glad to see the black rascals adopting such resolutions as these.—They help mightily to align the white people of the State properly on the race issue, which we hope to see made prominent in the next campaign. We hope all negro Equal Rights Unions will assume and pre-serve such an attitude, and then we hope to see the Democrats, who are in the main the property holders of the State, as fast as they get in condition to do so, refuse to longer "support" these Equal Rights Hottentots in the matter of meat and bread, and thus make room for white European immigrants, as fast as they may come into the State.

The Montgomery State Journal (Radical,) in the course of a wail over the negro exodus, candidly admits that six thousand five hundred negroes have gone from three or four counties of the State alone, and that Central Alabama is being rapidly depopulated for the benefit of the richer lands of the Mississippi bottoms, and, by a curious arithmetic of its own, estimates each of these laborers to be worth a thousand dollars to the State, and that Alabama has already lost from $700,000 to $1,000,000 in her labor element alone But what is more remarkable to the Journal than even this remarkable calculation is that "there are journalists so insensible to State pride and so bent on political projects only, that they can find delight in the picture of desolation which is here so distinctly foretold."

Yes, poverty, mildew, blight, the manifold plagues of Egypt, or any other calamity that it has entered into the imagination of man to conceive is preferable to the rule of the thieving, cowardly, malignant and hypocritical, radical crew that have obtained rule in this and other Southern States through the votes of these same deluded Africans, whose going causes such commotion in their camps.

Judge Kiels of the City Court of Eufaula, a pure specimen of the genus scalawag, took occasion recently in a charge to his grand jury, to dub the order of Patrons of Husbandry as a second edition of the Ku-Klux Klan. The grand jury in their report very severely rebuked the rascal for that expression, as well as for having incarcerated a member of their body without allowing him his constitutional right of being confronted by his accusers, or of exonerating himself by testimony in his behalf.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio will re-elect Hon. A. G. Thurman to the U. S. Senate—a very proper thing to do.

The man above all others in the State most emulous of an infamous reputation and a name that will go down as a synonym of ignorance, tyranny and dishonor is Judge Kiels of the City Court of Eufaula. His many high-handed acts of outrage upon the rights of persons within the jurisdiction of his petty court surpass belief and can only find a parallel in the conduct of those military upstarts like Johnson and others who lorded it over our people at the close of the war. The next Legislature, which will be democratic, will settle the hash of Kiels by a good strong dose of impeachment.

So many negroes are leaving the State that radical politicians now think, upon the closest calculation, they will not be able to import enough Africans from Columbus, Ga., to make up the deficiency.

President Grant has at last done one thing that will commend itself to the Southern people. The election in Texas went Democratic by nearly fifty thousand majority. A case was made before the Radical Supreme Court and the election law declared unconstitutional and the election void. Radical incumbents then made all their arrangements to hold on to the offices, and Gov. Davis telegraphed Grant to send on the necessary troops. As will be seen by our telegraphic column, this modest request was refused by the President, therefore Davis advised *all men* elected to abstain from trying to occupy the offices to which they were chosen, but as will be seen by a further perusal of the telegrams, they don't abstain worth a cent. The Legislature has met, gone quietly to work and justice will doubtless prevail in Texas.

The Texas Imbroglio.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The President sent the following telegram off to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION
Washington, Jan. 12, 1874.

To Gov. Davis, Austin, Texas:

Your dispatches and letter reciting the action of the Supreme Court of Texas in decearing the late election unconstitutional and asking the use of troops to prevent apprehended violence are received. The call is not made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and acts of Congress under it, and cannot therefore be granted

The act of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent election having received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations and having conducted a political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballot?

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 13.

Gov. Davis issued the following:

State has in a recent decision declared the elections held on the 2d day of December 1873, in substance to be invalid by reason of unconstitutionality of the law under which said election was held, and

Whereas, Great public injury and further dangerous complications of public affairs are likely to result from any attempt on the part of those claiming to have been chosen as members of the Legislature and other officers of said election to assume positions they claim, therefore, for these and other reasons which it is not necessary to incorporate herein, it is deemed advisable and it is so ordered that those who have been chosen legislators or for other offices should not attempt to assume positions unless by fur her action of adequate authority, such election may hereafter be validated. All good citizens are advised to abide by the decision of the competent tribunal and aid in maintaining public order and moderate counsels.

[Signed] E. DAVIS, Gov.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 13.

The Legislature assembled, organized and went quietly to work without opposition from Davis or the military.

Hon. Robert E. Withers.

We learn that after an animated, but orderly and amicable contest for the caucus nomination for Senator of the United States, at Richmond, Virginia, Col. WITHERS, received the majority of votes over Mr. HUNTER, and that the nomination was then made unanimous. Col. Withers is a thorough Democrat to the back-bone, possessed of high intelligence and one of the noblest and most disinterted patriots in the State. He was a gallant Confederate officer, and bears on his person the scars of battle. Withal, he is distinguished for his discretion and common sense.—*Mont. Adv.*

The cultivation of oranges in Florida is increasing rapidly every year. It seems to be the most profitable business in the South. The Palatka *Herald* says:

As evidence of what has been done in orange culture in this State, we cite a few instances. Dunnitt's grove, on Indian river, is perhaps the finest in the State. It cost its proprietor to take care of it last year $1,000. This grove has three thousand trees, which, with proper care would average three thousand oranges each, and give an income of $50,000 to 75,000. H. L. Hart's grove at Palatka yields him an income of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per annum. Arthur Gunn's grove, at Melonville, of eleven hundred trees, pays him fromtwelve to fifteen thousand dollars yearly, and is worth one hundred thousand dollars.

THE AVON MYSTERY.—Several days ago the NEWS contained an account of a Miss Bonny who went into a trance, and in which was stated her belief that she would come out of it all right—but, notwithstanding this, the body has remained quiet and undisturbed for nearly a month. The authorities finally decided when decomposition set in to hold an inquest, which was commenced Monday. The stench was intolerable, but never the less against the protests and threats of her friends, an autopsy which failed to discover the cause of death, was made, and after some testimony had been taken by the Coroner, which fills over a column of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday. The Spiritualists, who have had control of the remains, still insist that Elma Bonny will rise again and put on her earthly form, notwithstanding that her stomach has been removed for analysis.—*Montgomery News.*

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Thomas Cook Kills His Mother-in-law, Fatally wounds His Wife, and cuts his Own Throat.

The Career of a Young Desperado and of a Beautiful Harlot.

Hints to Another Double Murder and of other Crimes.

Yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in No. 455 Shelby street, "Lindley's Row," Thomas Cooke killed his mother-in-law, stabbed his wife five times in the back and cut his own throat Before detailing the causes and circumstances of the tragedy it will be necessary to explain that Thomas Cooke is the man who some time ago was arrested charged with setting fire to the Oakland rope walks, whereby squire Wills and family were burned to death. This charge being sustained, he was released but was subsequently re arrested for attempting to burn down the house in which the triple murder occurred, after piling his wife's clothing and furniture in the middle of the room and saturating the whole with coal-oil.

THE FIRST DEVELOPEMENT.

On the night of the 19th of December 1873, Mary Cooke, his wife, came to the Clay-street police station and obtained a peace warrant against her husband, stating, as the Squire made out the papers that he had threatened the lives of herself and mother Mrs. Marilla Rutledge, *and knowing his nature, was in* constant fear of his threat being executed. The officer in whose hands the warrant had been placed made a thorough search of the city, but was unable to find Cooke in order to serve it upon him. It was thought by many that he had left the city to escape the impending trial, and that he would not return. Contary however to this surmise, yesterday morning Cooke came home. He seemed to be in the best of humor, and dinner being over, he remained in the room talking to his wife, who was busily engaged at a sewing machine, and to Mrs. Rutledge, who was lying on the bed. In the room, and standing near his wife, was a girl, sixteen years of age named Ellen Martin, who had been visiting the house since morning and had dined with them at noon.

MARRIED LIFE OF THE PARTIES.

Leaving the parties thus occupied, we will retrace the narrative. Cook and his wife have been married for three years. It seems to be the universal opinion in the neighborhood that during this period she had given proof to him and the community that she was not as constant to him as their marriage vow had promised; on the contrary it is stated that she sought the society of other men, and moreover sought to decoy those younger than herself into the same path which is daily, in our very midst, leading to ruin girls just budding into womanhood. Having become acquainted with Ellen Martin, who had separated from her mother a short while ago, having quarreled with her in regard to the apportionment of her father's estate thrown upon the uncertain charities of the street, Mrs. Cooke immediately undertook to provide a "home" for her with a certain man of their mutual acquaintance. The girl, it may be well to remark, professes to have been ignorant of the woman's real intention. In order to effect the arrangement they had concluded to go to the employment office, near the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, and it was in order to accompany Mary Cooke there that the girl Martin had called at the house. Of this Thomas Cooke was unaware. He knew, however, that both had together, gone to the ball at Glover's rink on New Year's eve, which, as is generally known, is attended only by prostitutes, roughs, and the fast young men of the town.

THE FATAL QUARREL.

Thinking then that the two had some scheme of as unlawful nature, on foot, Cooke's jealous anger was aroused, and he demanded, hotly what Ellen Martin wanted with his wife. She replied that was their intention to go down town together. "Then," replied Cooke, "you call leave, as my wife shall not go." His wife then told the girl to do no such thing, but to stay and they would go down town directly. Mrs. Rutledge then said "Tom, if you can't behave yourself you must leave this house, and I tell you now to go and never come back." Cooke then answered, "Well G—d d—n you; but you nor Mollie shall never trouble me again."

THE DOUBLE MURDER.

By this time the devil in his nature manifested itself in his language, his looks and his actions. Drawing from his pocket an ordinary, but very sharp barlow-knife he jumped towards his wife seizing her by the hair as she turned to flee and plunged the blade five times in quick succession into her back. She fell to the floor as with the upraised knife he would have stabbed her again. Then darting to the side of his mother-in-law, with an oath he sunk the blade deep into her left shoulder. There the thought of the enormity of the crime which he had committed must suddenly have flashed upon his mind, disordered by the mindness of his anger. Without moving from the body of his victim he threw back his head and

CUTTING A GASH FIVE INCHES LONG,

in his exposed throat, severing the arteries and sending the blood spouting over the floor. Meanwhile Ellen Martin, with a terrified shriek, ran out into the open air and started for the drug store. Suddenly it occurred to Cooke that she had witnessed the awful tragedy, and, with the blood flowing from his wounds upon his clothing, marking his way with a crimson stream, as he pursued her twenty yards with the reeking knife in his hand that had served his purpose so terribly. He turned, however, and burst into the next house, occupied by Mrs. Lindley, and fell upon the bed, saturating it with blood. No sooner had he entered than following him came some women, bearing the form of his wife who was placed upon the same bed.

THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

"When I entered the room," says the doctor, "the appearance of things reminded me of a slaughter-house. The floor was slippery with blood. The chairs were bloody. The bed was bloody. And in the midst of all walked up and down the room the ghastly and bloody form of Thomas Cooke, with his severed throat plainly visible.

I immediately attended to his wife, and found that she had been stabbed five times in the back between the scapulæ. I then sent for the necessary instruments and sewed up her husband's throat. He is a game man, for during the operation, he never winced. I then went into the house where the murder occurred, and found Mrs. Rutledge lying on the bed with the death parlor just settling on her lips. She died almost immediately after my entrance. She had been stabbed three times—once near the left nipple, once in the back and once in the shoulder. It was the last blow that killed her. The blade penetrated just above the clavicle, and ranged downwards and towards, and must have severed the descending venous cavity. I do not think that Cooke will live and it will be very unusual if his wife should survive."

THE CORONER.

was at once sent for, and, upon his arrival, a jury was impaneled and an inquest held upon the dead body of Mrs. Rutledge. The verdict reads. "Came to her death from a stab inflicted with a knife in the hands of her son-in-law."

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

Thomas Cooke made a confession of the deed to the corner, giving as his reasons for murdering his mother-in-law that she had continually interfered with his domestic happiness, and that he had attempted to take the life of his wife because her unfaithfulness to him had aroused his jealousy beyond the point of endurance.

THE SCENE AT THE MURDER.

The house, which in future, until it gives place to a more respectable edifice will be always known as the place of the Cooke murder, is a frame building, and at one time must have been part of some Government barracks. There are four rooms, each occupied by a separate family. The room in question is on the first floor, and is small, not being over ten feet in height, and ten by fourteen feet in area. The furniture consists of a rough deal table, two beds, a sewing machine, and four chairs. There is no carpet upon the floor. The ceilings are black and moldy from the rains that leak from the roof. The culinary utensils hang from the walls. Bottles and candlesticks are indiscriminately piled upon the shelves; while over all there hangs a stifling atmosphere, which, with the dirt and grease that darken the floors, walls and furniture, render it unfit for human beings to live in. This house is one of eight which constitute the "Row" It is one of the most disreputable localities in the city. "Black spirits and white" mingle in all the indecencies of miscegenation. Poverty and drunkness render the place the constant watch of the policemen. Theives and prostitutes meet here upon their common level, and the owners derive a rich harvest from the rents of the ever-crowded rooms.

APPEARANCE OF THE MAN.

Thomas Cooke, the murderer, and—perhaps as this article is read—suicide, weighs about 125 pounds, is of slight build and about five feet 6 inches in height. He wears a light moustache and has jet black hair. His general appearance is not that of the desperado. His dark eye alone, by its restless motion indicates his nervous excitability. Altogether he is just such a man as the novelist had in mind when he wrote, "As mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." His wife, Mary Cooke, is a very handsome woman black eyes and hair, and rounded form rendered her attractive to all, and from their very beauty excited the jealousy of her reckless husband to commit perhaps the most shocking crime that has ever happened in the city of Louisville.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The street in front of the house was until a late hour of the night densely thronged by men, women and children. They crowded around the windows and glance of Cooke, who lay exhausted upon his bed. The police that guarded the house with the utmost difficulty restrained the people from forcible entrance. The woman living in the house remained paralyzed with horror, and nothing but earnest solicitation could induce them to lay out the corpse.

Mr. Fred Grant is like that other, older and fatter soldier, Falstaff. Never a dangerous action can show its head but he is sent upon it. Hardly had he returned from overrunning Russia, Turkey and the Caucasus than a grateful War Department heaped laurels with the rank, allowances, and pay of a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, upon him. For months he drew his pay with vigilance and courage in Chicago, till he was detailed to do picnic duty on the Yellowstone. There was one fight in which a Lieutenant Colonel distinguished himself, but it was Lieutenant Colonel Custar, as Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, just before it took place, made a flank movement upon Chicago which to this day has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Then he covered himself with fresh rations, till an admiring father called him to lead Germans and do recruiting duty. That no censure of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant's conduct in the West is to be inferred by his translation to Washington sufficiently appears from the fact that he draws pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel and the obnoxious word "brevet" is omitted through kindly and thoughtful deference to certain scarred and grizzled old captains and majors who might otherwise be nettled at the rapid promotion of a younger and more influentially-connected soldier. The hereditary genius of the Grants displays itself in the somewhat sappy chip of the old block, who is running up the army list with the rapidity of a monkey ascending a ship's rigging and promises to be at the mastheard ere the men who do the work have toiled up to the main-yard.

Poor South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.

The exactions of the late legislature for taxes are much heavier than on any preceeding year and have aroused intense feeling among property holders throughout the state, a large and earnest meeting of the tax-payers was held yesterday in Columbia to start a concerted movement for the relief of the people, The resolutions urge the reassembling of the tax-payers convention and that the convention present the condition of the state to congress and *ask that it be remanded to a Tetritorial condition* or be placed again under military rule. A number of speeches were made one of them by a colored man, all declaring that the assessments have been outrageously high and that the people will not stand the abuse any longer The executive committee of the tax-payers convention met here to-day and unanimously resolved, in view of the necessities of the times and a due regard for the welfare of all classes, that the tax-payers convention shall reassemble in Columbia on the seventeenth of February. The resolutions further declare the movement to be in opposition to the frauds and corruption which prevails and in favor of honest government with equal and exact justice to all.

ANDY JOHNSON AND THE GRANGES. *Knoxville, Jan. 12.*—An important letter from Col. C. W. Charlton, General Deputy Patrons of Husbandry, giving the result of an interview with ex-President Johnson, will appear in to-morrow's *Press and Herald*. Mr. Johnson declares himself in full accord with the Grange movement, and says the time has arrived for the good men of all parties to associate and bring about such a reform as the exigencies of the country require.

TELEGRAMS.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 11.

A fire broke out here yesterday morning in Chinatown destroyed the whole of that suburb and then jumped the bridge. The flames then swept both sides of Main street for some distance, destroying everything on the east side of Clover street, and the buildings between it and Main street were also destroyed, with everything on Jackson street to near the St. Louis Hotel, and up both sides of Wood and Bridge streets to first street. Among the buildings destroyed were the International and Cosmopolitan Houses, the First National and People's Banks and the contents of their vaults and safes, which were thought to be fire-proof, the *Gazette* printing establishment and many stores. The fire jumped to Fifth street, destroying some residences. Besides losses by fire, a great many suffer heavily by moving.—The total loss is estimated at $850,000, on which the insurance is light.

Senate.—Conkling introduced a substitute for the salary bill which was passed by the House. It repeals the act of March, 1873, so far as it increases salaries except the President and Supreme Court Judges, and fixes it at the old rate of $5 000; and all back pay not drawn or returned is declared covered into the Treasury. The bill passed and was sent to the House.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.

A large fire has been raging for several hours at Natick, Mass., in the business portion of the town. Several steamers have been sent from Boston to aid in suppressing the flames. The loss already reaches $500,000.

The fire is now under control. Loss $300,000.

MADRID, Jan. 13

Cartagena has surrendered, and is now occupied by Government troops under Gen. Dominquez. Upon the capitulation of the city the Intransigente Junta and the liberated convicts went on board the frigate Numoncia, which was attacked by the Government squadron, and at the time the last dispatch was forwarded a naval engagement was in progress.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.

At Lapeer, Michigan, Tuesday night the house of Jacob McManigall burned. The entire family, consisting of husband, wife and child perished in the flames.

Hon. James Crook, of Calhoun, late Democratic Representative of that county in the Legislature, was in the city yesterday. Would that the State had a million of such men within her borders. *Montgomery Advertiser.*

Dallas (Texas) Herald: "industrious and faithful merchanic of this city found his hat lined with five-dollar gold pieces as he raised it to place upon his head on Christmas morning. A testimonial from an appreciative employer.

The exodus of Alabama negroes is not altogether in the direction of Mississipi. Numbers of them have gone from along the lines of the Montgomery & Eufaula and Mobile & Girard Railroads to Florida.

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGES.

The following information has been furnished us by members of the various Granges mentioned, for which we tender thanks. The list of officers are those elected for the ensuing year.

CHOCCOLOCCO GRANGE, NO. 131.

Master	Rev J. C. Wright
Overseer	F. W. Smith,
Lecturer	W. J. Borden,
Steward	J. G. DeArman.
Assistant Steward	W. B. Wright,
Chaplain	S. G. Jenkins,
Treasurer	M. Davenport,
Secretary	J. C. Wilson,
Gate Keeper	S. H. Bean,
Ceres	Mrs. Sallie Borders,
Flora	Mrs. S. G. Jenkins,
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Smith.

Grange meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month Membership, 70.

ALEXANDRIA GRANGE, NO. 132.

Master	L D Miller
Overseer	D Z Goodlett
Lecturer	J C Moseley
Steward	J T Peace
Assistant Steward	Jas Hughes
Chaplain	W D Bush
Treasurer	W P Cooper
Secretary	E J Dean
Gate Keeper	Name not given
Ceres	Mrs. E J Dean
Flora	Miss Maggie Broils
Pomona	Mrs L D Miller
Lady Assistant Steward	Mrs. Jas. Hughes

Grange meets Tuesday after 2nd Sunday in each month. Membership between 60 and 70.

LADIGA GRANGE, NO. 182.

Master	H W Glover
Overseer	A J Tomlin
Lecturer	B F Savage
Steward	Z T Acker
Assistant Steward	Thos. Stewart
Chaplain	J W Ledbetter
Treasurer	J M Glover
Secretary	A M Stewart
Gate Keeper	James J Johnson
Ceres	Vacant
Flora	Vacant
Pomona	Vacant
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Jo. Acker

Grange meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month Membership, 33.

CORNELISON GRANGE, NO. 225.

Master	L L Allen
Overseer	J C DeArman
Lecturer	J. H Wagnon
Steward	J T DeArman
Assistant Steward	J C Copeland
Chaplain	M H Fowler
Treasurer	W B DeArman
Secretary	N B DeArman
Gate Keeper	Jas. Thompson
Ceres	Mrs. Matt Turnipseed
Flora	Miss Elvia DeArman
Pomona	Mrs. Garrett
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Shan Bice

Grange meets Saturday before 4th Sunday in each month. Strength not given.

JOHNSTON GRANGE, NO. 269

Master	Wm. Johnston
Overseer	J F Davis
Lecturer	Rev. J A Scott
Steward	J C McDaniel
Assistant Steward	J L Davis
Chaplain	Dr. W E Bowling
Treasurer	Wm M Hughes
Secretary	R L Bagan
Gate Keeper	John Pendergrast
Ceres	Mrs. Alice Davis
Flora	Miss C B Bowling
Pomona	Miss Lou Mays
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Ann Crozier

Grange meets Saturdays before the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month. Membership 76.

TALLASAHATCHEE GRANG, NO. —

This Grange will meet in the Court House in Jacksonville, Saturday the 17th inst., 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.

Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of **Repairing**—positively for CASH and nothing else.

W. W. NESBIT.

Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

Change of Terms.

FROM and after this date, Jan. 3rd, 1874, the undersigned will execute all work in his line in the

Wood and Blacksmith Shop,

For cash only or its equivalent.

Those indebted for work heretofore done, must pay up their old accounts before making new ones. Work as usual will hereafter be executed faithfully and promptly, at the same place, and on the same reasonable terms.

The cash system having been generally adopted, I am compelled to conform to it; and those indebted must *positively* pay up, if they wish to save cost.

L. A. WEAVER.

Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—3t.

$25,000

In Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds & Silver-ware.

THE richest stock ever brought to Rome.—All new and beautiful patterns—and must be sold.

Sold by JOS. E. VEAL,
Jeweller, Rome, Ga.

Dec. 27, 1873—4t.

Lumber! Lumber!!

HAVING moved my Mill from Silver Run, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber at short notice, at one dollar per hundred feet for all under 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added for every 5 feet over 25 in length.

My Mill is situated one mile from Weaver's Station and five miles from Jacksonville. Address, C. W. WOOD,
Weaver's Station, Calhoun co. Ala.

Oct 25, 1873.—1y.

Brick Work & Plastering.

THE undersigned is prepared to execute in the neatest, most durable and workmanlike style, every description of **Brick work and Plastering.** Any one desiring such work can apply in person or address E. B. JONES, Oxford, Ala

Aug. 9, 1873—6m.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

That he has opened the Stables formerly known as the Privett Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE

Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses at the following schedule of prices:

Two-horse hack and driver per day		$6.00
Two-horse wagon and driver	"	$5.00
Buggy and horse	"	$3.00
Single Buggy	"	$2.00
Single horse	"	$2.00

He will also feed and take care of stock, charges to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms, cash only.

RICHARD WEAVER.

Nov. 72—1y.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts.

Louisville, : : : Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Woman and Children.
J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology
D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.—Professors' Tickets, in full, $50,00; Demonstrators' Ticket, $10,00; Matriculation Fee, $5,00; Graduation Fee, $30,00; Hospital Ticket (required by the city) $5,00

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures, free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address

E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.

July 26 '73—1y

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

I Alexander Woods, Judge of the Court of Probate in and for said county, hereby certify, that the foregoing embraces a true list of License issued by me, No. 94 to 100 inclusive, from 1st October, to 31st Dec. 1873

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 10, 1873—1t.

Notice to Creditors.

Rachael Hollingsworth, dec.'d
Estate of.

Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of December, 1873, by the Hon. Alex'r Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,
HANNAH E. TURNER,
Adm'r and Adm'x of said estate.

Jan. 3, 1874—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA;
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2d Jan., 1874.

Estate of Wm. Miller, dec.

THIS day came John M. Bagley, the administrator with will annexed of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2d day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate,
Calhoun Co., Ala.

Jan 10—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, 9th day of Jan. 1874.

John W. Champion, a minor, estate of.

THIS day came HepseyChampion, Guardian of the said John W. Champion, & filed her statement, accounts, vouchers and evidence, for a final settlement of her guardianship.—It is thereupon ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper!

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate, Calhoun County, Ala.

Jan. 10—3t.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of John N. Winston, Bankrupt.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of John N. Winston of Valley Head, in the County of DeKalb, in said District; and who was, to wit: on the 13th, day of October A. D. 1873, adjudged Bankrupt upon the Petition of himself, by the District Court of the United States for said District.

Dated at Jacksonville, the 9th, day of January, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH H. FRANCIS, Assignee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As it is my purpose to change my place of business in a short time, I desire all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts either by paying the money or giving their notes.

All persons who hold accounts against me are requested to present the same at once. D. J. Privitt is authorized in my absence to settle any accounts for me.

J. D. PRIVITT.

Jan. 10th, 3—w.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, Jan. 5th 1874.

James T. Williams, dec. Estate of

THIS day came Thomas A. Kerr, the Executor of the said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 5th day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan. 10, 1874—3t. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 5th day of Jan. 1874.

Lucy D. Nabors a minor, Estate of

THIS day came Slade Nabors, Guardian of said minor, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement. It is ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.

Jan. 10, 1874.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court, Jan. 7th, 1874.

John Borders, dec. Estate of

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of John Borders, dec. having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of January, 1874, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

S. G. JENKINS.
A. J. H. BORDERS,
S. K. BORDERS,
Executors.

Jan. 10, 1874—0w.

NOTICE.

SALE OF

LAND.

WILL be sold on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1874, the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of Caleb Burton, deceased, lying in Township 13, Range 8 and the Tract of Land on which Caleb Burton resided at the time of his death.

Terms of Sale—Credit of one and two years—note with good and approved security with interest from date to secure the purchase money.

The above described Land lies seven miles north of Jacksonville, on the Adams' Ferry Road, and contains 310 acres, well improved, well watered, and conveniently situated and in a healthy location about 200 acres of woodland, well timbered. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to attend on the day of sale.

SALE OF

Personal Property.

ON the 29th day of January, 1874, will be sold to the highest bidder, the personal property, on the premises of Caleb Burton, deceased.

One Sorrel Mare, two Mules, one Wagon, One Buggy and Harness, a complete set of Blacksmith Tools, Cattle and Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fodder, Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Credit of 12 months, note bearing interest from date, with good and approved security. All sums under $5 cash.

This property is sold for distribution among the heirs.

Mrs. E. BURTON,
R. S. STEEL,
T. M. NEIGHBOURS,
JOSEPH NOLEN,
L. E. BURTON,

Jan. 3, 1874—td.

Republican

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Very Desirable Farm Of 160 Acres near Jacksonville, FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at a bargain, the above named land in lots of 80, 100 or 160 acres. Sixty acres of it is cleared, the remainder is heavy woodland and rich.

The entire tract lays within one mile of Jacksonville, on one of the most public streets leading from the town; is elevated and commands a very fine view.

Also, FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS IN JACKSONVILLE, containing six rooms each, in good repair, and titles perfect.

TERMS—one third cash, balance in one and two years.

Jan. 17, '74. L. J. PARR.

☞ Col. PARR, is now offering great inducements to buyer's in the grocery line.

Col. PARR, has in store a large lot of very cheap Sugars of every grade. Best Demarara at 8 lbs, for one dollar, white sugar at 7 lbs, for one dollar. Go and examine them.

Just received at Col. PARR's, a fine lot of Tobacco and cigars, of excellent quality. Call and examine them.

Mr. R. H. Coleman has opened a shop at Weaver's old stand, near Methodist Church, and is prepared to build and repair **Buggies, Carriages, Wagons** or vehicles of any kind.

Mr. Coleman is a Canadian, and has come among us to live and help build up the place. He is a FIST CLASS WORKMAN, and parties can get work from him as cheap as they can buy it North, and save commissions. He warrants his work equal in every respect to the best Northern work.

Grangers order your Wagons, Carriages and Buggies from COLEMAN, at Jacksonville, Ala., and save commissions.

Farmers order your Wagons from COLEMAN, and support a home manufactory.

Everybody should encourage home mechanics, and bring work to COLEMAN at Jacksonville.

Ladies go to W. T. & C. S. Alexander's and select your dresses. You will find a full stock of fancy goods, hosiery, gloves &c., at very low rates.

The finest, fullest, best selected, most fashionable, and cheapest lot of Gentlemen's Hats, Boots and Shoes, at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's ever brought to Jacksonville.

Josh Billings says, "The greatest difference between necessaries and luxuries is the price." If people would purchase their goods at the cheap Emporium of W. T. & C. S. Alexander they would soon find that there this difference is purely imaginary and "luxuries" are as cheap as necessaries are anywhere else.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander have the finest lot of Gents. clothing in Jacksonville. C

W. T. & C. S. Alexander have the best and most carefully selected as well as the cheapest stock of Fancy candies, nuts, fruits, and canned goods in the place. If you don't believe it go and see.

Gentlemen try Alexander's 'Calhoun' 'Sunnyside' and other brands of chewing tobacco. They sell cheap for CASH.

Lovers of the "Fragrant weed" will find a fine assortment of the best American brands of Cigars at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's and so CHEAP too, that smoking almost ceases to cost anything.

Those who love the good things of life will find them in profusion at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's and cheap too.

Go to Alexander's and buy a pair of excellent kid gloves.

The "Immortal Bard" says, "Put money in thy purse." This is very a difficult thing to do these hard times, but people can keep in their purses a great deal of what they have by buying their goods of W. T. & C. S. Alexander.

Examine the stocks of family groceries at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

"A penny saved is a penny gained" said a wise man. Remember this and save your pennies by buying your goods at the cheap store of W. T. & C. S. Alexander.

Large lot of soaps of every description at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

Get some of W, T. & C. S. Alexander's corn starch, it is nice.

Alexander's are doing a good business. Go to see them.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander's is the cheap store of the town.

Try some of W. T. & C. S. Alexander's nice sea foam.

Dr. Buff at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

A Large Lot of Good Farm Stock, (Mules and Horses) for sale at moderate prices.

Apply to

R. P. WEAVER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan. 17, 1874—4t.

W. S. WINTERS,
OF WINTERS & NELSON,

PIANO HOUSE, of Chattanooga, will remain in Town a few days and is offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase. Instruments, Pianoes tuned and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOCAL ITEMS.

It pains us to have to announce the death of Dr. Jas. Vernon, who died the 12th inst., at his father's residence in this place. of typhoid fever. after an illness of a month. The deceased had many qualities of head and heart that linked him to those who knew him best, and his loss is universally regretted by this community.

The Ladiga Grange met on the 10th and initiated four males and conferred the second degree on three females. At that meeting officers were installed for the ensuing year also.

We have received the first number of the *Commonwealth of Georgia*, a new weekly paper, published in Atlanta Ga. by Messrs. Mitchell & Sawyer, and edited by Mr. Sawyer, formerly the very talented Editor of the *Rome Courier*. The paper presents a very handsome appearance, and flies at its head a most admirable platform. We wish the publishers the greatest success in their most commendable enterprise.

Our Washington correspondence was received too late for publication this week.

Mr. Shelton Stevenson killed two fine deer last week.

The West Side of the public square is becoming popular. Recently Messrs. Draper & Johnson moved into the house formerly occupied by Rosenberg, M. J. & G. I. Turnley in the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Goode as a Millinery Establishment, and now Carroll & McCain are fitting up the store-room formerly occupied by J. D. Privitt, with the intention of moving into it, Mr. Privitt having moved into the room formerly used by Ed. L. Woodward for the storage of Groceries.

We were most happy to receive a call Wednesday from our friend Syd Hughes, a member of the firm of Moore, Jenkins & Co., Wholesale Grocers, New York.

Our young friend, Wallace Woodward, has abandoned his books for a season, and has gone into merchantile life. Of sprightly intellect, industrious, and courteous to all with whom he is brought in contact, he can but succeed. The customers of the house may rest assured that they will receive the most polite attention at the hands of Wallace. He is already deservedly popular.

Extracts from the quarterly report of the Jacksonville Post and Express offices for the last quarter of 1873.

POST OFFICE.

NUMBER, 3 ct. stamps cancelled during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873. 30,350.

Amount of money orders issued at this office up to Dec. 31, 73 $18865.00.

Money orders paid at this office up to Dec. 31, 1873 $3331.61.

EXPRESS OFFICE.

Amount money sent from office during the month of Dec. 1873 $20904.40.

Money received at this office during the month of Dec. 1873 $21863.60.

W. T. ALEXANDER,
P. M. & Express Agt.

The following has been sent us by some chap who was ashamed to sign his name.

Young man spare that hustle!
Touch not a single "paper,"
That woman's had an awful tussel
To get herself in shape.

The Possible Political Issue of 1876—Important if True.

Washington, Jan. 4, 1874

A rumor is afloat here that before the lapse of many days a republican member of the House will submit to that body a somewhat bold and startling proposition for the relief of the Southern States from their present disheartening financial embarrassment. This proposition, it is said, will be to advance to the Southern States several hundred millions of cash, or its equivalent, and partly in consideration of the heavy losses suffered by the Southern States in the loss of their slave property. Of course there is no hope of any such scheme this side of the Presidential election of 1876; but suppose you have an ambitious republican or two intent upon a new departure for 1876, you will perceive that, in gaining the good-will of the South, through the proposition suggested, the republican leading off in this movement will secure some capital to build upon. It seems to be understood here that a powerful bolt from the administration party is bound to be made for the campaign of 1876, and so if some leading republican during this session of Congress shall lead off in some movement for the Southern vote not set down in the administration programme you need not be surprised.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* who is known to us as a gentleman of marked intelligence and high social character, furnishes the above information to the Louisville paper. We shall not be surprised if some such programme as this were under serious consideration in Radical circles. The Conservative members of Congress will of course, be always found ready, whenever their vote may avail, to do everything in their power for the true Southern people. We trust that the events of 1876 may be so decisive in favor of a return to reason and law in the United States as thereafter to enable us to dispense with all speculations as to what radicals may or may not do. Without again nominating GRANT the Radical party, already disintegrating, will be in utter confusion and as the Senate refuses to confirm WILLIAMS as Chief Justice the intention to overthrow GRANT seems to be perfectly apparent. As for the proposition spoken of by the *Journal* correspondent, since nothing prudential for the relief of the South can be done until after the next Presidential election, we prefer to await Conservative action in the matter.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Fixing for Rations.

The negroes in the vicinity of Dixon's Mills in this county have built a large long house for a commissary store room, in anticipation that President Grant is about to bring down quantities of provisions for their use and benefit! It is said that they meet at their depot of supplies, nearly a thousand at a time, all having sacks in which to carry back provisions. President Grant is rather tardy in coming to their relief and some of them are getting disheartened. But most of them have unshaken trust in Mr. Grant and continue to meet, time and again, with a sublime faith in their ultimate reward. Thus far they have gone away sorrowfully with their sacks empty, as did the brethren of Joseph, from the corn-cribs of Egypt; but, like the latter, they may yet be rewarded with success. Who knows? Grant may take a fancy to become a dealer in government rations.—*Demopolis News.*

HOMICIDE IN FORRESTVILLE.—A negro by the name of Dan Shropshire was killed last Tuesday night by Mr. Joe Duke, the marshal of that incorporation. The following are the facts as related to us:

Dan went home drunk, abused his wife and children, and drove them from the house. A neighbor went in and tried to quiet the fuss, but failing, went for the marshal. When Mr. Duke got there, Dan was inside the house, armed with a double barrelled shot gun, and threatened to shoot the first man that should come near him. Duke ordred him to surrender without avail and shot him with his pistol. The ball entered his left eye and killed him immediately.

The jurors in the coroner's inquest did not agree in their verdict. Eight were in favor of declaring it a case of justifiable homicide, and four were of the opinion that Mr. Duke acted too hastily and without due precaution.—*Rome Courier.*

Sad Accident.—It is with regret we record the sad accident which occurred on the 30th ult., on the mountain near this place. A young man by the name of Mat Hendrix, son of J. N. Hendrix, was cutting down a tree which fell a different direction from what he supposed it would, and a limb from the tree struck him on the head killing him almost instantly.—*Gadsden Times.*

Head Notes of Decisions.

As heretofore stated, we propose to publish the head-notes of decisions rendered at the January term 1874, of the Supreme Court of Alabama in pamphlet form, but there will be much more work on this than was ever put on any former pamphlet of this sort. It will contain—

First—A table of cases.

Second—The head-notes of each case decided; and

Third—An index, in the form of a digest, of the principles treated or established by the Court. It frequently happens that a lawyer can remember the principle decided or treated, without being able to recall the name of the case. The object of this digest is to obviate all difficulty growing out of that fact. This extra labor has been undertaken at the suggestion of many of the leading lawyers of the State; and as it will involve an additional outlay and much additional work, the subscription price will be raised to $2 per copy. Orders may be addressed ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala The pamphlet will be ready for delivery within two weeks from the adjournment of the court. Will exchanges please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St Louis, over the *Missouri Pacific through Line*. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brakes and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West *without change*. We believe that the *Missouri Pacific Through Line* has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivalled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and the West—Trains from the North, South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., *via Sedalia*, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., *via Vinita*. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. *Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.*

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 3, 1874.

A lot of mattrasses and bedsteads, all new, for sale cheap.

Apply at this office.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superceding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the immediated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

Jan. 3, 1874—1m.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers,

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief; but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.

It is Sold by all Druggists.

Merit Soon Noised Abroad.

It is but seven years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was first offered for sale. Its good qualities were soon made known at home; and very soon its fame was noised far and near. now it's sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States.—North, East, South, and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast; and there are liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento, in California, and Portland, Oregon: even from Australia; large orders are received for it; and, throughout Canada, it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Read what Capt Foster Writes.

PORT BURWELL, March 23.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Sirs:—I am pleased notify you of the benefit which I have received from ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Having been troubled with a Cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough more readily than any thing I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

YOURS, very truly, CAPT. D. FOSTER.

CAPT. FOSTER is a ship owner and builder, residing at Fort Burwell, Canada.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, May 23, 1866.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO:

Dear Sirs:—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country; and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last: and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for COUGHS or COLDS. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.

I am yours, &c.,

THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam than all other Cough Remedies together; and it gives general satisfaction.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
General Agents, Providence, R. I.

Sold by Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,
W. W. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan 3, 1874—1m.

THE LUNGS.

Consumption is the scourge of this country and slays its thousands of victims annually; yet how many people neglect a slight cough or cold, which the Hungarian Balsam of Life will cure in a single night. This great remedy will effect a cure in cases of bronchitis, incipient consumption, or any form of bronchial or lung disease.

READ THIS EVIDENCE.

NEAR VICKSBURG, Mississippi
October 22, 1870.

Messrs. Mansfield & Higbee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Hungarian Balsam for the lungs has won for itself a great reputation in this town. Many cases of lung diseases have been promptly cured by its use. Some of these were reported as having consumption, others with pains in the chest, breast and side, accompanied by night sweats, while others had all the symptoms of pneumonia. In all these cases your Hungarian Balsam acted like a charm, giving in most of them immediate relief. The reasons which induced me to recommend your remedy in preference to all others, are: First, it is prepared in a scientific manner by responsible parties; secondly, it contains no opium or morphine, which drugs, while they palliate at the same time poison. The use of such remedies, cherry pectorals, &c., containing these opiates, disturbes the system, and produces "opium eaters;" thirdly, I recommend your Hungarian Balsam in all cases of lung complaints, because of its known efficacy and value. The ingredients of which it is composed, are the expectorants, piaphoretics, alteratives and tonics best known to the medical profession of the present day.

Yours Respectfully,
T. B. GLIDDON, M. D.

☞ "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM" is by a chemical process and apparatus of more than ordinarily nature, and it is beyond all question a never-failing and thoroughly complete cure for coughs and affections of the lungs, even when the latter are of a very serious and threatening character. One excellent physician goes so far as to state publicly, over his own signature, that he has a perfect conviction that deep-seated Pulmonary Consumption has been cured by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam; and there are an abundance of the most respectable testimonials that it has in innumerable instances effectually cured very severe coughs of long standing, accompanied with cold chills, night sweats, and diarhœa—the system of the sufferer being in some cases very much prostrated.

Providence Advertiser.

List of Claims.

THE following is a list of claims allowed at the January Term of the Court of County Commissioners, held on the 5th day of January, 1874, to-wit:

Claim in favor M. A Parker for keeping paupers, from 1st November to 31st Dec. 1873.	$205 20
Claim in favor of W. S. Porter for making five coffins forpaupers,	$25 00
Claim in favor of Robert McCain, for expenses in conveying R McCain to the Insane Asylum,	$45 00
Claim in favor of Henry Murry for his services as special deputy in holding election in precinct No. 10, November, 1872,	$ 2 00
Claim in favor of Stacy & Davis for funeral expenses of Mr. Chandler a pauper,	$4 20
Claim in favor of J F Davis for funeral expenses of J W. Gilliam a pauper,	$6 20
Claim in favor of J. C. McDaniel for making and putting up 4 sign boards on public roads,	$2 00
Claim in favor of J F & L W Grant, for Stationery furnished the county,	$13 50
Claim in favor of J F & L W Grant for Printing done for the county,	$29 00
Claim in favor of J Y Henderson for bedding furnished ed poor house,	75 00
Claim in favor of W C Whiteside for holding inquest over the body of Green Whiteside a colored boy,	7 00
Claim in favor of L H Rutlege for guarding and attention to Charles Metcalf, a wounded prisoner confined in jail of said co.	48 00
Claim in favor of Robert Riley for guarding and attention to Charles Metcalf a wounded prisoner confined in jail of said county,	48 00
Claim in favor of Joshua Draper, jr., for his services 2 days in assisting the Sheriff in making up jury in criminal cases, fall term of circuit court of 1873,	5 00
Claim in favor of Samuel P Snow for his services two days in assisting the Sheriff in making up jury in criminal cases Fall term circuit court 1873	5 00
Claim in favor of G B Dunthit for brick furnished for poor house of said co.	1 30
Claim in favor of Joseph Hollingsworth for for on day hauling for the poor house of said co.	2 50
Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods, Judge of Probate for his ex-officio services from 1st October, 1873 to 31st December, 1873,	62 50
Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods, Judge of Probate, for road services from 1st October, 1873 to 31st Dec. 1873,	22 50
Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods, Judge of Probate for indexing the Records of Probate court,	15 00
Claim in favor of L. A. Weaver for making a coffin for a pauper,	5 00
Claim in favor of D W. Read for repairs on Ohatchie bridge near Read's mill,	25 00
Claim in favor of R F Riley, for repairs on Jail lot,	10 00
Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods for his services three days at this term of the court,	12 00
Claim in favor of A. M. Stewart for his services three days as a member of the present term of the court,	9 00
Claim in favor of C. W. Brewton for his services 3 days as a member of the present term of the court,	9 00
Claim in favor of John Y Henderson, for his services three days as a member of the present term of court,	9 00
Claim in favor of Joseph Borden for his services 3 days days as a member of the present term of the court,	9 00
Claim in favor of C. P. Read, Sheriff for ex-officio services from 1st October, 1873, to 31st December, 1873,	62 50
Claim in favor of C P. Read, Sheriff, for his road services from 1st October 1873 to 31st Dec. 1873,	22 50
Claim in favor of C. P. Read, for one load of wood for circ't court, Fall Term, 1873,	1 50
Claim in favor of H. L. Stevenson for his services as attorney for the county,	7 50

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

I, Alexander Woods, Judge of the Probate Court in and for said county, do hereby certify, that the foregoing contains a true list of all the claims allowed at the January Term of the court of County Commissioners, 1874, as appears of record in my office.

Given under my hand this January 10th, 1874.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment.

OVER HUGHES & CHRISTIANS STORE,

OXFORD, Ala.

THE undersigned having removed to Oxford, will be happy to serve all his old customers who may have cutting or work they wish done.

Expressage paid one way by me, and work returned promptly as soon as completed.

M. A. TURNER.

January 17, 1874—1y.

After the 1st day of Jan'y, 1874, W. T & C. S. Alexander will sell no more Goods on THIRTY DAYS, it does not make any difference who it is. **A word to the wise is sufficient.**

To Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE with three rooms, and basement dining room, cook room, smokehouse &c., with one acre of garden and orchard. Water very convenient in the yard. Enquire at this office.

100,000 DRY HIDES Wanted. Will pay highest cash price for Hides, Deer, Sheep and Goat Skins shipped to us.

M. F. GOVAN & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Leather, Hides, &c.
Rome, Ga., Dec. 13, 1873—5t.

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine,

s eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

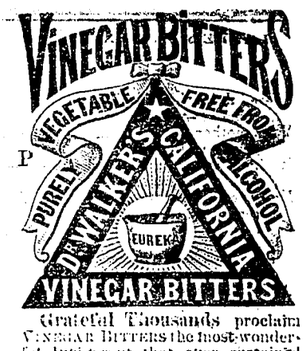
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.
Dec. 27, 1873—1y.

WANTED.

WANTED—to Rent, the **Brick Store Room** on the north east corner of the Public Square, Jacksonville. Apply to

JAMES CROW, or
I. SEYMOUR.

Dec. 27, 1873.—2t.



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the fainting system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts. San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. through a long series of years, and among men of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with the antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear. *Singers and Public Speakers* find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the name districts, are literally beyond account and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the assurance we receive of the radical character of its effects in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world.

PRICE, $1.25 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Persons visiting Rome should not fail to call in and see VEAL'S JEWELRY STORE, and purchase there, if they want good articles.

THERE'S DANGER IN THE TOWN.

Tnere! 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 hairs are grey, I soon shall be at rest
within the grave;
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's
tempestous wave.

I've watched o'er you from infancy
till now you are a man,
And I have always loved you as a moth-
er only can!
At morning and at evening I have pray-
ed 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 a-
roused my fears,
And made my pillow hard at night and
moistened it with tears.

I've seen a light within your eves, 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 more 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 bowl,
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
into 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 boy; now is 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
tempestous 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 *Sun* reporter, and a conversation about General O. O. Howard ensued.

"I have no desire to string a man who is down, or who 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 to 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 alway 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 char acter. 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 was all pretense. He is no more a Christian than my boy James. Why sir, all the while that he was maintaining the pretensions of peity he was backbiting his fellowofficers, 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 remblance 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."

Horse Drowned.—We learn that Mr. W. G. Bush, a few days ago, had his horse drowned in the Coosa river, at Gilbert's ferry, under the following circumstances: Mr. B. was moving from Blount to Calhoun county, and had a wagon loaded with plunder and he and his family were riding in a buggy. The wagon was first placed in the boat and everybody got aboard to cross, leaving the horse and buggy alone on the bank of the river. As soon as the boat pushed from the shore the horse followed on after it into the river and was drowned.

Gadsden Times.

The Tendency of European immigration Southward.

There is a prospect of a change in the direction of European immigration, and Southern ports seem likely to come in for a fair proportion.

The Boston *Post*, in an article on this su ject, says that the prime cause of this is not so much the immediate promise of favorable condition under which to colonize, as the demand for reliable labor, and the movement is, therefore, strongest in those States where employers of all sorts have lost confidence in the old labor classes.

The *Post* adds the freedmen have abandoned work for politics, and a different class must take their place until the false notions which carpetbaggers have inculcated are dissipated, and they learn that work is the universal condition of honest living.

To the Point.

The recent State Convention of the Farmer's Association of Illionis adopted the following preamble and resolution.

"Whereas, President Grant was guilty of using his official position to secure the passage of the infamous salary-grab law, and did, at the close of his first term, affix his signature to the same, thereby making it the law of the land: therefore.

"Resolved That this convention of the farmers of Illinois, with sorrow, but in all condor, as in duty bound, do deprecate such degradation of the exalted position of President of these United States."

This is to the point, and every honest American will blush when he is compelled to admit that it states the exact truth.

Mr. B. L. Archer, who killed Wesley Sturkey on the 27th ult., in this county, came to town Monday, the 29th ult., and delivered himself to the authorities, and Tuesday the 30th was set for his trial before His Honor J. M. Moragne, Judge of the County Court, but as there was no prosecutor, the Court dismissed the case. We have heard but one expression in regard to this sad case, and that is that Archer was perfectly justifiable in doing what he did. It seems that Sturkey was drunk, and went to the house of Archer, armed with a gun and pistol, called Archer out, and told him that he had come to kill him, when Archer stepped back into the house, got a rifle and went to the door and fired the fatal shot.—*Gadsden Times.*

☞ A Mobile paper of last week tells this strange story: "Several days ago a row occurred among the negroes employed by the owner of a turpentine or chard near Montrose and resulted in the killing of 5 negro men. From the meagre report given us it appears that 2 of the negroes got into a dispute, and one shot the other dead. A brother of the deceased than ran up to him who had fired the fatal shot, and split his head open with an axe. A friend or relative of the last party slain then killed the second murderer with an axe, and in a few seconds he was rendered a corps by the same deadly weapon in the hands of a fifth negro. Before the body of the fourth negro was cold the fifth had his head and neck split open and was lying dead upon the party he had just killed. We have no recollection of an affray of such magnitude and brutality ever occurring before in this state. Our narrative is authentic, and can be relied upon, however improbable it may appear. It will be observed that but one of thos connected with this deplorable affair remains alive; he is still at largo, and the sheriff of Baldwin has been in the city several days, endeavering to find the guilty party.

☞ The Granges of Bullock county, held a convention at Union Springs last Thursday, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st That this council of Granges in Bullock county, recommend to the different Granges in this, and adjoining counties, to pass resolutions asking their members to so plica their crops as to raise an ample supply of provisions for home consumption.

Resolved 2nd. That the raising of stock so far as practicable, is embraced in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, 3rd. That the question of labor as to prices is local in its character, but in this matter each employer should so arrange his contract as to embrace the whole time of his laborer, and that no patron of husbandry should employ a laborer who has been employed by anotner unless a certificate of discharge is presented from his former employer, and that no convicted felon should be employed until his sentence is fulfilled.

We are informed that the gross earnings of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, for the month of December, aggregated $54,855 64. The road, under the Receiver, Judge Thomas A. Walker, aided by Major John B. Peck, General Superintendent, has proven a paying institution. The condition of the road is as go d as that of any in the country, and the gentlemen controlling and managing it, have shown great executive ability.

Selma Times.

Key West.

Key West, at present the great naval rendezvous, is an island four miles long and one quarter broad, bounded on one side by the Atlantic, and on the other three by the Straits of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. It has a population of nine thousand souls. The houses are of wood, with spacious piazzas, shaded by cocoa and almond trees. The harbor is capacious, where the largest ships ride in safety. It is protected by a fort, has barracks, wharves, etc. Cuban refugees make up a majority of its inhabitants since the troubles between Spain and Cuba.

We are informed that a Mr. Lumpkin killed a Mr. Smith in DeKalb county during the Christmas holidays. It seems that Lumpkin was somewhat justifiable, as he was admitted to bail in a bond of $500.

Gadsden Times.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A dispatch from Madrid says it was Marshall Serrano's wish that Castellar should be a member of the new Ministry but the latter refused to again accept office. On defeat of Castellar and previous to the interference of Gen'l Pavia the Cortes elected Senor Hotonia President of the Cabinet.

The News special says the Republican force beseiging Cartagena accepts the new Government. The National militia is being quietly disarmed.

The News' dispatch says a rumor is in circulation in Madrid th t the late ritual of Gen. Morrines was a concerted maneuvre in support of Gen. Pavia's coup d'etat.

The Standard has intelligence from Gold Cave that British forces will enter Ashantee territory on 15th of this month.

MADRID, Jan. 5.

The vote by which Castellar was defeated was 120 to 100, instead of 120 majoriry as first reported.

As soon as the result was announced Gen'l Pavia sont an officer to the Chamber with a letter demanding dissolution of the Cortes. Salomon and others urged Castellar to continue in power but he refused, wereupon a Company of the Municipal Guard entered the Palace of the Cortes and expelled the deputies. Gen'l Pavia with his staff held a position outside with cannon pointed at the building. A new Ministry has been formed with Marshall Serrano for President and entire change of Cabinet officers, some Conservative and some Radical.

All the strategic points in the city are guarded. All the Chief Municipal officers in the Provinces have telegraphed to Gen'l Pavia approval of his conduct. Pavia is a friend of Castellar.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of the Executive members of the Labor Reform party of Tennessee, resolutions were adopted declaring the present panic the result of a combination of Eastern capitalists, bond-holders and monopolists, and they are imposing burdens and hardships on the industry of the West and South, more intolerable than slavery and calling upon the producing classes of the South and West to free themselves from unjust and oppressive combinations and calling upon them to call a convention to meet in St. Louis on February 22d.

MADRID, Jan. 6.

A decree was promulgated to-day suspending the constitutional guarantees, and putting in force throughout Spain the laws of 1870 for the maintenance of public order.

Decrees are also published appointing Mardas Minister of Justice, Senor Masquearea Minister of public Works, and Senor Albareda civil governor of Madrid.

The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Rivis, has ordered the publication of all Carlist and Intransigente newspapers stopped.

Senor Castellar, in a letter addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal *coup d'etat* He concludes:

"My concience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by bayonets."

Several members of the majority who voted against Castellar, approve the stand he has taken.

The city is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

The boatmen of the bay have struck for payment in gold, and communication between the town and shipping is difficult for passengers.

An armed rising of Volunteers of Liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was quelled by the municipality after eight hours fighting. The troops took two hundred of the Insurgents prisoners and captured six cannons and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality has dissolved.

KEY WEST, Jan. 6.

Admiral Case on taking command of the fleet Saturday ordered all vessels to complete their amount of coal and be ready to sail in a moment's notice.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,

Druggists.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 Pounds in Store.

WE have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:

WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS and COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES and OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.

MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO.
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Apr8'73—1y.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,

(*SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS.*)

OXFORD, Ala.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. Fancy Articles. Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c. as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction. *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

P. S. Physician's Proscriptions carefully compounded day and night.
Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874—1y.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantles, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings. Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cups.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR

Steam, Gas and Water:

Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.

The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,

Portable Lights, Etc.,

And a Superior Supply of *Plumbers' Brass Goods*, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, etc., kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Manufacturers

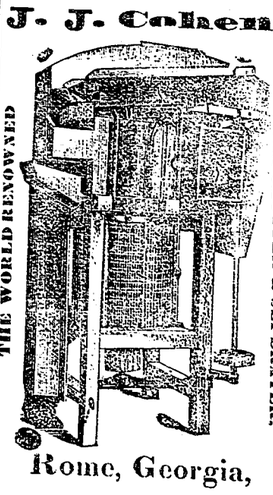
of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter.
THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty.
CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing.
Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS'

COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873.—1y

J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

New Hack Line

Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.

Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily. Passengers will be charged $2. Heavy baggage extra charge. Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M.

DOUTHIT & BRADLEY.
Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

James Isbell, Late Pres't City N't B'k, Selma, Ala. — *R. H. Isbell,* — *W. P. Armstrong,* Pres't City Nat. Bank, Selma, Ala.

ISBELL & CO.,

Bankers,

TALLADEGA. ALA.

Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 25, 1873—1y.

THE MOBILE

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.

ITS CAPITOL,..... ..$300,000

Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company.

I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.

II. It is economically and prudently managed.

III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South.

The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.

R. O. RANDALL,
Manager of Agencies.

L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll, Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and paices, guaranteed to all who may give him a call.

D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873—6m.

JUST IN MARKET.

We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **BOOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us. Heavy Kip Boots at $3 50 Brogans 1 double sole, 1 35 to 170. Women leather line amble sole Boots, 1 00—every thing in proportion.

Aug. 16, 1873. **M. F. GOVAN & CO.**, *Rome, Ga.*

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

OXFORD, ALA.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of **PURE DRUGS** and **CHEMICALS**, together with a great variety of **STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES**. Also **PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c.**

GIVE us a call in person or by order. **We Guarantee Satisfaction.** Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.

june26—tf.

At the Same Old Place.

ED. L. WOODWARD,

AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Pepper, Spice, &c.

Hats, Domestics, Osnabergs, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, *JEANS, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINNENS, DeLAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c.*, all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD

Lime and Cement Works,

KINGSTON, GA.

THE LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,

one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.

Orders solicited. Address

GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.
September 6, 1873.—1y.

"CASH" STORE.

W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,

WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.

Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call.

Oct. 18, 1873—1y.

New Books and Fancy Articles

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

H. A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

113 Broad Street,

Rome, Ga.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small **Advance** for Cash.

Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.

300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at **Half** the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to $45 00 each.

PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.

1,000 Copies "Bill Arp's New Book **Peace Papers**" Copies mailed to any address $1 50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,

SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMMS,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass, Putty, Dyes and DyeStuffs.

AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.

Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m. M. T. MOODY.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY, 24, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1919

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Charges due and collectable quarterly.

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Attorney at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. No. 8. Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of the 12th Judicial circuit, consisting of Calhoun, Cleburne, St. Clair, Etowah and Cherokee, and the Supreme court of the State
may: 0—1871.

JOHN FOSTER. WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.
Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEO. ISBELL TURNLEY.

M. J. TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

N. W. Corner of the public square, next door to Woodward's Store.
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AND

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Special attention given to the collection of claims.
Jan. 17, 1874.

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Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

L. W. GRANT,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA

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Business in his line solicited.

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DENTIST.

HAS for the present removed his office to his residence on Spring hill, where he will attend to all work in his line. The fullest satisfaction guaranteed. Jan. 18, 1873.

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OFFICE, DRUG STORE J. C. FRANCIS,
North West Corner Square,
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Feb 25 1871—1y.

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All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner,
Charges very moderate.
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AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

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HAS been thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the best Houses in North Alabama. Rooms large and well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome home in this house. Terms to suit the times.
J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.
Dec. 12, 1873—tf.

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The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public.
S. C. KELLY, Prop.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Sign of the Horned Horse,
OXFORD ALA.,
S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE

COME ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but will receive Boarders and the Traveling public generally.
No rash promises made—come and see.
A. S. JOHNSON,
J. N. HOOD,
J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.
june18—tf.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine time-keeping

Watches,

Both Gold and Silver. Also, **Gold and Silver CHAINS** for Ladies and Gentlemen. **Gold Pens, Spectacles** and **Silver Thimbles,** as a speciality. Also fine **Albatta Ware** for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.

P. S. **WATCHES REPAIRED** in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.
Jan. 11, 1873.—1y.

Pianos and Organs of Merit

"CHICKERING," "Steinway," "Estey," and other celebrated makers; also the light running "Domestic" **Sewing Machine,** for cash or on easy monthly payments.
Send for catalogue to
T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Ag't.
Box 127, Dalton, Ga.
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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

AND

Notary Public,

OXFORD, ALABAMA.

Courts held the first Monday in each month, except December and June, in which two months his Court is held on the first Tuesdays.
July 16, 1873.

Southern & Acclimated

FRUIT TREES,

At Talladega Nurseries.

We can furnish No. 1. Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine Trees. Raspberries, Strawberries, Roses, Hedge plants. Evergreens Deciduous trees and Shrubs. Apple and Peach trees No. 1, $15.00 pr. h. Strawberries, Nelsons Albany and Downing the most productive and profitable $1.00 pr. hun., $6.00 pr. M—Other products at corresponding rates.
Apply for Catalogue.
R. R. HUNLEY,
Talladega,
Nov. 15—6m Ala.

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Meley's Patent Improved

GRAVE MOUNDS.

ABRAM, AMERINE & CO.

Proprietors.

Greenville and Mobile, Alabama.

FORTUNES can be made by buying State County and City Rights. Persons desiring to purchase Rights or have work done can Address Dr. J. P. AMERINE,
Jacksonville, Ala.
June 28, 1873—tf.

Ho! Ye that are Thirsty.

Come to your own Fountain and Drink.

FROM and after this date the undersigned will put in water fixtures at the following rates:
Where parties furnish their own pipe, the same will be laid at 15 cents per foot. When furnished by the undersigned, 30 cents per foot. $2 00 charged extra for tapping the main pipe. W. W. NESBIT.

P. S. Tin work, sheet iron work, roofing and guttering promptly executed; but positively, only for CASH.
September 6, 1873.—tf.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATE. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just published. A German edition at same price.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

The Good Old Days,

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

Give me the good old days again,
When hearts were true and manners plain—
When boys were boys till fully grown,
And baby belles were never known—
When doctor's bills were light and few,
And lawyers had not much to do—
When honest toil was well repaid,
And theft had not become a trade.

Give me the good old days again,
When cider was not called champaigne;
And round the fire in wintry weather
Nuts and dry jokes were cracked together—
When girls their lovers battled for
With seeds from juicy apple's core,
While mam and dad looked on with glee,
Well pleased their merriment to see.

Give me the good old days again,
When only healthy meat was slain—
When flour was pure and milk was sweet,
And sausages were fit to eat—
When children early went to bed,
And ate no sugar on their bread,
When lard was not turned to butter,
And tradesmen only truth would utter.

Give me the good old days again,
When women were not proud and vain—
When fashion did not sense outrun,
And tailors had no need to dun—
When wealthy parents were not fools,
And common sense was taught in schools,
When hearts were warm and friends were true
And Satan had not much to do.

Give me the good old days again,
Ere fraud and violence had reign—
When voters did not look for booty,
And judges dared to do their duty,
When patriots were not bought and sold,
But worked for money—not for gold,
When every citizen could vote
Without a dagger at his throat.

Give me the good old days again,
When our exchequer felt no drain—
When men in place to "grind their axes,"
Swelled not our public debts and taxes.
When alms-house keepers had some feeling,
And lived in clover without stealing.
Alas, alas, I sigh in vain
To see those good old days again.

The Honest Man Who Pays.

A DUTY FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Oscar H. Harpel, the well known Cincinnati printer and author of "The Typograph," sends out the following holiday poem.

There is one among the many,
Can you tell me where he stays?
He's an odd, old-fashioned party,
Called the honest man, who pays:
Yes—the honest man who pays
Every dollar he may owe,
Keeping up the good old ways
That so many scarcely know.

If he gives his word of promise
'Tis a bond as good as gold;
If he hold a post of honor,
Not a trust is ever sold
By the honest man who pays
Every debt he may incur,
Yielding each a just award,
And no grudging or demur.

And I'm told this rare old party
Lives—within his income, won
By the surest, squarest dealing
We see beneath the sun.
And the honest man who pays
Always holds it good and right,
For the rich to help the needy
When the times are tough and tight.

[Written for the Jacksonville Republican.]

FOUL PLAY.

BY A NOVICE.

IV.

I had not gone a block, when here came the hounds and horsemen after me. I took refuge in a cottage, the inmates of which were almost frightened out of their wits at the unusual noise and confusion caused by my pursuers, who came to the door and demanded my surrender.

I had already learned that resistance was useless, and accepting my defeat with the best grace I could assume, I returned to my prison, much to the joy of my captors.

This attempted escape rendered my keepers more vigilant and unless my letters reached their destination it seemed that every avenue of escape would be closed against me.

I waited days and weeks for news from my friends, but still no tidings came from them.

I was exercising one day in the grounds surrounding the Asylum building, when I discovered that a negro gardener as I would pass him regarded me very curiously; but the watchful keeper's eye was upon me and I said nothing to him. Passing him as often as possible, I at last heard him whisper.

"Look whar I pitch dis dirt, Massa Hal."

He threw it near a rose bush and under pretense of plucking a rose, I reached forward and in an instant snatched a note I saw lying there from the ground and slipped it in my pocket. I hastened to the building and as soon as I could read it unobserved I eagerly devoured its contents. Here it is:

Mr. Henry Lansing,

We have been to the Asylum to see you, but the "Doctor" denied that you were there. We have confied this note to an old servant of the family, who says he knows you, having accompanied your father on his trips to see you while at college. He has obtained work as a gardener in the grounds of the Asylum and if you are still there, he says he will deliver the note. It may require some weeks before an opportunity is presented; but he is faithful and will do his duty.

S. & E. F.

P. S.—As soon as we ascertain that you are confined in the Asylum, we will take immediate steps to secure your release. Be hopeful. Your brothers affect ignorance of your whereabouts, but are reticent on the subject of your mysterious disappearance.

S. & E. F.

As I finished reading the last line, the "Doctor" made his appearance in front of me, and from where I least expected any one would come. He approached me and demanded to see the note I was reading. In an instant I had torn it to pieces and placing it in my mouth swallowed the pieces. Assuming all the *non chalance* I possessed, I told him it was the note of a sweetheart and that he ought not to be so exacting; leaving the impression on his mind that I had written the note myself. He seemed satisfied; but I was terribly frightened. Had he obtained possession of the note, all my hopes of deliverance would have been put at an end, for the conspirators would have had me confined so closely that I might have never again seen the light of day.

My letters then had reached their destination and my friends were at work for me. The villians who caused me to be brought to this Asylum I knew were wily and would resort to any and every expedient to accomplish their purposes.

Prof. Silman, as he afterwards told me, received my letter by due course of mail. Soon afterwards he received a note from Etta Foley, detailing the manner in which I had been brought to her father's home. The Foleys and Lansings were friends of long standing, and when I arrived in Jackson, Col. Foley accidentally heard of my condition, sought me out and took me to his home near the city. He telegraphed my condition to the widow of my father. The "brothers" came up immediately, bringing with them a physician from New Orleans. Col. Foley was called to Jackson and was unexpectedly detained for several days. Believing that he had left me in good hands, he gave himself no further care concernig me than to send every day and learn my condition. It was Etta Foley, during those days of darkness, that bathed my burning brow; it was her hand that I felt upon my forehead as I awoke from that long miserable dream. She, it was, who suspicioned there was to be foul play by the wily brothers, when she observed the secret conferences and sudden cessation of earnest conversations when she appeared.—She didn't breathe a word of these suspicions to any one until my note was received asking her to communicate with Prof. Silman. Col. Foley had been gone a week to Texas, and was not expected to return for months, and Etta like a noble southern woman that she was, immediately wrote to Prof. S., giving the details of my sickness and all the facts just recited, appealing to him to assist her in recovering from a living tomb a friend of her father and of her family.—

Prof. S., came to Jackson, and, together they went to New Orleans, and found the "brothers" reveling in their newly acquired wealth and the widow of Col. Lansing as gay as the gayest. It was whispered that my father's death was very sudden and unexpected and that there may have been foul play; but these rumors were said to be groundless and almost unheard, now after several months had passed since he had been buried.

When questioned concerning myself the brothers affected to know nothing more than that I mysteriously disappeared while I was being conducted home, soon after the delirium at Col. Foley's, and that, although search had been vigorously instituted, no trace had ever been found.

The old and trusted servant communicated the fact that he had seen me at the Asylum, to the Professor, who was still prosecuting my case. He proposed at once to institute legal proceedings for my recovery; but Etta informed the Professor, (who living in a Northern State was unacquainted with laws) that the testimony of the negro would not be taken in our courts, and that all that had been done might only fall to the ground and put those who had me in confinement on the alert and they might fail in their object.

"Strange" said the Doctor, "are not the ends of justice thus often defeated by not allowing colored men to testify?"

"But seldom," replied Etta, "The negro as a class has little regard for truth and but few of them understand the obligations of an oath."

"We must see Henry Lansing," said the Professor "or get such evidence that he is confined in the Asylum as can be used in a court of justice."

"I have a plan already in my mind," said Etta, "I fear that it will not meet your approval, and I doubt the propriety of such a course myself; but as a last resort I believe it might be consumated."

"What is it?" eagerly asked the Professor, who had already learned to respect the opinions as well as admire the tact and good sense of Etta.

"I propose to disguise myself as a market girl and go into the grounds with vegetables for sale. I will watch my opportunity when the inmates are exercising. Our old servant who has served us so faithfully heretofore will give me a signal when to enter. Of course I shall expect you to accompany me as far as possible and to be within call. As soon as I have seen Henry Lansing I will return to where you will await me outside the gates. Now what do you think of the plan."

"You are a brave girl Miss Etta and the task you propose to take upon yourself, I cannot allow you to perform.—There are other means—

"Pray what are they Professor? You have never named them and every moments delay only adds to the danger of our friend."

"What would your father say, were he to know your action. I occupy his place as your guardian and protector in his absence."

"My father! He never disapproved of an act of my life, and were he here I know would signify his willingness for me to do just as I always do; as I please."

"Well, since you are willing and there is no harm in the act itself and as great good my result from it, I give my consent reluctantly."

In a day or two all the preparations were made. The old servant was working away in the grounds. The Professor and Etta were stationed within signaling distance. She was disguised by changing her dress and staining her face so that I would have never recognized her. After waiting for over an hour Etta became impatient and almost wished she hadn't entered upon the expedition.

She proposed to the Professor to return and was starting off, when the long looked for signal was given by the old negro. The inmates were coming out slowly and were walking, running, jumping and otherwise exercising through the grounds. I hovered closely around the old negro, you may be sure. I was in hopes of reciving another note. Etta passed up the walk and so near me that she could have touched me as she passed he recognized me but said nothing. I paid no more attention to her than if she was the person she was representing.—My whole attention was centered on the old negro and I would have thought myself really insane or dreaming or delerous had I seen and recgnized Etta Foley. Disposing of her vegetables, Etta returned to the Professor, who was anxiously waiting her return.

"Have you seen him?" were his first words as she came within hearing.

"I have," said Etta, "But oh how changed."

"Are you certain that you recognized him?" again asked the Professor, who could hardly trust his senses.

"I would know Henry Lansing were I to see him ten years from to-day. I recognized him and could testify to the fact in any court."

The Professor and Etta returned to New Orleans at once.

The Professor called on Wright and Wringum Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and laid the case before them.

V.

Mr. Wright, one of the most eminant lawyer's of the south was seldom wrong in his opinions, but in forming them he was deliberate and scrutinized closely the questions presented for his consideration.

"You say," asked Mr. Wright "that the young man is in the insane asylum placed there by the conivance of interested parties and that his sanity is beyond question?"

"There can be no doubt of the facts as I have stated them to you. Henry Lansing is the victim of a conspiracy to rob him of his liberty and property."

"That is easier said, than proved, in a court of justice. It is one of the most difficult questions in medical jurisprudence to determine just where sanity ends and insanity begins. There is a difference among medical men as to whether insanity is a disease of the soul or of the body. There are three theories on the subject—the psycological of those who believe that the soul is independent of the body, and that insanity is a disease of the soul; the somatic theory that insanity is a physical disease; and the intermediate theory of the capacity of the soul to impart disease to the body and the capacity of the body to impart disease to the soul."

"If you concede, said the Professor that the human mind exists through the perception and by a species of chemical influence upon the brain, then you destroy the immortality of the soul altogether."

"Insanity" resumed Mr. Wright "is one of the mysteries which human science cannot fathom and as to which it can only speculate. The mechanism of the human mind is so intricate that the knowledge of its hidden springs and motive powers are limited at best."

"I am satisfied that Henry Lansing is sane and if there is any means of testing the question by legal proceedings, as I know there must be, I know that we can liberate him."

"That can be done" answered Mr. Wright, "by having him subjected to an examination by experts. We can bring him before a proper tribunal on a writ of *habeas corpus* and submit the testimony educed from these experts, who I have no doubt will declare it their opinion that he is sane."

"The intricacies of the law, I must admit are of the most subtile character; but confiding the case to you, we will abide by your decission."

After giving Mr. Wright all the facts already known to the reader, Professor Silman made the necessary affidavits upon which the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases issues and the interview ended.

An officer proceeded to the Asylum armed with the writ which had been granted by the Judge of the Parish of ——— who happened to be in the village of C. at the time, holding court, and presenting the writ to the Doctor, he denied that he had any such person in the Asylum.

Anticipating this result Mr. Wright had also obtained authority from the Directors of the Asylum, to visit every part of the building and placed it in the hands of the same officer who was accompanied by Prof. Silman. This authority the Doctor dare not refuse to recognize, and knowing that the deception he had been practicing could be kept up no longer, at once conducted the officer to the place where I was confined, insisting, however, that my removal was out of the question as I was beyond doubt insane.

The officer paid no attention to his statement but took me in charge, after I had been warmly embraced by my old Professor, who congratulated me on my early release, as he felt certain that I would be set at liberty.

VI.

It was a glorious day that found us on our way to the town of C. where Judge R., was still holding his court for the Parish of ———. The sun seemed to shine brighter than was his wont; the air was purer and the birds sang their sweetest songs and each note seemed tuned to the music of that liberty I felt sure would be mine; the fields wore a look of freshness and beauty, that I had never noticed before; all nature seemed to wear a smile. We soon arrived at the village and in the afternoon the case of *ex-parte* Henry Lansing, on a writ of *habeas corpus* was called.

The court asked.

"Is Henry Lansing in court."

"He is" answered Mr. Wright.

"Does the party who had him imprisoned answer by what authority he is restrained of his liberty?"

The "Brothers" and the Doctor had retained counsel, who answered for them.

"The party, Henry Lansing, was confined by reason of his insanity. He was committed to the insane asylum, as the law directs and is still insane."

"As counsel for Mr. Lansing" said Mr. Wright, "we deny that he was ever insane and that he was placed in confinement by those interested in gaining possession of his property. He is restrained of his liberty without legal process and is not insane."

"We take issue, if the court please" with the opposite counsel, "on the question of his legal commitment, as well as the question of his sanity, and here present to the court the certificate of the proper officers, commitmenting him and demand a trial by jury to test the question of his sanity."

It is proper to state here that the conspirators had, by fraud, secured all the legal process necessary to have me confined in the asylum.

"The papers," continued the opposing counsel, "we here submit to the court."

The court examined them and pronounced them to be in the usual legal form in such cases,

"If your Honor please," said Mr. Wright, "it is not our intention at this time, to attack the manner of the commitment of our client, although we may hereafter in another proceeding show that the papers submitted were obtained by fraud. We propose now to show that if our client from any cause was committed to the asylum and is restrained of his liberty, that a longer confinement is unnecessary and an outrage upon justice; and as a jury has been asked for by the opposing counsel, we join in the request, it being discretionary with your honor to try the issue yourself or leave it to a jury to decide."

The court directed the sheriff to summon a jury, which was done in a few minutes, and the anomolous proceeding of proving a sane man sane was commenced.

The counsel for the brothers and the "Doctor," introduced witnesses proving the facts, 1st, that I was off at college studying for honors, 2nd, that my father's death was sudden, and unexpected to me, 3rd, that I started home in midsummer when the weather was oppressively warm, 4th, that I could not sleep while traveling, 5th that I conversed wildly and incoherently to persons on the cars on my way home, 6th, that at Jackson Miss., I was a raving madman and had to be held by several men to prevent my destroying either myself or those who came within my reach, 7th, my attack on the "Doctor" when I arrived at the Asylum. 8th, my readiness to surrender when I attempted to escape.

As soon as these facts had been established by the opposing counsel Dr R., a celebrated physician, skilled in the treatment of diseases of the mind and nervous system, was called to the stand.

"Doctor, are you familiar with the diseases of the mind and especially with the disease known as insanity?" asked the opposing counsel.

"I am Sir, I have devoted myself exclusively to that branch of practice for years."

"What do you understand by insanity."

"A disease of the mind resulting from a partial or complete disease of the brain, producing a general or partial derangement of one or more faculties of the mind, and which, while not impairing consciousness, prevents freedom of mind or action.

"Are there not other theories on this subject?"

There are three theories on the subject—the psycological, the somatic and the intermediate. The theory however, that I first enunciated in my answer to your question as to my definition of insanity is the generally accepted theory of medical men.

"Where is the evidence of the existance of insanity located?"

"In the brain. Insanity is a disease of the brain."

"Can you discover derangement of the mind from the emotions and sensations?"

"Yes, first of all."

"Now Doctor, without any further questions will you state to the court and jury some of the evidences of insanity and the causes which produce it."

"I will answer the question in detail."

"A man supposed to be insane" is watched more narrowly, than one whose sanity is not in question. If he starts suddenly, laughs immoderately, takes great interest in particular matters, is affected even to tears at the mention of certain facts, these and other eccentricities are magnified into acts of a person of unsound mind, while they might not be noticed in other persons.

The mind, is divided into four distinct parts, the Perception, the Intellect, the Emotions and the Will. Each one of these can be exercised independently of the others, but in all mental processes are more or less brought into consecutive action. We perceive an object, form an idea through our senses as to its proportions and are pleased or disgusted by the information obtained, judge of its qualities and act in accordance therewith; thus bringing into consecutive action the perception, the intellect, the emotions and the will.

Individuals of well balanced minds act from impressions made, after due reflection and the intellect has had time to consider. Others act from the impressions made upon the senses or emotions alone; others may have the intellect so preoccupied as to be oblivious to the impressions made upon the senses; others may have the senses so highly abstracted as to paralyze the intellect and the will. Such a case as the last named may be caused by the happening of a frightful or distressing event; others from the same causes may have their perception so deranged as to render them the constant victims of erroneous sensorial impressions, which are called illusions or hallucinations, depending on their origin. In all of these cases there is no error of the intellect, which when called into play will dispel these illusions. If a person conceives that he has received a terrible wound from a pistol that has been fired by some one near him and that he feels the blood trickling from the wound, and he applies his hand to the part of the person where he thinks himself wounded, and ascertains that he has a false sensation, illusion or hallucination, there is an end of it; but if he should persist in this opinion against all reason he would have a delusion and would be intellectually insane. There is another form of insanity of a temporary character, which may exist for weeks and months, with more or less intensity as the causes producing it may be aggravated or removed. This species of insanity is recognized by all physicians and medical jurists. It may be caused by a blow upon the head, by bad hygenic influences such as improper food, exposure to *intense heat or cold* by *excessive mental occupation, by loss of sleep and above all by great emotional disturbances.*

"You have heard the evidence in this case."

"Yes Sir."

"From the evidence you have heard, would you pronounce the causes to which Mr. Lansing has been subjected sufficient to produce a derangement of the mind."

"That would depend upon the age, temperament and other causes. I will not here enumerate of the person subjected to these."

Mr. Wright then proceeded to cross-examine the witnesses.

"Are you acquainted with Henry Lansing?"

"I am."

"Have you made any examination as to the condition of his mind?"

"I have, with several other prominent physicians this day made such examination?"

"From your examination what conclusion did you arrive at as to his mental condition—as to his sanity or insanity?"

"I should most unhesitatingly pronounce him sane."

VII.

This answer produced a profound sensation in the court room, when a large crowd had assembled to witness the proceedings, the news having already been circulated that the trial would develope facts implicating several highly respectable parties.

The evidence of Dr. R., precluded the necessity of introducing any other witnesses. The question of my sanity was established by one of the witnesses of the opposite side.

The case was at once closed as my counsel didn't wish to introduce any other testimony than had already been brought out in the evidence given by Dr. R.

The opposing counsel made a weak argument, mainly defending their clients against the charge of conspiracy, asserting that I was insane when first committed to the asylum.

Mr. Wright in his closing speech denounced the conspirators in unmeasured terms and in the most vivid manner portrayed the facts of my abduction and my confinement in a worse than felon's cell for almost a year. He spoke of the inhumanity of my persecutors and the causes that induced their infamous conduct towards me. His remarks on this subject produced great excitement in the court room.

Concluding his argument he said: "It is not my desire to visit upon the heads of those who have engaged in this most wicked conspiracy to deprive one who should have been regarded as a brother, of his property and of his liberty, the punishment the law justifies and which they so richly merit.

An outraged public sentiment will consign them to the scorn and contempt they have brought upon themselves by their civil and unholy acts. In shame must they hide themselves from all who ever knew them before. Should they remain in the community they have so fully outraged, through all their coming years will they have the "slow unmoving finger of scorn" pointed at them and be spit upon by all honest and fair minded men.

In the name of law, that has been so wontonly disregarded; in the name of humanity that has been so foully and cruelly outraged; in the name of every citizen of this commonwealth who loves liberty and who would guard the hallowed ground around his hearthstone from the machinations of the villian and conspirator, I ask that you give to Henry Lansing his liberty."

The "brothers" at the conclusion of this speech slunk from the court room and as this sketch is soon to end, it may be well to say here, that they left the State and were never afterwards heard from.

The Judge charged the jury, that if they believe the evidence they were bound to set me at liberty. The jury didn't leave the box but at once pronounced the evidence sufficient to satisfy them of my sanity.

When this verdict was rendered a shout went up which Judge nor officers could not repress.

VIII.

"Etta suppose I had recognized you the day you came into the asylum grounds selling vegetables, would you have treated me as our old gardener who served us so faithfully on the occasion, said he would do with any "nigger dat recognized him?"

"How did he say he would do, my dear?"

"Why, slap him in the face."

"You will never quit talking about that trip of mine. I'll send for Prof. Silman and have you put back into the asylum, as a lunatic if you ever mention it again."

"I won't if you will tell me how much that old "Doctor" who was in charge of the asylum, but who has now "gone where the woodbine twineth," gave you for those vegetables."

"There now take that," and Henry Lansing's little wife gave him a box on the ears and the long eyelashes glistened with teardrops.

He caught her in his arms and kissed the drops away and this is the first and last quarrel that Henry Lansing and his little wife, Etta Foley Lansing ever had.

THE END.

A Scoundrel Exposed.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

The fellow Salvo, who came to Montgomery some time ago, and was exposed in these columns as a fraud and cheat of the first water it seems has been duping the good people of Talladega. Our friend N. D. Criswell, of Talladega publishes the following first class notice of Salvo. It may not be improper to add that Salvo was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Louisiana for bigamy:

Early in June 1873, one Theo. A. Salvo, came to the exchage Hotel, in Talladega and remained there until September last. He left several bills unpaid, among which his board bill at the Exchange, amounting to $38 75, promising to be back soon and settle. Said Salvo is by trade a Pianno Tuner, about thirty five years of age, has dark complexion—shuts one eye when talking and makes himself familliar with every one.—has a crooked leg with iron bottom.—It is said he has several wives and has been in the Louisiana Penitentiary.—I learn he has recently married in Gadsden, Ala. Adopt the cash system with him.

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JAN, 24 1874.

Public Printing.

Since our last issue we have received the following note, written by one who ought to know something of the matter of which he speaks:

"If the Editor of the *Intelligencer* will make the proper investigation he can find out to what tune the people of Calhoun are gouged in blanks and advertising.

The Tax blanks, W. E. & C., of Charleston charge $10, per 1000 for printing, can be printed in Alabama for $5. I venture the *Republican* gets $15 or $20, per thousand for them. And I have no doubt, upon investigation, you will find that the charge for advertising is from $1.50 to $2.00 per square—double the regular rates of all other papers. Look into this and expose it?

A WELL WISHER.

The officers who have paid the printing bills for the County doubtless could tell the exact charges made by those with whom they have dealt. We know not

In order to satisfy (not an idle curiosity for there is money in it,) but ourselves as well as the tax-payers of the county, we must respectfully ask the County officers to furnish us for publication, the exact rates charged by the *Republican* for legal advertising, and for public printing for the County. Also the rates paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, or any others who have done work for the County.

Why does Calhoun County have so much public printing, when many, if not all the counties in the State, have less? Is there a special law compelling the county Treasurer to have five or six columns published at the cost of the tax-payers?

If there is such a law we protest against it and call upon the tax payers of the county to aid us in having it repealed.—We also protest that the county officers should buy the stationery for the county from first hands, and not trough so many middle men.

We mean reform—in every thing, to save the over burdened tax-payer.

Oxford Intelligencer.

Our readers will bear us out in the statement that we have sought no quarrel with the Oxford Intelligencer; that to prevent a misconstruction of it by the public, we replied temperately to a small paragraph in it, refusing to take notice of its covert and cowardly insinuations, unless its editor should come out like a fair and brave man and make his charges specific.

To have remained silent under this challenge to *make good* his insinuations, would have been to have convicted himself of an attempt to slander us by innuendo when he was in possession of no fact reflecting in the slightest degree upon our honor.

In answer to this challenge he comes back this week, and how? By the publication of an *anonymous note* from a man who, in the very act of concealing his name, confesses himself to be a coward and as great a sneak as the editor who endeavored the week previously to fix a stigma upon us by innuendo.

The advertising rates of the REPUBLICAN are printed at the head of the first column of the first page of the paper each week. Those rates are one dollar a square for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion; and to charge, as does the Intelligencer's 'scape goat, that we receive more than that for advertising done, is to charge that the County Commissioners, who audit and pass our accounts, are grossly negligent, or that they connive at a swindle upon the county; for they have the opportunity of reading our published rates and comparing the same with the charges made by us per square upon our bills sent in. We have never in any instance charged the county or any individual one cent more than our published rates. Content, therefore, to dub the statement of the Intelligencer's anonymous scape goat, in this particular, as a wilful and malicious falsehood, we leave those officers to answer the call for information on the point as they may see proper.

So far from charging from $1 50 to $2 00 per square, we some years back reduced our advertising rates just one half in favor of the County, and in a week or two afterwards made a general reduction, to the same extent, so as to cover all character of legal advertising, and this too when we had no competition in the county, and when we had to take claims on the county in payment—claims that were at a considerable discount—and wait years for the money. To these rates we have ever since adhered.

The only scintilla of truth in the anonymous communication of the Intelligencer's scape goat, is in relation to the printing of the tax blanks. The form is a very difficult one to set up, and when we only print a small lot for one county, we cannot afford to do it as cheap as firms that print thousands upon thousands of them for many counties in the State. But while this is true, we print many other kinds of blanks for the county offices, and these we print *fifty per cent. cheaper* than either the Charleston house or the Chicago firms who drum for blank printing in the State. It is in this way. Those houses charge one dollar a quire for blanks. We charge the same; but while they give only 24 blanks to the quire, we give 48, or twice as many. The tax blanks, for which we charge the same as other blanks, are printed once a year only; other blanks are printed at all times through the year, and taking all together, we do the entire blank printing *cheaper* than the *foreign* establishments the envious and jealous editor of the Intelligencer would have our County officers patronize, because, forsooth, *he* is not doing the work and *we* are.

Thus we have answered frankly and without concealment the allegation of the Intelligencer's anonymous scape goat.—We again reiterate that his statements are false in each and every particular as we have pointed them out, and now we call upon the Editor of that paper to give the *name* of his informant, that he may be made to make good his assertion or eat his own falsehood. If he refuses to do this, he throws himself under the suspicion of having *forged* the letter, and will occupy he attitude of not only a forger, but a fal-sifier of fact and calumniator of men who have always enjoyed reputation for probity in all their dealings both public and private.

Having given the name of his informant, (if he can,) we then call upon *him* to make good *his* insinuations contained in the issue before the last. If he does *not*, he will enjoy a scarcely less enviable attitude than does his anonymous correspondent at present.

In conclusion, we want the Great Reformer, by all means, to push his investigations, so vigorously begun; and while he is reforming, we desire that he reform *himself*, in so far as to divest himself of that unworthy jealousy of a more prosperous rival paper, which crops out all through his writings of us and *at* us. And while he is at the reform business, we would be glad to see him so far reform his *information* as to know what *are* the statute laws of State, before he prates of reforming them, and also so far reform his *manners*, that he will not in the future ever meddle with the affairs of an Editorial Association of which he acknowledges himself not a member, or so far forget the respect due himself as to threaten to turn *informer!*

Finally, we would be glad to have such a reform in him, as will lead him to publish this our reply, to the slanders he has given utterance to through his *little patent paper.*

The Editor of the Oxford INTELLIGENCER, in his "insinuating" article of last week, among a great many things which he goes on to say he *never* does, has this,

"We have never begged for patronage."

Now we might answer this style of putting the thing, by saying we *never* stole a horse; that we *never* killed a man for his money; that we *never* systematically take pains to avoid the payment of our honest debts; but this would by no means prove him guilty of any of these dishonorable things, and he would be right in not noticing our hot denial of things of which nobody had ever charged us. But, if in the course of our remarks we had struck the margin of the truth, he would be justified in calling our attention to the fact as we now do his.

He may never have "begged" for patronage, but he did certainly come to Jacksonville and insist on having a share of the public printing and legal advertising, going so far as to suggest to us a division of it with him. Not having the disposal of it, we felt a delicacy in promising him half the advertising, which rests wholly with the parties having it done.

And just here is the milk in the cocoanut. Disappointed in getting it himself, he now turns around and affects to feel terribly outraged that the County has the expense of it to bear. Had he succeeded in getting it the people of the County would never have heard from him on the subject. Mark you, he never once said anything of doing it for nothing when he was soliciting a share of it. Hard as it was on the County, he had made up his mind to accept a portion or all of it, if he could get it, and that at the same rates we charge, for his advertising rates are as high as ours, per square. The thing, therefore, that disturbs him is that the name of the INTELLIGENCER does not appear in the pay roll where that of the REPUBLICAN now appears.

On Wednesday last, as will be seen by reference to another column, quite a large Grange was formed at this place. The coming of Mr. Jones was unexpected, and sufficient time was not given to notify half of those who had expressed a wish to join. It will meet again to-day three weeks, when no doubt large accessions will be made to it. It is confidently expected that the Grange will number one hundred members in a month.

TOO THIN!

Some of the little Radical newspapers in South Alabama are crowing over the immigration of a few Georgia negroes—whistling to keep their courage up as it were. So far five hundred negroes have left the State where one has come in, but we would nevertheless urge our planters to give no employment to Georgia carpet-bag negroes. We do not wish to run the risk of having the Radical party carry Alabama in the next election by the votes of a few Georgia negroes that have been fed and sheltered by Alabama planters. To those disposed to employ such help we would recommend a careful perusal of the fable of the farmer and the serpent.

The Gas Bag of the Oxford Intelligencer has got him a hobby. He never, never could ride any other sort of a horse. The hobby this time is the repeal of the law compelling County Treasurers to publish semi-annual reports of monies received and paid out by them. As the law in question was passed by a Radical Legislature, we presume nobody will oppose its repeal We have already said emphatically we should not oppose its repeal, and that the next Legislature if Democratic, would reform all those Radical publication laws Any Democratic Legislature since their passage would have done so, if the party had ever had possession of both Houses.—Had not the editor of the Intelligencer, then, as well cease his attacks upon the humble executors of the law, and save his ammunition for the law making and law repealing power, when that body meets? It would be better. We assure him the question is not a good one to demagogue upon. A man cannot demagogue well upon a question upon which everybody are agreed. He needs some opponent to stir up his fiery zeal now and then.

The farmers of Calhoun County ought to send to New York and get a lot of English Sparrows. These wonderful little birds multiply sixteen fold every season. One hundred pairs bought now would increase to sixteen hundred by next season; and so on until they numbered millions. They do not eat fruits, but feed on insects entirely, and in the course of a few years would eradicate the cotton worm altogether. It is said a cabin boy brought a pair to Cuba some years ago, and now there are millions of them on the island. They would cost but a trifle. We commend the thought to the members of the County Council at its next meeting.

Among the many questions the Oxford Intelligencer man asks himself in order to form a basis, as it were, for his first article last week, is this.

"Why is it the Intelligencer gets no more of the legal advertising?"

We answer that one reason why it *should* get no more, is because it don't grind regularly. The law requires that legal advertisements be inserted so many *consecutive* weeks in a newspaper. Of late the Intelligencer has not been issued consecutively, one week after another, and therefore legal advertisements in it would have been worse than worthless. In other words a *faulky* concern would never do for an official paper. The insertion of legal advertisements in it might open the way to endless litigation and probably the damage of large property interests.

To show the animus of the Radical party in Alabama, it is only necessary to cite the fact that nearly every Radical paper in the State sided with Gov. Davis in his attempted usurpation in Texas. That was before their Master at Washington had spoken so emphatically. After that they were somewhat like the boy that the calf run over.

The Oxford Intelligencer man who has taken charge of our affairs is hard to satisfy. He first brings along his anonymous scape goat to prove that we are charging too much and in another article threatens us with the Editorial Association for not charging enough. What shall we do?

President Grant's second epistle to Gov. Davis through his Attorney General Williams effectually squelched that gentleman, and the dispatches of Wednesday tell us that Davis and his crew threw up the sponge on Tuesday. The Democratic officers elect are by this time all installed and Radicalism is dead forever in Texas.

The man who racks his massive brain to make the two small unpatented pages of the Oxford *Intelligencer* brilliant says that "if the present County officials *do* use their influence in controlling the public printing, we [he] intend to see who will be next in office."

Inasmuch as he supposes that he carries the voters of Calhoun County in his breeches pocket, he doubtless thinks himself amply able to name the men, but it will be sad to see after the election how enormously he has all along been overrating himself.

Butler in his speech on the repeal of the Salary Grab Steal, in an onslaught upon the press of the country said,

Having passed that wise, salutary law, that Congress has been assaulted thro' these mud-machines, worked with forty jackass-power, to howl down every member who stood up in the image of his Maker and remained firm to his conviction of duty. [Applause.]

Nevertheless, notwithstanding, Benjamin "stood up in the image of his Maker," and voted the *repeal* of "that wise and salutary law." And who got the best of the fight, the mud-machines, or the Beast?

The fellow who does the heavy brain work for two pages of the Oxford Intelligencer notices that the recently published Treasurer's Report, (that has caused all this trouble,) shows "nearly five hundred dollars" paid the Republican.—What an agony of envious jealousy the little man must have felt while wading through those figures! To relieve his misery we will inform him that those claims paid run through several years, as he could have learned by looking at the books of the Treasurer as he wished others to do. He most probably however preferred to create a wrong impression, as he has no doubt done in some instances by overstating the expenditures for public printing for the county.

Mr. J. D. Privitt, one the best citizens of Jacksonville, has removed his residence to a point below Oxford. A member of the Town Council, perfect master of his avocation, sober, industrious, upright in all his business relations, democratic to the core and universally popular and esteemed, his departure from our midst causes universal regret and his loss will be most seriously felt. We congratulate the neighborhood in which he will settle upon the acquisition of so valuable a citizen: and commend him to the esteem of all with whom he may be brought in contact in his new home.

The Oxford Intelligencer proposes to publish the Treasurer's Reports free of charge if the officers of the County will furnish them to him. As there will not be another report in six months and as the editor was never known to remain that long at any one business, he is perfectly safe in making such an offer.

Mr. Jones, District Deputy organized a fine Grange at Goshen, Thursday. He left the same day for Peek's Hill—will publish lists of Officers next week.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence Jacksonville Republican.]

Washington January, 20, 1874.

A FUSS IN THE RADICAL FAMILY.

The cohesive power of the party in the ascendency in the Government is gradually loosing its hold. The disappointed aspirants for Chief Justice in the Senate, and their friends, in their opposition to both the nominations of President Grant for this high office, is regarded as the most startling sign of the times, involving as it does a split in the radical party which cannot be healed. Morton is the leader of the opposition in the Senate, and up to this time has been triumphant in defeating the wishes of the President. Conkling, who has been all along considering himself the successor of Grant, as a matter of course, espoused the side of the President, and suffered no less a humiliation than he in the loss of the leadership. He is not so near the Presidency now as he was.—Grant to all outward seeming takes the matter coolly, and seems determined to pay his opponents of the 'extreme wing' and the recalcitrant carpet-baggers back in their own coin. The recent

REBELLION IN TEXAS

by the carpet-bagger Davis and his crew afforded him an excellent opportunity to play for even, and, be high, hard fall he gave the rascals scattered consternation in their ranks. The carpet-baggers of the South are feeling insecure in their places, conscious that they are not the representatives of the true people of the South. Flannigan and Hamilton seconded Governor Davis' application for troops and urged the President to interfere but he could not see it by the same glasses as those worthy(?) Senators.

Jack Hamilton as is well known, emigrated from Alabama to Texas, and, like his former partner Ex-Gov. Smith joined the party of fools and thieves, and on their shoulders rode into the U. S. Senate.

Flannigan is the finest specimen of a back pay grabber in the Senate or House. He affects oratory at times and puts on tragic airs. A few days ago in speaking in opposition to the bill repealing the salary grab; he tragically thrust his hand into his breeches pocket and drew out a handful of greenbacks and flourishing them above his head, frantically exclaimed, that they were his own; that he intended to keep them and would fight before he would give them up. Poor Flannigan, his official days are numbered. A new Senator from Texas, will take his place shortly, and this virulent grabber can retire to private life to gloat over his spoils.

A CHIEF JUSTICE AT LAST.

Williams having been obnoxious to everybody, and Cushing having been obnoxious to the Radical party leaders, the President has sent in the name of Morrison R. Waite of Ohio as a proper person to fill the the office of Chief Justice. Waite is President of Constitutional Convention of Ohio and a moderate Republican with so pure a character, that his confirmation may be considered a fixed fact.

NO MORE HELP FOR CARPET-BAGGERS.

The following bold declaration is attributed to the President, on apparently good authority. "I begin to think that it is time for the Republican party to unload—there has been too much dead weight carried by it—the success of our arms during the rebellion, and the confidence that the Republican party was strong enough to hold up any burden, have imposed all the disaffection in the Gulf States on the Administration. I am tired of this nonsense. Let Louisiana take care of herself, as Texas will to do. I don't want any quarrel about Mississippi State referred to me. This nursing of monstrosities has nearly exhausted the life of the party. I am done with them, and they will have to take care of themselves."

ON DIT.

Cushings commission as Minister to Madrid has not yet been signed and it is possible that the action of the President in withdrawing his name as Chief Justice may induce him to refuse to accept the place. Ex-Governor Parsons, whose fine personal appearance, suavity of manner, large information and above all, fealty to party, eminently fit him for the place, looking from a radical stand point, is favorably spoken of as most likely to receive the appointment in case Mr. Cushing goes by the board.

WHITE AND PELHAM.

Every day or two some member speaks on the civil rights bill. Butler charged that no member from a Northern State had dared to oppose the bill and that the whole opposition had come from the South. Mr. Hamilton of New Jersey made an able argument in opposition to the bill on last Saturday. Mr. Harris, of Georgia, also made a speech on the same day taking the same side of the question. It is understood that White and Pelham two radical members from Alabama, oppose the bill in its present form. White is understood to have opposed a civil rights bill in the Legislature of his State while a member thereof, more than a year ago. It is the generally accepted opinion that the feature of the bill admitting negroes to all public schools will be stricken out, as the Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland have declared their intention to abolish the public school system in their respective States should the bill become a law. Other Southern States will follow in the wake of these two, as Southerners are unwilling to have their children sit in school and associate on equal footing with negroes.

THE PRESIDENT'S VOTES.

It is said that the President has declared his intention to veto the bill, repealing the salary grab bill. He certainly could do so with great propriety, as the bill does not repeal that part of the law which increases his salary from $25,000 to $50,000.

It is also said that he will veto the civil rights bill should it pass both Houses, in its present form.

A Card to the Public.

For Mr. Borden's information as to the publication of the Treasurer's Report, about which he will find himself to have been unnecessarily exercised, I refer him to page 334, section 117 of Act approved Dec. 31st 1868, which he will find reads as follows:

"That the County Treasurer shall make semi-annual statements to the Court of County Commissioners at its regular sessions, of all monies received and disbursed on account of the county, giving each item of receipts and expenditures, which statement shall be published in the official paper for the county. Any County Treasurer who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars at the discretion of the court."

I would further say in regard to my accountability as to receipts of monies for the County, that if at any time a gentleman should apply for license, and I should, upon his promises as such a character as described above, issue the license to him to be paid for in a few days, *and he should fail to do so* by the time my settlement should be made, that amount would have to be paid out of my own pocket. As to the official paper of the county. With all reasonable men the proximity of the REPUBLICAN to my office, books and papers designates it it as the most suitable for my publications.

I am, Fellow-citizens,
Your Ob't Serv't,
JOSHUA DRAPER, Jr.,
County Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

Death has again invaded our community, and set its seal upon one rejoicing in the prime and vigor of manhood.

DR. JAMES B. VERNON was born in Rutherford county, N. C. on 31st Dec. 1844, and departed this life on the evening of the 12th inst. at his father's residence. He made a public profession in Christ in 1867 and united with the Jacksonville Baptist Church. Thus in the time of health and strength he sought that Savior who alone can sustain in the day of trial, and give victory in the night of death.

His many good qualities of heart and mind endeared him to his family and won the highest regard of a large circle of friends. He was a loving, dutiful son, tender, affectionate brother, and a highminded, honorable citizen. Few men possessed gentleness and amiability of character to a higher degree than did the deceased; and this it was that rendered him the object of so great esteem. As his life was quiet, so his death was tranquil. The Lord was good to him, for with no struggle, no pain, but a calm sinking to rest Jim "fell asleep."

His loss is sadly felt by the community and a host of friends who deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate court, Jan. 23rd, 1874.
R. Pelham, dec. Estate.

THIS day came Rolly Jenkins, Adm'r with the will annexed of said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the court, that the 24th day of February next, 1874, be appointed as a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan. 24, 1874—3t. Probate.

Guardian Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned, as Guardian of Wm. A. Evins, Charles P. Evins, Carrie S. Evins, Thomas M. Evins, Annie J. Evins and Ada F. Evins, will on the 16th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874 sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Town of White Plains in said county, the interest of said minors, to-wit: an undivided (1-5) one fifth interest in the following property, to-wit: one hundred and sixty acres of Land lying on Choccoloco creek in Sec. 2, Township 15, Range 9, east, beginning at the north west corner of said section, and running south 5¼ degrees east one hundred and six ¾ poles, thence north 84 ¼ degrees east 240 poles, thence north 5¼ degrees west 106 ¾ poles to section line, thence along said section line to the beginning point. And the north half of north east fourth of section 3, township 15, range 9; all known as the Williamson Farm. And also the same interest in the following TOWN LOTS in the Town of White Plains, to-wit: Lots Nos. 15 and 16, and a lot of Land lying east of Lots 15 and 16 running back to Cotaquilla creek and down said creek to corner of Cobb's old tan yard place, thence west to the alley, containing two acres, more or less; and one lot east of lot No. 10, containing one half acre more or less; and one lot east of lot No. 11, containing one half acre more or less.

Said sale will be made during the usual hours of sale and purchasers will be required to comply with the terms of sale at once.

B. S. EVINS, Guardian, &c.
Jan. 24, 1874—4t.

N. F. WRIGHT,

House, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

IS now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as painting Houses, Signs, Buggies, Carriages and every variety of vehicles. Prompt attention given and work guaranteed.

Jan. 24, 1874—tf.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.: also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence and sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the appliation of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cts., or two post stamps

Address the Publishers.

Premium Chromo.

Garden & Flower Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for Catalogue, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

Our Chromo "The Little Florist," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of five dollars.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD,
Seed-men, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 24, 1874.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.

Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of Repairing—positively for CASH and nothing else.

W. W. NESBIT.
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

Change of Terms.

FROM and after this date, Jan. 3rd, 1874, the undersigned will execute all work in his line in the

Wood and Blacksmith Shop,

For cash only or its equivalent.

Those indebted for work heretofore done, must pay up their old accounts before making new ones. Work as usual will hereafter be executed faithfully and promptly, at the same place, and on the same reasonable terms.

The cash system having been generally adopted, I am compelled to conform to it; and those indebted must *positively* pay up, if they wish to save cost.

L. A. WEAVER.
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—3t.

$25,000

In Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds & Silver-ware.

THE richest stock ever brought to Rome.—All new and beautiful patterns—and must be sold.

Sold by JOS. E. VEAL,
Jeweller, Rome, Ga.
Dec. 27, 1873—4t.

Lumber! Lumber!!

HAVING moved my Mill from Silver Run, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber at short notice, at one dollar per hundred feet for all under 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added for every 5 feet over 25 in length.

My Mill is situated one mile from Weaver's Station and five miles from Jacksonville. Address,

C. W. WOOD,
Weaver's Station, Calhoun co. Ala.
Oct 25, 1873.—1y.

Brick Work & Plastering.

THE undersigned is prepared to execute in the neatest, most durable and workmanlike style, every description of **Brick work and Plastering**. Any one desiring such work can apply in person or address E. B. JONES, Oxford, Ala
Aug. 9, 1873—6m.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

That he has opened the Stables formerly known as the Privett Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE

Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses at the following schedule of prices:

Two-horse hack and driver per day		$6.00
Two-horse wagon and driver	"	$5.00
Buggy and horse	"	$3.00
Single Buggy	"	$2.00
Single Horse	"	$2.00

He will also feed and take care of stock, charges to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms, cash only.

RICHARD WEAVER.
Nov. 72—1y.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts.

Louisville, : : : Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Woman and Children.
J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology
D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.—Professors' Tickets, in full, $50,00; Demonstrators' Ticket, $10,00; Matriculation Fee, $5,00; Graduation Fee, $30,00; Hospital Ticket, (required by the city) $5,00

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures, free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty
For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address
E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.
july 26 '73—1y

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

I Alexander Woods, Judge of the Court of Probate in and for said county, hereby certify, that the foregoing embraces a true list of License issued by me, No. 94 to 100 inclusive, from 1st October, to 31st Dec. 1873.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.
Jan. 10, 1873—1t.

Notice to Creditors.

Rachael Hollingsworth, dec.
Estate of.
Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of December, 1873, by the Hon. Alex'r Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,
HANNAH E. TURNER,
Adm'r and Adm'x of said estate.
Jan. 3, 1874—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2d Jan., 1874.
Estate of Wm. Miller, dec.

THIS day came John M. Bagley, the administrator with will annexed of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2d day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate,
Calhoun Co,, Ala.
Jan 10—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, 9th day of Jan. 1874.

John W. Champion, a minor, estate of.

THIS day came HepseyChampion, Guardian of the said John W. Champion, & filed her statement, accounts, vouchers and evidence, for a final settlement of her guardianship.—It is thereupon ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper!

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate, Calhoun County, Ala.
Jan. 10—3t.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of John N. Winston, Bankrupt.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of John N. Winston of Valley Head, in the County of DeKalb, in said District: and who was, to wit: on the 13th. day of October A. D. 1873, adjudged Bankrupt upon the Petition of himself, by the District Court of the United States for said District.

Dated at Jacksonville, the 9th, day of January, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH H. FRANCIS, Assignee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As it is my purpose to change my place of business in a short time. I desire all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts either by paying the money or giving their notes.

All persons who hold accounts against me are requested to present the same at once. D. J. Privitt is authorized in my absence to settle any accounts for me.

J. D. PRIVITT.
Jan. 10th, 3—w.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, Jan. 5th. 1874.

James T. Williams, dec. Estate of

THIS day came Thomas A. Kerr, the Executor of the said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 5th day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan. 10, 1874—3t. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 5th day of Jan. 1874.

Lucy D. Nabors a minor, Estate of

THIS day came Slade Nabors, Guardian of said minor, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement. It is ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.
Jan. 10, 1874.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court, Jan. 7th, 1874.

John Borders, dec. Estate of

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of John Borders, dec. having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of January, 1874, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

S. G. JENKINS,
A. J. H. BORDERS,
S. K. BORDERS,
Executors.
Jan. 10, 1874—6w.

NOTICE.

SALE OF

LAND.

WILL be sold on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1874, the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of Caleb Burton, deceased, being in Township 13, Range 8 and the Tract of Land on which Caleb Burton resided at the time of his death.

Terms of Sale—Credit of one and two years—note with good and approved security with interest from date to secure the purchase money.

The above described Land lies seven miles north of Jacksonville, on the Adams' Ferry Road, and contains 310 acres, well improved, well watered, and conveniently situated and in a healthy location about 200 acres of woodland, well timbered. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to attend on the day of sale.

SALE OF

Personal Property.

ON the 29th day of January, 1874, will be sold to the highest bidder, the personal property, on the premises of Caleb Burton, deceased.

One Sorrel Mare, two Mules, one Wagon, One Buggy and Harness, a complete set of Blacksmith Tools, Cattle and Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fodder. Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Credit of 12 months, note bearing interest from date, with good and approved security. All sums under $5 cash.

This property is sold for distribution among the heirs.

MRS. E. BURTON,
R. S. STEEL,
T. M. NEIGHBOURS,
JOSEPH NOLEN,
L. E. BURTON.
Jan. 3, 1874—td.

Republican

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Very Deirable Farm Of 160 Acres near Jacksonville, FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at a bargain, the above named land in lots of 80, 100 or 160 acres. Sixty acres of it is cleared, the remainder is heavy woodland and rich.

The entire tract lays within one mile of Jacksonville, on one of the most public streets leading from the town; is elevated and commands a very fine view.

Also, FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS IN JACKSONVILLE, containing six rooms each, in good repair, and titles perfect.

TERMS—one third cash, balance in one and two years.

Jan. 17 '74. L. J. PARR.

☞ Col, PARR, is now offering great inducements to buyer's in the grocery line.

Col. PARR, has in store a large lot of very cheap Sugars of every grade. Best Demarara at 8 lbs, for one dollar, white sugar at 7 lbs, for one dollar. Go and examine them.

Just received at Col. PARR's, a fine lot of Tobacco and cigars, of excellent quality. Call and examine them.

A Large Lot of Good Farm Stock, (Mules and Horses) for sale at moderate prices.

Apply to

R. P. WEAVER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan. 17, 1874—4t.

50 Bbls. of the Choicest Varieties of **Seed Irish Potatoes** just received from D. Landreth & Sons, and for sale by

T. L. & E. G. ROBERTSON,
jan. 24—3t. OXFORD, Ala.

2 Bbls. **Onion Sets**, from D. Landreth & Sons, and for sale by

T. L. & E. G. ROBERTSON,
jan. 24.—3t. OXFORD, Ala.

ED. L. WOODWARD will soon have a lot of **Water Pipe**. Parties wishing to buy can get it of him cheap.

ED. L. WOODWARD sells Goods Cheap.

Hoes Rakes, &c. cheap at Ed. L. Woodward's.

Collins Axes at
ED. WOODWARD'S.

☞ Mr. A. M. Landers has removed his family grocery establishment from the public square to the neighborhood of Depot, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and others who may have any business to transact with him.

Mr. LAND is the handiest man in Town. We had a very difficult job of mending to have done; did not think it could be done this side of New York; took it to him and he done it in a jiffy. A gentleman carried a very fine chronometer watch to Rome for repairs They would not undertake the job. He brought it to Mr. Land, who mended it while the gentleman was looking on Not one watchmaker in a thousand would ever have known what was the matter with the watch.

All who order carriages, Buggies and wagons, can rely on first class workmanship and prices to suit the times, at Coleman's—weavers old stand, Jacksonville Alabama.

We are pleased to receive on Wednesday a call from Mr. "Coon" Mitchell, one of the Editors and proprietors of the "Commonwealth of Georgia," of which we have heretofore spoken. He visits this county in the interests of his excellent paper, and we wish him great luck in procuring subscribers.

We were pleased to see in our place a few days since, our old acquaintance and county man, Col. B. O. Ramey. We learned from him that he is now engaged at Woodstock Iron works, and doubt not that whatever he undertakes will be executed with his usual industry and energy.

A good second hand cooking stove for sale cheap. Good as new. Apply at this office.

Mr. D. G. Turner has received a large lot of new shoes, which he throws on the market very cheap. There is no better judge of a shoe than he, and his selections of stock are always very fine.

Our friend R. P. Weaver is erecting a large and commodious building on Maine street near the square, and will open up soon with a first class livery stable.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Jno. A. Glenn, which says that the people in the neighborhood of Pecks Hill are ready to form a grange whenever the District Deputy may visit that neighborhood.

BIBLES.

Information is hereby given to all those who subscribed for the new publication of the quarto family Bible, that they have arrived and can be had at the express office in Jacksonville; also at Green and Ledbetter's in Alexandria.

S. B. WHITE, Agent.

I want to sell three hundred bushels of cotton seed, one hundred bushels of corn, fifty bushels of fine seed oats, and ten sacks of flour.—W. W. STEVENSON.

WHAT NEXT?—The best, prettiest & cheapest Magazine in the world. 25 cents a year. Greatly enlarged and improved, beginning with the January number. Contains more and better reading than any similar publication costing $1.00. Specimens 3 cents, or four months on trial for 10 cents. Specimen, *with the prettiest $1.00 chromo you ever saw*, sent for 25 cents to any one who will try to raise a club. Send at once.

JOHN B. ALDEN,
Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED —In Cross Plains, Ala., on Jan. 1st, 1874, by Rev. T. Moody, Mr. D. H. Craig and Miss Sallie Johnson.

MARRIED—In Paton a, Ala., 6h January 6th, 1874, by Rev. T. Moody, Mr. W. H. Blackburn and Miss Mary C. Carmichael.

Those who want good vehicles of all kinds are ordering them from Coloman at weaver's old stand, Jacksonville.

OHATCHEE GRANGE.

The following information has been handed into this office by Mr. George W. Landers, for which we return thanks. The Grange was organized Saturday, 17th inst. with 28 male and 24 female members.

Master	Henry McBee,
Overseer	J N Landers,
Lecturer	G W Landers,
Steward	R A Hollingsworth,
Assistant Steward	H Browning,
Chaplain	N J Stephens,
Secretary	Thomas A Smith,
Treasurer	J D Hollingsworth,
Gate Keeper	M W Kellar,
Ceres	Mrs Frances Hollingsworth,
Flora	Mrs Nancy Hollingsworth,
Pomona	Mrs Martha Landers,
Lady Asst Steward	Mrs Francis Browning.

SPRING GARDEN GRANGE.

The following information has been handed us by Mr. Jones, District Deputy.

Master	S W Johnson,
Overseer	T N White,
Lecturer	B P White,
Chaplain	L R Hood,
Secretary	Thos. H Amberson,
Treasurer	S M Amberson,
Steward	J J McClelen,
Assistant Steward	T P Savage,
Gate Keeper	J L McElroy,
Ceres	Mrs E J Johnson,
Pomona	Mrs R E White,
Flora	Mrs Elva McCaghren,
Lady Asst. Steward	Mrs Martha Acker.

CALHOUN GRANGE.

This Grange was organized in Jacksonville, on Wednesday, 21st inst., by Mr. Jones, District Deputy. The names of both officers and members are given below. We have been furnished a list of only the officers of other Granges mentioned.

Master	Robert McCain.
Overseer	Jason Scott,
Lecturer	James Crook,
Chaplain	James F Grant,
Secretary	Joseph H Francis,
Treasurer	L W Cannon,
Steward	A O Stewart.
Assistant Steward	Henry Fitz,
Gate Keeper	M A Parker,
Ceres	Mrs J F Grant,
Pomona	Mrs A Woods,
Flora	Mrs H J Dean,
Lady Assistant Steward	Mrs L W Grant.

MEMBERS—Wm Scott, J Y Nisbet, R D Williams, H J Dean, Saml. W Crook, Green B Skelton, J C Francis, M J Kimbrell, T K Ward, Wm M Haines, J M McReynolds, J B McCain, Warren Harris, J W Glover, J J Skelton, Ed L Woodward, A Woods, H F Vernon, H L Stevenson, Mark Driskell, D McClelen, B P Moreland, J H Smith, L A Weaver, Mrs A O Stewart, Mrs M A Green, Mrs. Sallie Crook, Mrs Sallie C Ward, Mrs D McClelen, Mrs M A Parker. Mrs Robt McCain, Mrs Henry Fitz. Mrs M J Kimbrell, Mrs L W Cannon. Miss Nancy J Douthit.

The following named gentlemen were chosen as Delegates to the next meeting of the county Council: Robt. McCain, Master, Jason Scott, James Crook and James F. Grant.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

CHOCCOLOCCO GRANGE, NO. 131.

Master	Rev J. C. Wright
Secretary	J. C. Wilson.

Grange meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month Membership, 70.

ALEXANDRIA GRANGE, NO. 132.

Master	L D Miller
Secretary	E J Dean

Grange meets Tuesday after 2nd Sunday in each month. Membership between 60 and 70.

LADIGA GRANGE, NO. 182.

Master	H W Glover
Secretary	A M Stewart

Grange meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month Membership, 33.

CORNELISON GRANGE, NO. 235.

Master	L L Allen
Secretary	N B DeArman

Grange meets Saturday before 4th Sunday in each month. Strength not given.

JOHNSTON GRANGE, NO. 269

Master	Wm. Johnston
Secretary	R L Ragan

Grange meets Saturdays before the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month. Membership 76.

Officers of Calhoun County Council.

President	W. R. Hanna.
Vice President	J. C. McAuley,
Secretary	L. D. Miller,
Doorkeeper	J. G. DeArman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—J. C. Wilson, G. W. Humphries, J T. DeArman.

We have received the following verses from a writer at Oxford, Ala., who requests its publication:

I Want to be a Granger.

A MODERN POLITICIAN'S SONG.

1.
I want to be a Granger,
And with the Grangers stand;
A horny fisted farmer,
With a haystack in my hand.

2.
Beneath the tall tomato tree
I'll swing the glittering hoe;
I'll slay the wild potato bug
As he skips to and fro.

3.
I've bought myself a Durham ram,
And a gray Alpaeca cow,
A lockstich Osage Orange hedge,
And a patent leather plow.

4.
My boots are built of cowhide,
And my pants of corduroy.
And if I were but young again
I'd be a farmer boy

5
Like all the honest farmers,
Who with the granges stand.
I'm down on all monopolies
That desolate the land.

6
To every hardy Grangers hearth
Much Green-backs I would bring
And this old tune I'll practice
As long as I can sing.

7
I want to go to congress,
And with the granges stand,
A horny fisted farmer,
With back pay in my hand!

The same writer suggests an addition to some couplets published some weeks since.

"Remember well and bear in mind,
A faithful friend is hard to find."
It should be completed thus:
But when you find him, use him true,
And never change him for a new.

THIRTEEN dead colored men were found floating in the river near Savannah, last week. They had attempted to cross the river in a boat, which upset, and all were drowned.

[Communicated.]

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S LIFE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

We take pleasure in addressing a few lines through the columns of your valuable paper upon the great important subject of a medical student's life. He indeed is responsible for an arduous undertaking, who attempts to successfully enter the exalted rank of the medical profession, for every one who employs himself in the practical unraveling of its mysteries, must of necessity either prove himself a blessing or a curse to humanity. The history of a medical student is too often regarded as one of sociability and ease. It is too frequently presumed that he who enters the lecture room has no other duty imposed upon him than that of listening at pleasure to the eloquence of the lecturer without grasping the thought in the lecture and the facts presented, but such indeed is not the case. The experience of all who have rendered themselves worthy of the noble and responsible duties of a physician testify to the important and truthful acage that in the acquirement of the medical profession as in all other difficult undertakings, whether mental, moral or physical, "there is no excellence without great labor" for he indeed who has entered the collegiate walls of medical research has but commenced the arduous labors of a life-long work. He must realize the fact if he would be successful that this is but the stepping stone and foundation rock upon which he is to rear his future distinction, and establish in after days, by unceasing study and a judicial experience the success which must attend him as a practitioner. He must seclude himself to a great extent from the pleasures and sociabilities and gaities of those around him and be content to employ his faculties to their utmost tension in sounding the mysterious depths of the difficult science. From the number of "quacks" which now flood our country, who are bringing but disgrace upon the noble and dignified profession. they claim to have secured, but are scattering the seeds of sorrow and distress throughout the land by their ignoble practices, from this medical students should take warning, and strive to honor, beautify and adorn the profession they have chosen. instead of disgracing it with the ignorance of quacks and impostors.

The medical student's life then is one of immense difficulty. If he performs his duty he is well worthy of all the praise that he can obtain. It is his lot to labor for those great truths and facts which are to be his guide in his career of practical labor and which must crown him as a successful hero in his great profession. More anon. Respectfully,

WILLIAMS & DOUTHIT.

Remarkable Incident.

A Girl Attacked by an Eagle.

Cross Plains, Jan. 20, '74.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I have to report one of the most remarkable incidents that has ever come within my knowledge, especially of this nature. Indeed I believe that History furnishes no parallel.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of January inst., a girl named Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Albert Moore, living in the N. E. corner of Cleburne county, was sent by her mother to a neighbor's house to borrow a sausage-grinder. It being a very cold windy day, the mother caused the daughter to wrap her head with a shawl and pinned it securely two or three times under her chin, in consequence of which the girl could only see her road before her, her shawl almost completely covering her face. She went safely to the neighbor's house, succeeded in getting the sausage-grinder, and with it under her arm, was returning to her home. When within half a mile of her father's house, she heard a noise that frightened her, and, simultaneously felt something very heavy alight on her shoulders.—She could see nothing in consequence of the shawl being pinned so securely about her head. She made an attempt to run, but was borne to the ground. She says that her first impression was that she had been seized by a panther or some other wild beast; but soon felt the talons, of what proved to be an eagle, clutching her sides and arms, lacerating the flesh in a fearful manner, and, with its beak picking her on the head, she was dragged some distance on the ground. Pretty soon the eagle, having secured his prize, with claws and bill firmly fixed, raised her from the ground and sailed along at from three to four feet above the earth for some distance. Occasionally the girl was dropped on the ground, but the eagle would as often raise her again, making new and serious wounds with his talons in her body and his beak in her head, till at last he reached the height of ten feet, and attempted to alight on the limb of a red oak tree on the roadside, when his hold again gave way and the girl fell to the earth seriously stunned and hurt. She was unconcious for a time, then clambered over the fence near by into her father's orchard and began making the best of her way to the house, near which she was met by her mother, who had been attracted by her screams and was hastening to her relief. The most remarkable part of the matter is that the girl did not see the eagle at all, and was at the time totally ignorant of the character of her antagonist. The shawl fastenings not giving way, the shawl completely obscured her vision.—The track was plainly visible in the road for three hundred yards, from the place where the eagle first laid hold on her, dragging her and occasionally raising her from the ground and letting her fall to the last place where she fell from the tree, as before stated, ten feet.

This account will appear to your readers, as it did to me, almost incredible, hence I will state how I got my information.

I had heard of the circumstances and disbelieving it, was requested to go into the neighborhood and learn the facts from the people themselves.

I accordingly went there in company with Dr. J. L. Hughes of this place and learned from the father of the girl and others living near, precisely what I have given to the public in this communication. I further learned that the girl Elizabeth, is fourteen years of age, and weighs between 80 and 90 pounds. The father's name is Albert Moore, a very reliable and worthy man. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Hatfield, in the same section of country. Moore lives about five miles from Tecumseh Iron Works. When I saw him he was wearing the same shawl his daughter had on when attacked. She was doing well—the wounds not considered very dangerous.

The eagle has been twice seen since by the hunters who are making every effort to kill or capture him.

Yours Very Truly,
A. D. BAILEY.

P. S.—In the way of a local from this place, I can tell you that there will be a grand tournament at this place on the 13th of Feb. and a grander ball the same night. We want you, Jacksonville, and every other man and lady to attend.

A. D. B.

HOMICIDE IN ST CLAIR.—On the night of the 14th instant a Mr. Gibbs shot and killed a man by the name of Martine, at Ashville depot St. Clair county. We learn that Martin and some other person were quarreling, when Gibbs come up and shot Martin in the head, killing him, and then walked off a shot distance to his residence, got on a horse, that was saddled and bridled, and left for parts unknown. Martin was a half Indian, and section boss on the A. & C. Road and he had the name of being a bad man. Mr Gibbs is a dry goods merchant at the depot, and has always been considered a very quiet and peaceable citizen. We have no particulars.—*Gadsden Times.*

WE were told yesterday that over 400 colored field hands would leave last night for Mississippi and Texas. Will this exodus of the bone and sinew of our county never cease? If not very soon, there will not be hands enough left in the county to till one-tenth of the open lands. Over 2,000, it is said, have left already, and still they go. *Montgomery State Journal (Rad.) 20th inst.*

THE OLDEST INHABITANT DEAD. Edmund Jourdan the oldest man, perhaps, in the State, died at his residence in this county, on the 7th inst., aged 105 years. He was one of the first settlers of this county, we learn.—*Gadsden Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 21.

Shader, colored, elected, Speaker of the House. A dozen applications for subordinate places, numerous aspiran for Ames' unexpired term.

Rutland, VT., Jan. 20.

The citizens of Bennington were startled about 2,30 o'clock this afternoon, by a terrific explosion which was heard for twenty miles away. It proved to be explosion of the gas works on the premises of Brandford & Co's knitting mills. The gas it seems had leaked from the pipes until the air was filled; that it took fire from the boiler communicating with the gas holder. The mill is a one story brick building. The explosion lifted the roof and burst out the walls of the building so that the roof fell back, crushing many employees. Fire spead all over the building and it was half consumed before the fire could be got under control.

It was a fearful scene, many of the women, screaming terribly, were inside the building, and it was not in the power of any one to help them. Ten are known to be killed. The remains of some of the unfortunate victims were reduced to a mere handfull of charred bones, and nothing was left to indicate who they were found.

Washington, Jan. 20

The President approved the Salary Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The name of Mr. M. R. Waite was sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. After some desultory discussion, pro and con, as to his merits, a vote was taken, and he was unanimously confirmed as Chief Justice of the Court.

This action on the part of the Senate gives, apparently, great satisfaction to all parties, and there is general rejoicing over the confirmation.

Congratulations are being passed between Democrats and Republicans and each claim it as victory for themselves. The President is being visted by Senators and Representatives of all political creeds, who vie with each other in hearty congratulations upon the settlement of his much vexed question.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 20.

Sergeant-at-Arms took possession of all the Government offices without opposition. Gov. Davis had previously left the executive offices, a clerk only remaining, who surrendered the keys.

LONDON Jan. 21.—A menacing article in the *German Gazette* upon the political position of France relative to the Papal question, has caused much uneasiness and indignation, both at Paris and Rome. *L'Opinion National*, of Paris, says that notwithstanding their recent successes, the Prussians are ignorant of that nobleness of character which restrains the victor from exulting over the vanquished.

San Francisco, Jan, 19.

Randolph Mitchell to-night murdered his wife Annie, after a desperate struggle, and then committed suicide. She abandoned him in Wisconsin, and he followed her here. On her refusing to live with him the deed was committed.

There was another slight earthquake shock to-day.

New York, Jan. 20.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says:

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; North Carolina.

There are no details other 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 sufferings. He had been quite feeble for several days, indeed so much as to confine both brothers to bed, but his illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of such a catastrophe that was to follow:

On Friday night they retired to bed as usual but during the night Chang became worse and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. As soon as it was discovered that he was dead, Eng became so terrible 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.

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 20.

The knitting mill of H. E. Bradford burned, Loss $100,000 partly insured. Three women were instantly killed by the gasoline explosion which fired the mill and one was burned to death. Many others were injured some of them shockingly.

Chicago, Jan. 20.

Between three and four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Union Central Depot building, at the foot of Larke street, and in a short time made such progress as to defy the fire department. The building was entirely consumed. The baggage in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy baggage room was nearly all lost, only a few pieces being saved. Nothing was saved from any of the offices connected with the depot, all being swallowed up in a common destruction. The losses are estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The depot was a frame building, put up after the great fire, for temporary purposes. While this fire was in progress and claimed attention, the fire department bell sounded again, and the announcement was made that large stone-front block on State street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, was alone on fire. It was fully twenty minutes before an engine reached the ground, and the flames made such progress that five buildings, from 294 to 302, inclusive, were nsumed. The fire was first seen in Armstrong's paint and oil store 296 and 298 State street, and from there the flames spread on either side to the adjoining buildings. The loss is estimated at about $200-000. Armstrong loses on stock $14,000, and on his building about $6,000; Merwin Church, about the same amount; Colby & Worth about $8.000. These buildings were new having been erected since the great fire.

Within the last three days five-hundred negroes have left Montgomery county in search of more comfortable homes and higher wages. The effect of this hegira will be to put white men to a little harder work to give homes and employment to those who are really willing to till the soil.—*Mont. Adv.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONLY ONE-HALF.

If only one half of what is said by disinterested persons be true concerning the Magic Arnica Liniment, the time is not far distant when it will be found in every house throughout the land as a standard family medicine. There is no pain, or ache, no matter in which part of the body, but it will relieve almost instantly. It has already taken the lead of most of the so-called Pain Killers, Reliefs, etc., and is pronounced by all who have used it as the great King of them all. Read the testimony.

Extract from a private letter addressed to a prominent citizen of Memphis:

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 30, 1870.

Though I am convinced that the climate of Minnesota deserves the good name given it—so far as consumptives are concerned—I have observed more sufferers from rheumatism and neuralgia, in its various torturing forms, that in any other State of the Union. Were I able to afford it, I should certainly establish a "Sanitary Commission" here, whose chief object should be the distribution of the preparation so well named Magic Arnica Liniment. Two applications of this remedy (which I purchased of Messrs. Mansfield & Higbee last Spring) cured me permanently of facial neuralgia, to which I had been a martyr for some years.

For sale by all Druggists.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the *Missouri Pacific through Line*. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brakes and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West *without change*. We believe that the *Missouri Pacific Through Line* has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivalled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and the West—Trains from the North, South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., *via Sedalia*, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., *via Venita*. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. *Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.*

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 3, 1874.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warm, properly clothed and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superceding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the immediated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

Jan. 3, 1874—1m.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers,

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief; but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.

It is Sold by all Druggists.

Merit Soon Noised Abroad.

It is but seven years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was first offered for sale. Its good qualities were soon made known at home; and very soon its fame was noised far and near. now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States.—North, East, South, and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast; and there are liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento, in California, and Portland, Oregon; even from Australia; large orders are received for it; and, throughout Canada, it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Read what Capt Foster Writes.

PORT BURWELL, March 23.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Sirs:—I am pleased notify you of the benefit which I have received from ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Having been troubled with a Cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough in ore readily than any thing I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

Yours, very truly, CAPT. D. FOSTER.

CAPT. FOSTER is a ship owner and builder, residing at Port Burwell, Canada.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, May 23, 1866.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country; and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last: and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for COUGHS or COLDS. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.

I am yours, &c.,

THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam than all other Cough Remedies together; and it gives general satisfaction.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
General Agents, Providence, R. I.

Sold by Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,
W. W. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan 3, 1874—1m.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment.

OVER HUGHES & CHRISTIANS STORE,

OXFORD, Ala.

THE undersigned having removed to Oxford, will be happy to serve all his old customers who may have cutting or work they wish done.

Expressage paid one way by me, and work returned promptly as soon as completed.

M. A. TURNER.

January 17, 1874—1y.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, or PAINFUL STOMACH.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates throughthe Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with pure and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Noduls in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Scald Head, ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Acne, Blotches, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancerin the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wasting of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it or either of these forms of disease its potent power over them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain. For when once this remedy commences its work of renovation and increase in the building up of the lost tissues, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, taste and digestion better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT expel all impurities from the blood, but it is the only sure cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Dialetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Pain in the Loins, Albuminous, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or resembles white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative & Regulating Pill,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine,

is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.
dec. 27, 1873—1y.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

Marriage Guide.

"A private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological institution and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

"This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 128 S. Eighth street St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedy, consult Dr. Butts' work no matter what your disease is, or how capricious your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house, of twenty-seven rooms, all improved by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country as I find time, so long as consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office at 128 S. No. 128 S. Eighth, street between Market and Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Will Farming Pay?

The Montgomery *Journal* says: A letter from Columbia, Henry county, contains the following answer to this question:

Mr. Williams Wood, who is engaged in mercantile business that requires most of his time, has a small farm of poor land that was thought to be worn out twenty-five years ago, but by good tillage and manuring he has made the following crop this year; 70 acres in cotton made 32 bales, weighing 500 lbs each; he had ten bales by the first of September in market; he had all his cotton out by the first of November, and sold most of it for good prices before the crash. Forty acres in corn made 800 bushels closely measured, 10,000 lbs, of fodder, 8 barrels of syrup, 309 bushels of potatoes, sold $300 worth of oats last summer; has 100 bushels of seed oats to sell, and sold 50 bushels of seed peas, besides having ground peas enough to fatten 2,508 pounds of pork. This crop was made with three mules and five regular hands. So you see what can be done when a man knows his business.

We give this example of success as pertinent to these times. Farming does pay to those who understand their business, and who give it the requisite attention. Let our farmers and planters follow the example. Let them plant sufficient corn, potatoes, oats, and peas for their own use, and cultivate cotton for their money crop, and they will always get better prices, make more money, and have an abundance to eat and to spare.

A Noble Resolution.

The ladies of Orrville Grange No: 226, have adopted a resolution which should meet with universal approval. The time for *butterfly ladies* has passed. Sensible men will not want wives of that kind. Hence the necessity for such resolves as this:

Whereas, the Sisters of this Grange feel that these times of pressure and embarrassment are weighing heavily upon our husbands and sons, and that it is our duty to share their burdens with them as far as possible, we do therefore resolve, that we will use every possible retrenchment in our household matters, such as doing without servants as far as in our power, and denying ourselves all table luxuries except such as we can raise or make at home; that we will purchase no costly or extravagant apparel; and that *we will encourage the young men to look upon labor as ennobling, and instruct the girls inthe performance of all domestic duties with neatness and dispatch.*

MILLWAUIE, Wis, Jan, 17.

Bob Turner, of Potasi, Grant County, Wisconsin, has been arrested for the murder of his brother Albert. Inquest which has just been concluded revealed bloodthirsty prepensity on the part of Bob. The murdered man was killed with an axe, his head being nearly severed from his body as he was coming out of a Mineral hole in which he had been at work. He fell back speechless and never moved. The murderer then called to another brother who was in an adjoining shaft, and this brother named Newton commenced climbing out. When he reached the surface he saw the body of his murdered brother Albert and was about to run when Bob seized him and shewing the bloody axe threatened to kill him instantly unless he would swear to assist in putting the body away and preserve silence. To this Newton assented to but at first opportunity he escaped and went to Potosi, and gave the alarm, and the murderer fled to Lancaster. He was pursued and arrested and lodged in prison where he attempted the life of his keeper. It has just come to light that a boy named Neely was murdered by Turner near California on December twenty-third, his neck being nearly severed from his body by an axe. Several other mysterious murders having taken place in localities in which Turner had been, Marshall Bennett visited the prisoner and asked him to confess if he had any hand in them. He finally confessed that he remembered of killing two men, one a stranger who he had encountered in a deep ravine at the black of poor farm and thereupon attacked and murdered him hiding his body. The other man he met on the road to Muskado where he was going to get work. He says that the latter made threatening gestures and he feared he was going to take his life, so he closed with him and with a four pound weight which he carried in his pocket struck him two blows over the eyes smashing in his skull and killing him instantly. He dragged the body into the bushes and secreted it. Now that he has confessed he delights to talk of the many persons that he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies and declares that if they were got together there would be nearly forty of them.

☞Some idea of the number of pigeons roosted this fall near the town of Talladega may be inferred from the fact that 30 tones of manure if the Reporter is correct have been taken from the spot by the thrifty planters of the vicinity.

GOVERNMENT EQUIPIAGE.

Mr. WILLIAMS pleaded "the custom of the trade" by way of demurrer to the charge that his wife's private equipage was maintained at the public cost. If the custom were shown it would still be a custom so orrupt that a man fit to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court would have horned it and himself in the breach of it. But it is not yet shown to be a custom, and various persons have exhibited a curiosity to ascertain the validity of Mr. WILLIAM'S excuse from Mr. WILLIAMS'S own point of view. This curiosity may be entertained with impunity in some quarters, but in Congress it is snubbed as impertinent. Mr. SMALL, an inquisitive Yankee Representative, has asked leave to offer "a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire" whether the public needs as many horses as the public keeps and pays for in the District of Columbia; and Mr. SMALL has been promptly set upon dy BUTTLER with an objection The humane heart feels for SMALL thus feeling for information which the public records ought to supply and do not except nebulously under the heading of "miscellaneous." But Mr. BUTTLER evidently does not. Mr. BUTTLER told everybody in MASSACHUSETTS last summer that the President was his friend, and partly proved it. Mr. BUTTLER clearly means to pay for the President's friendship. There was a party once in the House of Commons under the ministry of BUTE who called themselves "the King's friends," and who earned historical infamy by helping to suppress every inquiry into the conduct of the King and the King's favorites. If we are to have a party of the President's friends, there are not lacking leaders for it in both houses of Congress. Whatever Mr. BUTTLER'S military capacity, he is qualified to shine as a commandant of the household troops.—*N. Y. World.*

High Time to Organize.

The present is destined to be a memorable and important year in the political history of Alabama. A great battle is to be waged with the powers of Radicalism for the political redemption of the State. At present, it is ruled and ruined by men who are not the representatives of the will, the intelligence or the property of our people. They are the imbeciles and the apostates, who have deserted their race and clime for pelf and power, and gained their present positions by the suffrages of the ignorant and impecuni us, who compose the rank and file of the Radical party. Their rule is an offence to decency and justice. The perpetuation of their rule would be a dire calamity to the people of the State. Their highest and best interests demand that rule should be broken up in Alabama.

Fortunately the *white* people of the State possess the power, if they will but exert the will, to redeem it from the abominations of Radical rule.

But organization is necessary to accomplish that result, and it is high time to organize the Democratic forces for the impending conflict.

We fling our own banner to the breeze, and inscribe upon its folds as our canvass motto, "the rule of the white race in Alabama for the sake of the best interests of both races in the State.—*Tuscaloosa Times.*

How it Struck Him.

The editor of the Brunswicker has been to hear Phoebe Couzins lecture, and this is what he thinks of it. "One illustration struck us as peculiarly apt and happy. She said she once saw a horse in a treadmill—one of those infernal arrangements for sawing wood, in which the poor animal is compelled to climb up an inclined plane, toiling ceaslessly in one spot, for the benefit of a hard master. She yearned to tear away the bars from that horse, and let him out to kick and grunt. Such she said was the condition of women at the present day, an aimless, thankless struggle for the tyrant man. As the fair speaker grew eloquent, on this theme she drew every heart in the audience insensibly toward her, and there was not a man amongst the listeners but felt like rising in his might, tearing down the bars of oppression that hedge in woman, and saying. "Go, God bless you; Go, and kick and grunt."

"Doctor,' said an old lady, the other day to her family physician, "Kin you tell me how it is that some folks are born dumb?" "Why then, certaininly madam," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact that they come into the world without the power of speech." "La, me remarked the old lady. "Now jist see what it is to have physic education? I've axed my old man a hundred times that ar same thing and all that I could ever get out of him was, kase they is!"

The negroes still continue to leave West Alabama by the thousand. That is a heavy commentary on their own (and their party's) capacity to govern. Financial distresses almost always arise out of bad government.—*Mont. Adv.*

Cromwell's Dispersion of the Rump Parliament.

We copy from the old work now before us, says the Savannah News, for the benefit of such readers as have not yet seen it, the famous proclamation of Oliver Cromwell dissolving the Rump Parliament. It is a masterpiece of terse and vigorous utterance—happily accompanied, as it was, by corresponding action. If Old Noll had been addressing the Credit Mobiliers and salary grabbers of the Forty-second Congress he could not have spoken more appropriately:

THE INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE "RUMP."

"It is time for me to put an end to your setting in this place, which ye have dishonored by your contempt of all virtue and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a fractious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas, destroy your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of you has not bartered away your conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that has the least care for the commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes have you not defiled the sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles and wicked practices, ye have grown intolerably odious to a whole nation. You who are deputed here by the people to get their grievances reversed, are yourselves become the greatest grievances. Your country, therefore calls upon me to clean this Augean stable by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house and which, by God's help and the strength he has given me, I now intend to do. I command, you therefore, upon the peril of your lives, *to part immediately out of this place! Go*—Make haste! Ye venal slaves, begone! Take away that shining bauble there, the speaker's mace, and lock up the doors."

A Contemptible Scheme.

Judge BUSTEED's enemies are implacable. They have offered a bill in congress to divide Alabama into 5 districts of the federal court. For 4 of these districts a judge is to be appointed In the other—sarcastically called the southeastern district—composed of Henry county, Judge BUSTEED is to continue his dispensation of justice. Of course this is the profoundly wise work of that eminent statesman Sutler SPENCER. This is the carpet bagger way of retaliating on an enemy. It is to be hoped that Judge BUSTEED may cease to disgrace the bench in Alabama; but if he be incompetent or corrupt he should be impeached and deposed, and not displaced by a paltry trick.—*Hagneville Examiner.*

CITY VS. COUNTY PAPERS.—The following from the Marietta *Register*, is applicable here as well as elsewhere. Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, meetings, improvements, and hundreds of other of local matters of interest, which your papers publish without pay? Not an item' Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and its numerous thriving towns, and aid in their progress and enterprise? Not a line, and yet there are men who take such contracted views of this matter, that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper as they do in a city paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. This reminds us of the person who took the largest pair of boots in the box, simply because they cost the same as a pair much smaller that fitted him.

TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Attorney-General, this afternoon, sent the following telegram to Gov. Davis, of Texas, in response to his second call for military assistance:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17. 1874. }

To Governor E. J. Davis, Austin Texas:

Your telegram stating that, according to the Constitution of Texas, you were Governor until the 28th day of April, and that Hon. Richard Coke has been inaugurated and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings, and call upon the President for military assistance has been referred by him to me for answer, and I am instructed to say that, after considering the fourth section of article four of the Constitution of Texas, providing that the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installment, under which you claim, and section three of election declaration attached to said Constitution, under which you were chosen and which provides that the State and other officers elected thereunder shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, begining from the day of election under which the Governor elect claims the office; and more than four years having expired since your election, he is of the opinion that your right to hold the office of Gover..or at this time is at least so doubtful that he does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he therefore declines to comply with your request.

GEO H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 17.

This evening a posse of Travis rifles marched up from the State Armory. Each member tells his acquaintances that Mayor Wheeler had been arrested by radical negroes numbering from forty to 200. Long roll was beaten and a call made for reinforcements to rescue the Mayor. As if by inspiration from every direction came men on foot and horseback with such as could be got. Among them were several whose white locks indicated that they had seen service under the Texan Republic.

The crowd continued to increase until the streets were filled when the Mayor arrived having been released. Gov. Davis stated to Sheriff Leimpleman that the arrest was without authority. One company was immediately raised and placed under command of the Mayor, marched to the capitol and it offered its services to Acting General Steel of San Antonio.

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

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, Jan. 17.

The old barracks on parliament ground heretofore occupied by the Pacific Railway Company, as the offices were totally destroyed by fire this evening. All plans and field notes connected with the Pacific surveys are burned.. Loss will exceed $1,000,000.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,

Druggists.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 Pounds in Store.

WE have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:

WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS and COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES and OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.

MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Apr3'73—1y.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,

(*SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS*)

OXFORD, Ala.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. Fancy Articles. Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c. as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

P. S. Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.
Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874—1y.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantles, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings. Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cups.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR

Steam, Gas and Water:

Lift and Force Pumps; Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.
The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,

Portable Lights, Etc.,

And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, etc., Kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Manufacturers

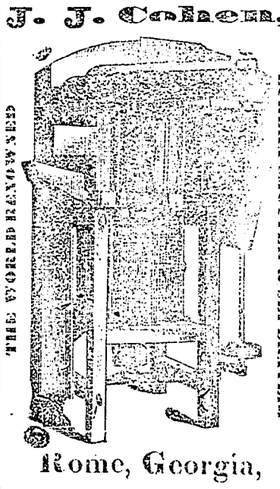
of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter.
THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty.
CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing.
Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS'

COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873.—1y

J. J. Cohen,

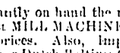


Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

New Hack Line

Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.



Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily. Passengers will be charged $2. Heavy baggage extra charge. Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M.

DOUTHIT & BRADLEY.
Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

James Isbell, Late Pres't City N't B'k, Selma, Ala. — *R. H. Isbell.* — *W. P. Armstrong,* Pres't City Nat. Bank, Selma, Ala.

ISBELL & CO.,

Bankers,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 25, 1873—1y.

THE MOBILE

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.

ITS CAPITOL,..... ..$300,000

Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company.

I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.

II. It is economically and prudently managed.

III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South.

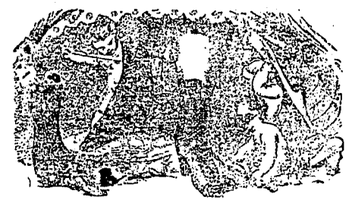
The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.

R. O. RANDALL,
Manager of Agencies.
L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll, Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and prices, guaranteed to all who may give him a call. D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873—6m.

JUST IN MARKET.



We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **BOOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us.
Heavy Kip Boots at $36· Brogans ½ double sole.1 35 to 170. Women leather line auble sole Boots, 1 00—every thing in proportion.
Aug. 16, 1873. M. F. GOVAN & CO., *Rome, Ga.*

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

OXFORD, ALA.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of **PURE DRUGS** and **CHEMICALS**, together with a great variety of **STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. Also PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c.**
GIVE us a call in person or by order. **We Guarantee Satisfaction.** Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.
june26—tf.

At the Same Old Place.

ED. L. WOODWARD,

AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Pepper, Spice, &c.

Hats, Domestics, Osnabergs, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, *JEANS, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINNENS, DeLAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c.*, all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD

Lime and Cement Works,

KINGSTON, GA.

THE LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,

one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.
Orders solicited. Address

GEORGE H. WARING, *Kingston, Ga.*
September 6, 1873.—1y.

"CASH" STORE.

W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,

WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.
Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call. Oct. 18, 1873—1y.

New Books and Fancy Articles

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

H. A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

113 Broad Street,

Rome, Ga.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" **GOODS**, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small **Advance** for Cash.
Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.
300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at **Half** the usual prices, ranging from **10 cents** to $45 00 each.
PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.
1,000 Copies "Bill Arp's New Book **Peace Papers**" Copies mailed to any address $1 50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,

SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMMS,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass, Putty, Dyes and DyeStuffs.

AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.

M. T. MOODY.
Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY, 31, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1920

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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For one year in advance,.....$2 00
If not paid in advance,.....$3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion,.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.
Marriage notices,.....50

Announciation of Candidates.

For County offices,.....$5 00
For State offices,.....$10 00
Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising,

For three, six, or twelve Months

One square of 10 lines,	3 months,		$5. 00
" "	6	"	7 50
" "	12	"	10 00
One fourth column,	3	"	15 00
" " "	6	"	20 00
" " "	12	"	30 00
One half column,	3	"	25 00
" "	6	"	35 00
" " "	12	"	50 00
One column,	3	"	40 00
" "	6	"	60 00
" "	12	"	100

Changes due and collectable quarterly.

WM. M. HAMES. J. T. MARTIN

HAMES & MARTIN,

Attorney sat Law and Solicitors in Chancery. No. 8. Office Row, Jacksonville, WILL practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of the 12th Judicial circuit, consisting of Calhoun, Cleburne, St. Clair, Etowah and Cherokee, and the Supreme court of the State
may: 0—1871.

JOHN FORNEY. WM. H. FORNEY.

FORNEY & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.
Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEO. ISBELL TURNLEY.

M. J. TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

N. W. Corner of the public square, next door to Woodward's Store.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega—Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District Court.

JOHN M. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Special attention given to the collection of claims.
Jan. 17, 1874.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

L. W. GRANT,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

ACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A. D. BAILEY,

Notary Public,

AND EX-OFFICIO

Justice of the Peace,

CROSS PLAINS, Ala.
Business in his line solicited.

Dr. C. C. Porter,

DENTIST.

HAS for the present removed his office to his residence on Spring hill, where he will attend to all work in his line. The fullest satisfaction guaranteed. Jan. 18, 1873.

Dr. M. W. FRANCIS,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE, DRUG STORE I. C. FRANCIS,
North West Corner Square,
JACKSONVILLE - - ALA.
Feb 25 1871—1y.

J. D ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Jacksonville, Ala.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate.
Jan. 25, 1873.—tf.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

HAS been thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the best Houses in North Alabama. Rooms large and well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome home in this house. Terms to suit the times.
J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.
Dec. 12, 1873—tf.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public.
S. C. KELLY, Prop.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Sign of the Horned Horse,
OXFORD ALA.,
S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE

COME ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but will receive Boarders and the Traveling public generally.
No rash promises made—come and see.
A. S. JOHNSON,
J. N. HOOD,
J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.
june18—tf.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine time-keeping
Watches,
Both Gold and Silver. Also, **Gold and Silver CHAINS** for Ladies and Gentlemen. **Gold Pens, Spectacles** and **Silver Thimbles,** as a speciality. Also fine **Albatta Ware** for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.
P. S. **WATCHES REPAIRED** in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.
Jan. 11, 1873.—1y.

Pianos and Organs of

"CHICKERING," "Steinway." "Estey," and other celebrated makers; also the light running **"Domestic" Sewing Machine,** for cash, or on easy monthly payments,
Send for catalogue to
T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Ag't.
Box 127, Dalton, Ga.
Mrs. M. E. ROWDAND Agent for Calhgun County. Nov. 22, '73.

J. S. KELLY,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

AND

Notary Public,

OXFORD, ALABAMA.

Courts held the first Monday in each month, except December and June, in which two months his Court is held on the first Tuesdays.
July 16, 1873.

Southern & Acclimated

FRUIT TREES,

At Talladega Nurseries.

We can furnish No. 1, Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine Trees. Raspberries, Strawberries, Roses, Hedge plants. Evergreens Deciduous trees and Shrubs. Apple and Peach trees No. 1, $15.00 pr. h. Strawberries, Nelsons Albany and Downing the most productive and profitable $1.00 pr. hun., $6.00 pr. M—. Other products at corresponding rates.
Apply for Catalogue.
R. R. HUNLEY,
Talladega,
Nov. 15—6m Ala.

J. R. ABRAMS, Greenville. } Maj. M. G. HUDSON, Mobile, Dr. J. P. AMERINE, Greenv'l.

Meley's Patent Improved

GRAVE MOUNDS.

ABRAM, AMERINE & CO.

Proprietors.

Greenville and Mobile, Alabama.

FORTUNES can be made by buying State County and City Rights Persons desiring to purchase Rights or have work done can Address Dr. J. P. AMERINE,
Jacksonville, Ala.
June 28, 1873—tf.

Ho! Ye that are Thirsty.

Come to your own Fountain and Drink.

FROM and after this date the undersigned will put in water fixtures at the following rates:
Where parties furnish their own pipe, the same will be laid at 15 cents per foot. When furnished by the undersigned, 30 cents per foot. $2 00 charged extra for tapping the main pipe. W. W. NESBIT.
P. S. Tin work, sheet iron work, roofing and guttering promptly executed; but positively, only for CASH.
September 6, 1873.—tf.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and **COLORED PLATE.** Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just published. A German edition at same price.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N Y.

If I Should Die To-Night.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they laid it in its quiet resting place,
And deem that death hath left it almost fair;
And laying snow white flower upon my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness
And fold my hands with a lingering caress;
Poor hands! so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving tho't,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought—
Some gentle words the frozen lips had said,
Errands on which the willing feet had sped;
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night!

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully,
The eyes that chill me with averted glance,
Would look upon me as of yore perchance,
And soften in the old, familiar way,
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

O, friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow;
The way is lonely; let me feel them now!
Think gently of me; I am travel worn;
My faltering feet are marked with many a thorn,
Forgive, O, hearts estranged, forgive I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

[Written for the Jacksonville Republican.]

A Strange Eventful History.

BY AN EX C. S. OFFICER.

Since time has thrown a halo of romance around the events of the Confederate War, and softened somewhat the asperities engendered during the struggle, I have concluded to recite an adventure, or rather a series of adventures of a friend and college mate of mine, which will arouse an interest in even the old soldiers of that eventful period, as accustomed as they became to strange and marvellous events during their four years of soldier life. Many of them will remember some of the incidents I shall relate, though no one is in possession of the entire history but myself and some few persons whom I will have occasion to name in the course of this story. Their real names I suppress for reasons apparent.

I.

Charles Rogers and I were, in obedience to a custom that prevailed among the wealthy class of the South at that day, sent to a famous college North, in the year 1858, to be educated.

Among the many students who sought our acquaintance on arrival and made themselves agreeable, not forgetting to slip in a word now and then in laudation of their different literary societies, was August Graham, a man for whom I conceived the greatest aversion at first sight, though withal a man of most cultivated mind and manners. With my room mate, Rogers, it was different. After a short acquaintance, he became so much attached to Graham that I sometimes felt a pang of jealousy when I thought of the cultured "Yankee," who, by his insidious arts, had won so warm a corner in the heart of my brave and frank natured friend.

We entered society little, all three of us having eyes on the honors, until after "commencement," on which occasion Rogers bore off the first honor, though Graham pressed him hard for it. I imagined I discovered a sinister and malignant look in the eyes of Graham as they rested on my comrade when the result was announced; but this I was forced to attribute to my prejudice when he approached, and, warmly congratulating him, proposed as an additional honor to introduce him that evening at a reception to be given by his father, Judge Graham, to the most beautiful woman he had ever seen, the belle of the place, Miss Mary Young, who had just returned to her home in the village after graduation. My invitation came a little colder, but courteously enough, nevertheless, for Graham always preserved the outward semblance of a gentleman.—My curiosity was aroused, and, I confess it, not being insensible to female charms, I determined to accept the invitation.

The picture had not been overdrawn.—Mary Young was, as I thought then and now think, the most beautiful woman I ever beheld. Rogers associated much with her that evening and frequently afterwards, and it soon became apparent to all his friends that he was madly in love with her, though he, foolish fellow, imagined he held his secret safely locked in his own breast.

No one was quicker to detect this than Graham, and I thought I detected in his eyes now and then a dangerous light when my friend was the recipient of any token of favor at the hand of Mary—tokens that became more and more frequent as the intimacy of the pair ripened; and I became convinced that the two men were rivals.

The period of our previously contemplated stay after commencement, had drawn to a close, when Rogers besought me to remain yet a while longer with him. I readily consented. At the close of this time he again le ked an extension, and I again yielded, but with much less patience than before.

"Roger s," said I, "I grant you the last moiet. of time. If you are not ready to leave for the South at the end of two weeks, I shall go without you Why do you not at once propose to Mary Y. and have done with this love-sick farce"

His face clouded as he answered: "Because on it is staked all my happiness for life, and I cannot bring myself to risk it all on an avowal after so brief an acquaintance. Besides, Graham tells me it will not do—that he is somewhat in her confidence, and that the hour is not yet ripe in which to strike."

"Graham, the D——l!" I remarked with more emphasis than propriety. "Do you not see that you have a rival in that fellow, and that he hopes to thwart you in a declaration, and after your departure have the field all to himself?"

His face assumed the pallor of the dead, as he answered slowly and with effort:

"He? My friend? I cannot believe it, Mack. You have always been unjust to him in your feelings. But," he continued, as if talking to himself, "is not *strange* that he should love her.' A realization of the truth for the first time seemed to coming over him.

I thought then a suitable time to undeceive him in regard to his professed friend, and I recalled circumstadce after circumstance that fixed the conviction in his mind that in Graham he had a most stealthy, unscrupulous and dangerous rival.

And then he developed a phase of character I had not suspected. His eyes sparkled; his lips compressed until they became as hard and as white as alabaster.

"I will be as false a friend as he," he said in a hissing whisper, "I will outwit him yet"

The cunning malignity with which he said this last made me start and look at him. As if ashamed of his vehemence, he recovered himself under my gaze, and affecting a carelessness that ill contrasted with his demeanor but a moment before, turned the conversation into another channel.

As the time drew near for our departure, I saw less and less of him. The wily Graham, too penetrating for him, had soon discovered that his secret was out, and that he must fight an open battle for the hand he prized, and so each man became too intent upon the prosecution of his suit to give attention to any one other than Mary Y.

The evening of the last day before our departure came, I sat up and waited until near 12 o'clock for the return of R., who had gone for a farewell interview with Mary. He came in looking dispirited and haggard. The experience of the last two weeks had told wonderfully upon him, but that night he looked as if six months of such experience had been added to his life. He said not a word.

Affecting a gaiety I did not feel, for my heart misgave me when I observed him first enter the room, I said,

"Well old fellow, come, hasten and recite to your affectionate chum the good news—when is Mary Y, to become Mrs. Rogers?"

He turned upon me almost fiercely.—"It is as distant as ever. That cursed Graham is ever present to thwart me. I could gain no private interview with her."

"He sat you out, eh! Well, well, we'll start home to-morrow, and you may write her from there. It is better. One always blunders egregiously in these declarations."

"No," said he with an emphasis and hardness that was foreign to him. "I shall not go. I shall remain until my destiny is decided, if I make my grave here."

"Come, this is foolishness," I replied somewhat vexed, and was on the point of proceeding when the servant announced Graham.

Immediately afterwards he entered with a smile on his lips and an unusual sparkle in his eyes.

"As late as the hour, I have called." said he, "to make my adieux. It was my intention to have accompanied Rogers, but he left so abruptly that I was quite bewildered until he was gone, and then Miss Young was so fascinating that I was detained at her side another half hour. Adieu McDonald. Adieu Rogers. Remember sometimes our old college life, AND WHATEVER BESIDE.. give me a place in your picture gallery of memory, as a Soph would say," he said lightly as he turned to go.

"As for Mack, your advice is in season," said R, "as for me you may have occasion to repeat it at some future time. I stay here indefinitely."

Graham turned quickly, and a surprised look came into his face, quickly succeeded by a contemptuous smile that hovered about his lips as he let fall these slow and measured words:

"Then you elect to pocket your chivalry in the pursuit of love? You propose to let your countrymen bear the consequences of their own rashness? I congratulate you, sir, on the position you have taken; it is altogether creditable to your patriotism!"

"What mean you." I cried quickly, something of the terrible truth flashing through my brain.

"I mean, sir, that your rash countrymen have fired the first shot, which is to inaugurate a war between the sections that for magnitude and fierceness will scarcely have a parallel."

Though not altogether unprepared for this, in view of the complications preceding it, the news fell like a thunderbolt upon me. My first thought was of R. Turning, I saw him sink into a chair, and his head fall into his hands, while the veins of his forehead swollen and corded. I turned to further interrogate our visitor, but he was gone.

On the morrow we found the news to be only too true. The village was in the greatest state of excitement, and as we strode through the streets, we missed the accustomed friendly morning greetings of the shopmen. Rogers, who had allowed himself no hesitation after satisfying himself of the truth of Graham's statement, had hurriedly prepared to accompany me.

Our path to the depot of the Railroad, led us by the residence of Mr. Young. As early as was the hour, Rogers declared his intention to have one parting word with Mary. I waited for him at the gate, watched him as he strode up the gravelled walk under the tall elms, saw him ring the bell, witnessed a short colloquy between him and some one at the door, observed the door close in his face, and then saw him as he turned wearily upon his heel and walked dejectedly toward me I took in the situation before he had spoken a word.

"Curse their Yankee hearts," said I with more real sympathy for him and more bitterness of soul than I had ever felt, "let them go, Rogers, they are not worthy of you, let them go, and in sharing the destiny of our people forget them."

"It was not she that denied me entrance;" he said plaintively, "it was her stern and partisan father. "But I can forgive him for *her* sake."

At that moment we observed a tiny hand waving a handkerchief from the half closed blinds of a window, and while R. was ecstatically kissing his hand in return a servant presented him a note. Tearing it open, he read.

"Whatever the hate engendered by "the war between your countrymen and "mine, remember that I shall share "none of it.

"Would that God would avert the "struggle; but if it come, you will loose "none of my regard by doing your duty "to your section, as becometh a brave "man."

M. Y.

"God bless her," ejaculated R. At that moment the whistle of an approaching engine reminded us that we must haste to the depot. Reaching it in time, we were soon speeding Southward at the rate of thirty miles an hour..

II.

Time rolled on. The war fever was at its height at the South, and I lost sight of my friend, who lived some distance from me, until after hostilities were fairly inaugurated and the armies thoroughly organized and in the field. I first saw him at the first battle of Manassas. He came out during the thick of battle slightly wounded and passed me as he left the field, without recognizing me.—I observed from his dress that he had been less fortunate than I in securing position, as he wore the uniform of a private, while I was serving on the staff of Gen. ——. As soon as the battle was over and victory perched upon the Southern banners, I sought him out among the field hospitals and learned of him all the events of his life between then and the time we parted. He had, like many others who were at that time seized with a particularly patriotic ardor, refused position tendered him, and enlisted as a private in a crack company raised in his native place. He looked little like the first honor man of —— college, poor fellows in his suit of dirty, blood-begrimed and ragged gray! I proposed then and subsequently to secure him position when his wound had healed, but he sternly refused every friendly overture, saying always that he intended to die a private or win his spurs with his musket.

Some time elapsed after this and when I next saw him he had advanced to the rank of Sargeant, and told me, as a pleasant glow overspread his face, that he had been recommended to the appointment of a Lieutenancy for conspicuous gallantry on the field.

The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania brought us in close proximity to the scene of our college days; and I shall never forget the happy expression of his face as he rode up to our headquarters one day and proposed a visit to the old college.

"But it is not within our lines Rogers," said I.

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed lightly, "we are scouts enough to go in and out of that dry little town, under cover of darkness. Besides I would risk my neck for a sight of Mary Young."

I assented, and as night approached, we made our preparations for the adventure. Cautiously leaving our lines and avoiding the sentinels, we were soon riding briskly towards the town, some six miles distant. Meeting no obstruction we reached it; and leaving our horses grazing on the common, directly were walking up the streets we were so familiar with, when a scene occurred that at once arrested our steps and changed the current of at least one of our lives.—Drawing back into the deep shade of an elm, we discovered two men bearing along the street the insensible form of a girl.

"Hurry there Valquez, D——n you;" said a voice that made us both start, "we must get out of this before she recovers, or we are lost."

"Well, well," said the man addressed, shortly and surlily, "I am doing the best I can; she is as limp as a rag and devilish hard to carry; come bear a hand yourself."

As if at the touch of the first speaker the girl, whose features we could not distinguished for a veil that hid them, although the moon was shining with resplendant brightness, seemed to recover. Her limp form became rigid, the hands were thrown up wildly and a prolonged shriek burst from her lips, piercing the night air. The man named Valquez, who seemed to be a cross between a Mexican and a mulatto, dropped his part of the burthen and fled. The girl thus released struggled to her feet and would have fled also, but she was roughly seized by the remaining man and forced some steps before she could utter a word. At length she found her voice, and snatching her arm from the grasp of the man, turned upon him with the fierceness of a tigeress.

"Coward, how dare you ——." She had not finished the sentence when my heart gave a great throb and I came near falling to the ground. I turned to my companion. He was flying across the space that separated us from them with the speed of the wind. Just then the abductor, (for we had before this concluded that the scene we were witnessing, and intended to prevent was an abduction) turned his face towards the sound of the flying footsteps. The moonlight streamed full upon him and I recognized the rival of Rogers, his face more sinister and forbidding than ever. The voice I had already recognized as that of Mary Young.

Both men knew each other at a glance; there was a quick movement of the hand of Graham to his pistol there was a quicker movement of the hand of Rogers; there was a report of a pistol, and Graham staggered forward, the blood streaming out of a ghastly wound in his forehead.

"D—n you, d—n you, d—n you," said he huskily, "are you ever to thwart me? You stood between me and my ambition at College; you came between me and my love, and now you think to rob me of my revenge." His hand slowly raised, his finger pressed the trigger. I looked at my friend. He was heedless of him, with Mary clasped fainting in his arms. I sprang forward to turn aside the bullet but my intention was heedless; his arm fell nerveless; the bullet sped into the ground and he fell heavily forward on his face.

The shriek and the pistol shots had alarmed the citizens of the town. They came pouring out of their houses and along the street in our direction. I seized and endeavored to force Rogers from the spot. He was as oblivious of me, as if dead. He moved not, nor spake; but stood with Mary clasped to his breast, while the sweetest smile I ever saw played upon his lips. The mob surged down upon us. They recognized our uniforms and saw the bleeding form of a citizen at our feet. There were angry exclamations and a rush in our direction, but my pistol kept them at bay. Forms flitted across the street and under the shadows of the elms. Forms emerged from the shadows of the elms and crossed the street below us. I realized that we were being surrounded. Just then a stone hurled with violence narrowly missed me. Others followed and some struck me. To have fired upon them may have drawn a fire in return and jeopardized the life of Mary. I besought my friend passionately to fly with me, while yet there was time. He heeded me not. The forms grown bolder by our non-resistance crowed yet thicker and closer about us and the mob clamored for our lives. At that moment the ringing of hoofs upon the pike struck my ear. I recognized the tramp of cavalry. Closer and closer they came and rode roughly upon the shouting mob below us. There was a stampede and a wild rush, and I found myself borne to the edge of the village in the frightened mass. Separating myself from it as quietly as possible, I took shelter among the shrubery of a suburban cottage yard and awaited to see whether the force was Federal or Confederate. Soon however the force passed down another street and then was dead silence. Emerging from my cover I made my way along the garden walls and in the shade of the trees to where I had last seen Rogers. Nearing it I discovered a few frightened citizens bearing off the body of Graham, but there was no sign or trace of my friend. The father of the slain man followed the party of litter bearers, and as he loudly bewailed the fate of his only son, while the night wind played through the dishevelled locks of his long gray hair, a great pity for the soulless old man took possession of my soul. All night long I skulked through the village looking unsuccessfully for my friend, and at last as the first streak of dawn appeared, sick at heart, I returned to my faithful horse that had been meanwhile grazing peacefully on the common and took my lonely and sorrowful way to camp.

Next day the Confederate forces moved forward and took possession of the town. I seized the opportunity to make further search for Rogers, but could gather nothing further than that the force that came down upon the mob the night before was a Confederate scouting party, that they had arrested Rogers with two or three citizens on the ground and with their prisoners in charge had filed out of town and were lost to sight.

In the evening, just before the evacuation of the place by the Confederate troops, I noticed a very large funeral procession of citizens with here and there a curious Confederate straggler intermixed. Upon enquiring I learned they were paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of poor, misguided, ill-fated Graham. Recollections of the olden time at college rushed upon me, and I half upbraided myself that I had ever entertained a prejudice against him.

After that the campaign became so vigorous and my duties so exacting (I was employed much in secret service) that I found no opportunity to look after Rogers.

III.

One evening, when a lull in the campaign afforded a season of repose to our wearied army, as I was lounging in front of my bell tent smoking a havana that some of my friends of the line had laid under tribute while in the enemy's country, an exclamation from a brother staff officer, who was looking over some papers from headquarters, arrested my attention.

"Here, Mack," said he, "is a rather strange turn of fortune. A man whose recommendation for promotion to a Lieutenancy for conspicous gallantry on the field, receives in return the intelligence of the approval of a court-martial condemning him to death."

My heart leapt into my mouth. "Poor Rogers," I exclaimed.

"What! do you know him?" said he somewhat surprised.

"He was a college-mate," I replied, "the noblest hearted fellow I ever knew, and the dearest friend I ever had."

I thereupon detailed to my companion the circumstances of which the reader is in possession, and guessed that it was for killing a citizen that he was condemned. My heart smote me that I had not more carefully sought him out and sustained him by my friendship and testimony in the darkest hour of his life, when he must have thought that even I had abandoned him. With no misgivings, however, as to my power, to secure his release under the representation of the case that I should make, with an intimation to my companion of my design, I mounted my horse and proceeded directly to the place of his confinement to verify my conclusions as to the cause of his condemnation.

My known position on the staff secured me immediate access to him. As I entered the place of his confinement, he started up with a glad cry, but then, as if recollecting his humiliating position, sank back upon a seat, and, while the hot blood mounted to his face and corded the veins upon his forehead as I had once before observed, assumed an air of respectful dignity that, while it may have been proper as between strangers holding rank and fortune so different as did we, shocked and pained me, coming as it did from my beloved old college cham. Going at once to him I enfolded him in my arms and with my tears thawed the last particle of his reserve. Rapidly and with many self upbraidings I poured out the story of my enforced absence on secret service, my consequent ignorance of his fate, my inability to be of service to him in his great strait, and my overmastering sorrow at the misfortune that had befallen him.

"I never doubted you, my friend," he eplied, and then as if in consideration of my sorrow, continued. "It matters little. The sacrifice is richly made. I would die a thousand times to have the consciousness of having saved *her* from such a fate," and he shuddered.

"But you must not die," I answered passionately. "You have been unjustly condemned, and surely there is some remedy for this great mistake."

"I fear it is too late. My time is fixed for to-morrow. My guard has told me that the army is in the bustle and hurry of preparation for some movement of which he is in ignorance, and under such a state of things those who could be of any service to me will be difficult of access, you know. Do what you can good friend, but I tell you now I have little faith in your good offices. I have reconciled myself to the thought of death 'as becometh a brave man'—her words—and would rather spend the remainder of the time allotted me, in preparation for that dread event, than in the indulgence of vain hopes that might leave me unprepared to meet it. See her when this struggle has ended, tell her of my hapless fate and that in the hour and article of death my thoughts still turned to her"

After awhile, becoming more composed, for he had suffered himself to be powerfully carried away by his feelings when speaking of Mary, he put me in possession of the following facts, as I had guessed them to be.

Halting his party awhile at the spot where the wounded man lay, the Confederate officer arrested him and one or two citizens who had refused to fly. Seeing that instant death did not follow to those citizens captured, some of the fugitives had ventured back and all united in loudly accusing Rogers of the wanton murder of citizen Graham. The only witness he had was Mary, whose incoherent and raving story made no further impression upon the grim officer than to provoke a smile, he evidently misconstruing her position and the cause of the quarrel. Taking three of the citizens along as witnesses together with R., the officer moved out of the town and turned the whole party over to a provost marshal, together with charges and specifications against the latter.

We all know how strict orders were in that campaign to respect the persons and property of non-combattants and what a contrast our army presented in that respect to that of our enemy in his marches through our territory. We all know too with what speed military trials were conducted and how certainly conviction followed trial. The Judge Advocate, whose province it was both to defend and prosecute the prisoner, was a man who held stern ideas of discipline, and his mind was warped against the prisoner from the outset. Poor fellow, had he only known it, he was condemned before he ever went to trial. The only two parties whose evidence could have benefited him, were not to be found—Mary Young having been left at her home upon the retirement of our army and I, as stated, upon detached secret service, my whereabouts unknown to even the General upon whose staff I served, or indeed to any one of the army, my instructions giving me great latitude. That the trial was not delayed until my return was due to the fact that after waiting for me after some days, the idea fixed itself in the mind of the Judge Advocate that I, in view of my connection with the affair, concluding "discretion to be the better part of valor," had fled, never to return.

IV.

To make this story clear it will be necessary to go back.

Soon after our departure from college, the attentions of Graham to Mary became more and more marked. Mary, whose attachment for Rogers grew with separation, was in no degree touched by his professions of love, and looked more coldly upon his suit than ever. Her father dying soon after, she was left to the care of a mother whose grief and failing health rendered her but a poor protector. The disordered state of society consequent upon the war, had its effect upon Graham, and developed more and more his true and real character. His comrades, one after another, left the village to find fame in the field, but, he, notwithstanding the fact that he was no coward, remained behind to prosecute his suit. His apparent pdroomy but added to the growing dislike and contempt Mary had for him, and she soon showed that his attention were postively distasteful to her. But she little knew the man. Linked with a crafty and subtle nature, and a courage that could mount to rashness on occasion, he possessed a most indomitable will and perseverance that know no barrier.

Every difficulty in his way but intensified his passion for her, until it finally mastered him and left him ready for any enterprise that might lead to the gratification of his wishes. Up to the date of the scene narrated in another chapter, however, he had never been positively rude in his attentions, further than in the dogged perseverance that he preserved in the face of more than one emphatic dismissal.

Hearing that the Confederate army had crossed the border at a given point, he knew enough of the geography of the country to render it certain to his mind that the line of its march would lead to the vicinity of his home. He knew also enough of his Southern companions at college to lead him to believe that they had become members of that army. He knew that, once in the vicinity, they would miss no opportunity to visit the scene of their college life. He knew that Rogers, once on the spot, would visit Mary as the flushed and victorious soldier and perhaps transplant her to a more Southern clime.

The thought was maddening to him, and drove him to the determination to abduct her.

He shrewdly guessed that the circumstance would pass unnoticed in the terror and confusion of the people of the village consequent upon the occupation of the place by the "rebels," and that after the retirement of the Southern army, her abduction would be attributed to the Southern soldiery.

It was his intention to convey her to a secluded property he held in his own right, place her under the strict surveillance of Valquez, his unscrupulous but trusty servant, and after the affair had blown over to return & in her secluding & helplessness effect her ruin, and then from the very circumstances of the case compel her to accept his hand in order to save her honor. The scheme was well devised and would have succeed, but for the timely intervention of R. and myself, as narrated in another chapter.

Concluded next week.

The black exodus continues, and even increases, from the cotton belt of this State. Rightly interpreted, it simply means that the colored people are not making a living there, and go elsewhere in search of one The State loses consumers, not self supporting producers, by their departure, and gains, both politically and economically, by their emigration. We see no cause for alarm, at the black exodus from the State. Success to it, say we, with all our heart.—*Pascaloosa Times*

Knoxville *Press and Herald*: "From all the information we can gather we conclude there was never a better prospect for a wheat crop in East Tennessee than we have the present season. From all parts of this division of the State we hear the most favorable reports."

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JAN, 31 1874.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of L. W. CANNON, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of PROBATE JUDGE, of Calhoun County. Election first Tuesday after first Monday in November next.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT of Calhoun County, at the ensuing November election.

From an article in the Oxford *Intelligencer* of Thursday last, headed "Consistency," we would suppose the Editor had come to the conclusion that there was more to be made by attacking an old man than a young one. However, he is certainly welcome to all the capital he can make by attacking the political consistency of the senior editor of this paper.

In his disappointment and half crazy ravings he seems to think he has a school-boy before him, questioning him on his lesson, or to *imagine* that he is a lawyer and has a witness on the stand.

Before he commences the questioning process he discloses the *melancholy* fact that he is about to lose respect for the senior on account of the "*slang*" in the last issue, though in the same paragraph he pretends to be in possession of damaging things occurring near twenty years ago. We will not say that we are about lose confidence in the Editor of the *Intelligencer*, because we never had any to lose.

The first and second of his four questions are whether we did not join the Know Nothings in 1855, and loan papers and documents to the candidate of that party. We might answer this by simply asserting that we never belonged to a Know Nothing Lodge. But we desire further to say that the Editor of the *Intelligencer*, who was the missionary, spokesman and *defeated* candidate of that party, ought to be the last man in the county desirous of raising its ghost. We may have loaned him a paper while he was a candidate, we do not now remember whether we did or not. But we ask the reader to imagine, if he can, the ineffable meanness, of trying to turn a small act of courtesy to himself personally to our prejudice and injury.—Why, it is about as if he had said to us—"sir near twenty years ago you were mean enough to loan me, the mean defeated candidate of the mean Know Nothing party a newspaper."

In his 3rd question he asks if we did not in the early days of Radicalism, "place the Republican under the control of one of the most prominent Radicals in the County." Every reader of the Republican can bear witness, and every sentence, line, word and syllable published in it is sufficient proof of the groundlessness of this insinuation He would be a strange 'prominent Radical' indeed, who would publish a paper so thoroughly democratic, and so unsparing in its denunciations of the iniquities of Radicalism.

He next unnecessarily drags in the "Farmers movement or Patrons of Husbandry" and asks if we did not speak against and oppose it a short time since. To this we answer that we did no more than hundreds of others have done who are now members of the order, that is, express a determination not to unite with it until satisfied that it could not be made an instrument to promote the sinister and selfish purposes of such demagogues as the editor of the Intelligencer, & to the detriment of the great democratic and white man's party of the South. In the conclusion of the same question he *impertinently* asks if "the editorial staff of this paper did not join the organization for the purpose of popularity?" We can not by answering such a question admit the right of the Editor of the Intelligencer to question our motives or that of any member of the order. We regard them as honorable, high minded men, whose motives are in their own keeping; and neither we nor they have ever constituted him a priest to whom we should make public or private confession. But we have no doubt he could answer his own question, as to himself, in the affirmative. And he might also with sincerity, candor and truth admit, that in this he has been sadly disappointed. And this in fact is the cause of the whole trouble with him.

The Georgia State Grange is taking active steps to secure direct trade with Europe. When Southern farmers ship their cotton to Europe direct and get gold for it, they will not be affected by the action of New York cotton and currency gamblers. The price will rule steadier and the money they will receive will never fluctuate in value. Gold and nothing but gold for cotton is the true watchword of Southern planters.

A question arose once between the Republican and the Oxford Intelligencer, as to how the Editorial Association regarded patent papers.

The junior Editor of this paper, being Secretary of the Association, sent the little fellow a copy of the proceedings that he might know what he was talking about as he progressed. He copied from those proceedings to support his own side of the question, and now flings at us the fact that we extended him the courtesy. It seems he treasures up favors to be used against the men offering them to him.

Robt. Toombs has made a characteristic speech in Georgia. He wants a new Constitution for that State in place of the one made by "Yankees, negroes and thieves,"

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

The Man Who Would Not Involve Those Who Had Befriended Him.

Chapter First.

Mr. Borden says he "would not involve those who had befriended him."

Let us see if he would not.

He took out a license as a real estate agent. He promised the Treasurer, on his honor as a gentleman, that he would pay the money for the license soon.—Time rolled on.

He could not or would not pay him and finally the Treasurer who had befriended him had to pay the money out of his own pocket. This we gather from the contemptuous notice the Treasurer gave the little fellow last week.

And while we are on this subject, it may be well to remark that he is a nice fellow to talk so much about the over-burthened tax-payer, when he is, at the same time, evading the payment of his part of the burthen, leaving the poor tax payers with the bag to hold.

Chapter Second.

Some years ago Mr. Borden was the Know-Nothing candidate in this county. He claims that we befriended him then by extending to him the usual courtesies of this office. Now, Mr. Borden endeavors to turn this small favor done him to the injury of the men who then befriended him.

However, the "senior editor" has said something on this head, we believe.

To be continued next week.

Ex-President Davis says, that old Foote is a "constitutional liar;" and that he shall pay no attention to him.—Foote is mad and says he intends to pull Davis' nose, but he won't. Foote has been toadying to the Yankees by abusing Davis' in his recollections published in a Radical paper at Washington.

Our connection with the Grange worries Mr. Borden a great deal. When the order first started out here, he tried to involve us in a controversy on the subject and force us to take sides against it.

The County Council, at its last meeting, here, without solicitation on our part, invited the editors of the Republican to visit the Council for a few moments during recess. The junior editor was too busy go. The senior editor accepted the courteous invitation in the spirit it was given, and for this we were coarsely assaulted through his paper by this contemptible demagogue, who thought that he had a patent right to the Grange in Calhoun County and who hoped to use it for his own ambitious personal ends.

Since our connection with the Grange he has become perfectly furious; but we don't see how he can help himself.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 27th Jan. says; that fifteen thousand tickets for negro emigrants have been taken up on the roads leading Southward and Westward from that place.—Of that number about ten per ct. were rendered up by Georgia refugees, all the rest by negroes of Montgomery and surrounding counties. Twelve thousand five hundred negroes gone from the Montgomery and surrounding counties! Radicals, Radicals, how *do* you feel?

Now if any one will examine the Treasurer's report of the 10th inst., notice that the type used is not regular advertising type, they will readily see, if the REPUBLICAN has adhered to its rule for space, how the charge for this is nearly or quite double what it ought to be. So virtually, our correspondent is right in this item, if the REPUBLICAN adheres to its published rates."

Oxford Intelligencer.

So virtually your "middle man" is *not* right, and you *knew* it when you penned the above.

We do not charge by the space as does the *Intelligencer* but by the line, counting so many lines to the square, whether large or small. We were compelled to use three sizes of type, in the Treasurer's Report, the "quads" in any one font not being sufficient to set it up. Any printer will understand this. The type used, whether large or small, made no more lines, owing to the peculiar form of the Report, than if it had all been set in the smallest type. The report was set up and published exactly after the copy furnished us and which was prepared as the law directs. It could not have been put in less space and made intelligible.

The Negro Labor Union Convention, of Dallas County has published an address, in which there is a good deal of sound sense. Contrary to the general rule in such cases, politics is not once mentioned.

The address discourages the purchase of lands on a long credit; recommends the strictest economy on the part of its members, and the hoarding of a portion of their wages to be applied to the purchase of a homestead for cash; discourages foolish expenditures for whisky, tobacco and lottery tickets; encourages the raising of the prime necessities of life at home; and warns against too great haste to get rich. The following bit of sensible advice cannot be too highly praised.

"When you hire, be sure you get the price agreed upon, and then, study and protect, to your utmost, the interest of your employer, and if you can make your services worth to him an hundred fold the amount you get, do so. Strive to elevate labor, by being faithful, so that he who once employs you, will find it to his interest to retain and trust you."

Bring out your anonymous "middle man," Mr. Borden, and let the County know who he is. The few gentlemen in Oxford who know you did not "fabricate" the letter ought not to be the only favored persons.

We have never turned from party to party for the sake of the spoils.—*Oxford Intelligencer.*

The reason is that no party ever had confidence enough in you to give you the spoils for your services.

Oh! Ah! Yes!—"As to giving the name of our correspondent, we at present decline."

Under which state of circumstances we at present decline to believe anything else but that you forged the letter, Mr. Borden, or that your correspondent is a man whose name you are ashamed to publish.

The Editor of the Oxford *Intelligencer* started out by making a great many insinuations derogatory to the editors of this paper. Being challenged to produce his proofs, he interposed a "middle man" in the shape of an anonymous correspondent. When called upon to give the name of his "middle man" he "at present declines," and puts up a lame defence of that individual, which is no defence atall. His correspondent "does not assert says he, "but he does say this, I have no doubt etc.,"

Petty quibbling! Why not confess at once Mr. Borden that your "middle man" told a lie. He cannot escape on a play of words. If we were to say we had no *doubt* of the truth of a charge against him, it would look very much like an assertion.

The Jacksonville 'Republican' of last week, was chock full of rather scathing, but pithily written squibs on the Oxford "Intelligencer" man—all prompted from the fear of losing the county printing.—Father Grant need have no fears in the premises, as county officials are not supposed to be fools—especially enough to advertise in a newspaper whose exchange list is the largest part of its edition.

Selma Republican.

We desire to correct the 'Republican' on one point. We were not prompted to reply to the "Intelligencer" by a fear of losing the county printing, but simply to repel slanderous charges and insinuations.

The Oxford Intelligencer refuses to publish our reply to its slanders, pleading want of space, and yet its editor consumes nearly three columns in questions, charges and insinuations, calculated to divert the issue.

Let us return, Mr. Borden. We propose to have you prove up as you go. We want you to interpose no anonymous middle man between us and yourself on the issues you have raised. We do not want you to fly from one thing to another so fast, we cannot keep up with you. We want you to stand up in your own proper person and face the issues you have raised like a man.

There never has been a general repeal of the law requiring the publication of Treasurers' reports, and therefore Calhoun County could not have been excepted from any of the provisions of such a law. This we say for the information of the gentleman who runs the patent affair at Oxford called the Intelligencer.

The Intelligencer tries to evade the fact that he asked us for a divide of the public patronage, but there is no getting out of that. We hold our grip on that question.

New York Cotton Market for the Week.

The quotations below are given for low middlings and middling uplands and are copied from the market quotations of our daily exchanges.

Monday, Jan. 26.....From 15¼@16.
Tuesday, " 27.....From 15⅝@16¾.
Wed'sday " 28.....From @
Thursday, " 29th.....From 15¾@16⅜.

Pay the Printer.

Lives there a man with nose so red
That never to himself hath said "I'll pay
before I go to bed, the debt I owe the
printer.—[Brandon Republican.

Yes, there are some I know full well
but they I fear will go to—well the place
where there's no winter.—[Panola Star.

You're blinded. Star your reason's
dim, or you'd not argue such a whim,
e'en the devil would not have him who
fails to pay the printer.—[Topelo Journal.

Quite as cold as snow in winter, 'tis
to die indebted to the printer; our brother editors' heads are level—so mean a
soul's sure to see the devil.—[State Journal.

Unless perchance he should repent in
his last sad hour and order sent all back
dues to make him even, then surely
he would get to heaven—[Elmore Republican.

We're glad now the means are found
to bring the back subscribers round, so
when you've run your course of years,
pay then at last your full arrears. But
no arrears to have to pay is better far
we think and say.—St. Charles Herald.

Yes better far the happiest men, are
those who've paid the longest when,
they come to settle with the printer.
But the unhappiest wretch of all is he
who never pays atall.—[Jacksonville Republican.

Some of the young men of Albany, Ga., sent a note to the Chapman Sisters the other day, inviting those gay damsels to partake of a champaigne supper after the show. The bearer of the note was a colored barber, and it is said by competent judges that he was the worst whipped nigger, when he got through with his impromptu mail contract, ever seen in Albany. When interrogated on the subject, his only reply was, "Dam if dem white boys don't have to put dere notes in the pos' orifice arter dis, sho"

GENERAL SPINNER.—The announcement is made in our local columns this morning that General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, is in the city. General Spinner has held this high and responsible position under three administrations, and has performed its duties so faithfully and so well that he will continue to fill it until he dies or resigns. He has earned the appropriate *soubriquet* of "Old honesty," from the stern integrity which has characterized management of the affairs of his department. Ill health has compelled a visit to Florida and he takes our city *en route* to the Land of Flowers.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, 13th.*

The Grange.

"It is significant fact that no political organ, or any prominent politician has as yet openly dared to oppose the farmers united as Patrons of Husbandry."

So says the *Georgia Grange* newspaper, published at Atlanta, of that State. In view of the immense power claimed (and which we do not gainsay) by the order of the Patrons of Industry, this would look like rather an unseemly boast For our part, we have never yet seen any reason for "political opposition" to an order that openly disavows any political or party purposes in its organization

We are not afraid politically, of a Georgia Grange. It is made up of white men, belonging to the soil, and it must change its nature, as the leopard changes its spots, before it can take into its blood, and yet live, any drop of the Radical virus. With its politics, then, we have no complaint, and that is a sufficient reason why this journal, being political, may answer the taunt of "dare not." The editor of the *Register* has, both in Georgia and Alabama, "dared" strength and odds as great as those that centre in the Granges. For the rest, a part from politics, we find some great elements of reform and usefulness in the new order of Farmers. It has hit upon some most useful reforms. We need not say that we do not find it pure and spotless in all its ends and doctrines. Still we have not yet fathomed the depths of its meaning and practical philosophy. Abroad during a large part of its most active life, we have not been able to accomplish that task. We have only reached this point, to-wit: that if the Granges can accomplish all the good within the reach and scope of their reform movement without warlike invasion of the industry and rights of other equally deserving classes of society, we can cheerfully bid them God speed. In this aspect we adopt the reading of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in place of the old saw of "the greatest good to the greatest number too all, without detriment to any."—*Mobile Register.*

A North Carolina Coon Story.

A colored man of Washington, N. C., by the name of Sandy Johnson, has a tame coon which follows him about the street like a dog. A paper of that place says that he is not only a civilized, but an educated coon, as he understood an order, and does whatever his master tells him. They sit down and eat their meals together, the coon imitating his master, not only in taking up a piece of bread in his paw and biting it, but in lifting a cup of water to his mouth and drinking as naturally as anybody. The animal is christened Bill Johnson, and his sable master, Sandy Johnson, calls him "Brother Bill."

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.—A new gun, the invention of James P. Taylor, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is being tried at Colt's armory, Hartford, Connecticut. The Springfield *Republican* says:

"It is claimed that it will discharge 800 balls a minute, and has been known to discharge 1200. There are twenty-four barrels, sixteen in the outer circle and eight inside. They do not revolve but are all convergent, so that at five hundred yards the balls will all strike within a circle of one foot. It is a terrible weapon. Arrangements are in progress for their manufacture at Colt's

After all, it has come—the scandal in relation to Cushing's private character. The Albany *Argus* remembers that he was a beau of Fanny Ellsler over thirty years ago—and Ellsler was a dancing girl.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Then there was the beauteous black-eyed Mexican senorita, for whom he broke his leg in Matamoras. It is a wonder nobody revived that little episode in the war-like career of Caleb.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A CROWN OF GLORY FOR ODD FELLOWSHIP.—We have been advised by a prominent member of the fraternity that during the late epidemic in Shreveport and Memphis, the first to enter and the last to leave the field of suffering were Odd Fellows—not a sigle member of this benevolent fraternity, nor his family, were permitted to want for anything from the day the fever broke out until it was entirely at an end, and like the widow's cruse of oil, the bounteous providence of the order for their afflicted brethren ran over—for there were several thousand dollars returned to the relief committees of the order in various cities of the Union as not needed by the Lodges in the ill fated cities. The Odd Fellows now number near half million of members, and they distribute to their own indigent and distressed several millions of dollars annually, with an exhaustless fund to draw from in the event of such an epidemic as that of the two localities mentioned. Could the people of our Southern cities find a better insurance company against the distress which these epidemics entail than is furnished by the Odd Fellowship with their half million of members, each ready to respond at a moment's warning to the humblest Lodge in the land? Such evidence of human benevolence are well worthy of public note.—*Mobile Register.*

The first cannon-ball ever fired in the United States for the purpose of saving lives was a 24 pound shot, which was fired the 12th of January 1840, over the ship Ayrshire, wrecked on the sham Beach. Having a line attached, it was the means of saving the lives of 201 persons. The ball is now on file at Washington.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala. in favor of John M. Brewton, against Pinkney Harrison; I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in March, 1874, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., all of Pinkney Harrison's interest in the following described property, to-wit: one town lot in the town of Oxford, containing one acre more or less, and dwelling house; lot No. 7, known as the Creed lot—this 30th, Jan. 1874.

C. P. READ, Sheriff.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of two Executions, to me directed, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala. in favor of the State of Alabama, and against William Cook, jr. and William Cook, sen; also one in favor of the State of Alabama and against William Cook jr William Cook sen. and S W Crook, I will proceed to sell all William Cook junior, William Cook sen and S W Crook's interest in the following described property, to-wit: the south half of north east fourth, south west fourth of south east fourth, north east fourth of south west fourth and south east fourth of north west fourth, section 35, township 12, range 8—north half of north west fourth, section 6, township 13, range 8—250 two hundred and eighty acres more or less, lying in Calhoun county Alabama—sale before the Courthouse door in the town of Jacksonville, for cash, on the first Monday in March, 1874—this January the 30th, 1874.

C. P. READ, Sheriff.

Tax Assessor's NOTICE.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS of Henry Fitz, Tax Assessor of Calhoun county, Ala.

Pre. No.	10.	Rabbit Town, Mond.	Feb 26
"	11.	White Plains, Tues.	" 27
"	12.	Corn Grove Cross Roads, Weds.	" 28
		Fowler's shop Thur.	March 1
"	13.	Oxford, Friday	" 2
		Woodstock Iron works, Saturday	" 3
"	3.	June Bug, Mond.	" 5
"	4.	I M Fords, Tues	" 6
"	14.	Sulphur Spgs Wed.	" 7
"	5.	Polkville Iron Works. Thurs.	" 8
"	6.	Peeks Mill, Friday	" 9
"	2.	Alexandria, Satur.	" 10
"	7.	R Hollingsworth Mond	" 12
"	8.	Edward Allens, Tues.	" 13
"	9.	Cross Plains, Weds'y	" 14
		Ladiga. Thurs.	" 15
"	1.	Jacksonville, Saturd'y,	" 17

I will attend at the times and places above mentioned. for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes for the year 1874.

HENRY FITZ, Tax Assessor.
Jan. 31, 1874—7t.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.

Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of Repairing—positively for CASH and nothing else.

Also kept constantly on hand

COOKING STOVES,

Of superior quality and latest and most improved patterns, with all kinds of cooking vessels used, kept constantly on hand and for sale at very reasonable prices.

W. W. NESBIT.
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Carroll & McCain has this day ended by expiration of time.

Therefore all parties owing them, are earnestly requested to come forward at once and settle.

We would return thanks to our friends and customers generally for their liberal patronage.

Our Mr. J. M. CARROLL will continue business alone, at his RED STORE HOUSE, west side of Public Square.

CARROLL & McCAIN.
Jan. 28th, 1874.—tf.

To the Granges of Alabama.

I WILL SELL THE BEST

Cotton Planter

In existence in lots of one half dozen or more on board of cars, in Jonesboro, Ga. to the Secretary of any Grange for $10 00 each, with a discount of 15 per cent. off. These are cast prices. When cash accompanies the order I will make them $8 25.

D. P. FERGUSON.
Jan. 31, '74—2m. Jonesboro, Ga.

1874. 1874.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Montgomery Morning News.

The People's Organ.

BOLD, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE, INTERESTING AND NEWSY,

It enters the campaign of 1874, determined to battle for the redemption of Alabama, to the full extent of its ability.

The NEWS is not an *extreme* partizan, Journal and will not be. Though its influence will always be given to the great Conservative party—the only side upon which, in our opinion, the white men of this country can stand. Yet it will support the candidates of that party, only when they represent these principles.

It will adhere to measures rather than men; and will ever strive for the election of such as favor REFORM, ECONOMY, HONESTY, and FIDELITY, in the administration of public trusts. It wants the masses elevated, and intelligence and education spread among all classes, and will ever give its influence to the cause of the whole people against all factions, conspiracies, corrupt corporations and monied monopolies.

STARTED DECEMBER 15th, 1873,

Its success has been unprecedented in Alabama Journalism.

MARKET REPORTS & TELEGRAPH.

The weekly was issued January 1st., and will contain the

CREAM OF THE DAILY.

Carefully selected to suit the Farmer; the Mechanic and the Merchant in its Literary, Political, Financial, Social and Agricultural Departments

TERMS:—Daily one year, ... $8 00
Six Months, ... 4 00
Three months, ... 2 00
Weekly one year, ... 2 00

Money sent by Post-Office Order at our risk. Specimen copies sent free. Address,

ROBERTS & RICHARDS,
News Office, Montgomery, Ala.

Guardian Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned, as Guardian of Wm. A. Evins, Charles P. Evins Carrie S. Evins, Thomas M. Evins, Annie J. Evins and Ada F. Evins, will on the 16th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874 sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Town of White Plains in said county, the interest of said minors, to-wit: an undivided (1-5) one fifth interest in the following property, to-wit: one hundred and sixty acres of Land lying on Choccoloco creek in Sec. 2, Township 15, Range 9, east, beginning at the north west corner of said section, and running south 5¼ degrees east one hundred and six ⅝ poles, thence north 84 ¼ degrees east 240 poles, thence north 5¼ degrees west 106⅝ poles to section line, thence along said section line to the beginning point. And the north half of north east fourth of section 3, township 15, range 9; all known as the Williamson Farm. And also the same interest in the following TOWN LOTS in the Town of White Plains, to-wit Lots Nos. 15 and 16, and a lot of Land lying east of Lots 15 and 16 running back to Cotaquilla creek and down said creek to corner of Cobb's old tan yard place, thence west to the alley, containing two acres, more or less; and one lot east of lot No. 10, containing one half acre more or less; and one lot east of lot No. 11, containing one half acre more or less.

Said sale will be made during the usual hours of sale and purchasers will be required to comply with the terms of sale at once.

B. S. EVINS, Guardian, &c.
Jan. 24, 1874—4t.

Dr. H. W. FRANCIS,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE, DRUG STORE J. C. FRANCIS, *North West Corner Square,*
JACKSONVILLE - - ALA.
Feb 25 1871—1y.

Change of Terms.

FROM and after this date, Jan. 3rd, 1874, the undersigned will execute all work in his line in the

Wood and Blacksmith Shop,

For cash only or its equivalent.

Those indebted for work heretofore done, must pay up their old accounts before making new ones. Work as usual will hereafter be executed faithfully and promptly, at the same place, and on the same reasonable terms.

The cash system having been generally adopted, I am compelled to conform to it; and those indebted must *positively* pay up, if they wish to save cost.

L. A. WEAVER.
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874—3t.

$25,000

In Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds & Silver-ware.

THE richest stock ever brought to Rome.—All new and beautiful patterns—and must be sold.

Sold by JOS. E. VEAL,
Jeweller, Rome, Ga.
Dec. 27, 1873—4t.

Lumber! Lumber!!

HAVING moved my Mill from Silver Run, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber at short notice, at one dollar per hundred feet for all under 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added for every 5 feet over 25 in length.

My Mill is situated one mile from Weaver's Station and five miles from Jacksonville. Address, C. W. WOOD,
Weaver's Station, Calhoun co. Ala.
Oct 25, 1873.—1y.

Brick Work & Plastering.

THE undersigned is prepared to execute in the neatest, most durable and workmanlike style, every description of Brick work and Plastering. Any one desiring such work can apply in person or address E. B. JONES, Oxford, Ala
Aug. 9, 1873—6m.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

That he has opened the Stables formerly known as the Privett Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE

Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses at the following schedule of prices:

Two-horse hack and driver per day	$6,00
Two-horse wagon and driver "	$5,00
Buggy and horse "	$3,00
Single Buggy "	$2,00
Single Horse "	$2,00

He will also feed and take care of stock, charges to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms, cash only.

RICHARD WEAVER.
Nov. 72—1y

Pianos and Organs of Firm

"CHICKERING," "Steinway," "Estey," and other celebrated makers; also the light running "Domestic" Sewing Machine, for cash, or on easy monthly payments,

Send for catalogue to

T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Ag't.
Box 127, Dalton, Ga.

MRS. M. E. ROWDAND Agent for Calhoun County. Nov. 22, '73.

Notice to Creditors.

Rachael Hollingsworth, dec. }
Estate of. }
Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of December, 1873, by the Hon. Alex'r Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,
HANNAH E. TURNER,
Adm'r and Adm'x of said estate.
Jan. 3, 1874—6t.

M. F. WRIGHT,

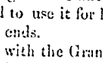
Painter, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

IS now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as painting Houses, Signs, Buggies, Carriages and every variety of vehicles. Prompt attention given and work guaranteed.

Jan. 24, 1874—tf.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!



Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence and sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cts., or two post stamps

Address the Publishers.

Premium Chromo.

Garden & Flower Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for Catalogue, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

Our Chromo "The Little Florist," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of five dollars.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD,
Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 24, 1874.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Jan. 23rd, 1874.

R. Pelham, dec'd Estate.

THIS day came Rolly Jenkins, Adm'r with the will annexed of said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the court, that the 24th day of February next, 1874, be appointed as a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Jan. 24, 1874—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2d Jan., 1874.

Estate of Wm. Miller, dec.

THIS day came John M. Bagley, the administrator with will annexed of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2d day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate,
Calhoun Co., Ala.
Jan 10—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate court, 9th day of Jan. 1874.

John W. Champion, a minor, estate of.

THIS day came Hopsey Champion, Guardian of the said John W. Champion, & filed her statement, accounts, vouchers and evidence, for a final settlement of her guardianship.—It is thereupon ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper!

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate, Calhoun County, Ala.
Jan. 10—3t.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of John N. Winston, Bankrupt.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of John N. Winston of Valley Head, in the County of DeKalb, in said District; and who was, to wit: on the 13th. day of October A. D. 1873, adjudged Bankrupt upon the Petition of himself, by the District Court of the United States for said District.

Dated at Jacksonville, the 9th, day of January, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH H. FRANCIS, Assignee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As it is my purpose to change my place of business in a short time. I desire all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts either by paying the money or giving their notes.

All persons who hold accounts against me are requested to present the same at once. D. J. Privitt is authorized in my absence to settle any accounts for me.

J. D. PRIVITT.
Jan. 10th, 3—w.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, Jan. 5th. 1874.

James T. Williams, dec.—Estate of

THIS day came Thomas A. Kerr, the Executor of the said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 5th day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan. 10, 1874—3t. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 5th day of Jan. 1874.

Lucy D. Nabors a minor, Estate of

THIS day came Slade Nabors, Guardian of said minor, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement. It is ordered, that the 2nd day of February, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.
Jan. 10, 1874.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court, Jan. 7th, 1874.

John Borders, dec. Estate of

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of John Borders, dec. having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of January, 1874, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

S. G. JENKINS,
A. J. H. BORDERS,
S. K. BORDERS,
Executors.
Jan. 10, 1874—0w.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts.

Louisville, : : : Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Woman and Children.
J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology
D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.—Professors' Tickets, in full, $50,00; Demonstrators' Ticket, $10,00; Matriculation Fee, $5,00; Graduation Fee, $30,00; Hospital Ticket (required by the city) $5,00

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures, free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address

E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.
july 26 '73—1y

Republican

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Very Delrable Farm Of 160 Acres near Jacksonville, FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at a bargain, the above named land in lots of 80, 100 or 160 acres. Sixty acres of it is cleared, the romainder is heavy woodland and rich.

The entire tract lays within one mile of Jacksonville, on one of the most public streets leading from the town; is elevated and commands a very fine view.

Also, FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS IN JACKSONVILLE, containing six rooms each, in good repair, and titles perfect.

TERMS—one third cash, balance in one and two years.

Jan. 17 '74. L. J. PARR.

Jacksonville, Jan. 28th, 1874.

OATS, OATS, OATS, Go to COL. PARR'S and buy your Seed Oats.

COL. PARR is selling the Best Sugar Cured Hams at 13½ cts. Go and get a supply.

GARDEN SEEDS.—COL. PARR has a large and well assorted supply of Garden Seed.

BACON, BACON, lay in your supply of BACON. As COL. PARR has a good supply which he is selling cheap.

Always on hand a fresh supply of Cheese and Maccaroni at COL. PARR'S.

Largo lot of Fish at COL. PARR'S cheap. Mackerel $1.75 per kit, 31 boxes of COD FISH for $2.50 per box, Herrings 50 cts. per box.

PARR is also offering great inducements in Salt. He is selling sacks weighing about 220 lbs. for $2.50. Lay in your supply.

—o—O—o—

LOST.—A small carved gold ring, $1.00 reward.

JOHN T. WILKINS.

—o—O—o—

You can buy a STOVE from ED. L. WOODWARD at manufacturers price. See them.

—o—O—o—

ATTENTION.—Now is the time before the press of Spring work comes in, to order your Carriage and Buggy work of COLEMAN. First class work guaranteed.

Get your old Buggy's overhauled and painted, and they will look as good as new at COLEMAN'S, Weaver's old stand Jacksonville, Ala.

—o—O—o—

WANTED to sell one set of French Burr Millstones.

Apply to
MARION WHITESIDES
tf. White Plains, Ala.

A Large Lot of Good Farm Stock, (Mules and Horses) for sale at moderate prices.
Apply to
R. P. WEAVER,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Jan. 17, 1874—4t.

50 Bbls. of the Choicest Varieties of **Seed Irish Potatoes** just received from D. Landreth & Sons, and for sale by
T. L. & E. G. ROBERTSON,
jan. 24—3t. OXFORD, Ala.

2 Bbls. **Onion Sets**, from D. Landreth & Sons, and for sale by
T. L. & E. G. ROBERTSON,
jan. 24.—3t. OXFORD, Ala.

ED. L. WOODWARD will soon have a lot of **Water Pipe**. Parties wishing to buy can get it of him cheap.

ED. L. WOODWARD sells Goods Cheap.

Hoes Rakes, &c. cheap at Ed. L. Woodward's.

Collins Axes at
Ed. WOODWARD'S.

A good second hand cooking stove for sale cheap. Good as new. Apply at this office.

BIBLES.

Information is hereby given to all those who subscribed for the new publication of the quarto family Bible, that they have arrived and can be had at the express office in Jacksonville; also at Green and Ledbetter's in Alexandria.
S. B. WHITE, Agent.

Plows.—L. A. WEAVER has on hand and for sale a number of Diamond Point and Twister PLOWS, of superior quality. Call and supply yourselves before the busy season commences.

The attention of Planters and Secretaries of Granges is called to the advertisement of Mr. D. P. Ferguson, who offers for sale at very low prices those useful labor saving machines, Cotton Planters; by which, not only more than their cost will be saved in labor, but the crop put in more evenly, insuring an increased yield. Mr. Ferguson's representations may be implicitly relied upon. He is a Southerner, a native of Jacksonville, and son of our worthy and highly esteemed fellowcitizon, Neil Ferguson, Esq., of Cross Plains. Give his Cotton Planters a trial, and you will not only never have cause to regret it; but you will never do without them afterwards.

Rev. J. C. Boykin, Sabbath school evangelist, will lecture on the Sabbath School cause at the Baptist church in Jacksonville, Saturday 7th of Febuary, and also Sabbath the 8th, and at White Plains Monday the 9th, and at Cross Plains Tuesday the 10th, and at Liberty, (Hurricane Creek) the 11th.

Also at the Academy near Weaver's station, Friday the 6th of Feb.

MR. HARRISON FLEMING, was elected Monday night to fill the vacancy in the Town Council, caused by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Privett.

MARRIED, Jan. 27th 1874, by Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, at the residence of Dr. Willie Harrison, at Alexandria, Calhoun County, Ala., Maj. Wm. R. Stone of Talladega, and Mrs. Mary C. Harrison of Alexandria.

Married, on the 29th inst., at the residence of the brides father, Hon Wm H. McAfee of Duloniga Ga., to Miss Nannie Woods, daughter of Hon. A. Woods of Jacksonville Ala. The attendants were:

Mr. A. H. Dean,	Miss F. Woods,
" W. P. Parr,	" A. Canon,
" J. H. Cave,	" H. Seymour,
" Josh. Draper,	" L. Costella.

Mr. McAfee left with his fair bride on the 4 o'clock train for Atlanta Ga., to resume his Senatorial duties.

MARRIED—In Jacksonville, at the residence of S. M. Pruitt, on the 26th inst., by Hon. A. Woods, Mr. Henry Rutledge and Miss Mary Jane Curry—all of this county.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's mother, on 11th inst., by Rev. T. P. Gwin, Mr. E. D. McClelen and Miss Dolly Barron. All of this county.

We take occasion even at this late day to tender our congratulations, and express a kind wish for the happy couple.

Old Panic is gradually loosing his grip and money is getting easier.

The Calhoun County Council meets at White Plains next Tuesday.

The Concert last night was a decided success. It will be repeat-Monday night with a slight change of programme. Let there be a large attendance.

There will be a meeting of the Good Templars to night, for the election of officers.

The Livery Stable of R. P. Weaver Esq., approaches completion. Dick intends to have the best stable in North Alabama. Picnics to the Sluphur Springs and frequently is what he now most desires.

"My intention was heedles," for "my intervention was needless," is the way the printer set up the words on the story on the outside. Some other errors missed correction in that as well as in the story of Foul Play running through the two previous numbers. Our readers will please bear in mind that both stories were *written* correctly and that the fault lies with the type setters.

In the hurry of last week we forgot to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. N. F. Wright, House, Carriage & Sign painter. Mr. Wright has long pursued his avocation in our midst, and has proven himself to be a first class painter. Our peple know him so well that it is only necessary to call attention te his card.

☞It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of MR. W. W. NESBIT, that he has added to his business that of dealer in Cooking Stoves. And as we have not heretofore called special attention to his business, we will here take occasion to say that Mr. Nisbet has been known in our community for many years, as a thorough, ingenious and skillful workman—truthful in his representations and faithful in the execution of his work—accommodating and liberal, and always reasonable in his prices. We consider the addition of Cooking Stoves to his business as a real and substantial benefit to our community. Being a good judge of all such articles, and a man of strict integrity, he will never misrepresent the quality of articles, or demand for them unreasonable prices. We assure our friends in town and country, that they will always find it advantageous to themselves to patronize Mr. Nesbit in his business, and to buy cooking stoves from him instead of foreigners, or irresponsible and transient peddlers.

GOSHEN GRANGE.

Our columns were too crowded to admit of the publication of the officers of this Grange last week.

Master	H W Glover
Overseer	A F Tomlin
Lecturer	B F Savage
Chaplain	M A Cornelius
Secretary	W W Little
Treasurer	J M Glover
Steward	Z T Acker
Assistant Steward	Y E Parker
Gate Keeper	J I Johnson
Ceres	Mrs N E Glover
Pomona	Miss Amanda Jones
Flora	Miss M J Tomlin
Lady Asst. Steward	Miss Josie Acker.

LADIGA GRANGE, NO. 182.

Our list of the officers of this Grange is not quite complete, owing to some changes having been made. Would thank some one to supply us the names of the lady officers omitted.

Master	J M Amberson
Overseer	L C O'Briant
Lecturer	John M Yeatman
Steward	M T Ledbetter
Assistant Steward	Thos Stewart
Chaplain	J W Ledbetter
Treasurer	Wm A Stewart
Secretary	A M Stewart
Gate Keeper	G E Reedy
Ceres	Mrs M A Stewart
Flora	Name not known.
Pomona	Name not known.
Lady Asst Steward	Name not known.

Delegates to County Council.—L C O'Briant, L W Grant, A M Stewart, J W Ledbetter.

Grange meets Saturdays before 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month.

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE.—The office of Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court has been occupied only by six persons during the eighty-six years of the Court. Of these, three were appointed by Washington; one by the elder Adams, one by Jackson, and one by Lincoln, President Grant has the naming of the seventh. The appointees of Washington were Jay, in 1787, who served eight years, Rutledge four years, and Ellsworth five years. Adams appointed Marshall, who held the office 35 years. Taney, the choice of Jackson, served 28 years, and Chase, the appointee of Lincoln adorned the office 9 years. The following table will show the age of each Chief Justice respective at the time of his appointment and at his death.

Jay	44	84
Rutledge	59	61
Ellsworth	49	55
Marshall	46	81
Taney	56	84
Chase	56	65

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

CHOCCOLOCCO GRANGE, NO. 131.

Master.....Rev J. C. Wright
Secretary.....J. C. Wilson,
Grange meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month Membership, 70.

ALEXANDRIA GRANGE, NO. 132.

Master.....L D Miller
Secretary.....E J Dean
Grange meets Tuesday after 2nd Sunday in each month. Membership between 60 and 70.

OHATCHEE GRANGE.

Master.....Henry McBee,
Secretary.....Thomas A Smith,

CORNELISON GRANGE, NO. 226.

Master.....L L Allen
Secretary.....N B DeArman
Grange meets Saturday before 4th Sunday in each month. Strength not given.

JOHNSTON GRANGE, NO. 269

Master.....Wm. Johnston
Secretary.....R L Ragan
Grange meets Saturdays before the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month. Membership 76.

CALHOUN GRANGE.

Master.....Robert McCain,
Secretary.....Joseph H Francis,

Officers of Calhoun County Council.

President.....W. R. Hanna.
Vice President.....J. C. McAuley,
Secretary.....L. D. Miller,
Doorkeeper.....J. G. DeArman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—J. C. Wilson, G. W. Humphries, J. T. DeArman.

[From the Selma Times.]

AN INTRIGUE.

An Innocent Woman Enticed Away from Family and Friends with the Promise of Marriage.

This community was thrown into great confusion and excitement at the sad and heartrending recital of the story of a young woman who appeared before the Mayor at the Council Chamber a few nights since. She said that her home was in Talladega, and that she had been persuaded away from her family and friends by a certain well-known man (whose name we are requested to withhold) to Selma, with a promise that he would marry her, on her arrival at this place. They had been engaged to marry for several months past, and as her parents objected to the match, she readily consented to elope with him. When they arrived here, he carried her to one of those sinks of pollution which infest every city, more or less. He kept her in utter ignorance as to her whereabouts until his plans were all perfected and he had his bird caged. He then unfolded to her his design and intentions, and told her that he did not want to marry *them*, but drew, of course a bright and happy picture for the future for her. When the poor, and then wretched, woman found tha her love and confidence had been misplaced; that she had been deceived in the man that she would, but a few moments before have died for, her heart sank within her, and her bosm heaved with the deepest emotions; but it did not last long—she soon became her former self, and for once her father's spirit came to her relief, and she, with an eye sparkling fire and vengeance, and with a cool, steady yet determined voice, said:—

"You would add insult to injury, would you? Shame on you, to thus deceive a poor innocent woman, who has deserted father mother, and all, for your sake! Do you take me to be a fool as well as your dupe, to believe that you would prove true to any promise you now make, and yield to your will. No sir! "False in one thing, false in all!."

"But I've got you in my power now," said the demon, after exhausting all his love phrases and logic, to no avail.

"No, sir you have not," said she, as the fire of indignation kindled afresh in her eyes; "I defy you. You have already wrought infamy upon yourself, and you would thus prostitute an unfortunate woman, and cause her to fill the early grave of a courtezan, covered with the darkest blackest deepest infamy. I shall leave this house at once and seek shelter elsewhere for the night. You know better, you wretch, than to attempt to intercept me!"

And no sooner said than done, she was soon on her way out of the house, notwithstanding the entreaties of both the Madame and the man who had all at once became very much frightenened. She winded her way to the Mayor's office where we first found her and told the above story asit occured. The young men's Christian Association was appealed to in her behalf, and have so we are reliably informed, responded liberally to her wants, and gave her money enough to take her back to North Alabama to her parents, whither she started on yesterday morning's train.

Heroism.

The Manchester (Tenn.) *Democrat* of the 9th, says: A thrilling event took place at the residence of Mr. F. Cornelison, of this county, last Saturday. Just after Mr. Cornelison had left home, about sunrise, his wife heard a noise at the well, as if some one was handing the bucket, and on looking in that direction discovered the bucket had been put in motion by some cause, and quick as thought it occurred to her mind that it was done by her little child, something over a year old. On approaching the well and looking down she discovered that the water, which was six feet deep was in a state of commotion; whereupon she was so thoroughly convinced that her babe was in the well that she gave a shriek and in an instant, with a presence of mind and energy of action almost superhuman, lowered the bucket which was attached to a pole and the pole to a "sweep," and then descended the pole to the water, a distance of over twenty feet. The first glimpse she had been able to get of the child was its face and one hand extended upward, just before she reached the water. She immediately rescued the child from its imminent danger, and then climbed up the wall a distance of four feet. Being unable to get any higher, and there being no one on the premises at the time, she remained on the unfinished wall with her child waiting for assistance seven hours, after which they were both safely delivered from their deep and narrow prison. Luckily, the child was unhurt by the fall. The mother's hands were injured considerably during her descent along the pole.

MEXICAN PENSIONS.—Mr. Logan's bill provides that a pension of $8 per month shall be given to each honorably discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including the militia volunteers of the military service, who served 60 days in the war with Mexico, and also to the surviving unmarried widows of such officers and soldiers.

Congeniality.

Everybody in Alabama and Georgia, or for that matter, in the South has read "Georgia Scenes," by Judge Longstreet. If, however, there are any who have never revelled in its pages, we are prepared to prove that they intend doing so. But this is not the "congenial" point at which we are aiming. Judge Longstreet was a man full of infinite humor and jest never at a loss as to how to take a joke or give one. It is said of him that for several years he persistently paid his attentions to a young lady, possessed of wealth, beauty, refinement, and education, but who would never favor his suit. She repeatedly told the Judge that she did not love him—could not love him—hence could not marry him—alleging as her reason, that their every ideas taste thought and impulse were antagonistic—that there was not even a semblance of congeniality between them. All this did not at all abash the courageous suitor, but only caused him to struggle harder. Finally however, when holding a pleasant little *tete a tete* with her in a drawing room, one day, he again asked the momentous question. Turning to the Judge, she said "Mr. Longstreet you well know, as I have often stated, that we have not two thoughts in common—and now I say that the I do not love you, I know of no one for whom I have greater respect; and if you will name any *one* thing, not two as I have often said, upon which we think alike, I will become your wife." Judge having in mind their numerous quarrels was for a moment staggered when brightening up he said, "Well now suppose you and me were traveling together and should at nightfall reach a hotel, in which the only chance for a night's rest was two beds in one of these, a woman, in the other a man: now which would you want to sleep with?" The lady rose indignantly, and said "with the woman, of course sir!"—"Stop a moment," said the Judge "*I would too!*" The lady saw the situation, appreciated it, was as good as her word—married the Judge, and neither had cause to repent of the union.

WHO IS PINCHBACK?—This copied from the dusty records of the parish prison, Orleans, for 1862, is the monument of enduring fame which the would-be Louisiana Senator has reared in honor of the Pinchback name: "Pinckney aged 24. Height, 5 feet 8½ inches. Habits intemperate; native of Georgia. Educated, intelligent, colored. Sentenced May 23. Term, two years. Released July 28th, by order of Capt. Smart."

TELEGRAMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

Marshall Morton was hanged at Montinezo to-day for the murder of Valentines Eischler Antioch Contra Costa County, California. On the scaffold he said the murdered man's wife instigated the murder. When the drop fell his head was entirely severed from his body which fell lifeless to the ground.

Galvestion, Texas, Jan. 28.

An Austin special to the *News* says; In the caucus last night Reagan withdrew from the caucus for the United States senatorship in favor of Gen S. B. Maxey. In the joint session to-day, the first ballot resulted Maxey sixty, Throckmorton forty, Randall thirteen, and Reagan one. Maxey getting more than half was declared elected.

Norfolk, Dec. 28.

The Ferry Boat Elizabeth and the Tug Boat Woodward collided and Capt. Smith, of the tow boat was knocked overbord and drowned.

Boston, Jan. 28.

Two young men broke through the ice at Waltham and were drowned.

RECORD OF BLOOD

ST. LOUIS, 22.—George and Hugh Diffinabaugh, living in Pisgah, Copper County made an assault on Joseph Grisson last Saturday, and beat and cut him severely after which. Grisson drew a pistol and shot George Diffinbaugh, inflicting a wound from which h died Sunday morning.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—In Rowan County, Kentucky, last Sunday, John Martin shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Preston M. Blair. It appears that Martin and Blair both belonged of a gang of horse theives operating in the Kentucky mountains. Blair was recently captured, charged with horse-stealing, but was out on bail. He was writing a book, claiming to be an expose of the gang and implicating Martin. Martin got possession of the manuscript by atking it from under Blair's head while asleep, and meeting him on the day mentioned shot him twice.

THE TRUTH.

We again repeat that no article in the history of Materia Medica ever acquired the same patronage, was subjected to the same number of service and different tests, and met with as few failures as Magic Arnica Liniment. It has been justly styled a penacea for all external wounds, cuts, swellings sprains or bruises on man or best. Physicians are compelled to prescribe it, and from its remarkable effect in stabborn Lameness, Chronic Rheumatism, etc. it has attracted the attention of the first scientfiic minds of the age. No house should be without it.

Read The Testimony.
Messrs Manifield & Aigbee, Memphis Tenn.

On the evening of the 23d of December, I fell down a steept flight of stairs. My head, shoulder and arm were dreadfully brushed and injured. My arm could not be raised on inch without the most excruciating agony, and pains extended throughout my breost and side. I procured one bottle of your Magis Arnica Miniment, and applied it thoroughly. In fiveminutes all pain was gone, and in twn days no symptoms of the injury was visible.

CATHARINE GLAYSON.

For sale by all Druggists.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the *Missouri Pacific through Line*. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brakes and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West *without change*. We believe that the *Missouri Pacific Through Line* has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivalled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and the West—Trains from the North, South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., *via Sedalia*, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., *via Vinita*. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. *Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.*

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 3, 1874.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or billiousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warm! y clothed and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superceding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the immediated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

Jan. 3, 1874—1m.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers,

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief; but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.

It is Sold by all Druggists.

Merit Soon Noised Abroad.

It is but seven years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was first offered for sale. Its good qualities were soon made known at home; and very soon its fame was noised far and near. now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States.—North, East, South, and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast; and there are liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento, in California, and Portland, Oregon; even from Australia; large orders are received for it; and, throughout Canada, it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Read what Capt Foster Writes.

PORT BURWELL, March 23.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Sirs:—I am pleased notify you of the benefit which I have received from ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Having been troubled with a Cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough in ore readily than any thing I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

Yours, very truly, CAPT. D. FOSTER.

CAPT. FOSTER is a ship owner and builder, residing at Port Burwell, Canada.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, May 23, 1866.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country; and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last: and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for COUGHS or COLDS. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.

I am yours, &c.,
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam than all other Cough Remedies together; and it gives general satisfaction.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
General Agents, Providence, R. I.
Sold by Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,
W. W. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.
Jan 3, 1874—1m.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment.

OVER HUGHES & CHRISTIANS STORE,

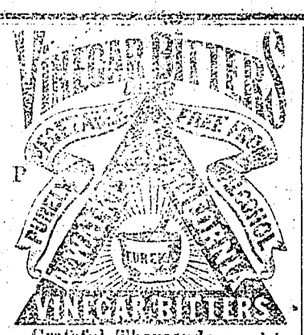
OXFORD, Ala.

THE undersigned having removed to Oxford, will be happy to serve all his old customers who may have cutting or work they wish done.

Expressage paid one way by me, and work returned promptly as soon as completed.

M. A. TURNER.

January 17, 1874—1y.



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the same districts, are literally beyond account and we believe will meet a parallel in the history of Ague medicines. Our public is gratified by the acknowledgements we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Debilitated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent Remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

After the 1st day of Jan'y, 1874, W. T & C. S. Alexander will sell no more Goods on THIRTY DAYS, it does not make any difference who it is. A word to the wise is sufficient.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and Comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and Juices of the body with its pure and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for one of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and increases in digestion, the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excels all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white lime-dust deposits and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative & Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in

CUBA.

The Spaniards Badly Whipped—Forced Loans—Insults to our flag.

NEW YORK, January 22.—A Havana dispatch says, according to the Spanish official reports, in the engagement at Los Melones, near Camagary, 600 troops under Colonel Espanda met 1,800 insurgents, and after a severe fight of six hours and a half, the Spaniards retreated, having four officers and fifty privates wounded, and Espanda having his nose shot off. Private Cuban advices say Espanda had 1,200 men, only 200 of whom escaped death, wounds or capture.

Foreigners will pay their quota of the forced loan of thirty millions because their business depends upon the payment. The quota of some will amount to from $5,000 to $50,000. It is understood that ten thousand of the amount goes to pay soldiers.

As the United States Worcester sailed from Havana with the band playing a rabble gathered on the wharf and hissed as the vessel was dropping her flag to Moro Castle and the Spanish war vessels.

Havana, January 22.—The Captain-General has asked for additional re-enforcements from Spain,

The Enormous Interest Paid by Government to National Banks.

The Treasury Report shows that the Treasurer holds in trust for national banks over three hundred and ninety-three million dollars to secure circulation. The Government pays on this to the national banks nearly twenty-four million dollars a year interest, at six per cent., although it gives back to the banks in their own currency over three hundred and forty-eight millions to invest and make interest on over again, These favored institutions, in fact. have ninety per cent of their capital in their hands to use, and yet receive from the Government six per cent upon that capital. Mr. Richardson wants money and proposes to tax commerce and the necessaries of life to obtain it. If he will propose to sweep away the national bank circulation and make all our currency of one denomination, legal tender, he will save nearly twenty-four million dollars now given as bonus to the national banks and be just so much richer without taxing the people at all.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to be sold by order of the United States Court.

We are indebted to a legal gentleman, just returned from Mobile, for the following facts in relation to the decree of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, ordering a sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad:

On the 23d instant the Circuit Court of the United States at Mobile, Judge Woods presiding, rendered a decree in the well known case of the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company against said company and various other defendants—it being the same case in which Judge Bradley some time ago appointed receivers, and authorized them to issue certificates of indebtedness, &c. The substance of the decree may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The railroad and other property shall be sold on the first Monday of May next, by the clerk and marshal of the court, if as much as five millions two hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be bid, and two hundred thousand dollars thereof paid down in cash at the close of the bidding, which last named sum is to be forfeited if the purchasers fails to pay the balance of the bid as directed by the court.

2. The proceeds of the sale shall be paid in the following order: 1. To the expenses of the litigation. 2. To bona fide holders of the receivers certificates. 3. To the bona fide holders of first mortgage bonds which were bona fide issued. 4. The residue, if any, is to be paid to such claimants and creditors as the court may hereafter determine.

3. Gen. Burke is appointed special master to ascertain and report who are such holders of certificates as are embraced in class numbered two in the next preceding paragraph, and who are such holders of first mortgage bonds as are embraced in class numbered three in the next preceeding paragraph, the accounts and proceedings of the Receivers, &c. &c. And he is ordered to report before the sale of the property.

4. The last paragraph of the decree secures to the holders of certificates on first mortgage bonds, the right to buy the property from the State of Alabama at any time before sale under the decree; and provides, that in case of such purchase, the sale under the decree shall be stayed, and such purchase shall be reported to the court. This last paragraph (we are informed) was incorporated into the decree upon the suggestion of Judge Rice made in open court and in writing immediately after Judge Woods had delivered his opinion, and whilst the details of the decree were by Judge Wood's permission, thrown open for suggestion from all who desired to make suggestions.

Charles Wallace, a second mortgage bondholder, in behalf of himself and others of his class, had filed a cross bill in this cause, presenting very grave questions, such as the following: whether the company ever was a corportation of Alabama; whether the first mortgage bondholders had not, by their own conduct, in taking those bonds only after procuring a contract with the company subsequent to the endorsement of the State, to pay the bonds in coined money of the United States, discharged the State as endorser, and postponed themselves to the second mortgage bondholders. Judge Woods decided these questions against Wallace: and his solicitors, for him, took an appeal from the entire decree on the original and cross bill, to the Supreme Court of the United States and on his giving bond in the sum fixed by Judge Woods, to be approved by the clerk in sixty days, his appeal will have the effect of a supersedeas of the decree and of the execution thereof.—*State Journal.*

A Local Knowledge of Farming.

There are truths that apply to all soils. But there are also truths—and there are many—that apply only to localities, and these differ according to the locality.—Hence book knowledge has only a general application There must be a knowledge of the particular soil worked. This can only be acquired by practice—by working the soil and noting its effects. Analysis will acquaint us with the material of which the soil is composed. Yet there is something beside this that is important: some of this is known, and some is entirely in the dark. Who knows, for instance what causes the superior quality of tobacco raised in some soil apparently the same as the contiguous land, which produces an inferior kind? This is common in the Island of Cuba, where our best to acco is grown; also an inferior quality. So, eminently with grapes. The same grape grows much better in some sections—this often independent of this climate. The grape [some sorts] will also grow thrifty but bear little in some sections; in others do remark ably and uniformly well, improving the quality. There is some element unknown, that has an effect. All this, and much more that might be said on this head, shows that a soil, in order to know its capacity, must be tested.—Hence a local knowledge of farming is indipensable to success. Books point only in a general way. A complete science of agriculture require a knowledge of all the localites, as science is the result of knowledge. It will therefore be seen how much there is to do for the farmer; he must rely upon himself, see and note acurately. I have seen this beautifully illustrated in cases that I know of. Only the best farmers; and these not necessarily the best educated but always, and necessarily those having the best acquaintance with their soil.—The two, a local and a general knowledge, combined, are the highest requisite.—Then thorough work, and success is assured, making farming a safe, a profitable thing, as well as a very pleasant and agreeable occupation.—[F. G. in Country Gentleman.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin.

It is well known that in his great sledge journey in search of the relics of Sir John Franklin, Captain Hall made distressing discoveries, which he resolved never to reveal as long as lady Franklin should live. On his last departure from Greenland, in the Polaris, he entrusted all his important documents to Mr Smith of Tessuisak. From them it is now ascertained that Captain Hall made the sad discovery that Franklin and his party were reduced to the dire necessity of eating each other. Capt. Hall kept the secret from lady Franklin, but now that the tender and heroic explorer rests under the same dreay skies with the lost Franklin, this most unhappy secret has come to light.—[Atlanta Const.

A Wonderful Cave.

Some interesting discoveries have just been made in a cave called "King Solomon's Cave," Montana, United States, and an account of them is given by a correspondent of the Deer Lodge *Independent*, who formed one of a party of explorers of the cave in question. After crawling through several narrow passages into "a most magnificent chamber,' the attentionof the explorers was attracted by a massive shield made of copper, 57 inches in length, and 30 inches in width, leaning against the wall; about 10 feet beyond the shield, and 8 from the floor, was a cavity in the wall. One of the party, by the aid of some stones, climbed up to this aperture with a light, at quickly descended in such a state of alarm, that he was for some moments unable to explain that in the niche lay a petrified giant. The other explorers immediately climbed up to the aperture and gazed in. There, sure enough, was the monster man, whose dimensions on measurement were found to be 9 feet, 7 inches in length, 38 inches the breast, an l 2 feet deep, A helmet of brass or copper of gigantic proportions, was on his head, which 'the corrosive elements of time had sealed to his brow." He seems to have been "a disagreeable customer," and it is, perhaps as well that he is dead and petrified, for near him were two mammoth spear heads; one of them with a socket of silver, into which to insert a large pole or handle. There was alone a large hook made of bone, apparently manufactured from the tusk of an extinct "leviathan of the land.' On the wall were some strange looking letters and pictures of 3 ships, each having 3 masts, the middle mast being only two thirds the height of the outward ones.—There was also on a flat stone, in the wall the picture of a large man, with a spear in his hand, and of another ship. On removing this stone, another chamber was discovered, in which were the bones of several more giants, a primitive quartz crusher, and a number of tools made of copper. It is supposed that these poor giants were at work a thousand years ago in the cave when a slide from the mountain above, immured them in a living tomb. The search is to be futher prosecuted; and in the meantime, the explorers are described as "almost wild with the strange and curious thing" they havedi scovered.

SPREAD OF CERTAIN DISEASES.

It is to be regarded as a settled fact that diseases of a contagious nature are caused and spread by influences largely within the sphere of our control. This fact has recently been strongly urged by Dr. Symes Thompson, a well known English physician, in a lecture delivered by him in London. Every form of infectious fever he asserts has its idiosyncrasy. Thus enteric fever and cholera tend chiefly to disseminate themselves through water passing into the wells and fountains of daily supply, scarlet fever hibernates in a drawer, and after long months, comes forth with some old and cast-aside garment, to be thrown with it around the throat or head of some new victim, and so start thence upon a fresh career; typhus fever crawls sluggishly from hand to hand and mouth; typhoid fever generates itself where filth, overcrowding and impure habits of life prevail. So well known are these idiosyncrasies, and the means of control, that the existence or spread of such diseases is directly attributable to neglect of the most simple law of prevention—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ten First-Class Vessels Destroyed at Buffalo—Loss Estimatd at One Million Dollars,

BUFFALO. January 22.—The weather and the high water caused the ice in Buffalo River to move about eleven o'clock this morning, piling it up in such force against the pontoon bridge over Ohio street as to carry away that structure, and in its course sweeping ten first-class vessels down the stream, piling them in one mass against the Michigan street bridge.

The bowsprits of the vesels in rapid course carried away the lower part of Plympton's Elevator and inflicted serious damage to the City and Niagara elevator the completely demolished the sheds of the New York Central Railroad Company.

The loss is estimated at a million of dollars. The Michigan-street bridge still holds the accumulated mass, but should it give way there is no calculating the damage to vessels and property below.

The water is now overflowing the banks, and running into the lake through the Hamburg Canal. The greatest excitement prevails.

The following is a list of the vessels piled against the bridges: Propellers, Fountain City and Port Huon; sailing vessels J.C. Harrison Erastus Corning, Wm. Flint, K.D. Sawyer, B, F. Bruce G. Martin and Thomas P. Seldon.

Midnight—The Michigan-street Bridge still holds out against the accumulated pressure of ice, water and vessels. Every precaution has been taken to protect the property and vessels below Michigan street.

It is feared that when the water falls the vessels near the bridge now lying on piles, will be damaged as much as at first estimated.

Water from the river is now flowing through the Ohio basin and Hamburg Canal into the Lake.

QUESTIONABLE BUTTER.

Wm. Gray, Marion County, West Va. writes. "Can one gallon of milk, weighing 8¼ lbs., be consolidated into a mass resembling butter, in taste, color odor, and general consistency, weighing one-half pound pound less by any known chemical process? If so. what are the chemicals and proportionate parts used? Is the above-named substance deleterious in its effects upon the system?"

Reply.—Milk cannot be thus transformed into any substance nearly resembling butter. But for some years past parties have been endeavoring to sell receipts for making butter in the way you describe, by means of so-called butter-powders and other mixtures. One of these receipts is as follows: "Take four onces of pulverized alum, one-half once pulverized gum Arabic, and fifty grains of pepsin; mix and keep in a bottle to use as wanted. A teaspoonful of this mixture added to a pint of milk, will up on being churned for a few minutes, produce one pound of butter." It is obvious that this is not butter, but a mechanical mixture of curd and whey. There is nothing in this mixture deleterious, and as a method of making a sort of sweet curd or pot-cheese which may be eaten with breadit may have its use At any rate, it is public property, and any persen may use the method without fear of any evil consequences from violated patent rights, or indigestion either, if he only refrains from eating too much of this butter.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,

Druggists.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 Pounds in Store.

WE have In Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:

WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS and COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES and OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.

MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Apr3'73—1y.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,

(*SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS.*)

OXFORD, Ala.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. Fancy Articles. Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c. as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

P. S. Physician's Proscriptions carefully compounded day and night.
Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874—1y.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantles, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings. Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cups.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR

Steam, Gas and Water:

Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.
The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,

Portable Lights, Etc.,

And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, ets., kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Manufacturers

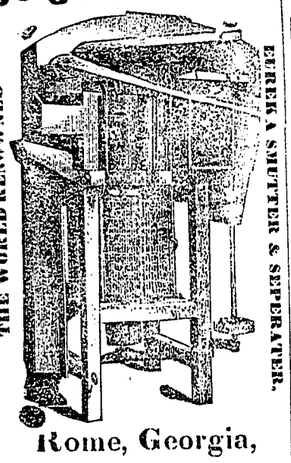
of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter.
THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty.
CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing.
Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS'

COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873.—1y

J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

New Hack Line

Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.

Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily. Passengers will be charged $2. Heavy baggage extra charge Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M.

DOUTHIT & BRADLEY.
Jan. 3, 1874—tf.

James Isbell, Late Pres't City N't'l B'k, Selma, Ala. *R. H. Isbell.* *W. P. Armstrong,* Pres't City Nat. Bank, Selma, Ala.

ISBELL & CO.,

Bankers,

TALLADEGA. ALA.

Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 25, 1873—1y.

THE MOBILE

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.

ITS CAPITOL,..... ..$300,000

Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company.

I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.

II. It is economically and prudently managed.

III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South.

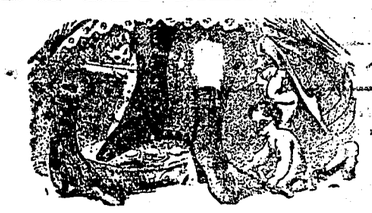
The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.

R. O. RANDALL,
Manager of Agencies.
L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll, Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order! His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and prices. guaranteed to all who may give him a call. D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873—6m.

JUST IN MARKET.



We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **BOOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us.
Heavy Kip Boots at $36· Brogans ½ double sole.1 35 to 170. Women leather line amble sole Boots, 1 00—every thing in proportion.
Aug. 16, 1873. **M. F. GOVAN & CO., *Rome, Ga.***

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

OXFORD, ALA.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of **PURE DRUGS** and **CHEMICALS,** together with a great variety of **STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. Also PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c.**
GIVE us a call in person or by order. **We Guarantee Satisfaction.** Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.
june26—tf.

At the Same Old Place.

ED. L. WOODWARD,

AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Pepper, Spice, &c.

Hats, Domestics, Osnabergs, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, *JEANS, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINNENS, DeLAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c.*, all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.

Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD

Lime and Cement Works,

KINGSTON, GA.

THE LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,

one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.
Orders solicited. Address
GEORGE H. WARING, *Kingston, Ga.*
September 6, 1873.—1y.

"CASH" STORE.

W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,

WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.
Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call. Oct. 18, 1873—1y.

New Books and Fancy Articles

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

H. A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

113 Broad Street,

Rome, Ga.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small **Advance** for Cash.
Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.
300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at **Half** the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to $45 00 each.
PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.
1,000 Copies "Bill Arp's New Book **Peace Papers**" Copies mailed to any address $1 50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,

SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMMS,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass, Putty, Dyes and DyeStuffs.

AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Druge, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited. M. T. MOODY.

Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m.