MARBLE WORKS.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

LEACH & AVERY

MANUFACTURE THE BEST CAST

PATENT PREMIUM

PLOW

In Other Heads!

For the truth of which, read the following from the President of the ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:

GREENSBORO, MARCH 10, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I have for the first time, made a careful trial of your cast-steel Plough No. 12, Plough, and cheerfully prefer it to any which I have used in sandy or gravelly land; indeed, in all but the Canebrake lands. For several years I have used your large single-beam Plough in preference to all others, in the sandy land, and shall do the same in future with the two-horse Plough—each for its appropriate work.

Yours, Truly,
ISAAC CROOM.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

POWER MILL,

GIN GEAR, MILL IRONS, FIRE DOGS, OVEN-LIDS, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, made to order on short notice.

Our WOOL CARDS and CORN MILLS are constantly in motion.

We are manufacturing a SUPERIOR ARTICLE of

WOOL HATS

And SADDLE BLANKETS, which we guarantee, cannot be surpassed in the market.

S. J. LEACH,
D. H. AVERY.

Aug. 16, 1858.

LUMBER!

THE undersigned will deliver Lumber in Tuscaloosa, North Port, or at any point on the Warrior River below Tuscaloosa, at $1,50 per hundred feet. On hand at his Steam Mills, Lumber of almost every description. Mills filled to order and delivered without delay.

Lumber at the Mills, $1.25 per 100 feet
Planing " 50 cts. " "

He also has dry lumber of various descriptions stocked in the "Paper Mill," which can be had by application to Alfred Skelton, at the Ware House.

Bills for Post Oak, White Oak, Poplar, Ash, Elm, Gum, Hickory or Beech, will be filled.

R. H. CLEMENTS.
tf—37

Jas. A. DAUBERLIN,

GUN SMITH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Tuskaloosa, and surrounding county, that he has opened a

GUN SMITH SHOP,

between John Gallaspie's and Foster & Cole, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

☞ Repairing in all its various branches, done at short notice and in a substantial manner, at moderate prices
[Nov. 7th, 1860. 45 tf

MUSIC.

RECEIVED by the last Steamer, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Banjos, Concertinas, Tamborines, Music Books, Harpes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low at TOM LEWIS'.

ALSO

Colt's 5 Shooting Shot Guns. Call and see them at TOM LEWIS'.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Bologna Sausages,
Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
25 Thousand Segars of choice brands,
Sugar Cured Hams,
A Fine lot of Meerschaum Pipes, and
Segar Tubes,
Hyco Smoking Tobacco,
Anisette Cordial,
Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,
A choice article of Old Port Wine,
Water Crackers,
Porter, Ale and Cider,
Cherry Cordial,
Pickled Oysters,
And many other articles too numerous to mention.

CUMMINGS, Sn.

"MAKER EADY."

I HAVE A FEW DOUBLE BARRELED Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols left.

ALSO:

Colt's, Eley's and other kinds of superior percussion caps for sale.

TOM LEWIS.

May 29th, 1861.—22 tf
☞ Monitor copy.

TUSKALOOSA LIVERY STABLE.

BAIRD & JENISON, Proprietors

THIS Stable is well supplied with such conveyances as are usually kept in Livery Stables. Drivers experienced and careful; our accommodations for Drovers unsurpassed. Horses left with us, strictly attended to. We have also taken charge of the Stable formerly occupied by Mr. Johnson, and solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to him.

Persons hiring will be required to make good all damages.

JAMES W. BAIRD.
JOSEPH M. JENI SON.
May 22, 1860. 20-tf

☞ BOOK BINDING done at the shortest notice, at this Office.

J. P. TURNER,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to the large and carefully selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—FOR—

1860 and 1861,

which he has just received, consisting of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY VARIETY.

SILKS, POPLINS, CANTON CRAPES, *Figured and Plain Delaines,* CHALLIES, GINGHAMS, PRINTS,

White Goods,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
WREATHS,
PLUMES,

Bonnets, Trimmed & Unfrimmed,

HATS & CAPS,

EMBROIDERIES & TRIMMINGS,

STAPLE GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CARPETING,

Matting, Rugs, Druggit, Window Shades, RUSSETTS,
KERSEYS,
BLANKETS,

HARDWARE,

Crockery and Glass Ware.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES

Singers, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Bakers. Just received at

J. P. TURNER'S.

Sept. 5, 1860.
Tuscaloosa, Oct. 17, 1860.

NOTICE.

All Goods, whi h are bought at this Store, will be exchanged, if they don't prove as represented.

M. SPEAR,

IS NOW FECEIVING

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS,

WHICH HAS EVER BEEN BROUGHT

TO THIS MARKET.

STAPLE & FANCY

Dry-Goods,

And a Beautiful Assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

—ALSO—

LADIES, GENTS, & CHILDREN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PRICES—Very Low for Cash!

I know how to appreciate past favors, and shall endeavor long for a continuance of the same.

M. SPEAR.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE completion of the Rail Road from Selma to Newberry, only 50 miles from Tuskaloosa, enabling us to offer the shortest and best Stage route to Selma, has induced us to put on Tri-weekly, a superior line of Four horse Coaches to Greensboro', leaving Tuskaloosa at 14 P. M., Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, and two horse Hacks at same hour on Tuesday's, Thursdays and Saturday's, connecting at Greensboro' with our daily lines of four-horse coaches to the Rail Roads at Newberry, Marion and Selma; also on Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, with the line to FOREMAN'S, LIVINGSTON & LAUDERDALE SPRINGS.

At Greensboro', extra coaches will always be provided to convey passengers to Newberry and Marion.

The line for Eutaw, Clinton, Gainesville and Scooba, leaves on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, at 14 P. M.

☞ For seats, apply to C. Templeton.

JENISON, FICKLIN, POWELL & Co.
Tuskaloosa, April 22, 1861. 6m 17.

MONEY.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY taken at par, at our Stores, either for debts or goods.

Nov. 5. GLASCOCK & McMATH.

JUST RECEIVED!

BY

Chancellor & Shelton,

A large and well selected stock of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

OILS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,

Of Every Variety.

HARDWARE, CASTINGS AND NAILS.

PLANTERS' GOODS,

of every description, at the Zaneaut market prices

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

SUCH AS

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, SLEDGES, &c., &c.

Shovels, Spades, Hoes and Rakes

Of every Pattern.

Brass Wrought and Cast-Iron BUTTS.

A large stock of LOCKS, such as Store, Dwelling House, Desk, Drawer and Pad-Locks; together with everything usually found in a Hardware Store.

SADDLERY.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' SADDLES, SADDLE BAGS, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, and GIRTHS; at all prices, and to suit purchasers.

HOLLOW WARE.

Tubs, Buckets, Churns, and Measures, of all sizes.

LIQUORS.

Fine Old Brandy, pure,
Cutler's Old Bourbon Whisky,
Old Mountain Dew "
Old Family Rye "
Old Hickory "
Old Woodhouse Madeira,
Old Harmony Sherry,
Sicily and Malaga Wines,
10 Baskets Champaigne,
10 " " " Cider,

The above articles, including many in the Dry Goods and Grocery line, will be sold to customers a little cheaper for Cash or to punctual customers than can be obtained anywhere else in this market.

CHANCELLOR & SHELTON.
June , 1860.

LUMBER.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, &c.

THE undersigned, both at his Mills and his Lumber Yard in Tuskaloosa, keeps constantly on hand a large and general assortment of LUMBER. He is also prepared to manufacture and deliver at short notice

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, &c.

For prices, see annexed tables. He will also have in operation by the 1st of July his GRIST MILL, for both Wheat and Corn. His Flouring Mills combine all the facilities of modern improvements to be found in the most extensive and celebrated Flouring Mills of the United States, which will enable him to give a good article of Flour as well as a good turn out. The Market Price will at all times be pa i in cash for Wheat at the Mills.

R. JEMISON, Jr.

APPROVED, May 30th, 1859.

WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS

Size of 2 light wind. in inches.	Size each 12 light wind. in inches.	Price.
8x10	10x12	12x14
10x12	12x14	14x16
12x14	14x16	16x18
14x16	16x20	18x22
16x18	18x24	20x28

8x10	16 in.	3 ft.	10½ in.	2 ft.	5 in.	7	cents
10x12	16 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	2 ft.	11 in.	8	cents
10x14	16 in.	5 ft.	2½ in.	2 ft.	11 in.	9	cents
10x16	16 in.	5 ft.	10½ in.	2 ft.	11 in.	10	cents
10x18	16 in.	6 ft.	6½ in.	2 ft.	11 in.	11	cents
10x20	16 in.	7 ft.	2½ in.	2 ft.	11 in.	11½	cents
11x16	16 in.	5 ft.	10½ in.	3 ft.	2 in.	10½	cents
11x18	16 in.	6 ft.	6½ in.	3 ft.	2 in.	12	cents
11x20	16 in.	7 ft.	2½ in.	3 ft.	2 in.	14	cents
11x22	16 in.	7 ft.	10½ in.	3 ft.	2 in.	16	cents
11x24	16 in.	8 ft.	6½ in.	3 ft.	2 in.	18	cents
12x14	16 in.	5 ft.	2½ in.	3 ft.	5 in.	13½	cents
12x16	16 in.	6 ft.	10½ in.	3 ft.	5 in.	14½	cents
12x18	16 in.	6 ft.	6½ in.	3 ft.	5 in.	15½	cents
12x20	16 in.	7 ft.	2½ in.	3 ft.	5 in.	15½	cents
12x22	16 in.	7 ft.	10½ in.	3 ft.	5 in.	17	cents
12x24	16 in.	8 ft.	6½ in.	3 ft.	5 in.	18	cents
14x20	16 in.	7 ft.	2½ in.	3 ft.	11 in.	16	cents
14x22	16 in.	7 ft.	10½ in.	3 ft.	11 in.	18	cents
14x24	16 in.	8 ft.	6½ in.	3 ft.	11 in.	20	cents

Blinds with rolling slats of 3 feet 4 inches wide and less, are 55 cents for every foot in length.—When wider than 3 feet 4 inches add one cent per foot for every additional inch in width. For example

A pr Blinds 3 ft. 4 in. wide by 5 ft. long, $2 75
" " 3 ft. 9 in. " 5 ft. long, 3 00

For windows with more than 12 lights, 4 of an inch should be added to the size of every additional light in length or width.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Circular and Gothic headed Sash and Blinds

PANEL DOORS.

Doors 1¾ in. thick	mou'd on one side,	12 cts.	per. sq'r foot.
" 1¾ "	" both sides,	15	"
" 2 "	" "	17	"
" 2¼ "	" "	18	"
" 2½ "	" "	20	"

The above prices are for Doors with four Panels. For doors with two Panels deduct 2 cents per square foot. For doors with six Panels add 2 cents per square foot.

For Sash Doors add the price of Sash to the price of 2 Panel Doors of the required Size.

MOULDING.

Mouldings of all kinds and sizes are one cent per lineal foot for every square inch of section in piece from which the moulding is required to be worked.

BRACKETS and SCROLL SAWING done to order in the neatest manner, at short notice. Also, wood turning at reasonable prices.

Iron and Brass turning and planing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Lumber delivered in Tuscaloosa, merchantable pine lumber, usual sizes and quality, per thousand feet, $15 00
Flooring, ceiling and weather-boarding
green..... 17 50
Flooring, &c., seasoned and paling... 20 00
do do dressed & matched... 27 50
Poplar, Oak, &c..... 20 to 25 00
For kiln drying, or seasoning all descriptions of lumber in addition..... 2 50
Planing per superficial foot per 1000... 5 00

For selected or extra sizes, an additional price will be charged agreeable to dimensions and quality.

During the Rafting Season, lumber will be delivered at Demopolis or intermediate landings in the water on the same terms as in Tuscaloosa, when the quantity ordered amounts to 25,000 feet or more. On Sash, Blinds, Doors and other work, the cost of transportation by boat must be paid by the party ordering. All work and material warranted of the best quality.

All bills will be considered as due when presented unless otherwise agreed.

June 8, 1859. ly.

S. G. GRAY,

FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

June 20, 1860. 1y.*

LADIES GENTLEMENS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—Every variety just received, by J. P. TURNER.

CHOICE TEAS.

EXTRA BLACK TEA.
EXTRA IMPERIAL TEA.
IMPERIAL do
GUNPOWDER do

H. A. SNOW, & CO.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 7, 1861.

French Window Glass.

8x10	10x12	12x14	
12x16	12x18	14x16	
14x18	12x20	14x22	
16x22	18x24	24x28	

H. A. SNOW, & CO.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 7, 1861.

Paints, Varnishes, Oils, &c.

White Lead, pure, and No. 1, in oil.
Zinc, Porcelain and No. 1,
Zinc, stone color, do
Paris Green and Chrome Green do
Verdigris, do
Yerre de Sienna, burnt and raw do
Umber, burnt and raw do
Carome Yellow and Yellow Ochre, do
Prussian Blue and Black Paint, do
Patent Dryer, in cans,
Yen, Red and Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red, Spanish Brown,
Yellow Ocher, Chrome Yellow,
Paris Green, Chinese Vermilion,
India Red, Chinese Green,
VARNISHES—Coach, Copal,
Damar, Japan,
OILS—Linseed, boiled and raw,
Patent Oil, Spts. Turpentine.

H. A SNOW, & CO.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 7, 1861.

PIANOS.

I HAVE on hand a fine lot of superior Pianos, which I will sell on accommodating terms. During my absence from Tuscaloosa, Thomas A. Burgin (who may at all times be found at Jemison's office, opposite the old Bank) is my agent for sale of same, who will take pleasure in showing them to any one wishing to purchase.

J. W. GROSCHEL.
Tuscaloosa, July 18th, 1860. 29-tf.

L. B. NEAL,

[2D DOOR EAST FROM SEAL'S OLD CORNER.]

TUSCALOOSA ALABAMA,

HAS on hand a large and general stock of Staple Dry-Goods, such as Brown and Bleached Domestic, Osnaburgs, Prints, Muslins, Linens, Cotton Hose, Cloths, &c.

ALSO,

Hardware, Cutlery, Cooking Ware, Axes, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Castings, &c.; all for sale, Cheap Oct. 17, 1860

TAKE NOTICE!

CALLS upon the unpaid Subscriptions for Stock to the North East & South West Alabama Rail Road Company, were made for 1861, by the Board of Directors of said Company at their Meeting held in Eutaw, on the 31st October, 1860, as follows:

cent.	payable		
5	do	January	6th, 1861
5	do	February	8th, 1861
5	do	March	8th, 1861
5	do	April	8th 1861
5	do	May	8th, 1861
5	do	June	8th, 1861
34	do	December	8th, 1861

D. FOSTER, Sec'y.
Tuscaloosa, Nov. 12, 1860.

NEW Steam Saw & Corn Mills.

NOW in full operation 10½ miles South of the city of Tuscaloosa, about 3½ or 4 miles East of the N. E. & S. W. Ala. R. R. and the same distance from King's Bluff on the Warrior River.

Merchantable Pine Lumber, of long leaf pine, usual sizes and quality delivered at the Mills, per thousand feet.....$12 50
Oak, Poplar, &c., per thousand feet.. 15 00
Flooring and Weatherboards, per thousand feet..... 14 00

For select and extra sizes and lengths, additional price, according to quality and dimensions.

Corn mill in operation every Saturday, wet or dry. Ellis due when presented.

A. S. HAMILTON.
Feb. 15th, 1860. vl 7.

LIVERY, SALE and EXCHANGE STABLES,

CORNER OF MONROE AND COTTON STREETS,

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.,

B. D. Massingale & J. C. McGehee,

HAVE associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS, under the firm of MASSINGALE & McGEHEE.

Buggy, Carriage and Saddle Horses, hired out by the hour, day or week, on the most reasonable terms.

Convenient Lots and comfortable Sheds, Stalls, &c., for Drovers.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month, and particular attention paid to their comfort.

☞ Horses bought, sold and exchanged to order.

Persons hiring will be required to make good all damages

June 20th, 1860. 25-1y

FURNITURE!

Now is the Time to buy

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Before I put on the Duties on the Imported.

I WISH to say to those who know, I have lately received, and have had made here a large variety of CABINET FURNITURE, from the plainest to the most splendid.

ALSO—Chairs of the lowest priced wood seat to the best cain and cushioned spring-seat chairs

ALSO—Gilt Portrait Frames and Gilt Moulding.

ALSO—Looking Glasses and Looking Glass plates.

ALSO—One of the finest and best Rosewood Piano Forces, full 7 octave, warranted.

ALSO—Wood Turning done at my shop, below the old Bank.

AUGUSTIN LYNCH.
Tuscaloosa, March 13, 1861.—11 ly

THE HISTORY AND DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION

Of the People of Alabama.

BEGUN and held in the city of Montgomery, on the 7th day of January, 1861, in which is preserved the speeches of the secret sessions and many valuable State papers, by WM. R. SMITH.

☞ For sale by D. WOODRUFF.
August 14th, 1861.

Late Arrivals, at T. H. RALPH'S.

THE subscriber i, returning his thanks to his many friends and patrons, begs leave to inform them that he has moved back to his Old Stand, between the Stores of J. P. Turner, and H. A. Snow & Co., which he has, at great expense, fitted up in a neat and fashionable style, Having returned from the North, where he has purchased, of some of the largest and most responsible houses in New York and Philadelphia, a neat, fashionable and carefully selected stock of goods in his line, all of which he warrants genuine, and will be sold on accommodating terms, and at as low prices as the same quality of goods can be purchased at in any of our Southern markets.

Silver, and Silver Plated Ware.

T. H. RALPH has always on hand a very large and fashionable assortment of Silver & Silver-plated Ware of every pattern and latest styles.

Watches.

T. H. RALPH has always on hand a large assortment of Lady's and Gents Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and most approved makers; all of which will be warranted and sold at reduced prices.

Diamonds.

A neat lot of Diamond Pins and Rings. Also Pearl and Coral Jewelry, which will be warranted pure a nd sold at low prices.

Pistols, Hunting-Knives, &c.

Just received, a large lot of Colts, Smith and Wessen, Allens and Wheelock, Hankins and other Repeating Pistols of the latest styles and most improved manufacture.

Musical Instruments.

Just received, a large lot of Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Banjoes, Tamborines, Accordeons &c.

Knives.

A nice lot of Table and Pocket Cutlery; Gilchrists Razors, Strops.

Work! Work!! Work!!!

Having secured the services of Mr. T. W. McCAY, who has done business in this place for over thirty years, and is generally admitted to be the best workman in this country; persons having work to do in his line would do well to give him a call before going elsewhere, as he advantages he now possesses warrants him in giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All kinds of Engraving done in a neat and workmanlike manner Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods.

☞ I would feel thankful to my friends that are indebted to me, for the years 1857, 1858-1859, to call and settle their accounts a d more, or at least a portion of them, as I am very much in want of funds just now.

Nov. 28, 1860. T. H. RALPH.

New Drugs and Chemicals at LITTLE'S DRUG STORE.

HAVING received a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., within the last two weeks, I am now prepared to supply all my customers with anything they may want in my line of business. I have also a choice selection of Brandy and Wine for medical use. I have also some of my own preparations for various diseases, that have general satisfaction where they have been used—they are tried remedies and I have been selling them for several years—and some of them have been sent for from Mobile since I have been here—and they are not Quack Medicines, but regular Physicians prescriptions that I have learnt in my regular business. I have also made arrangements by which I will have the exclusive right to sell DAVIDSON & BAILEY'S NEW EXPLOSIVE, SELF GENERATING GAS LAMPS, in the County of Tuskaloosa. I offer the first public one of the most beautiful and ornamental lights now in use—one Lamp will give the light of five candles, at the cost of one cent per hour being perfectly free from any odor of smoke or expense of chimneys. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of beautiful Parlor Lamps, and such as will light up churches handsomely, and are used in some cities with great accuracy in lighting no streets. I can fix my patent burner on any other lamp at small expense. And I will keep on hand a supply of the Non Explosive Fluid to burn in my Lamps. Call and examine these new and wonderful lights.

May 11 1859. tf-19.

NEW GOODS.

WALKER & BACON,

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, 20,000 lbs. choice Bacon, clear Sides, 10,000 lbs. choice Bacon Shoulders, 2,000 lbs choice Bacon Hams, plain and canvassed, 2 000 lbs. leaf Lard, 100 Sacks Rio Coffee, 20 bbls N. O. Sugar, 100 bbls Dexter Whisky, 50 kegs Nails. Also—crushed Sugar, No. 1 Mackerel, Roe Herring, Ginger Preserves, Peach, Pear and Pine Apple Preserves, old Mint Julep, Echelam Snapps, Pure Lemon Syrup, Pickles, spts Turpentine, Castor Oil, prepared and ground Mustard, ground and race Ginger, Maccononi, Macaboy Snuff, sweet Oil, London Porter, Glassware and Crockery—also a fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods. May 25.

HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, a fine assortment by WALKER & BACON.

CHOICE OLD RYE WHISKEY, for family use, at WALKER & BACON.

OLD HOLLAND GIN for sale by WALKER & BACON.

CHOICE OLD PORT and MADERIA WINES at WALKER & BACON.

20 BBLS S. L. FLOUR, St. Louis Brand at WALKER & BACON.

4 PIPES COGNIAC BRANDY, choice brand at WALKER & BACON.

RICE.

3 TIERCES OF NEW RICE for sale by WALKER & BACON.

GUNS.

A FINE assortment of Double Barrel Shot Guns at WALKER & BACON

3000 Yds Bagging and 3000 lbs Rope for sale by WALKER & BACON

WINDHAM SPRINGS.

THIS delightful watering place will be opened on the 1st day of July, 1861, under the management of its former proprietor. The remarkable qualities of these waters are too well known to require comment.

☞ There are excellent Stables in Tuscaloosa which are prepared to convey visitors to the Springs at all times. Distance, 22 miles from Tuscaloosa.

June 3,1861.

A LARGE, NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer Clothing, AT BERRY'S.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

THE business heretofore conducted under the style of

MORRISON & BERRY,

will be continued under my name, and the same principles of justice and liberality as practiced by the late firm, will be conspicuous in the management of this business. The stock is LARGE and COMPLETE, comprising every article for

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

Consisting of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Stocks, Ties of every description.

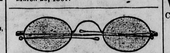
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas, in short, every article pertaining to a gentleman's outfit, together with a large and full assortment of fine Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be made per order in the most approved style.

Tuscaloosa, April 10, 1861.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT FIQUET'S.

C. J. FIQUET would inform his customers that he has just returned from New Orleans, where he has selected all that is new and desirable in his line, that his stock is now complete and he offers them low for cash,or to punctual customers on time.

March 30, 1861.



T. P. LEWIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from an extensive trip North, where with his workman, Mr. H. M. AVERY, he has selected with the utmost care, a splendid stock of all kinds of Jewelry and goods in his line.

Mr. AVERY was raised in connection with the best manufactories of Jewelry, and, of course, must have advantages in selecting over those who are less experienced.

The undersigned also carried on a large quantity of pure silver, and had his silver ware manufactured to order under his immediate supervision and guarantees it to be genuine; and though it may not be the *very largest stock* ever brought to Tuscaloosa, any reasonable order can be promptly filled.

I will give my entire attention to this business, and am determined to give satisfaction and solicit a liberal patronage.

There is no two reliable workmen constantly in this establishment and all repairing done to order.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for new Jewelry & Lewis will be found at the new store now occupied by Glascock & McMath as fitted up.

T. P. LEWIS.

SILVER & GOLD.

T. P. LEWIS is now and will be receiving fresh goods of all kinds in his line constantly during the coming season.

A LARGE lot of fine Card Cases and Port Monies can be found at the Jewelry Store of T. P. LEWIS.

RECEIVED yesterday, a large and well selected assortment of 8 DAY AND 30 HOUR CLOCKS of the very latest styles at

Oct. 26. T. P. LEWIS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of fine DIAMONDS, among them an extra set.

TOM LEWIS.

ALSO HAIR AND HEAD DRESSES.

TOM LEWIS.

A LARGE lot of COLT'S and other improved Pistols.

TOM LEWIS.

SOMETHING new and beautiful in the way of Necklaces of all kinds. TOM LEWIS.

NEW FALL —AND— WINTER GOODS.

FOSTER & COLE,

Are now receiving their New Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS which are to be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES.

September 22d, 1860.

Drums! Drums!! Drums!!!

A. LYNCH,

HAS commenced the manufacture of Drums of the various sorts, for Military Companies, Bands, and toy drums, warranted good, and at the usual prices, or under. Specimens now on hand at the subscriber's Warerooms, Broad St., one house below the Old State Bank.

Tuskaloosa, June 11th, 1861.

HARDEE'S TACTICS,

Rifle and Infantry Tactics.

"Schools of the Soldier and Company," in 1 vol. Pamphlet, form—price.....$1 25
Do including School for the Battalion, in 2 vols. bound.....$3 00
For sale by D. WOODRUFF.
June 19th, 1861.

TUSCALOOSA MARBLE WORKS.

HAVING removed my **Marble Yard** one block East of the Court House, I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of

TOMBSTONES, &C.,

out of the best quality of Marble, and as cheap as can be had at any other point in this State. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, C. SMALLWOOD.
March 6, 1861.—10 1y.) Tuscaloosa, Ala.

LUMBER

AT the Steam Mills of WHITFIELD A. BLACKBURN, situated 2½ miles from the North Port landing on the Warrior River, Orders filled promptly, and all qualities of lumber constantly on hand. A Wodworth's Planing Machine in operation, and any kind of lumber dressed and tongued and grooved at short notice. Also a Lathe Machine ready to fill orders to any amount. The timber at these Mills is of the very best quality of long leaf yellow pine.

Ordinary pine lumber sold at the Mill, per hundred feet, at..... $1 25
Flooring, ceiling and weatherboarding, green..... 1 40
Flooring, ceiling and weatherboarding, seasoned..... 1 60
Paling..... 1 50

For delivery in North Port 25 cts., and in Tuscaloosa 50 cts. additional, per hundred feet.

For dressing lumber on Woodworth's Planer, per hundred feet,..... 50 cts.
For dressing and matching..... 75 cts.

For lumber selected, all heart, an additional price of 25 cents. Also for lumber of extra length or width, an extra price.

Lumber in amounts over twenty-five thousand feet delivered at any of the landings on the Warrior, at the same price that it is delivered at in Tuscaloosa, for cash or good bills.

Dressed lumber will be taken down in boats and delivered dry and clean. Purchasers on the river can get good bargains by rafting for themselves, and as our landing is below all the shoals, lumber can be taken down at any time of the year.

All bills must be considered as due when presented, unless by special contract.

For making all contracts and settling any business of whatever kind with the firm, application must be made to H. S. Whitfield, who resides at the Mills.

Address at North Port, Tuscaloosa Co.
Aug. 22, 1860. 1y-34

W. H. & N. P. Lawrence, GROCERS,

BROAD ST., TUSKALOOSA ALA.

WILL keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS.
HARDWARE AND
CROCKERY WARE.

—ALSO—

WINES AND LIQUORS,

of every variety.

SEGARS, TOBACCO &C. &C.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

SELLING —AT— COST.

THE undersigned, desirous of selling out their present stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of a large variety of

Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Russets and Kerseys;

400 PAIR OF BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, CARPETTING, &C., would announce to the citizens of T[illegible] and the surrounding county, that [illegible] cheap bargains.

Give us a call every [illegible] prove to you just what we say.

Our store is at the old stand on [illegible] Lewis.

☞ We are determined to sell Goods at first cost, which will undoubtedly suit the present hard times. H. & A. STROUSE.

December 4th, 1860.

1860. NEW 1861 Fall and Winter Goods.

THE undersigned has just received a fine and elegant Stock of EARLY AND WINTER GOODS, to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. Such as

Delaines,
Delaine Robes,
English Merinoes,
French do. Alpacoes,
De Beige Shawls, Cloaks
of the latest styles,
Embroideries, Ladies,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
English and American Prints,
Linseys, Flannels, Ginghams, Bleached & Brown Domestics, Kerseys & Blankets
A variety of Ladies and Misses
Shoes and Hoop Skirts.

An excellent assortment of Gentlemen's

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES

Shirts of all Kinds—Hats and Caps,

and an innumerable quantity of other articles.

Considering the pressure of the Money market, I will give an inducement to all those who may favor me with a call, by selling below the customary rates for CASH.

☞ Come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 2d, 1860. H. JACOBY.

CHEAP TAILORING.

F. WEDEKIND at his old stand, one door South of the Observer Office, still continues to furnish every article in the **Tailoring line,** and has an excellent assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronge heretofore extended to him; and would earnestly entreat those of his friends who are indebted to him to call and settle. In these hard times—having a little family of large "Dutchmen" to feed, he finds it a difficult mat'er to get along without the "needful." He is willing to work cheap for the Cash.

Tuscaloosa, July 17th, 1861. 29

MONEY.

I AM very much in need of Money, and I hope those that have it will call and see your humble servant,

Januery 9th, 1860. TOM LEWIS.

Fresh Garden Seed.

A Large and well selected Stock of GARDEN SEED, just received by

JOHN LITTLE.

PISTOLS.

FOR the information of Mounted or Cavalry Companies, I beg to say that I am now prepared to receive applications for the furnishing of orders for Colt's Navy Pistols. Those Companies wishing to obtain such arms, will please address

THOMAS B. LEWIS.
Tuscaloosa, August 21, 1861. 3t of

1862

AUGUST

The Tuscaloosa Observer.

[TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANN.] "Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy Country's, thy God's and Truths." [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

VOLUME SIXTEEN. THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1862. NUMBER 32

OBSERVER.

COOSA, ALA.,

BY JNO. F. WARREN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1862.

TERMS.—Subscription to Observer, one year, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, invariably in advance. Six months, $1 50.

Advertisements, of 10 lines or less, for the first insertion, One Dollar. For every subsequent insertion Fifty Cents.

Obituary notices, for every 10 lines Fifty Cts.

NOTICE.

A division of the unsettled claims of the late firm of MORRISON & BERRY, having been made between O. Berry, the surviving partner, and W. A. Cochrane, Administrator of the Estate of B. F. Morrison—all persons indebted to said firm, where indebtedness has fallen to the Estate of B. F. Morrison, are hereby required to call on the Administrator and settle the same.

W. A. COCHRANE,
Administrator Est. of B. F. Morrison.

It will be seen by the above notice, that a division of the unsettled claims has been made between the interests of B. F. Morrison, dec., and myself. It is to be hoped that persons will not further expect indulgence from the Administrator, which will be impossible to be farther extended.
Jan. 8, '62. O. BERRY, *Surv. Partner.*

☞ Conscripts, and others, will not fail to observe the advertisement, in another column of Mr. Cain, enrolling Officer for Tuscaloosa County. See also other advertisements.

Shinplasters or Change Bills.

We are prepared to print Shinplasters, or Change Bills, in the neatest style, and at short notice. Send in your orders.

The Conscript Law.

Gen. Robert E. Lee having been applied to for his opinion respecting the construction of the Conscription Law, replies that by its express terms it subjects all persons who may be over the age of eighteen years at the time of any call for troops made by the President, to service, and persons attaining that age at once become subject to military duty. Although of course no express provision as to the discharge of persons in service upon their attaining the age of thirty-five years, General Lee is of opinion that such persons will become entitled to their discharge upon reaching that age, and their places will be supplied by others between eighteen and thirty-five years.

"Eve of Great Events."—The Richmond Dispatch of the 2d inst., says: "We are on the eve of great events. The hour of decision has been placed by Providence in our own hands."—This looks as if something of moment were about to take place near Richmond. What it is, is not intimated.

We hear rumors of probable great events near home; and some of them, probably, will be known within twenty-four hours. Great events too, must be at hand in Tennessee. So that within a brief time the public will be astir with the news.

☞ The Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson was recently arrested by order of Andy Johnson, and offered the privilege of taking the Lincoln oath—He replied that he "had rather be their prisoner for life than owe allegiance to their government." Mr. N. is in feeble health, and for that reason has not taken a more active part in behalf of the Confederate cause.

☞ It is rumored in Mobile that a full boat's load from Fort Morgan and gone to the ——, lead, by a Yankee. Why ——al dog on the part of them in ——— ain't post? Somebody to ——— of course, carried valuable in-

☞ We have loved a good story on Stonewall Jackson. It has come to be commonly said in camp that nobody knows Stonewall's secrets except his old negro body servant. Some one talking to the old negro asked how he came to be so much in the confidence of his master. "Lord Sir," said he, "means never make no nothing, but the way I knows is this—Massa says his prayers twice a day, morning and night—but if he gets out of bed two or three times in the night to pray I just commences packing my haversack, for I knows then will be *the devil to pay next day.*"

☞ After the news of the victory at Richmond was received in Memphis, Confederate money, which always passed *simple* Green's value at par, rapidly brought from fifty to six hundred per cent. premium. Specie, and over seventy in Tennessee money—more than it brings anywhere in the Mississippi valley! It has since been in great demand, and no occasions are holders of it, that it is gradually benefiting quite generous.

A Use for Dogs.—The city authorities of Petersburg, Va., have dog catchers employed in killing all the stray dogs about that city. Their corpses are converted into saltpetre in the nitre beds in the neighborhood, and then into gunpowder. Soldiers using this powder are said to make a peculiarly dogged resistance.

Gunboats and Iron.

Some months ago, two of our most energetic and practical citizens, undeterred to get a hearing for a scheme to build gunboats at Tuscaloosa. The scheme was simple and perfectly practicable, with the means at our command. The object was two-fold; first, to defend our river in case Mobile should be captured; and secondly, to develope the iron resources in our immediate vicinity. All the men who feared that money would be required from them to aid the enterprise, hoorsd as the idea as wild and visionary.. Others, of known liberality, discouraged all effort, and the enterprise failed. The people of Selma, with that spirit of energy which has transformed a miserable village, [illegible] great commercial emporium, went to work about the same time, and began to build gunboats. The consequence is, that the demand for iron has led to the erection of three or four iron-works in Shelby county, which are now, at this moment, turning out iron plates of enormous size and thickness, and sending them to Selma to clothe them gunboats with impenetrable armor. In a year or two, Selma will be the great iron factory of the South, while Tuscaloosa will still be the quiet little village, with beautiful shade trees and silent streets, that it has been contented to be, for the last twenty years. There is a side in the affairs of towns, that takes at the flood, leads on to fortune; but alas! we live where tides wane.

Complimentary.

The Tuscaloosa Observer, extolling the heroism of Vicksburg, accounts for the lack of a similar manifestation at Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans from the fact that they were commercial cities, corrupted by contact with Yankees; and after observing that the [illegible] element in any population be composed of traders and speculators, and we may look in vain for the display of heroism, "It is the case that makes of ANY-loss about Mobile." This remark comes with a very bad grace from the citizens of all places in Alabama. The editor of the Observer may now demand the loot, which has no allusion to traders and speculators in particular, but to undistinguished Yankee sympathizers whatever their business, garb or profession.

Our contemporary of the Mobile Evening News, gives us a pleasant little rap in the fore-going article. We have been trying for a whole week to conjure up something smart in reply. We have thought that we would disperse the simplified charge, by commissioning the twenty-three Companies of cavalry, artillery and infantry, this County has sent to the field, by enrolling up the thousands of dollars that we have poured out like water, for equipping and maintaining them, and by recounting the sacrifices and self-denials of our noble women in connection with Military Associations and, Hospitals; but we have been hitherto too lazy to see that all such rehashing arguments involve only an *ignoratio elenchi*. But a friend on the street has suggested to us a brilliant idea as to the only mode of getting out of this difficulty. By very simplicity prevented our discovering it. But here it is:—*We acknowledge the corn.*"

For What are we Fighting?

It is important that the true issue should be kept constantly before the people. We have all assumed its present gigantic proportion, mainly because the people of the North have been systematically deceived as to the real issue. It is not the true aims of the movement which they inaugurated against the South. Had the Yankee people clearly disclosed his real purpose, at the beginning of the war, he would have encountered opposition from the conservative masses at the North, which would have defeated and arrested all his schemes. Hence, he raised the war-cry of the "*Union and the Constitution,*" and by an appeal to the sentiment of nationality, actually enslaved all the virtue and patriotism of the Yankee nation in its unholy crusade against the liberties of the South. The people of Selma, with that spirit of energy which has transformed a miserable village, [illegible] great commercial emporium, went to work about the same time, and began to build gunboats. The consequence is, that the demand for iron has led to the erection of three or four iron-works in Shelby county, which are now, at this moment, turning out iron plates of enormous size and thickness, and sending them to Selma to clothe them gunboats with impenetrable armor. In a year or two, Selma will be the great iron factory of the South, while Tuscaloosa will still be the quiet little village, with beautiful shade trees and silent streets, that it has been contented to be, for the last twenty years. There is a side in the affairs of towns, that takes at the flood, leads on to fortune; but alas! we live where tides wane.

Little as the Yankee may be disposed to believe it, the South is now attempting to maintain, by force of arms, the *Constitution of the United States of America.* In order to coerce the South into submission, it was necessary for Lincoln and his Congress to ignore all the provisions of the Constitution, under the plea of military necessity. The most ardent apologists for the Yankee dynasty do not attempt to deny that they have trampled on the fundamental principles and the plainest provisions of the Constitution intended as safeguards of the public liberties. But the mere requirement as a "military necessity" are pleaded in justification. They lose sight of the fact, that this very "military necessity" was itself unnecessary, i. e. that the United States Government had no right to place itself in such a position as would create such a "military necessity." The whole theory upon which the war is waged against us is self-destructive. The Yankees evade convicted before the world of the absurdity of endeavoring to save the Constitution, by destroying the Constitution. Hence, it has successively taken away from its own citizens, the right of trial by jury, habeas corpus, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press. It has legislated for the South with the same reckless disregard of the Constitution. It has absolutely endeavored to destroy States with all their rights, has confiscated the property of all who hold office in those States, has practically abolished slavery in the Southern States by threatening the slaves of rebels, and has swept away, at one fell swoop, all the personal, civil, and religious immunities of twelve millions of freemen.

Now all these rights and immunities are guaranteed to the South by the Constitution of the United States. When, therefore, we fight against the Yankee tyranny, we fight for the Constitution of the United States.

It is important to keep these ideas on this subject before the people.

When the South *seceded*, she seceded, not from the Constitution, but under the Constitution. She seceded *from a Union* with States which had abandoned the Constitution and placed the Chicago Platform in its stead. She, therefore, brought the Constitution with her, and, standing on it, she has sworn to maintain it. She left behind on the other side of the line, not the Union, but a Yankee *coalition* standing on the "Chicago Platform."

We are fighting for the Constitution of our fathers, for rights and immunities, some of which they inherited from the British Constitution, and some of which they wrested from the grasp of British tyranny. It is to us a most exalting and exhilarating thought, that in every blow we strike for southern independence, we are [illegible] rights inherited from our British ancestors, wrung by them from the hands of tyranny at Runnymede, and reasserted by them on the scaffold, wherein Charles I. paid the penalty of infringing upon them. We feel that we are in the direct line of the succession of the heroes and patriots who, for centuries have been erecting the structure of regulated constitutional liberty; and we glory in the thought, that we have been called upon, in our turn, to struggle and suffer in this behalf. When we are in our graves, our children will look back and envy us that we were permitted to live and act in a period so full of historic glory. It is an exciting employment to read the history of great achievements; it is a still more grateful task to be the chronicler of sublime actions; but it is glorious to be the *makers of history itself.* It is to this very work that the South is a been appointed in the providence of God—She is *making history.* She is doing a work, which will link the present with all the heroic periods of the past; erecting a land-mark amidst the progress of events which will stand out as conspicuously on the horizon of history as the Crusades, or the Reformation, or the American Revolution. In such a cause as ours, the issue cannot be doubtful. We are bound to triumph. To say that we are fighting simply for the maintenance of slavery, is to degrade the whole character of our sublime struggle. The power to hold slaves is only one of the ten thousand rights for which we are contending. We are fighting not for liberty in the abstract, not for *human rights, but for our own rights, our peculiar rights,* rights such as no people on earth ever had before; for rights guaranteed to our fathers by the British Constitution, and older charters, and for rights purchased by their blood and guaranteed to us under the Constitution of the United States. In the Confederate States, has practically abolished slavery in the Southern States by threatening the slaves of rebels, and has swept away, at one fell swoop, all the personal, civil, and religious immunities of twelve millions of freemen.

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The Two Currencies.

Both the North and the South are fighting on credit. In both nations, a specie currency is a myth. The North conducts its exchanges by means of [illegible]-prayed, green-back "promises to pay," and [illegible] likenesses of its haloed President, called [illegible]stage stamps, while the South executes itself with [illegible]lithographs so badly executed that the Yankees cannot attempt to counterfeit the display of superior artistic skill which betrays the [illegible] fraud, and with bits of brown paper bearing the name of some county, town, or money-corporation. So far, the two currencies seem to be based upon equally good foundations. Both are [illegible] made by the [illegible] in the extinction of those who use the currency, are solvent. But not at this point the contrast between the two currencies becomes immense. For, every day the [illegible] Yankee currency is carried into [illegible], and the [illegible] more becomes immense. For, every day the [illegible] specie, [illegible] the one party on to hopeless [illegible], and the other party to certain independence. The credit of the North is based not on its own resources, but upon the [illegible] of the 10 Dorcas of the South. Of course, [illegible] just in proportion as subjugation of the South [illegible] seem to be a hopeless thing, will the currency of the Yankeedoodles be depreciated. And on the other hand, since we know already, that the South can never be conquered, and that its day is fixed in the future, when our independence must be established, every day only brings us a day nearer the time of the redemption of all our pecuniary obligations. There are some weak, timid souls, who are actually paying their debts, in order to get rid of Confederate Notes, lest the Bank should break and leave them with the money in their hands. We hear of others who are buying real estate at high prices for the same reason. They do not seem to know that the same causes which would render Confederate notes worthless, would render real estate worthless also. The confidence which a man feels in Confederate money, is a pretty good barometer by which to test the order of his patriotism, or at least, it will afford a pretty good test of his confidence in the success of our struggle for independence.

We have unbounded faith in the righteousness of our cause and in its ultimate triumph; and hence, the bills of the Confederate Treasury look as beautiful in our eyes, as the brightest sovereign ever issued from the mint of Great Britain. We know that our success is certain, and if we had any money to lay up for our children, we would rather have it in the form of the Bonds of the Confederate States, than in horses, or lands, or negroes. Twenty millions of people have sworn that those Bonds shall be made good, and on the faith of the [illegible] we are willing to take wings and fly away, it is the obligations of the Confederate States of America.

The People's War.

Yankee letter-writers never tire of reiterating the assertion, that the heart of the Southern people is opposed to the rebellion, and that "Jeff. Davis & Co.," as they are pleased with characteristic flippancy and vulgarity to style the able statesmen who compose the executive branch of this Government, are compelling the people to support his treason against their will. Even Edward Everett, infected by the lying atmosphere in which he lives, ventures to assert in a recent speech, that the leaders of this revolution dare not submit the question to the test of a popular vote. Never was there a greater falsehood, and never a more perfect delusion. "The war on our part is, in the strictest sense, a war of the people. It is not a war of our government, but it is our people's war. It is every man's war, and every woman's war, and every child's war. Both sexes and all ages and classes unite in its support. As for the women of the country, history shall speak their praise. They have clothed the army fighting, and they have nursed the army sick. Well might the brute Butler strike so basely at them, in his infamous order concerning their New Orleans sisters—the women of the South are all foes of the Yankee government. There is no class of our people in our whole Confederacy that does not heartily endorse and encourage the Confederate cause. The emphatic the planter, the manufacturer, the farmer, the slave-holder, the non-slaveholder, the rich, the poor, the minister and his people, the lawyer, the physician, the inhabitants of towns and cities, and the rural population; men formerly of all the political parties (for there never existed the parties of this side of Heaven) people of all religious denominations; in one word, the whole people are united in this struggle—There is no section of our country that is not prepared to make rather than submit to the rule of a government they have so many fresh reasons to abhor. It is foul with the blood of their sons; it has desolated their cities; it rules in the oppression of some portions of their territory. They felt a warm indignation at the flagrant the despotism, but now their wrath is hot. They went offensive war; they want blood and fire to be opposed by blood and fire."

This truthful description of the unanimity of the people, we take from a late review of Motley's Dutch Republic, by Dr. Adger, of South Carolina. It is the exact story, neither more and nor less. Now it is the view of a rebel South, that is to say the pledge of triumph. Had Poland been this united, she never could have been conquered. She might have been compelled to prolong the conflict till this hour, but she would have been still unsubdued. Can any one be so insane as to believe that the South now thoroughly awake to the designs of the North, will ever make terms other than those which secure her independence? There may be fools who may believe it; but we know better. We know that if the North should find the means and the men to prosecute the war for a century, the inextinguishable hatred which has been kindled in the Southern heart, would burn with fiercer flames every hour. Even if by the sheer force of numbers, the enemy should overrun the soil, and garrison every house, and thus crush the rebellion externally, this would not bring peace. War does not mean active hostility of necessity. Nor does conquest imply subjugation. "The unconquerable will, and study of revenge, immortal hate and courage never to submit or yield," would still be here; and to conquer supremacy over elements like these would demand complicated power and boundless resources.

In this connection we may say, that we can see no reason to expect a speedy termination of the war. We said last year, reasoning *a priori*, that the war would last to the end of Lincoln's administration, and we are confirmed in this opinion by every new revelation of Northern sentiment. As to the resources of the Yankees, they are not nearly exhausted by the drafts of the past year, and they have been squandered at such a rate, that we are not certain but they have been plundering and swindling the South for two years for them to spend all their booty in eighteen months—But when the democratic party attain power, as they certainly will, in the next presidential election, we may look for proposals of peace. Lincoln cannot propose peace if he would—and he would not, if he could. We cannot make up our mind to three years more of war, and to war of the most bloody and vindictive character that ever stained the annals of history. Retaliation upon the innocent in order to protect the helpless, the black flag, no quarter, no prisoners, will become familiar ideas in the next campaign. This state of things will be forced upon us by the barbarities of the Yankees, and horrible as it will be, we know that our people are ready to accept the terms offered by the foe. Another and necessity will soon be forced upon our army, that of the indiscriminate massacre of [illegible] regiments of deluded blacks, armed by the Yankee, and deliberately put in the forefront of the battle, in order that they may be got out of the way and prevented from coming into competition with the white labor of the North. It is because all these results are distinctly foreseen by the people of the South, that this war has become literally a War of Subjugation. "The unconquerable will, and study of revenge, immortal hate and courage never to submit or yield," would still be here; and to conquer supremacy over elements like these would demand complicated power and boundless resources.

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The Yankees Disheartened.

We have thought again and again, since the war began, of a sentence in the Annals of Tacitus which is so appropriate in its application to the Yankees, that we quote it in proof of what we have so often asserted, that they are a nation of savages. Tacitus says—*"To be elated with success and to droop in adversity, is the genius of a savage nation."* That this is the characteristic of the Yankees, the events of this war have abundantly demonstrated. When we thrashed them at Manassas, all Yankeedom was cast into the very depths of despair. When they succeeded in capturing the little fresh-water fleet on the Tennessee, called Fort Henry, all Yankeedom, from the highest dignitaries in Washington, to the lowest shoeblack in New York, was frantic with joy! and the august Congress of the nation got on a "big drunk" in honor of the achievement. Then followed a succession of federal victories which completely crazed the whole people and so puffed them up with the idea of their invincibility, that they talked loudly of the conquest of Canada and the subjugation of the French empire.

The late defeat of the "Young Napoleon," at Richmond, has given us a swful shock to their self-confidence; and their most boastful journals are chanting the *De profundis* again. Now that the Arkansas has been blown up, we expect to hear them again singing, in a few days, the *Jubilate.* So it goes. Their entire oscillate from the extreme of triumph, to the verge of despair. As Tacitus says: So it is with all "savage nations."

The Land Approach to Charleston.—The correspondent of the New York Express announces that, by the submission of James Island, all chance of approaching Charleston by any feasible land route has been abandoned. The Federal troops have also landed in Edisto Island, and now only hold Hilton Head, Beaufort, Pulaski, and the Tybee expedition.

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth.—Intelligence has been received in Washington from Fortress Monroe that several cases of yellow fever had appeared there.

Our Richmond Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31st, 1862.

Field Hospitals.—Within the past week or two, things have assumed an appearance of unusual energy, and indicate some important movement not at hand. Troops continually come and go. They are evidently reinforcing Jackson. Every thing now seems to point to a fight at Fredericksburg, and no one here would be at all surprised, if it occurred ere the present moon is entered.

In all probability it will occur somewhere in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, a place already known to every traveller for its [illegible] and heavily rolled; but if a battle should happen there, then, as another field of Southern chivalry, it will be [illegible].

Last Friday I saw a regiment of small fry marching through town. It was an interesting [illegible], but for neatness of dress and beauty of appearance, the boys were not to be compared with their sires. On one side the street, no one saw their ready step, and determined look, but that he almost realized all his heart could wish. Brave boys—many a brave heart follows them in all their weary marches, and in all their toils. Several States were represented, and it was a beautiful thought, to think them thus united by all that binds the human breast, to die—for they were one—the heroes of a dozen battles, who gave such terrible rebuke to the fields of Manassas, Leesburg, Seven Pines, and Chickahominy—They too were going to Jackson. May God be with them, is the prayer of every heart.

McClellan has adopted the policy which Lincoln republicans eighteen months ago. He is now [illegible] "in search of." At last he seems to have learned a little wisdom, for he is justly afraid of retreat, while another "change of base" would prove as disastrous as the first. It has become quite evident that he is withdrawing his forces, with a Pope's increase, indicating a change in his plans. Some say reinforce, he does not seem to [illegible] he pitches the bed of his ambition over a [illegible].

Scott, Halleck, McClellan, and Halleck—Who next on the list of Yankee Generals? They must have another, for Halleck has only proved to be a greater [illegible] than McClellan. Of all others, the latter is the best man—is anyself [illegible] to greatness—but in Yankeedom, we are not surprised at anything.

The infamous orders of Butler and Pope are engrossing all attention, and we trust our Government will take the proper course to give such ill-advised proceedings. In Western Virginia some gentleman [illegible] called Swinehart, in whose very name you can almost smell the sour-krout and lager beer, for the arrest of the most prominent citizens of Luray, to be held as hostages and in case one of his subordinates was killed before our guerrillas, one of the unarmed is to be shot. This is unparalleled in the history of warfare, modern or ancient. The cup is full. To some, it may seem that our people are at ease expecting our Government at the other. The people are clamoring for retaliation—the Government for less heinous. We, ourselves, are known to adopt a hasty method of retaliation—but the blood of murdered Mumford, and other innocent [illegible] cries aloud for vengeance. [illegible] Something must be done; and if driven to this sad extremity, we must push it home. The world can only say we are right. However, our Government must be aware of all these things. Let our leaders do their duty. Our citizens have placed life and property in their hands, and to the best of their ability they must protect them. There are several [illegible] Yankee officers in the city, who have assumed an appearance of unusual energy, and indicate some important movement

OBSERVER AND FLAG OF ALABAMA.

No. 32

Incidents of the Battle of Murfreesboro'.—Captain Haney.

As Col. Forrest's command were marching through Cannon County, on their way to Murfreesboro', the citizens crowded the thoroughfare cheering our gallant men with every demonstration of joy. The ladies everywhere were particularly enthusiastic. Some of the citizens of Cannon had been arrested and were confined in prison at Murfreesboro'. The ladies besought our men with tears in their eyes to rescue their husbands and fathers from the hands of the tyrant. One little girl ran up to this old patriot and soldier, Capt. Haney, of the 1st Georgia Cavalry, and wringing her hands implored him to bring her father back to her again. The old man turned to her with his whole soul beaming in his face, and exclaimed while the manly tear started to his eye—"I will my daughter, I will!" The result proved the truth of his words. The Captain was the first to enter the Court House where the prisoners were confined—

FIGHT AT BATON ROUGE

Yankees take to their Gunboats.

Yankee Advancing on Semmes!

NORTHERN NEWS.

FIGHT AT TAZEWELL

Skirmish at Malvern Hill!

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS

FROM GEN. BRECKENRIDGE.

RAM ARKANSAS BLOWN UP.

...population was aroused to...numbers, and rushed to their ...rejoicings and hosannas with every demonstration of delight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in postures of thankfulness, to heaven for the day of their deliverance. As the morning advanced, and as the fight thickened, the scene far ones was in the streets, in spite of the ...ling of balls, and the rain of lead, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteens with water, and their haversacks with an abundance of provisions.—Unheeding the shots from the enemy's guns, they thought only of the conduct of their gallant champions. One lady received a ball through her dress, a ball another had her parasol shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jewelled fingers. Such heroism has never been known in the annals of war; and will illuminate to the remotest generation the history of our glorious lands. * * *

A company of Federals were in possession of the Court House, and were shooting our soldiers in all directions from the windows above. Col. Morrison, (1st Georgia) dismounted three of his companies and ordered them to charge the building, which they did in gallant style, raiding through the public square to the doors of the edifice, under a most galling fire of musketry.—Conscious that the loss of life in our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up this stairway, the building was immediately set on fire, when the Yankees who blazed out lustily for quarter. The fire was extinguished, the whole company surrendered, and our imprisoned fellow citizens were happily released. Old Capt. Haney was the first man to enter the Court House to receive in his arms the liberated captives.

Late in the day Col. Morrison was surrounded by a host of ladies, who thronged him beside with joy, and exclaiming, "Colonel! he is not a Yankee!" "Colonel! General Gardner and Gen. Breckinridge!" "Colonel! say so, Captain P." answered the Colonel, "No! I never bled in battle!" exclaimed the old man, and paused on to new fields of heroism and of glory.

Capt. Haney is a true Georgian of age, and commands a company from Floyd and Polk counties in Georgia. His men love him as a father. He is a great favorite with his entire regiment, and wherever he goes with his genial and benignant face, and his paternal fondness for the boys, he is greeted with the best feelings of those for whom he is so dear.—*Knoxville Register.*

Rashness.

"Persons" of the Charleston Courier, makes the following suggestions:

It has been a noticeable feature of the war, that our raw levies and undisciplined troops, who never heard the whizzing of a ball before they entered the army, or saw a scintillated man, have been put to the work which is reserved in other countries for the "forlorn hope" of an army. And such is the spirit of valor they possess that when once started upon the deadly errand, they rarely fail in its accomplishment. It is cruel, however, to put men, because they are brave, to a test so severe unless the object to be attained is worth the loss which attends the failure of effecting it. The Confederacy lost hundreds of its best men on Wednesday, because the engineer took it into his head that his troops could ... batteries through a belt five three ... miles in length, when they ... once around as well. The ... of South Carolina ... after the last charge ... enemy under cover of the darkness left us to enjoy nothing but the empty honor of sleeping among our own dead upon the battle field. These things ought not to be. A good General should be as careful of his men as of himself. And there are few who do not look out for number one.

Water Drinking.

Improper drinking of water has killed thousands. There have been instances where thirsty armies, after long marches, have come to some river, when the men would lie down on their faces and quaff an inordinate quantity of water with these results: some die almost instantly, others become crazy and stagger like drunken men. Avoid drinking water as much as possible while marching. When you feel dry, rinse the mouth with water, but do not swallow it. Drink only when resting, or before the word is given to march. Men when heated should not drink anything cold. In a state of perspiration, ice water only aggravates thirst. Drink slowly; half a tumbler of water will suffice the thirstiest man in the world, if he drinks by sips. Take from twenty-five to one hundred sips, and swallow each time—it will quench thirst better than a quart drunk in the usual manner. In fact, it is almost impossible to get down a full glass of water taken in this way.

FIGHT AT BATON ROUGE

Yankees Captured by Stuart!

Large Anti-Subjugation Meeting.

MOBILE, August 6.—The Advertiser and Register has the following dispatch:

JACKSON, August 6.—I am permitted by Gen. Van Dorn to send you the following:

13 MILES FROM BATON ROUGE, }
August 5. }

To Gen. Van Dorn:

Receiving a dispatch that the Arkansas would co-operate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning, at day-light, with less than three thousand men. After a struggle of five hours, we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal and lower down to the cover of their gunboats, taking a number of prisoners, several flags and a considerable quantity of property. My diminished and exhausted force could not take the arsenal, and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn one mile and a half from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour.

I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. Gen. Clarke is mortally wounded, Col. Hunt, of the 5th Kentucky, Col. Tompson, of the 3d Kentucky, Col. Allen, of the 4th Louisiana, and others are severely wounded.

The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of gun and mortar boats, is reported to us to be 3,000 strong.

(Signed) JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Major-General.

It seems that the Arkansas did not arrive in time to take part with our land forces, as was intended, although she passed Bayou Sara, which is about thirty miles above Baton Rouge.

At 12 o'clock Monday night four gunboats were at Baton Rouge, and also the Essex.

Lieut. Dorn has removed his head quarters to this place.

MOBILE, August 6.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated at Grenada, on the 4th, says the enemy are reported to be advancing on Senatobia in three columns from Memphis, estimated at from 2,500 to 2,000 strong. Reinforcements are being sent from this place to Gen. Jackson.

Curtis's cavalry attacked a provision train en rout to Gen. Parson's, near Austin, Miss., a few days ago, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

A Cairo dispatch of the 29th July says: The rebels made a dash at Hurnboldt yesterday. Our cavalry fled without firing a gun. The rebel cavalry attacked our infantry, killing sixteen, and taking some prisoners, and had possession of the town. Gov. Mcgoffin has called a meeting of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 14th of August, to provide for the payment of the common wealth and the safety of the State institutions against the action of the Federal Congress.

Col. Logan hung Mr. Whipple, a wealthy and influential citizen of Jackson, Tennessee, on the 23th ult., for plotting Confederate partisans to a bridge which they burned. Logan also burned the houses of several participants.

Dr. Lollwich, a Yankee cotton buyer, captured by guerrillas near Brownsville, last week, with $25,000 in specie, has arrived here with prisoners taken yesterday.

There is a report from below that the Yankees have evacuated Baton Rouge and that Gen. Breckenridge is in possession of the city.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Jackson, says: Generals Breckenridge and Gardner, with a reconnoitering force, drove the Federals from their position. For over hour the musketry fire was very heavy. There was also heavy firing from the direction of the river, which may have been the guns of the Arkansas, as she was to have co-operated. The Federals were driven through the city to the river banks.

RICHMOND, August 4.—Northern dates of the 31st of July have been received.

The most important news is from Europe, brought by the Australia, which left Liverpool on the 19th of July.

An important discussion took place in Parliament on Lindsay's motion to offer mediation and to recognize the Southern Confederacy. After a lengthy debate, Lindsay's motion was withdrawn.

Lord Palmerston made a remarkable speech on the occasion, appealing to the House to leave the matter in the hands of the Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that Napoleon is about to offer the mediation of France to America, and says the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

In the New York stock market, Government stock 1 to 1½ per cent higher. Gold lower, and selling at 114 @6. Exchange 126. Money very abundant at 4 per cent.

MOBILE, August 7.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Knoxville, 6th inst says: Heavy skirmishing commenced on Tuesday with a large portion of the enemy at Tazwell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of Gen. Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. The design was to gain the enemy's rear and cut them off from the gap. The artillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell. No particulars of the fight.

Gen. Rains at last accounts, was making a forced march to gain the enemy's rear.

Brig. Gen. W. R. Caswell was this afternoon assassinated by some unknown person near his residence, six miles from Knoxville.

Special Dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser.

KNOXVILLE, August 7.—A dispatch this morning from Brigadier General Stevenson states that after a gallant action of four hours yesterday, near Tazewell, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and is in full retreat.

A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken, after being repulsed with a loss of one hundred and nine men.

General Buxton had succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear.

Gen. Stevenson being reinforced thanked Bowen's command, capturing the Federal army of Best Tuskeness.

The murderer of Gen. Casnel was arrested last night.

Letters from Statunton, Virginia, say late Washington papers state that Seward has resigned to escape the effects of intervention, but was induced to re-consider his action.—The feeling at the North is entirely depressed, and anti war meetings are being held.

AUGUSTA, August 7.—A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican, dated at Richmond, August 6, says: The enemy evacuated Malvern Hill from us yesterday, owing to the smallness of our picket forces. This brings them on sides of the river.

Confederate prisoners from the East have arrived at Richmond. The political prisoners at Fort Warren remain confined.

The prisoners state that the North has given up all hope of success, and will prosecute the war only from pride. Recruiting, they say, is a dead failure at the North, and a draft is the only remedy. The government is afraid of that.—There are many sympathizers with the South who begin to oppose any further continuation of the war.

Thurlow Weed considers the prospect hopeless.

Among the released prisoners arrived at Richmond are those from Fort Pulaski.

RICHMOND, August 6.—General Buckner, Tilghman, Mackall, Commodore Barron, Lt. Bev. Kennon, and other officers, and a large number of privates, exchanged prisoners, have arrived in this city.

Gen. Pettigrew has also arrived within our lines, and will reach the city to-day.

AUGUSTA, August 6.—The Charleston papers of this morning contain a telegraphic dispatch from Savannah, dated yesterday, which states that the steamer Jacmel, Capt. Luckie, from Nassau, on the 31st of July, after entering Ossabaw Sound on Monday morning, grounded and was captured by the Federal blockaders. George Marshall, the pilots and the passengers escaped in a small boat. They represent that a number of Federal vessels are about Nassau, causing great excitement at that place.

The Lodona first attempted to enter Tybee, but was fired into from Martello. Four shots passing through her cabin.—Her cargo is very valuable.

RICHMOND, August 7.—One hundred and ten prisoners from Pope's army, taken Stuart's cavalry, near Gordonsville, arrived to-night by a special train. No officers among them. No particulars of their capture have been received.

RICHMOND, August 7.—Gen. Stuart left Hanover C. H. on Monday, with Lee's cavalry, and proceeded within eight miles of Fredericksburg, where he learned that two brigades of the enemy had gone in the direction of Fredericksburg. He went in pursuit and overtook the rear guard at Mechanicsville, and attacked them. The enemy was captured sixty prisoners. The enemy was captured sixty prisoners. The enemy was reported as having a strong position on rising ground, Stuart fell back. The cost of my did not pursue. In the meantime a detachment was sent for this purpose and captured a train of twelve wagons and fifty soldiers on the Fredericksburg road.—Stuart returned to Hanover C. H. last night.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

GRENADA, August 5.—Passengers from Memphis say that twenty transports arrived there on Tuesday from below, and forty from above. It is believed the city is to be evacuated and most of the troops there sent to other points, leaving a mere garrison behind.

The Chicago Times says not 500 recruits have been raised in that city.

The Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis on the 30th. Fifty thousand were in attendance. It was the largest ever held in the State. Geo. Hendricks presided. Wycklife, of Kentucky, Richardson, Voorhies, Carlisle and others were present. Resolutions were passed, opposing subjugation or coercion, and denouncing every act in every form and calling for no active change in the Administration.—Wycklife said he was for the Union if the South and slavery were not interfered with, but if the war is waged to free the slaves, not another drop of blood should be spilled.

[Special to the Advertiser]

JACKSON, August 8.—Gen. Van Dorn has permitted me to copy the following dispatches:

AMITE RIVER, August 6.—About one o'clock this morning the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate ram Arkansas.—Messengers inform me that she fought them well for some time, inflicting great damage. She was then blown up by her crew. The messengers think they all escaped.

[Signed] J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

COLLIN'S RIVER, (TEN MILES FROM BATON ROUGE)—August 6.—We occupied part of this town and the battle field until evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last dispatch. There being no water between here and the Mississippi river, I was compelled to come here. I moved at my own time and in order.

The Arkansas lay with her machinery injured five miles above town all day yesterday. Her commander sent me word last evening that he would try to get up the river, and asks, if possible, to send a boat to aid him. From reports, she is permanently unserviceable. She burned nearly all their camps, with a large amount of stores, and cut them up badly.

Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are killed.

[Signed] J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

Rumor says Gen. Clarke is a prisoner.

Parties from the field say our land victory was complete. The ground was strewn with their dead and wounded.

RICHMOND, August 1.—A dispatch from General Van Dorn to Secretary Malory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stevens commanding, has been destroyed.

She left Vicksburg on Monday last to co-operate in an attack on Baton Rouge, and after passing Hayes's in the mingling, it became deranged, and while attempting to adjust it, several gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up.

The officers and crew reached the shore safe.

MOBILE, August 8.—A schooner from Havana ran the blockade yesterday morning. Her cargo is powder, lead, caps, salt, coffee, cavalry sabres and soap.

ANOTHER BATTLE!

JACKSON AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

Pope Repulsed and Driven Back!

300 Men and 20 Officers Arrived.

GORDONSVILLE, August 10.—A battle was fought yesterday at Southwestern Mountain, in which our victory over the enemy was complete.

Stonewall Jackson repulsed Pope and drove him several miles from his position.

Three hundred prisoners have arrived, including Brigadier Generals Prince and twenty-nine officers.

General Charles S. Winder was killed.

CHARLESTON, August 10.—Private intelligence has been received here announcing the capture by a Yankee cruiser of the large and splendid iron screw steamship Memphis, which left here a fortnight ago heavily laden with cotton.

[Special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser.]

TUPELO, August 8.—The Chicago Tribune contains Washington dates to the 4th instant.

An attack on Pope or McClellan by Stonewall Jackson is momentarily expected. McClellan has issued an order to be ready at a moment's notice.

Gen. Williams was killed in the battle near Winchester.

The Federal government has demanded an explanation from France regarding the presence of a formidable French fleet in American waters.

New York and Ohio will draft after the 15th inst., if their quota of troops is not filled by that time. Maine has filled her quota.

An immense war meeting was held at Milwaukie on the 31st of July, at which fifty thousand were in attendance. The railroads throughout the State passed all persons there free, and on the occasion all business was suspended. Resolutions were passed recommending the drafting of a million of men.

Numbers are leaving St. Louis for the Southern army, to avoid the Northern draft. Arrests have been made there on charges of disloyalty.

Back of Cape Girardeau the Confederates have a Wisconsin regiment surrounded.

Fighting at Bloomfield, Mo., has been going on three days. Troops have been sent from Cape Girardeau to the assistance of the Yankees.

Memphis dispatches of the 31st of July, says that Gen. Bragg has an army of 60 thousand in motion, and that Memphis is threatened. It is reported that obstructions to navigation above Memphis will be attempted. The gunboat fleet will patrol to keep the river open.

Curtis refuses to parole Vicksburg without a direct order from the President.

The Confederates have been defeated at Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

Gen. Armstrong retired to-day, bringing a number of arms and a quantity of yankee stores, comprising ten wagon loads.

[Special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune.]

GRENADA, August 8.—Northern dates of the 3d state that Gen. Boyle refuses to regard all paroles entered by guerrilas in Kentucky.

Gen. Curtis and Commodore Davis passed Memphis Saturday night for Cairo.

The rumor prevails that Curtis's whole army are about to sign on an expedition to some unnamed point.

Over six hundred stores and private dwellings have been taken possession of at Memphis by the Yankee authorities, the owners in some cases being expelled.

Special to the Mobile Tribune.

GRENADA, August 9.—The St. Louis Republican of the 4th says: Rebel guerrilla bands have taken complete possession of Missouri, and are daily growing to a vast army. Nearly three thousand of them have crossed the Missouri river under Porter and Joe Hasptoe, cleaning the Home Guards and militia out as they progress. They are raising numberless recruits for the Confederate army.

Six hundred men have turned up at Bird's Point, threatening Cairo, where there is but a small garrison.

Gamble finds it impossible under the circumstances to get the militia to respond to his call, and has issued another important appeal to them to rally, complaining of their apathy.

Special to the Mobile Tribune.

GRENADA, August 9.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th says that the Confederates have inaugurated guerrilla warfare in Arkansas on an extensive scale, and mentions several brilliant exploits.

On Sunday they attacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, and capturing sixty wagons of provisions, and over three hundred stolen negroes—27 of the latter escaped on the same day.

They bagged another party near Jacksonport, killing seventeen and capturing 20 wagons of provisions.

Ninety more were attacked near Helena, and nearly annihilated, only two escaping.

The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that Curtis refused to obey Grant's order to go Vicksburg, unless ordered direct from Washington.

Curtis says that four weeks' campaign would reduce his army one-half, as it did Davis' foot, and before summer was over he wouldn't have a man left.

The Governor of New has officially announced his determination to draft.

A serious rebellion is reported among the Mormons, which, it is feared, will result in a war with the Federal Government.

LATER NEWS!

Special to the Mobile Advertiser.

KNOXVILLE, August 10.—The enemy's loss in the battle of Tazewell is estimated at ninety-six killed and one hundred and twenty wounded and prisoners. Our loss, eight killed and thirty wounded, which fell mostly upon Vaughan's 3d Tennessee Regiment, who behaved splendidly.

Gen. Forrest arrived to-day.

Gen. Stevenson's force of the Federal 24 Kentucky regiment left Rock Island, Tenn. and came over to our lines. Deserters from the Federal army are continually taking place.

The Federals have no confidence in their troops in middle Tennessee.

Buell's and Nelson's forces are at Murfreesboro.

All the turnpikes between Murfreesboro and McMinnville are strongly barricaded.

Special to the Mobile Register.

JACKSON, August 10.—Twenty-seven Federal prisoners arrived here from Baton Rouge this evening.

The Federals are visiting plantations on the Mississippi river and plundering generally. Several of their thieves have been captured.

The Confederate guerrillas are very active and successful in Arkansas.

Special to Savannah Republican.

RICHMOND, August 9.—The Federals have quit Malvern Hill. Their movement in that direction was only a faint and reconnoissance to cover the transfer of their troops across the river.

The enemy have also fallen back on the south of the river, and are now entrenching at Coggin's Point and below.

Three members of Cobb's legion were taken prisoners at Malvern Hill: Stovall and Dearing, of Augusta, Ga., and one other, whose name is not reported.

R. W. A.

COL. SYD. MOORE.

Sanborn, of Greensboro', that a dispatch was received in that place, on Monday last, bearing the melancholy tidings that the gallant Moore was rapidly sinking, and could not survive his wounds but a very short time.—His son left immediately for Richmond.

This is indeed sad news and casts a shadow over the hearts of many who have recently been cheered with the belief that he was fast recovering. God grant that his valuable life may yet be spared to its friends and country!

—*Eutaw Observer* August 7th.

LIEUT. A. N. STEELE.

Died of wounds received in the recent series of battles before Richmond, on the 3d of July, 1862, at Richmond, Va., Lieut. A. N. STEELE, of Capt. McMath's Company, 15th Ala. Regiment.

Lieut. Steele, at the beginning of our present struggle, was a student at the University of Alabama. At the call made on Alabama for volunteers, he raised a twelve months Company in April, 1861, and tendered it to Gov. Moore, who declined it, because the quota of Alabama in the service of twelve months men was complete. Many companies were organized and tendered to Gov. Moore, but as many were willing to go for the war, with Capt. McMath, who had been part of a Company raised for three months in 1860, and which had been disbanded, he accepted it, and it became the first company mustered into the service from the 15th Ala. Regiment, raised by Col. Jones M. Withers, and commanded by Col. Sydney Moore.

Lieut. Steele had no wife; wife, children, friends and relations on the left wing of the army, and was therefore ordered immediately to Virginia, the great battlefield of the war. He was in the battle of Manassas, and was wounded there, but, but not disabled in the enforcement of military discipline. Attention to the wants of all his men, in sickness as well as in health, he was a marked favorite, not only with his own Company, but the whole Regiment. He was in the battle of Seven Pines, and was wounded in the arm

1863

21A COLL.

The Tuscaloosa Observer.

(TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANN.) "Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's." (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

VOLUME SEVENTEEN. THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1863. NUMBER 4

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.,

BY JNO. F. WARREN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1863.

☞The obituary notice of Lieut. Wm. F. Pitts, together with other articles, owing to the crowded state of our columns, have been deferred until our next issue.

The President's Message.

We surrender a large part of our space to the Message of our Chief Magistrate, because we know that many of our readers will desire to preserve so valuable a state-paper for future reference. We are sure that every citizen of the Confederacy, upon reading this paper, will feel proud that the nation is represented by one who supports the dignity of the Republic so nobly in every utterance.

The recital which the President makes of the facts connected with the formation of the old Union is, in itself, a luminous vindication of the right of secession. The compact narrative which he gives of the wrongs we have suffered at the hands of the so-called "neutral" nations of Europe; the quiet assertion of our conscious ability to achieve our independence; the repose and lofty dignity of the whole message; the undisguised irony with which he intimates the inferiority to ourselves of the nations which withheld from us their recognition; the ineffable stigma of falsehood and duplicity which he fixes upon the cabinet at Washington; the clear demonstration of the perfidy and perjury of Lincoln; the remorseless paralysis of every plea which inhabits to the world the atrocities of the military forces of the United States, especially as perpetrated by the brutal Butler—the new savage imitators, Milroy and McNeil—cannot fail to make this Message one of the most interesting historical documents that was ever penned by the Executive of a people.

Truly has Lincoln said, "We cannot escape history." His deeds and his character will go down to posterity embalmed in the Message of a President whose name will be resounding through the corridors of time, long after men shall have forgotten that there ever had been such a Republic as the United States of America.

There is one element in the Message that is specially grateful to our ears. It is the triumphant diapason that blends with the modulated tones of the whole discourse.—Such words never could have been written by a man who had any secret misgivings or latent despondency to conceal from the people.—Throughout the whole Message, we discover the buoyancy of spirit which can come only from the consciousness of power and the certainty of ensuring success; a sort of prophetic intuition of a glorious future.

We are glad to see also, that the President does not suffer his ideas of reconstruction to trouble him for a single moment. He says distinctly, "These fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been able to perceive on what grounds they could rest." This single sentence will, we hope, give a quietus to the absurd proposition made by the democratic Association in New York. The Jersey may as well save herself the trouble of proposing an armistice; and those of our fellow-citizens who still dream of trading without dying under the folds of the old dishonored banner of the U S, had better wake up to the realities of their political condition, or else go at once to Yankeedom under a flag of truce.

The President is sanguine of peace during the present year. We are sorry to believe that the grounds upon which he bases his hopes are insufficient to justify such expectation. There can be no peace, with Lincoln and his party in power. But, unless great reverses overtake us, we may expect the contest to dwindle down to a mere border warfare, with occasional inroads from the sea.

If, on the other hand, the enemy should gain substantial foothold upon any of the States embraced in Lincoln's late proclamation, we may prepare ourselves for conflicts marked by ferocity unparalleled in the annals of civilized war.

Sambo and the Rebellion.

On Thursday night last, the colored people of this city, under the sanction of the Civil Corporate Authorities, gave a "fashionable hop," for the benefit of the Ladies Military Aid Society. The proceeds, amounting to some twenty-five or thirty dollars, were duly paid over to the President of the Society. How does this tally with Lincoln's proclamation?

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North East and South West Alabama Railroad, held in Eufaula, on the 16th inst., Robert Jemison, Jr., of Tuscaloosa, was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. Jemison is one of your "gubernatorial" material we now feel confident that our railroad will be pushed forward with a vim.—Ex. Mess. Ms.

PEACE RUMORS.

We regard the frequent confident predictions of a speedy termination of the war, as most injurious in their tendency. The first and immediate effect of such sentiments, widely promulgated, will be the relaxation of the energies of the people, and the consequent diminution of our preparations to meet the attack of war during the coming spring campaigns.

[illegible]

magnitude of the issue. But it is not this effect that is most to be deplored. Another Fort Donelson disaster will soon bring the spirit of the people up to the proper tension. The great danger arises from the influence which such illusory expectations will have upon the cotton-planters of the South. We have had no conversation with any of the planters of this region; but we have no doubt that the news of the last three days has determined many a large planter to pitch an immense cotton-crop. Now, it can be made perfectly clear to any one, who will study the data, that even if peace should come to-morrow, it would be a wise policy to plant only a small portion of our land in cotton. But peace will not come to-morrow; it cannot come, for my purposes of trade, for at least twelve months. An armistice, which is the best thing that can be hoped for, would not release our ports from blockade. An armistice would arrest the actual effusion of blood; but it would not give us food. Men eat just as much flour and bacon, during an armistice, as during actual hostilities; and if another short grain crop should occur during an armistice, we may rest assured that the perfidious Yankees would not hesitate to break the truce, if by so doing, they could gain any military advantage. Can any body be so foolish as to suppose that the Yankee nation, which has proved itself more treacherous than "perfidious Albion," and utterly regardless of the obligations of solemn compacts, would refuse to avail itself of any pretext for renewing its assault upon us?

May it not be that the whole object of the present peace movements at the North is to induce the cotton-planters to produce largely the present year, so that the manufacturers of the North may purchase at still lower prices, if peace should ensue, and thus the South may be compelled in its extremity to supplies in case of a prolongation of the war? It is no doubt the general conviction that cotton will rise in price in the event of failure of our ports should be opened to us. But we are sorry to think this a fallacious expectation. If cotton should maintain its present price, we will be fortunately disappointed. If it bring ten cents a pound, in a specie currency, our foodest hopes will be more than realized. COTTON AMONG, *but of all others will be its active demand for two years after the war, even though every acre should be devoted to the production of cereals.* What madness, then, to plant cotton upon the bare contingency of peace, and with the probability that *peace will bring the price of cotton far below its present nominal value!!* A half-crop, or even millions of bales, added to our present stock, will bloat cotton a drug in the marts of the world, and will wrest the balance of commercial supremacy from us forever

THE MOST OF THE SOUTH LIVE NOT IN ENGLAND, OR COTTON, BUT IN THE GRAIN CROP OF 1863!

Foote's Resolutions.

Our readers have no doubt, ere this, found out that Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, is a very impulsive statesman. But these impulsive natures very often reach conclusions that are justified by the mature judgment of men more cautious and wise.

One of Mr. Foote's resolutions is to the effect that the North-western States be invited to lay down their arms and secede from the United States, in order to form a commercial treaty with the Southern Confederacy.

That such a course would be highly beneficial to the West, is perfectly plain, and that the solution of the peace question may be reached in this way, is more than possible.—The West was hood-winked into the war by the artifices of Lincoln and Seward. One chief object Lincoln had in calling for volunteers from all the States was *to commit them irrevocably against the doctrine of secession*, should they respond to the call. For, at the time that Lincoln made this call for 75,000 men, he no more expected to have a one for all of them, than he expected to fly to the moon. His real object was to force the North-western States to give an opinion on the right of secession, before they should have time to canvass the question. The people of the West have just discovered the trick, and their vengeance will be terrible when they wake up to the actual state of the case. Instead of a war for the restoration of the Union, they find that they are engaged in a war by which the Union is irretrievably destroyed—their best customers lost to them forever, and, that too, solely through their own insane folly in suffering themselves to be duped into becoming the abettors of a gigantic John Brown raid upon the South.

Foote's resolution is a very timely stroke of policy. It will operate like a flux upon the heated mass of public opinion in Hoosierdom, and bring it to a state of fusion to pour down in a torrent of love-like indignation upon the Republican party throughout the North-

Another resolution of Mr. Foote, requests the President to recall all our Commissioners from every Court in Europe that does not recognize our independence by the first of May. This suggestive accords precisely with our views of what the dignity of the Confederacy requires, and we have again and again advocated the policy. But upon reflection, it seems to us that the President knows what is best in this matter, and stands the reading of his great Message, we are persuaded, with unprecedented favor.

Another resolution, requesting from the Secretary of War a detailed report of the number of high peerages in England, to equal every *Confederate ecpaurier*, deserves much favorable consideration. On what grounds officials of the European powers accredited to the U. S. government have been permitted to exercise their functions in the cities of the Confederate States, we have long been at a loss to see. Probably, prudential motives have influenced our government to tolerate their presence; and, perhaps, as most of them have been regularly accredited to Washington, no harm has been done us good; but if it is true that some of them have been plotting to detach the State of TEXAS from the Confederacy, as our telegraphic despatches intimate, it is time to let those officials know that they are permitted to stay here only by sufferance, and that they must behave themselves, like decent private citizens of foreign allegiance, or else we will put the army as conscripts of the Confederate States.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The following is a summary of the most important telegraphic items, received during the past week, which we have condensed, in order to economise space:

Robert Jones, delegate from the Choctaw nation, has taken his seat in Congress.

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the conscription of persons of foreign birth. Let the foreign Consuls reading at the South go home, or let their governments accredit them as Consuls to the Confed. States.

Another raid into Greenbrier Co. Va., marked by the usual Yankee barbarities, has been made by the Abolitionists.

A vessel with four hundred bales of cotton, was burnt off Charleston, on 17th inst.

Three hundred thousand Yankees go out of service in May. Good!

Thaddeus Stevens proposes to supply their place with one hundred and sixty thousand negroes. This is placing a lower estimate on negroes than he has ever before done. We always willing to admit that a Yankee was always ready to sell a free-negro.

An unfortunate Confederate Major was engaged in trying to run the blockade in an open boat off Charleston harbor.

Gold was 148½ in New York on the 18th.

The Confederates reported to have captured a tremendous victory at Arkansas Post; but immediately fell to 149½. This is what is meant by "stock jobbing." The same men will soon report a tremendous disaster; then gold will rise and they will sell out. This is what is called "operating for a rise."

An official dispatch from Gen. Bragg to Gen. Buckner, dated Tullahoma, Jan. 17th, states that they have completely driven and destroyed one gun boat and four large transports on the Cumberland river. This fighting of gun-boats, with cavalry, is a new feature in Confederate warfare.

Gen. Longstreet has reinforced Bragg with fifteen brigades, and will soon attack Rosecrans.

There has been a tremendous snow-storm at the West. At Cincinnati, a perfect flood has done great damage to bridges and other interests. Provisions, &c. are very scarce and dear.

A large party of salt ran the blockade into Savannah, on the 21st inst. On 22d, a steamer with a valuable cargo reached Charleston.

Our cavalry under Forrest and Wheeler, are destroying Rosecrans's supplies in vast quantities on the Cumberland river. Another successful attack was made by them on a large train lying at the foot of Harpeth Shoals.—The Yanks threw everything overboard and fled in confusion. This is the second raid and battle of the Confederate cavalry.) They then crossed the river and captured a wagon-train that had been loaded with supplies from Nashville.

Sixty gun-boats and transports passed Greenville, on their way to Vicksburg, on the 18th inst.

Judge Hitchcock, formerly of Mobile, a now a Yankee Justice of the Peace in New Orleans,

One hundred and sixteen negroes, of all sizes and both sexes, sold in Lynchburg a few days since, at an average price of $1024.50. This looks as if Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was working well. He had vaccine matter: it don't take well in Virginia.

The New York Herald says that Bright and Hendricks say that they have $2,000 men in the North-west, ready to aid in forming a North-Western Confederacy. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is the only person in their way, and they propose to assassinate him.

Prominent Republicans at the North acknowledge that they have lost their power every where except in New England.

Three hundred thousand men are out of service in May.

The capture of Arkansas Post, by the Yankees, is confirmed by official despatches to the Yankee War Office.

Wheeler's cavalry, under Major Hudson, have had a third naval battle, in which they captured and destroyed a large transport on its way to Nashville.

Lieut. Col. Hudgenson, with 100 men and a part of Morgan's cavalry, made a dash into Murfreesboro', captured and brought off 150 men and 30 waggons.

Slidell has had another interview with the French Emperor.

There are many statements in the telegraphic reports, which are calculated to lead the people to expect a speedy peace. We do not publish them this week; first, because our space is limited; and secondly, because we think that our people have taked too many of these opinions lately.

Message of the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress:

At the date of your last adjournment, the prospect of the enemy for further hostilities had assumed so menacing an aspect as to excite in some minds apprehensions of our ability to meet them with sufficient promptness to avoid serious reverses. These preparations were completed shortly after [illegible] from the seat of government, and the people of the Confederate States [illegible] our frontiers on the Potomac, where the Federals could in person address us from [illegible] their hopes of success, and their estimate of the means necessary to secure it. [illegible] the people [illegible] whose standard [illegible] to the field, and whose tenders, under circumstances [illegible] entered, have again, at Fredericksburg, on the forces under General Burnside, met like disastrous overthrow as that been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Generals McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West, similar battles have been fought with varying fortune, marked by frightful carnage on both sid.s, but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have again been baffled, while at the same time the signal success of the Confederate arms in the harbor of Galveston has just been crowned by our forces, which succeeded, not only in the capture of the garrison but one of the enemy's vessels of war, which was carried by boarding parties from merchant river steamers. Our fortified positions have every where been much strengthened and improved, affording assurance of our ability to meet, with success, the utmost efforts of our enemies, in spite of the magnitude of their preparations for attack.

A review of our history during the two years of our national existence affords ample cause for congratulation and demands the most fervent expression of our thankfulness to the Almighty Father who has blessed our cause. We are justified in asserting, with a pride, surely not unbecoming, that few Confederate States have added another to the lessons taught by history for the instruction of men; that they have afforded another example of the impossibility of subjugating a people determined to be free; and have demonstrated that no superiority of numbers or available resources can overcome the resistance afforded by such valor in combat, such constancy under suffering, and such cheerful endurance of privation as have been conspicuously displayed by this people in the defense of their rights and liberties. The anticipations with which we entered into the contest have now ripened into conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. If we look back upon the history of the past year by resolute perseverance in the path we have hitherto pursued, we find the most signal development of our resources for defense, and the steady consolidation of the spirit and energies of our soldiers and able conduct of the leaders of our armies. Of the latter we have every reason to expect that this will be the closing year of the war. The war, which the United States commenced for the purpose of forcing back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that object, pushed into a second stage in which it was attempted to conquer States declared to be independent provinces. But abandoned in this second design, our enemies have evidently entered upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood, and plunder of private property. But however implacable they may be, they can have neither the disposition nor the resources required for a fourth year of a struggle unchecked by any hope of success, kept alive solely for the indulgence of mercenary and wicked passions, and demanding as exhaustive an expenditure of blood and money as has been at any time imposed on their people. The advent of power will be laid with joy. Our desire for it was never less exceeded. Our efforts to avoid the war forced on us as it was, by the dest ruction of our commerce and the insolent pretensions of our fleets and armies to the control of our ports and coasts, and the limitless passion of our foes are known to mankind. But earnest as has been our wish for peace and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each successive campaign become more inflexibly fixed, to endure any sufferings and continue any sacrifices however prolonged, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and firmly established.

In this connection the occasion seems not unsuitable for some reference to the relations between the Confederacy and the neutral powers of Europe since the organization of the Government from the former [illegible].

Four of the States now members of the Confederacy were recognized by name as independent sovereignties in a treaty of peace concluded in the year 1783 with one of the two great maritime powers of Western Europe, and had been, prior to that period, allies in war of the other. In the year 1778 they formed a Union with nine other States under articles of Confederation. Dissatisfied with that Union, three of them, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, together with eight other States now members of the United States, seceded from it in 1789, and these eleven States formed a second Confederation, although by the terms of the Articles of Confederation of the first union a provision was made that it should be perpetual. Their right to secede, notwithstanding this, per [illegible] was neither contested by the States from [illegible] separated, nor, [illegible] with any th[illegible] North Carolina [illegible] second Union

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of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after protracted examination and exploration in relation to the charges made against Benjamin F. Butler, has, by its subsequent silence, utter repressed efforts on my part, & silenced more hungry on the subject, not only admitted his guilt but sanctioned it by acquiescence, and I have accordingly branded this criminal as an outlaw and directed his exaction in expiation of his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic information of another general by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house; and whereas ing similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fall to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces, and this subject has also been submitted to the superior military authorities of the United States, with but faint hope that they will evince any disapprobation of the act. Huganity shudders at the appalling spectacle which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have obtained temporary possession of power in the United States, and who are fast making in once fair name a by-word of reproach among civilized men. Nor even the natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us however so unjust as to attribute to the whole mass of the people who are subject to the dominion that now disgraces the administration of the city of Washington. There must necessarily exist among the Yankees very many, perhaps a majority, who from principle, or from all participation in such atrocities, but who cannot be held wholly guiltless while permitting their commissions with impunity.

The public journals of the North have been received, containing a proclamation dated on the first day of the present month, signed by the President of the United States in which he orders and declares all slaves within ten of the States of the Confederacy to be free except such as are found within certain districts now occupied in part by the armed forces of the enemy.

We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries, to pass judgement on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination, whilst at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the inciting recommendation "to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence." Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty men, is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses. So far as regards the action of this government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, in order that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection. The enlisted soldiers I shall continue to treat as unwilling instruments in the commission of those crimes and shall direct their discharge and return to their homes on the proper and usual parole.

In its political aspect, this measure possesses great significance, and to it in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our whole people the most complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power at the present occupant of the Presidential chair as Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful device, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every possible occasion. In extract, in this connection, as a single example, the following declaration made by President Lincoln, under the solemnity of his oath as Chief Magistrate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1861.

"An apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There have never been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you; I do but quote from one of those speaches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and never retract ed them. And, more than this they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions and according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes."

Nor was this declaration of the want of power or disposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of place. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostilities, the President of the United States repeated in formal official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utterly without constitutional power to do the act which he has just committed; and that in no possible event, whether the secession of three States resulted in the establishment of a separate Confederacy or in the reunion of the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union or by force of arms or make any change in any of its institutions. I refer especially for verification to this assertion, to the dispatches addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States, under direction of the President, to the Ministers of the United States at London and Paris, under date's of 10th and 22d April, 1861.

The people of the Confederacy then cannot fail to receive the proclamation as the fullest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States intended, from the beginning, to apply their power, nor can they cease to remember with devout thankfulness, that it is to their own vigilance in securing the first wealthy progress of approaching despotism, that they owe their escape from consequences now apparent to the most sceptical. This proclamation will have another salutary effect in rebuking the fears of those who have constantly evinced the apprehension that this war might end by some reconstruction of the old Union or some renewal of close political relations with the United States. These fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been able to perceive on what basis they could rest.—For the proclamation affords the fullest guarantee of the impossibility of such a result; it has established a state of things which can lead to but one of three possible consequences; the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population from the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of these States from the United States.

This proclamation is also an authentic avowment by the government of the United States of its inability to subjugate the South by force of arms, and as such must be accepted by neutral nations, which can no longer find any justification in withholding our just claims to formal recognition. It is also in effect an intimation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation, now become inevitable, for that people too acute not to understand that a reunion of the Union has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, from its very nature neither admits of retraction nor can coexist with union.

Among the subjects to which your attention will be specially directed during the present session, you will no doubt deem, the adoption of some comprehensive system of finance as being of paramount importance. The increasing public debt, the great augmentation in the volume of the currency with its necessary concomitant of extravagant prices for all articles of consumption, the want of revenue from a taxation adequate to support the public credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent serious embarrassment in our monetary affairs. It is my conviction that the people of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the support of their Government. When each family is reading forth its most precious ones to meet exposure in camp and death in battle, what ground can there be to doubt the disposition to devote a tithe of its income, and more, if more be necessary, to provide the Government with means for exacting the respect of its defenders? If our enemies submit to an excise on every commodity they produce, and to the daily presence of the tax gatherer, with no higher motive than the hope of success in their wicked designs against us, the suggestion of an unwillingness on the part of the people as such, to submit to the taxation necessary for the success of their defence is an imputation on their patriotism that few will be disposed to make, and to none can pass justify.

The legislation of your last session intended to lessen the funding of outstanding Treasury notes has accomplished only a comparatively small portion of the object. But it was neither sufficiently prompt nor far reaching to meet the full extent of the evil. The passage of more extensive and stringent laws will further the policy of the law by fixing a limitation not later than the 1st of July next to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st of December, 1862, will, in the opinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation nearly the entire sum issued previous to the last named date. If so the sum to be added to the present funds obtained from the legislation of the present session, will be sufficient to meet the ordinary demands of the Treasury. But it was deemed inexpedient by the Secretary, in the present condition of the country, to make provision for the payment of the principal of the debt within a shorter period than that now fixed by law. The Secretary will, however, be prepared to submit to you, at the present session, his own matured views upon the subject.

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The energies of a whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels, and many of our trials have, by a beneficent Providence, been converted into blessings. The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed the true qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy, from its birth, a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the usurpation of foreign commerce have received compensation by the development of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the products of mines opened and fostered into life during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder, and promise increase of production. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our own artificers and workshops we derive, in large measure, our military supplies. Nor, finally, in the numerical strength of our armaments that rep dily succeed each other.

Agric. implements, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons and gun carriages are produced in daily increasing quantities by the inventions springing into existence. Our ladies, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock for clothing, and even with the proceeds of contributions from the wealthy of the country, have purchased in the homes of our noble and devoted women, and without which our gallant warriors must have would have been impossible, the noble of the loom and of the spinning wheel may be heard throughout the land. With hearts swelling with gratitude let us then join in returning thanks to God for the past, and in reasoning the continuance of His protecting care over our cause and the restoration of peace with its manifold blessings to our beloved country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

No Late News.—At the hour of going to press we have no telegraph, no Memphis papers, consequently our news columns are barren this morning.—*Selma Reporter, 27th.*

Exchange Notice No. 4.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina up to Dec. 10th 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing exchanges apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to persons captured in any branch of military against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the organization to or ich they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the parales given by them. If any are in Federal prisons they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

4. All persons who have been captured on the sea or steamer of the Confederate or United States, up to December 10th, 1862. If any such persons have been sent to prison they are to be released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and have not reported at Camp Ford up to January 6th, 1863.

6. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and reported at Camp Ford.

7. All paroled Confederate officers and men captured in Vicksburg, up to January 3d, 1863, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Virginia, Dec. 13th, 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1st, 1863, and Jan. 1st, 1863.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, to which the appropriate officers will be duly announced.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, Jan 10, 1863.

TOILET SOAP.

A supply of Toilet Soap, just received, and for sale at LITTLE'S DRUG STORE.
January 26, 1863.

FOR RENT.

A good and comfortable Dwelling House, with out-houses—in a pleasant part of the city, and convenient to business.

☞ Terms easy. Apply to
JOHN GLASCOCK.
Jan. 28, 1863.

WANTED

By a Young Lady, a situation as a Teacher in English branches, and who can give the most unexceptionable references as to her qualifications for the position sought.

Address, Box 83, Tuscaloosa, Ala's.
January 26, 1863. 3-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF WARRIOR LAND.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Rachel A. Gates, dec., on the 20th day of February next, the following lands belonging to said deceased, to wit:

Fractional E. of section 22; Fraction A, of section 22; The S E quarter of the N W quarter of section 22; The W half of the S E quarter of section 21; The W half of the N E quarter of section 21; The N E quarter of the S W quarter of section 21—all in township 22 south, range 11 west. Also 40 acres taken off of the S W quarter of section 21, in township 22, range 11, west, by line running North and South through said half quarter; The S E quarter of section 29, township 22, range 11 west; The E half of the N W quarter of section 21, township 22, range 11, west, except ten acres off of the North end.—All of which lands I will sell except 1 acre and 22 and a half one hundredth, containing the grave yard described as follows: beginning at the S E corner of the N E quarter of the S W quarter of section 22, range 11, W. thence running west 3 chains and 50 links to the S W corner—thence north 2 chains and 50 links to the N W corner—thence east 3 chains and 50 links to the N E corner—thence south 3 chains and 50 links to the point of beginning.

☞ Terms of sale, Cash.

G. W. FOSTER, Adm'r,
January 26, 1863. 3-4

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa County.

Court of Probate, Jan. 22, 1863.

THIS day, John C. Foster, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Dunlap, deceased, filed a petition praying for an order to sell the Land belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of making a equitable division thereof among the legatees of said Estate.

Ordered, that Tuesday, the 24 day of March next, be appointed a day to hear said petition, at which time, all the non resident parties in interest, to-wit: James M. Foster, Wm H. C. Dunlap, David C. Dunlap, Wm. G. Dunlap, Robert M. Dunlap, Mary J. Dunbar and —— Dunbar, Louisa Dunlap, Robert C. Dunlap, W. H. H. Trammel, Robert T. Trammel, John K. Trammel, J. D. Trammel, Mary Ann Shulze and Dr. C. Shulze, can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.
January 26, 1863. 5t-4

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his lands. The tract containing between 700 and 800 acres, over two hundred acres cleared, most of which is fresh land. The land is situated six miles west of Foster's Ferry, between the State and Enon roads. The place has a comfortable improvement, and is in good repair and condition for a crop.—The same will be sold on favorable terms, for either cash or notes properly secured.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the place.

JOHN H. SPAIN.
Jan. 28th, 1863. 4-4t.

SALE OF HOGS.

IN pursuance of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, will be sold at the Court House door, of said County, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of February next—a drove Dick, Hannah and Servants, belonging to the Estate of Francis Marshall, deceased.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, Executor.
January. 28th 1863. 4-3t.

Letters of Administration,

UPON the Estate of Wm. S. Strobel, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Wm. Cochran, Judge of Probate County of Walker, Alabama, on the 19th day of January, 1863. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

D. F. STROBEL, Administrator.
January 26, 1863. 3-4

Letters of Administration.

UPON the Estate of Kelly H. Carpenter, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Wm. Cochran, Judge of Probate, County of Walker, Alabama, on the 5th day of January, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

S. S. CARPENTER, Adm'r.
Jan. 21, 1863. [Pr's fee $7] 6t-3

FOR HIRE.

A VALUABLE SEAMSTRESS & HOUSE SERVANT. Apply at this Office.
Jan. 14, 1863.

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co.

Court of Probate, January 7, 1863.

THIS day came G. W. Jennings, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Kennedy, deceased, and filed his petition praying for the sale of the lands belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of making a division thereof among the heirs of said Estate.

Ordered, that the 19th day of January, 1863, be appointed a day to hear said petition, at which time all the heirs of said Estate, who are non-residents of this county, will appear and contest the same if they think proper. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Observer, a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the time aforesaid, and contest said application if they think proper.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.
Jan. 14, 1863. 3-2

Another Appeal to THE WOMEN OF ALABAMA!

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALABAMA, }
MONTGOMERY, 7th Dec., 1862. }

Ladies of this State will be heavily demanded upon for the immediate necessities of the Confederate Government is unable to supply them in sufficient quantity. I must again appeal to the women of Alabama, who have so well sustained their men in the field, to provide up their carpets, their spare blankets, and such other suitable bed clothing as they can spare, to the cause of Independence. A ready response to this appeal is certain to increase the efficiency of our troops and alleviate their sufferings. It may save the lives of thousands.

The articles contributed, should be sent to Daft C. Green, Q. M. General, Mobile; George G. Lyon, Commissary, Montgomery; E. R. Jones & Co., Selma; W. R. Pickett, A. Q. M., Montgomery, and Robert W. Coleman, of Huntsville, or to the Judges of Probate of Counties, who will forward them as above, at the expense of the State.

JNO. GILL SHORTER,
Governor of Alabama.

☞ All papers in the State will give this appeal one insertion, and forward accounts to the Executive Office.

Useful Tests for Counterfeits.

We have just printed, in a convenient form, for the use of Merchants, and others, an excellent Test for Counterfeit Confederate Notes—embracing the denominations of $2's, $10's $20's, $50's and $100's.—Copies of which, can be obtained at the Observer Office, for the trifling sum of ten cents each.

Every man should have one in his pocket-book, for reference. Sappy postmen immediately—the expenditure of ten cents may save you hundreds of dollars!

☞ An exchange gives a specific for high prices. Let everybody go to work and produce—if manufacture all we can make, and depress with all that is not necessary.

$100 REWARD.

THE estate of the undersigned was broken open last night, and the following articles stolen, to-wit: Two gold watches, one of them a Lever, the other a Patent lever, the latter a worn, and on the thick part of the right, the name of Wm. Hall, engraved; also, a coat about size 38 inches breast. I will pay Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the thief, if a white man, and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the thief, if a white man.

J. M. C. FOSTER.
Jan. 3, '63. Romulus Tunkstons Co. Ala.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of CARTER, ALSTON & CO., either by bonds or accounts, are hereby notified to make their indebtedness known, either by cash or note, before the first day of February, and settle the same, or the same will be sued at that time without further notice.

L. A. ALSTON, Ag't.
Jan. 7, '63.4t.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &C.

FROM and after this date, the subscriber will charge for the manufacturing Pine Lumber, of ordinary dimensions, $20 per M. For heart, clear, or extra widths or thickness, a proportionate price for the same. Sash will be charged, For Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c., in accordance with the prices, on the 1st of 1861, will be charged. All bills will be due on delivery.

All persons wishing to close accounts either by cash or note, will please call on the undersigned, at the Factory, on the Hill, where Cash, Wheat, Pork or Beef, at cash prices, will be received in payment of debts, or for lumber, &c.

R. JEMISON, JR.
January 1, 1863.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I offer for sale, at very reasonable terms, my Plantation, situated on the Tuscaloosa and Greensboro' road, 12 miles from the former place, and 7 miles from the latter, on Spring, with a number of the necessary buildings.

Apply to SQUIRE BOON.
January 7, 1863. 6t-1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COOK & STRINGER, or to the individual members of the same, Administrator or Guardian, are requested to pay the amounts to

W. M. COOK.
January 5, 1863. 4-1

FURNITURE 1863 1863 FURNITURE

For sale as low, or lower, than the present price of food, &c., &c., justly.

AUGUSTIN LYNCH.
January 1, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Daniel Gallaher, deceased, on the 20th day of February next, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Fodder, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, and many other articles not here enumerated.

Terms of sale, Cash.

JAMES GALLAHER, Adm'r.
Jan. 7, 1863. 3t-1

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of February next, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Fodder, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, and many other articles not here enumerated.

Terms of sale, Cash.

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Adm'r.
Jan. 7, 1863. 6t-1

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co.

Court of Probate, December 26, 1862.

THIS day came J. M. C. Foster, Guardian for Harriet A. Foster, minor heir of Wm. S. Foster, dec'd, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement.

It is ordered by the Court, that the 23d day of January, 1863, be appointed a day to audit and settle said account, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Observer, a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the time aforesaid, and contest said account if they think proper.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.
Jan. 7, 1863. 3t-1

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa County.

Court of Probate, December 24, 1862.

THIS day came G. W. Jennings, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Kennedy, deceased, and filed his petition praying for an order to sell the Land belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of making a division thereof among the heirs of said estate.

Ordered, that Monday, the 19th day of January next, be appointed a day to hear said petition, at which time all the non resident parties in interest, to-wit: James M. Foster, Wm H. C. Dunlap, David C. Dunlap, Wm. G. Dunlap, Robert M. Dunlap, Mary J. Dunbar and —— Dunbar, Louisa Dunlap, Robert C. Dunlap, W. H. H. Trammel, Robert T. Trammel, John K. Trammel, J. D. Trammel, Mary Ann Shulze and Dr. C. Shulze, can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Observer, a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the time aforesaid, and contest said application if they think proper.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.
Dec. 31, 1862. 3t-1

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, State of Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 1st day of February next, the real estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Dunwoody, on the south side of the Warrior River, two acres more, (back good dwelling house, kitchen, &c., &c., with a good garden, and a good well of water. Also, a small lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of one bed and bedstead, one bureau, one safe, one table, one stove, one set of chairs, one set of knives and forks, and many other articles not here enumerated. No property will be delivered, until the terms of the sale are complied with.

G. W. JENNINGS, Adm'r.
Dec. 31, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 1st day of February next, the following named slaves belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Dunwoody, dec'd, to-wit: Lucy, a woman about 45 years old; Lucinda, her daughter, about 20 years old; Lucy, her child, about 2 years old; Martha and Mary, servants about 12 years old. All persons indebted to said Estate will please call on the undersigned, at the residence of said deceased, and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given.

G. W. JENNINGS, Adm'r.
Dec. 31, 1862. 4t-1

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 1st day of February next, all the personal property belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Dunwoody, dec'd, consisting of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Fodder, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, and many other articles not here enumerated. No property will be delivered, until the terms of the sale are complied with.

G. W. JENNINGS, Adm'r.
Dec. 31, 1862. 4t-1

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Rachel A. Gates, dec., on the 20th day of February next, the following lands belonging to said deceased, to wit:

Fractional E. of section 22; Fraction A, of section 22; The S E quarter of the N W quarter of section 22; The W half of the S E quarter of section 21; The W half of the N E quarter of section 21; The N E quarter of the S W quarter of section 21—all in township 22 south, range 11 west. Also 40 acres taken off of the S W quarter of section 21, in township 22, range 11, west, by line running North and South through said half quarter; The S E quarter of section 29, township 22, range 11 west; The E half of the N W quarter of section 21, township 22, range 11, west, except ten acres off of the North end.—All of which lands I will sell except 1 acre and 22 and a half one hundredth, containing the grave yard described as follows: beginning at the S E corner of the N E quarter of the S W quarter of section 22, range 11, W. thence running west 3 chains and 50 links to the S W corner—thence north 2 chains and 50 links to the N W corner—thence east 3 chains and 50 links to the N E corner—thence south 3 chains and 50 links to the point of beginning.

☞ Terms of sale, Cash.

G. W. FOSTER, Adm'r.
January 26, 1863. 3t-4

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa County.

Court of Probate, Jan. 22, 1863.

THIS day, John C. Foster, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Dunlap, deceased, filed a petition praying for an order to sell the Land belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of making a equitable division thereof among the legatees of said Estate.

Ordered, that Tuesday, the 24 day of March next, be appointed a day to hear said petition, at which time, all the non resident parties in interest, to-wit: James M. Foster, Wm H. C. Dunlap, David C. Dunlap, Wm. G. Dunlap, Robert M. Dunlap, Mary J. Dunbar and —— Dunbar, Louisa Dunlap, Robert C. Dunlap, W. H. H. Trammel, Robert T. Trammel, John K. Trammel, J. D. Trammel, Mary Ann Shulze and Dr. C. Shulze, can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.
January 26, 1863. 5t-4

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up and posted by Wm. J. Ward, before Francis A. G. Kennedy, a Justice of the Peace, in said county of Tuscaloosa, on Kenny's Mill road, a bay horse, about 16 and a half hands high, 5 years old, with a star in the forehead. Appraised at eighty dollars.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.
January 6th, 1863. 2t-1

Confederate States Mail, From Randolph to Tuscaloosa.

SCHEDULE:

THE Stocks leave Randolph, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on arrival of the cars from Selma and Talladega, Arrive at Tuscaloosa, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12 o'clock. Leave Tuscaloosa, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1 o'clock, arrive at Randolph next morning, in time for the cars. Passengers, $5 each.

For seats, apply at Randolph, to the Agent at the livery stables, or at Tuscaloosa, to Ledbetter, Landers, Harris & Rutt, Contractors.

Randolph, 20th, 1862. 2m-43

The 20th day of November, 1862, by the Honorable Wm. Cochran, Judge of Probate of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

G. W. JENNINGS, Adm'r.
December 10, 1862. 6t-49

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Henry Hawley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Wm. Cochran, Judge of Probate, Walker County, Alabama. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

G. W. JENNINGS, Adm'r.
December 10, 1862. 6t-49

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Ewen Salts, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, on the 8th day of October, 1862. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

JAMES JORDAN, Adm'r.
Dec. 23, 1862. 6t-pd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Henry Hawley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Wm. Cochran, Judge of Probate, Walker County, Alabama. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

G. W. JENNINGS, Adm'r.
December 10, 1862. 6t-49

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All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

JOSEPH F. WATSON, Adm'r.
Dec. 17, 1862. 6t-50

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. E. Stanley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, on the 15th day of November, 1862. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

ELIZA STANLEY, Ex'rx.
Dec. 17, 1862. 6t-50

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., on the 26th of Sept., by J. A. Thompson Esq., a negro man, who says his name is HENRY, and that he belongs to Charles Gilmore, of Jefferson County, Ala. Said negro is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, stout and well made, and weigh about 160 pounds.

The owner of said negro is hereby come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Dec. 3rd—1862. JOHN C. GRIFFIN, Jailor.

THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GLASCOCK & THOMAS, are hereby notified to make their indebtedness known, either by cash or note, before the first day of January, 1863, and settle the same, or the same will be sued at that time without further notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of GLASCOCK & McMath, deceased. The accounts made at the store of Glascock & McMath, are left in the hands of Mr. Thomas, Esq., who is authorized to receipt and make settlements with them.

JNO. GLASCOCK, Surv. Partner.
January 1, 1863 tf-1

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of FOSTER & COLLIE, (in the day counties) is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons indebted to said concern will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. L. S. FOSTER.
January 1, 1863. 6t-1

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

THE sum of $3,000 will be paid for an able-bodied man, over the age of eighteen, to act as substitute. A person in the army would be preferred. Apply at this office.

OBSERVER OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL creditors of the Estate of the late Peter Martin, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

J. L. MARTIN,
Adm'r of the Estate of late Peter Martin.
January 7, 1863. 3t-1

FURS WANTED.

BEAVER, COON, FOX, RABBIT,

AND other FURS, cured or not cured, for which the highest prices will be paid.

GUNTER & PEARE,
Ex-rs in Works, North Port.
Sept. 17.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Randolph Goodwin, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Wm. Cochran, Judge of Probate Court of Walker County, Alabama—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

R. V. SHIRLEY, Adm'r.
December 10, 1862. 6t-2pad.

NOTICE.

AT the Fall Term, 1862, of the Circuit Court of Tuscaloosa County, in the State of Alabama, in an Attachment, wherein Thomas Bell is Plaintiff, and Thomas Bell, Jr., is Defendant, the undersigned was appointed by the Court to receive works, in money necessary to complete the Bridge across the Warrior River, at the ferry known as Bell's Ferry, and will be ready to receive proposals for the same, at my residence, on the 1st day of January, 1863, at which time and place all persons desiring to do the work will appear and make their proposals.

Dec. 3rd—1862. JAMES GRIFFIN, Jailor.

THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GLASCOCK & THOMAS, are hereby notified to make their indebtedness known, either by cash or note, before the first day of January, 1863, and settle the same, or the same will be sued at that time without further notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of GLASCOCK & McMath, deceased. The accounts made at the store of Glascock & McMath, are left in the hands of Mr. Thomas, Esq., who is authorized to receipt and make settlements with them.

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J. L. S. FOSTER.
January 1, 1863. 6t-1

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Adm'r of the Estate of late Peter Martin.
January 7, 1863. 3t-1

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December 10, 1862. 6t-2pad.

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AT the Fall Term, 1862, of the Circuit Court of Tuscaloosa County, in the State of Alabama, in an Attachment, wherein Thomas Bell is Plaintiff, and Thomas Bell, Jr., is Defendant, the undersigned was appointed by the Court to receive works, in money necessary to complete the Bridge across the Warrior River, at the ferry known as Bell's Ferry, and will be ready to receive proposals for the same, at my residence, on the 1st day of January, 1863, at which time and place all persons desiring to do the work will appear and make their proposals.

Dec. 3rd—1862. JAMES GRIFFIN, Jailor.

Wanted Immediately, FOR WHICH CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID.

5,000 Bushels Corn,
1,000 do Wheat,
20,000 do Coal,

For debts due us, we will take *Corn, Wheat, Wool, Coal, Peas, Eggs, Sweet potatoes, Butter, Beans, Lard, Tallow, Beef-Cattle, Pork-hogs, Stock-hogs, old Cast Iron, Copper and Brass,*

and in fact, almost anything you may have to dispose of, would not even refuse the CASH.

other Castings at our old and new stand, where EXCEEDINGLY HOWEVER FOR THE READY PAY, some one of the above named articles must invariable accompany the order.

LEACH & AVERY.
Tuskaloosa, Nov. 27th, 1861.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

In its Tenth Year.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, $281,840 66!

Hon. WM. F. DE SAUSSURE, Pres.
F. W. McMASTER, Actuary.

THIS Office Insures the lives of *Whites and Slaves*, and affords a safe investment and a large return. Slaves may be insured on Steamboats, Rail Roads, Pl

MARCH

21A. COLL.

The Tuscaloosa Observer.

[TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANN.] "Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's." [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

VOLUME SEVENTEEN. THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863. NUMBER 10

THE OBSERVER.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.,

BY JNO. F. WARREN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1863.

TERMS:—Subscription to Observer, one year, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.
Advertisements, of 7 lines or less, for the first insertion, One Dollar. For every subsequent insertion Fifty Cents.
Obituary notices, for every 10 lines $1.00.

Clothing and Blankets Needed.

Sergeant Geo. Collins, of Capt. Hosmer's Company, 26th Ala. Reg., desires us to state that he will leave for his Regiment in Virginia, about the 20th of March, and will carry any Clothing, Shoes, Blankets, &c., which may be left at the Store of Alfred Robertson, or the office of R. Jemison, Jr., for any Companies of said Regiment.

Steamer Alice Vivian.

We are delighted to be able to announce that this elegant Steamer is to make regular trips between Mobile and Tuscaloosa, during the present winter. Capt. Abels is the prince of Steamboat Captains—gentlemanly, social and accommodating. As to the sailing and sleeping arrangements, on board, we have only to say, that if the duties of our office did not confine us to our post, we should move our whole family on board, at once, and engage lodgings until the end of the war. To the Ladies, we would say, notwithstanding Capt. Abels' punctuality, he was never known to leave who had engaged passage on his boat. The character of the boat, for comfort, speed and safety, is too well known to require one word of comment from us.

Confederate Vocalists.

As will be seen by advertisement, this Company will perform to-night at the Washington Hall. The following notice of the Company, we extract from one of our Selma exchanges:

"The Vocalists.—This entertaining company of negro-delineators and comic performers gave another one of their splendid performances on last night at Ware' Hall. Their performances equal anything of the kind we have seen. Their vocal and instrumental music was excellent, as well as their singing, dancing and comicalities. In fact, the entire performance was of the best style."

Among the list of donations, lately published in the *Reporter*, we notice a very liberal contribution of 105 dollars made by this Company to the Ladies Aid Society of that place. As such, they deserve to be patronized.

Messrs. Cain & Cummins's Steam Tannery.

This manufactory of leather, has recently been purchased by the firm above-mentioned, from Mr. Robert L. Cummins, its former proprietor.

It is proposed to tan hides on *shares*, or to purchase them for cash, at the highest market prices. In connection with the Tannery, is an extensive Boot and Shoe Establishment, which, from personal knowledge, we are able to commend.

It is a great pity that so many hides are being ruined in the hastily gotten up tan series of the country, when they might be converted into superior leather at this Establishment—possessing as it does, every facility for the manufacture of the very best *leather*. Upper leathers are finished here in six weeks, and sole leather in three months. We advise all who are interested in this matter, to call at the North Port Steam Tannery.

It occurs to us to say, since writing the above, that this manufactory received two *silver cups*, as prizes for the best specimens of Leather and Shoes, at the last Alabama State Fair, held in Montgomery.

The new proprietors are enterprising gentlemen, entirely reliable, and deserving the patronage of our whole community.—See their advertisement in another column.

Cotton Cards.

By an editorial in the Selma Reporter, we learn that Mr. J. M. Keap, of Selma, has perfected his machine for the manufacture of cotton-cards. He will soon be ready to furnish the people with cotton-cards at a reasonable price. Save all your dog-skins, and send them to Selma to Mr. Keap. Hurra for Southern genius and enterprise!

The North-West Rubbie.

It is amazing and astoning to see how deeply exercised the public mind can become in the discussion of questions purely theoretical. With all the seriousness and gravity which can be brought to practical matters, the press is addressing itself to the consideration of the question, whether or not it is advisable to admit the States of Illinois and Indiana into the Southern Confederacy. Now we do not deny that, all things considered, it would be advisable to close the war in this way. But we should as soon think of discussing this question now as of discussing the expediency of forming an alliance with Russia or with the Emperor of China. Doubtless it would be a great help to us in our present exigency to subsidize the aid of the Czar or of any potentate across the seas who would give us harbors in which to sell prizes or build ships. As those foreign powers have not as yet sought alliance with us, we do not feel called upon to waste our strength in advocating the policy of entering into league with them. But we wish it distinctly understood, that whenever the question shall be practically presented, we are in favor of firm treaties of friendship with the Emperor of China and the Czar of all the Russias. On this platform we intend to stand or fall.

On the question of alliance, or union with certain North-Western States, parties have already been formed; and, as usual, two extreme opinions are entertained by those who are discussing the question.

One party is for jumping to the conclusion of the war by at once admitting Illinois and Indiana into the Confederacy.

The other party will not hear of union with our present enemies on any terms.

The wise policy seems to us to lie between these two extremes. It is the part of true statesmanship to do what is possible, and not to refuse to do any thing because we cannot do all that we desire. It is perfectly manifest that the war can never close without mutual concessions on the part of the belligerents. There are some things that the South can never yield. The first and most prominent of these, is her independence of the United States. Before we can consent to relinquish the right of secession and the independence of the Confederate States of America, we must resolve to perish. Houses and lands, negroes and money, sons and fathers, old men and young men, every thing that we have or hope for of mere material good, must be freely sacrificed before we can consent to sacrifice this principle or recede from our position assumed in the sight of God, of angels, and of mankind. The flag of the Union shall never float peacefully over our heads. We have shed too much precious blood to trample that hated banner in the dust ever again to live under its folds.

So, too, we must stand immovable on the peculiar institutions of the South.—This is a duty that we owe not only to ourselves, but to our God. If we could consent to abandon this principle, we might expect to be abandoned of God. For we maintain that in this contest with the infidel North, we are striking not only for our own liberties, but also for the rights of God. "Grand as the contest is when our firesides and altars are the stake, it rises into the sublime and awful, when the question is, whether God shall reign, or take into his privy council the hypocritical and infidel fanatic of the North."

The independence of these States and the heaven-ordained institution of slavery we can never compromise; we must rather perish.

But there are some things we can concede without loss of honor or sacrifice of principle. One and the most important of these is, the opinion that we are bound forever to hate our enemies, and therefore, that we can never hold cordial intercourse with them. The time must come, and is even now at hand, when large masses of Northern men will say to us, "We have done you much wrong, and we are now sorry for it; we wish again to regard you, as of old, brothers; we desire to heal the breach between us and to bury the hatchet forever." It may be argued that a Yankee never can be brought to make such a confession except as prompted by his self-interest. We believe that this is true. We heartily endorse the opinion, that nothing but self-interest lies at the bottom of all Yankee repentance, either towards God or towards man. This is their theology, taught to them in all their schools and from all their pulpits. They are all of them the disciples either of Bolingbroke or of Paley. But why should we analyze the motive which induces them to seek our friendship? Why should we inquire into the grounds of their repentance, provided they bring forth fruits meet for repentance? What we want, is peace and western becon.

We want the flour and the lard and the Duffield hams, to keep us from starvation. If now we can get peace and food, without the sacrifice of a single principle worth contending for, why should we care how many principles the elastic consciences of Western Yankees will suffer them to sacrifice in order to get our cotton and sugar.—We do not admit that any man goes before us in utter loathing of the Yankee character. We abhor it from the very bottom of our souls. Indeed, our aversion to Western Yankees is as great as to New England Yankees, and perhaps even greater; for the New England Yankees have some principles, although very bad ones; yes such principles, as they have, they are consistent in maintaining. But the Western Yankees have no principles at all, and no Gods, but money and the Mississippi River. With all our settled aversion to contact with these people, we are resigned to the necessity of coming into occasional contact with them. Providence has cast our lot on the same continent, and in some way or other, we must manage to exist in the same world with them. Now we would prefer, if we must live in the same domicile with a pole-cat, to have him for a friend instead of an enemy. We should joyfully meet any overture of friendship he might make. Just so with these Western Yankees. We would prefer that the whole vile race should be exterminated from the face of this fair continent which they pollute by their very presence; but as we cannot exterminate them, and as Providence is more merciful than we, and will not blast them, we are resigned to our fate, and desire to make the best of it. If, therefore, Indiana and Illinois knock at the door of the Southern Confederacy, we are willing to take them. We consent to hold our noses and give up our antipathies, at least for a time, for the sake of peace and a few millions of pounds of western bacon.

But from all we can see, the prospect of such overtures, from these States, is about as promising as a proposal of alliance or of union with the Southern Confederacy on the part of the man in the moon or the King of Dahomey.

A Dead Lock.

The prospect of a convention of the three States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, for the purpose of doing something to stop Mr. Lincoln's wicked war upon the South, seems to be very gloomy. Kentucky tried to hold a convention of her own, but that body representatives of "neutrality" finds by a sad experience, that Federal bayonets are a little too potent in the vicinity of Louisville, for any incipient treason against "the best government on earth" to dare to show its head. The Kentucky Legislature has reconsidered its determination to meet the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois.—The Indiana Legislature cannot act because the Republican members obstinately refuse to make a quorum of the Senate. So it happens that all this great North-western movement, that was to bring us peace, is expect to be abandoned of God. For we maintain that in this contest with the infidel North, we are striking not only for our own liberties, but also for the rights of God. "Grand as the contest is when our firesides and altars are the stake, it rises into the sublime and awful, when the question is, whether God shall reign, or take into his privy council the hypocritical and infidel fanatic of the North."

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PURITANISM.

It has become very fashionable to abuse the Yankees of the present day, by calling them *Puritans*, as if that were a real term of reproach. This cant about Puritans, is becoming so disgusting, that it is time to stop it. Will these deeply-read historians, who seek to find an explanation of all the anormities of the Yankees in the fact that they are descended from the Puritans, be so good as to tell us all what they mean by Puritanism; and will they go farther and show us the logical connection between Puritanism and the present development of Yankee character. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that Puritanism was the mean and despicable thing that they represent it to have been, will they tell us why it is that New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Western Virginia, and *Kentucky* which were not peopled by Puritans, have exhibited the same diabolical character that the people of New England have displayed? Will the convenient epithet "*puritanical*" account for the craven hearted cowardice and contemptible meanness of Kentucky? Will it account for the miserable toadyism of New Jersey and Delaware? or the brutal ferocity of Pennsylvania and Ohio? or for the cool calculation of the profits of the war on the part of merchant princes of New York? We are not disposed to write any apology for the descendants of the Puritans of New England. We utterly abhor and detest their character and their principles: but we are sick and disgusted with this senseless cant about Puritans, as if Puritanism were the root of all evil. If historical record of their deeds, they would be sure to produce a page in history illustrated by as many sublime and heroic actions, by as many magnanimous and lofty virtues, as were ever displayed by any race of men on earth. It is as absurd to hold Puritanism responsible for New England fanaticism as it would be to charge John Knox with the degeneracy of the established Church in Scotland. It is not Puritanism that has made New England what she is, but *German atheism, French infidelity*, and English Sensationalism and Utilitarianism as propagated by no less a personage than Archdeacon Paley. Here is the true secret of Yankee morals and Yankee character. It is to their departure from the stern lessons of their Puritan sires that we must attribute their godlessness, their infidelity, and their insane fanticism. But enough. We have only desired to enter our protest against the vulgar denunciations of the Puritans by who now themselves totally ignorant of the whole subject upon which they so flippantly discant. Happy would it be for us and for our country, if there were a little genuine Puritanism among our rulers and in our army.

Will Fight no Longer.

According to the correspondent of the Chicago Times, it is stated in Washington on good authority, and believed, "that the troops from New Jersey are understood to be unwilling to remain in the army any longer. The reason which it is alleged they assign is, that they have been deceived by the administration as to the object and purposes of the war; that they were assured, when they enlisted, that the war was a war for the restoration of the Union; but that, instead of that, it has become a war which will render the restoration of the Union impossible—a war for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States—a war for the negro—and that they are unwilling to be engaged in a war which, under the emancipation proclamation must result in the indiscriminate massacre of women and children, and in all the horrors of negro insurrections. Furthermore, they say that their State, by electing Mr. Wall to the United States Senate, has expressed its condemnation of the further prosecution of the war, and its wish for peace; which sentiments they approve and indorse." If this statement is true, it is significant.

An Impatient Man.—The Louisville Journal, says:

If there is a surgeon or physician in the world especially famed for his treatment of paralysis, we hope the Government will hunt him up and send him to the Army of the Potomac.

☞ The following is a recipe which answers every purpose in dyeing copperas color: Half pint vinegar, half pint syrup or molasses, three gallons of water. Put the above into an iron pot with nails or other rusty iron, and let it stand twenty days. It is of no use to buy copperas for dyeing at one dollar per pound, while this will answer every purpose.

Cushing.

Now is the time for the people of the South to form a proper and unsteerable estimate of the value of Yankee faith and the constancy of Yankee friendship. Let it not be forgotten that the New England demagogues, who, in the days of political commotion which immediately preceded the war, affected to be the staunchest friends of the South, are now amongst the most truculent and unrelenting of our foes. The people of Charleston remember Cushing. At the Democratic Convention held there in April, 1860, there were two men from Massachusetts, who took every occasion to attract public notice by the extreme character of the pro-Southern view which they then found it convenient to assume. Those two men were Benjamain F. Butler and Caleb Cushing. Where now stand these ultra-sympathizers of the wronged South? Of the brute, Butler, we need say nothing. He has taken his place in history. But what of the amiable, polished and soft-spoken Cushing? He has not belied the perfidy of his race. Conspicuous amongst the supporters of the war, with all his energy he is bonding on the Northern rabble to the desolation of our homes and the slaughter of our people. We give an extract from a speech which he recently delivered in Boston:

"The question had frequently been asked him, 'how will you govern the rebel States if you conquer them?' He thought if they were whipped, the rebel States would give up, as many others had done before them. The proper way to secure this result was by earnestly supporting the Government of the country, and lending it every aid to put down the rebellion. We had failed thus far by the failure to recognize the black element in the South and the white loyal element as those to be first consulted in establishing the policy of the country. We should have consulted the tribes of these people, instead of listening to the soft blandishments of such men as Wickliffe, of Kentucky, or Clingman, of North Carolina, who, in his opinion, were just as ready as Jefferson Davis to cut our throats. [Applause.] If it be necessary to bury three hundred thousand slaveholders to save twenty-five millions of men, let the slaveholders be buried by all means. [Applause.] A rebel has no right to his life, to his property, or to his liberty. That is the plain law. Let us therefore carry it out. If not, what is to become of the loyal men of the South? It was nothing to him who was put in the place of the slaveholder—a black man or a white. [Applause.] There was nothing to prevent the operatives of Lancashire or the Germans from participating in this movement.—[Applause.] Those who in Europe are complaining that their operatives are unemployed should send their laborers here, and we will give them land in abundance and enough to do. [Applause."]

And this is our Yankee champion, the fearless, upright and consistent Cushing!

☞ It is stated that a late number of the London Illustrated News contains pictures representing the distressed condition of the Lancashire operatives. One of the most striking illustrations represents the workmen crowding around the newspaper stands in a public reading room, to hear the latest news from America. In Lancashire there are thousands of stalwart men loitering about with their hands in their pockets waiting for nothing but the next bulletin of American news. A traveler through the manufacturing towns describes the appearance of "hundreds of smokeless chimneys" as a "harrowing sight."

☞ The most infamous order which has yet fallen from the pen of a Federal officer, says the Chattanooga Rebel, has been issued by tacit consent in Middle Tennessee. The order reads simply to the effect that there shall be no further cultivation of the soil in that section. All farming implements are to be seized, all farmers found in a field are to be arrested and all crops to be destroyed.

☞ True piety does not require that you shall, while at church, keep your hands so tightly clasped in prayer as to be unable to open them when the contribution box is brought to you.

☞ The seat of government of Louisiana has been removed to Shreveport. The regular session of the Legislature has been changed to the first Monday of May next.

Sweet Revoge.—A correspondent, writing from camp about camp expedients for comfort, speaks of mattresses made of sugar barrel staves, that are unrivalled for securing sweet repose.

☞ We learn that the steamer Clipper sunk near Demopolis, on the night of the 27th ult., with two hundred ladies and gentlemen on board, all of whom providentially escaped without injury.

☞ The Atlantic Steam Packet Company has been chartered by the South Carolina Legislature, with a capital stock of $500,000 with the privilege of increasing it to any amount not exceeding $2,000,000. Shares $1,000 each. The company met at Charleston on the 17th, and elected the following officers: D. F. Fleming, President; W. H. Gaillard, James Hope, George W. Williams, A. S. Johnston, Rufus M. Johnston, W. Stevenson, Directors.

☞ In a late Louisville Journal we find various advertisements announcing the sale of the real estate and personal property of Major General Buckner, in Louisville and other parts of Kentucky. This embraces the residence, household furniture, library, etc., of the General in the city of Louisville and various tracts of valuable land in the Green river section of the State, including the homestead of his parents in Hart county.

☞ The correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, from Murfreesboro, of the 16th ult., reports that place impregnable and that when ten fortifications are finished a small force can hold that portion of Middle Tennessee against any rebel raids.—The writer says that nearly four hundred refugees from East Tennessee and North Alabama, have passed through that place seeking refuge from the Confederate conscription.

Investing in Confederate Bonds.—There seems to be now a great rage for investing in Confederate Bonds. Everybody is buying bonds—that is, everybody who has the Treasury notes wherewith to buy. How great the contrast! Here our people are seeking Confederate Government paper. In Lincolndom everybody is avoiding Government paper, and paying enormous prices for every article which will enable them to get rid of Yankee "promises to pay." This is one of the best signs of the times.

☞ The Mobile Register of the 9th, learns that a collision occurred last week between Confederate scouts and Yankee troops, at Gonzales, about sixteen miles from Pensacola. No particulars of the skirmish are given.

☞ The editor of the Louisville Journal and the editor of the Nashville Union are throwing dirt at each other. Both are dogs of the same breed. The only distinction between them is—that the former is a full grown hound and the latter only a puppy.

Marrying by Telegraph.

On the 6th of February, a marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Corbit, chaplain of the 4th regiment N. Y. S. V., under rather novel circumstances the clergyman and bridegroom being in the city of Washington, and the bride in the village of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y.

The day and hour having been arranged the parties repaired to the telegraph offices at the respective stations, the fair bride accompanied by a female friend as bridesmaid. The gentlemanly operator at Fulton officiated as bridesman. The first dispatch over the wire relating to the affair was from Washington, inquiring if the lady was present? An answer in the affirmative was returned, and the ceremony proceeded. Three messages were sent to Fulton, and two transmitted to Washington, and the ceremony was completed. The last message from Washington was the declaration of the clergyman pronouncing the parties man and wife.

Exaple of the Brave.

The example of the brave is an inspiration to the timid, their presence thrilling through every fibre. Hence the narration of valor so often performed by ordinary men under the leadership of the heroic. The very recollection of the deeds of the valiant stir men's blood like the sound of a trumpet. Napoleon used his skin to be used as a drum to inspire the valor of the Bohemians. When Skanderberg, Prince of Epirus, was dead, the Turks wished to possess his bones, that each might wear a piece next his heart, hoping thus to secure some portion of the courage he had displayed while living and which they had so often experienced in battle. When the gallant Douglas, bearing the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land saw one of his knights surrounded and sorely pressed by the Saracens in battle, he took from his neck the silver case containing the hero's bequest, and throwing it amidst the thickest press of his foes, cried, "Pass first in fight as thou were wont to do, and Doug as will follow thee, or die," and so saying he rushed forward to the place where it fell, and was there slain.

The Enemy at Florence and Tuscumbia.

We learn, from a source deemed reliable, that four gunboats (not iron clads, it is believed) and two transports of the enemy, came up the Tennessee River to Florence, and Bainbridge, four miles above Florence, and at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, on Sunday last. When at Florence, the command of Capt. Baxter, consisting of parts of three companies of cavalry, fired their small arms at them, from the bluff on the South side of the river, and a howitzer was fired by the gunboats in return, without effect on either side. It is understood that the enemy was down the river the same day, and nothing is known here of the results of their visit.

On the same day, a regiment of Abolition cavalry, about 600 in number, from the direction of Corinth, having crossed Bear creek high up, passed through Frankfort, the seat of justice of Franklin county, to Tuscumbia. Capt Julian, with some 60 cavalry, gave them a bout, but was repulsed and retired to this side of Town Creek, about 12 miles from Tuscumbia, and burnt the county bridge. It is believed that the Abolition cavalry went back the same way they came. Whether or not they committed any depredations, is unknown here. There is a rumor, but it is not credited, that they had crossed to the North side of the Tennessee at Lamb's Ferry.

We learn the above facts from Capt. Kennedy, now in town, who obtained them from sources he thought authentic.—*Huntsville Confederate*, 26th.

Substitutes.

We are glad to see that the proposition to make principals responsible for substitutes, and to place the former in the ranks when the latter have deserted, has failed in the Senate. We wonder that any member of that body, and still more that the majority of the House, on two occasions, could have brought themselves to vote for a measure so grossly violative of equity and good faith, if not of the very letter of the Constitution. The law by which substitutes have been received into the service was passed by Congress, and that law contained no such provision as this. The regulations under which they were received were prescribed by the Secretary of War, and those regulations embraced no such condition. This is enough to condemn this proposed legislation as iniquitous; but this is not all. At the very time when we are refusing to substitutes was under consideration, it was proposed to incorporate in it such a provision, but it was voted down. Congress thereby put its own interpretation on the law, and gave a pledge to all concerned, that citizens were not to be held subject to conscription on the desertion of their substitutes.—With this understanding and agreement, they paid their money and received their discharge. The Government having framed the law—having refused to incorporate in it such a condition—having invited citizens to act under it—standing by, witnessing and sanctioning the contracts made—receiving the substitute into its service and discharging the principal, without once hinting at the liability now sought to be imposed, was morally and in equity, if not literally and legally, a party to the contract, and could not now change its conditions without manifest, palpable and outrageous bad faith. The public confidence in the intelligence of the Senate must have been greatly shaken if it had decided otherwise.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Situation.

There are rumors from the front to the effect that Rosecrans has been massing large reinforcements just through from Kentucky, in the counties of Sumter and Wilson. If this be true, his intention is to advance, when the roads permit, not directly upon our forces at Shelbyville, but upon Tullahoma by way of Manchester and McMinnville. The troops stationed at Nashville will probably make a feint upon Shelbyville, but no absolute assault is expected from that side of the enemy's line.

The entire strength of the army of the enemy in Murfreesboro,' is estimated at fifty thousand. Our reliable reports from the Northern portion of the State, represent the reinforcements to consist of three divisions, each not less than ten thousand strong.—The division of *Jeff. C. Davis*, with Johnson's cavalry, stationed in Williamson county, are put down at twelve thousand. The forces at Nashville do not exceed ten thousand. Thus the entire body of troops, composing the Department of Rosecrans reach nearly the figures of one hundred thousand. Of these at least a fourth are unable for duty. Setting apart twenty thousand more for garrison duty, and the available army to be brought against us will not come far wrong of sixty thousand, less than were engaged and in reach of the battle before Murfreesboro.

We are not at liberty, nor is it anybody's business but our generals, to know the precise condition of our army; but this we do know, that it is far greater in strength, numerical and otherwise, than it was on the morning of December 31st, when it went into action.—*Chattanooga Rebel, 28th ult.*

☞ Gen. Joe Johnston was serenaded the other night in Tullahoma. He was called so for a speech. The General was reconic, as usual: Says he, "We shall have peace next *march*"—bowed and retired.—*Winchester Bulletin.*

☞ A parson, reading the funeral service at the grave, forgot the sex of the deceased, and asked one of the mourners, an Emerald-ite, "is this a brother or a sister?"—"Neither," replied Pat, "only a cousin."

Volume 17 — OBSERVER AND FLAG OF ALABAMA. — No. 10

THE WAR.

Telegraphic News of the Week.

Siege of Savannah Commenced.

Attack on Fort McAllister!

THE FORT UNINJURED!

Van Dorn at Thompson's Station

From the Selma Reporter.

SAVANNAH, March. 2.—2 P. M.—The enemy made an attack on Fort McAllister this morning, commencing at 8:30. Three iron clads and two mortar boats are playing on the fort. One 8 inch columbiad has been dismounted, and two men slightly wounded. The firing continues very heavy.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—5:30, P. M.—A dispatch from Fort McAllister, dated 3:45, P. M., says an iron clad has withdrawn. Two iron clads and one mortar boat are still playing on the fort. The fort is uninjured, and no one has been hurt; on our side except the two slightly wounded early this morning. The garrison is in good spirits. The firing still continues this 5:30 P. M.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all of last night till near day this morning.

A dispatch from the Fort dated the 5th, A. M., says the enemy have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The Fort is in good condition. The columbiad is remounted. No further casualties from the fort.

CHATTANOOGA, March 4.—Van Dorn attacked the enemy on Sunday, at Franklin eighteen miles South of Nashville, with cavalry and light artillery, capturing 3000 Yankees with their stores and equipments.

The enemy captured several foraging wagons belonging to Wheeler's Brigade, near Wartrace, on the 1st.

The Yankees continue to commit depredations around Murfreesboro'. A citizen of Rutherford was taken out and whipped by order of a Yankee officer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Confirmatory reports of Van Dorn's successful raid on Franklin have been received. He is in possession of that place.

Thirty-nine wagons were captured with stores. The Yankee loss was one thousand killed and wounded. Our loss was also heavy. The number of prisoners taken was 2,600.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—The following official dispatch has been received of Van Dorn's late engagement. The fight took place at Tompson's Station, and not Franklin, the enemy making the attack:

TULLAHOMA, March 6.—*Col. B. S. Ewell*: The enemy attacked Van Dorn yesterday at Tompson's Station, between Columbia and Franklin. He drove them back handsomely, and captured five regiments of infantry, 2,000 officers and men. Our loss not yet reported.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

(Special to the Jackson Appeal.)

GRENADA, March 2.—An arrival at Panola reports that 132 Federal officers, from the Vicksburg army, have resigned and gone home, and that hundreds of sick are going up the river.

The Conscript Bill has passed the Federal House of Representatives, after being amended to provide for exemptions on the payment of $300.

A Night Reconnoissance off Charleston Harbor.—Rebel Defences &c.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says a reconnoissance was recently made, in the night, of the defences and fortifications of Charleston harbor. He gives the following as the result:

Charleston is a second Sebastopol. It is defended by over one thousand guns, many of them of improved European fabric.—Every island, point, river, creek and swamp in proximity to Charleston is commanded by hostile cannon. Fort Moultrie is ironcased on the harbor front, and the whole work is bomb proof. The rebels have two rams and one iron-cased battery, the latter mounting eight one hundred-pounder rifled cannon, for the defence of the harbor. The casemated tier of guns of Fort Sumter is clothed in iron armor. Parallel bars of railroad iron traverse this iron coating, perpendicularly, from the base to the upper line. The embrasures are protected by massive projections of the same material, presenting acute angles at every side. The rebel batteries are fully garrisoned. The rebel army now in Charleston and the fortifications thereof is about thirty five thousand strong, and this force is being rapidly augmented. To capture Charleston our military and naval commanders think it will take a large naval and land force, and will occupy a period of six weeks or two months. That it can be captured, they have no doubt, notwithstanding its seeming impregnability.

The Federal Capital.

A Northern speaker, referring to the state of things at Washington, says that the capital of the United States seems to be taken possession of by a congregation of run mad idiotics, free lovers, and fanatics of every description. Judging from his description, and from the conduct of the Government, Washington seems to have been converted into a vast lunatic asylum.

If those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, the ruin of that hopeless Government cannot be far distant.—Madness from the very first has been palpable in all their words and actions. Of late they have not been able even to keep up the outside show of sanity. Let the South preserve its calmness and its determination. The career of the Bedlamites is drawing to a close, and the day-dawn of Southern Independence is gilding the eastern sky.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ The Boston Post says that a sick thrown all a dog in front of the Washington Hotel bit five Brigadier Generals.

Wm. H. Seward.

The North is at last discovering that W. H. Seward is no statesman. The N. Y. *World* proves that he has no claims to that title, none of the qualities which fit a man to guide the helm of Government in times like these. This fact was evident long ago to every observing man out of the United States. Mr. Seward is a polished demagogue, and nothing more. If he had possessed the foresight and moral elevation of a great statesman, he would never have permitted Lincoln to begin this war, or, being begun, he would have appreciated the soundness of Gen. Scott's views in the first letter of that personage to the Government, setting forth that the conquest of the South would be a work of years, requiring immense armies, and that it would be better to let the "erring sisters depart in peace." Instead of this, he was totally unable to understand the magnitude of the undertaking on which he had ventured, and deluded his silly dupes with constant predictions of ending the war in sixty and ninety days, till the false prophet became such a laughing stock through all Christendom that he finally seems to have become ashamed of himself and the oracle has become dumb. Ills total disregard of truth, and of the common usages of diplomatic intercourse in his relations with foreign powers, has sunk him beneath the contempt of gentlemen in every land. A statesman! What could not a statesman have accomplished with the means and resources at his command! There is no petitlogger at the New York Tombs who could have mismanaged the affairs of Government, committed more blunders, and disgraced himself and his country more completely than W. H. Seward.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ Gen. Pillow addressed the slaveholders of Madison county, on Monday last, on the subject of furnishing negro men to supply the place of white teamsters in Gen. Bragg's army. It was a strong, common-sense, patriotic and, at times, eloquent appeal, both, to the patriotism and self-interest of our people, to aid in driving back the insolent Northern invader from our soil. He considered all safe in Virginia at the chief salient points of attack on our Atlantic coast, at Mobile and at Vicksburg, and, if the efforts now being made to strengthen the army of Tennessee, should prove successful, the section would be equally safe. But, in candor, he told them they must render the aid called for, which he would liberate 2,000 veteran soldiers from non-combatant duties, such as teamsters, and place them in the ranks—and that they would be equal to 4 to 6,000 raw troops, and might turn the tide of battle at the most critical moments.

Gen. Pillow's remarks, (the substance of which we have merely hinted at) were listened to with marked attention and approbation, and we have, no doubt, will meet with a gratifying response from our people. A committee was appointed to ascertain the number of slaves in each civil district and apportion the same, as called for in Gen. Pillow's Special Order. The thanks of the country are due to Gen. P. for his unwearying energy and assiduous efforts to fill up the ranks of our Army.—May his success, already encouraging, be equal to the wants of our Army!—*Huntsville Confederate.*

Proclamation by the President.

It is meet that, as a people humbly acknowledge the supremacy of the living God, we should be ever mindful of our dependances on Him; should remember that to Him alone can we trust for our deliverance; that to Him is due devout thankfulness for the signal mercies bestowed upon us, the continued manifestation of that protecting care which has hitherto shielded us in the midst of trials and dangers.

In obedience to His precept, we have from time to time been gathered together with prayer and thanksgiving, and He has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications and to grant abundant evidences of His favor to our armies and our people.—Through many conflicts we have now attained a place among the nations which commands their respect; and to the enemies who accompass us around and seek our destruction, the Lord of Hosts has again taught the lesson of His inspired word; that the battle is not to the strong, but to whomsoever He willeth to exalt.

Again our enemy, with loud boasting of the power of their armed men and mailed ships, threaten us with subjugation, and with evil machinations seek, even in our own houses and at our own firesides, to pervert our own servants and our most servants into accomplices of their wicked designs.

Under these circumstances it is my privilege to invite you once more to meet together and to prosecute yourselves in humble supplication to Him who has been our constant and never failing support in the past, and in whose protection and guidance we trust for the future.

To this end, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the twenty-seventh day of March, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and I do invite the people of the said States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship and join in prayer to Almighty God that He will continue His merciful protection over our cause; that He will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that He will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at the city of Richmond, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

By the President.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

☞ Gen. D. H. Hill has assumed command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina, with his headquarters at Goldsboro. The Raleigh Progress, in noticing this fact, says, we have had too much strategy, ditching and dagging in North Carolina, and that General Hill is the man to inaugurate a new and different system of tactics.

Speech of Hon. Henry May, of Baltimore, in the House of Congress—Peace Resolutions.

Mr. May of Baltimore, made a very able speech in the Yankee Congress against the whole policy of the Yankee Government, and in favor of peace and the immediate recognition of the Confederate States. In the course of his remarks, he made the following statement respecting the late S. A Douglas:

"Mr. Speaker, that eminent and far-seeing statesman, the late Judge Douglas, avowed to me in April preceding his death his solemn conviction that our political union was at an end. I violate no confidence in repeating his opinions, since he assured me it was his purpose to publish his views at an early day; and if the sequel of his life may seem in conflict with these views there are those among his personal friends here on this floor, who can reconcile his conduct, and show its conformity of his plans with a peaceful though it might be a revolutionary solution of our national troubles. Judge Douglas, on that occasion, read to me and elaborate essay that he told me had cost him more thought and labor, than any work of his life; that he feared it was too long, and he wished both to abridge and simplify it, so that it might be read and understood by all; that he would revise it at Chicago and then give it to his countrymen.

That essay secribed our present situation to the aggressive spirit of Northern abolitionism. It declared his conviction that the Union of our States, as originally formed and maintained, was finally destroyed, and no political Union could exist again between the free and slaveholding States—that such an idea must be abandoned, and a commercial union, founded upon the plan generally of zollverien of the States of Germany, be accepted as the only practicable arrangement to secure peace now and hereafter. The masterly paper, every word of which I heard read by himself, and which since his death I have endeavored in vain to procure for the benefit of its wise counsels to our countrymen, fully explained the plan, operation, and results of the zoll-verein, and showed how, with certain modifications, it could be adopted to sustain all those principal causes and influences which have hitherto made the United States the happiest and most prosperous of nations."

Mr. May concluded his speech by reading the following resolutions, which he intended to offer for adoption:

"*Whereas*, The deplorable civil war now existing between the States heretofore composing our Union, has failed to restore it, and, if continued longer, will destroy all hope of its restoration in the future, as originally formed and maintained by our Federal constitution, and no other political Union is either desirable or practicable; and whereas, the interests of humanity, of civilization, and the future of free Constitutional Government, all concur in requiring that this dreadful contest of arms should be terminated: Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of Congress at once to appoint commissioners to confer and adjust the present unhappy controversies that existing.

2. That said commissioners be empowered, by compromise, to restore the Union if possible; but if not, then to arrange the terms of a peaceful separation from the Union, as well of those States which now claim to have seceded, as of such others as by the will of their people in sovereign conventions assembled, may hereafter decide to secede; and that said commissioners be solemnly enjoined so to conduct their negotiations as to secure, by every proper and honorable means, if practicable, a more harmonious and permanent re-union of all the States in a commercial if not a political system.

3. That said commissioners make a report of their transactions to Congress as soon as possible, in order that such legislation may be provided as may be necessary to assemble the people of the several States in convention to determine their action in the premises.

4. That in the event of a refusal by the Government of the United States to secure peace and the only hopes of a re-union upon the terms named therein, which for many years past has been conducted by Mr. Rabb. L. Cummins, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared, with every facility, to run and furnish leathers *of the very best quality*.

Scene at St. Louis.

The following paragraph is taken from a late number of the New York *Times*:

The boat from St. Louis just in brings intelligence of the arrival there yesterday of the rebel prisoners from Arkansas Post.—An intelligent passenger informs me that there was a very numerous gathering upon the levee to witness, and, as it proved, on the part of open sympathizers, to welcome their arrival, and to make the occasion a kind of ovation to treason. Finding so many friends on the dock, and so many manifestations of sympathy, the rebel prisoners gave vent to shouts and savage outcries of defiance, *which were responded to from the landing.* One of the privates, more impudent and tongney than the rest, volunteered to be spokesman for the crowd, and, mounting a temporary rostrum, harangued the assemblage for an hour in the most exciting and treasonable language.—He replied to the Yankees every term of abuse and contempt which his peculiar vocabulary could furnish, without the slightest interruption from the officers in charge. Barrels of apples were brought down to the dock; their heads stove in, and their contents showered among the prisoners. And this is the way we receive in a Union city the hardened rebels, from the battle fields of sale, the following described tracts, or parcels of land, to-wit:

The South East quarter of the North East quarter, of Section fourteen, in Township twenty of Range seven, west, containing forty acres.

The South West quarter of the North West quarter of section thirteen, in Township twenty of Range seven, west, containing forty acres.—The North East quarter of the North East quarter, and West half of the North East quarter of Section fourteen, in Township twenty of Range seven west, containing one hundred and twenty acres.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

ELIAS D. KENNEDY.

March 11th, 1863.

A Hard Lick.

As one instance among many others equally significant of the revolution brewing in the Northwest, we give the following sledge-hammer lick dealt at the New Englanders by the Cincinnati Enquirer.—It is clipped from a rather lengthy article, which is full of truth and honest indignation long pent up, but now escaping like steam from the whistle of a locomotive. Verily, the days of the dynasty are numbered:

When the West was annihilated by the British and Indians in the war of 1812, and when our women and children were being murdered, who came to our relief? Did New England? NO! She was sneering in the Hartford Convention to concoct measures to withdraw from the Union, and to ally herself with Great Britain. The South west came to our relief most gallantly, and our plains drank up the generous blood of its sons on the Raisin, Tippecanoe and the Thames.

☞ We are pleased to hear that Maj. Charles Hayde is selling forth on the same terms and prices as Capt. Dow. His sales to the families of the poor at one dollar per bushel and if they are unable to pay that price, to get permitted to pay as they are able.

Connected with the Tannery, is an extensive Boot and Shoe Establishment, which is turning out Boots and Shoes of the most durable kind and warranted in every respect.

☞ It will be our aim to sell on as reasonable terms as the times will justify.

R. & A. CAIN,
JNO H. CUMMINS.

North-Port, Tuscaloosa Co.,
March 10th, 1863. 1y

ALICE VIVIAN.

Regular Mobile and Tuscaloosa Packet.

THE light draught and fast running Steamer ALICE VIVIAN, R. W. Annis, Master, will make regular weekly trips between Tuscaloosa and Mobile, during the present winter—leaving Tuscaloosa every Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and Mobile every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

☞ For freight or passage, apply on board.

March 10, 1863.

Public Sale of Land.

I will offer for sale, on the fourth Monday of March, inst., before the Court House door in the City of Tuscaloosa, between the usual hours of sale, the following described tracts, or parcels of land, to-wit:

The South East quarter of the North East quarter, of Section fourteen, in Township twenty of Range seven, west, containing forty acres.

The South West quarter of the North West quarter of section thirteen, in Township twenty of Range seven, west, containing forty acres.—The North East quarter of the North East quarter, and West half of the North East quarter of Section fourteen, in Township twenty of Range seven west, containing one hundred and twenty acres.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

ELIAS D. KENNEDY.

March 11th, 1863.

FOR SALE

TO THE

HIGHEST BIDDER,

At SPILLER'S CORNER, on

SATURDAY, 14th of MARCH,

THE HOUSE AND LOT belonging to Col. E. D. Sanford, known as the Brown, or Watkins place, in Newtown; with good out-houses, including Stables, Barn, Corn-house, &c., and also a few or thirty acres of land with pasture, and an abundance of the finest water, near the City of Tuscaloosa.

☞ Terms to suit any purchaser, made known on the day of sale. Apply to

O. J. LAWRENCE.

March 2, 1863. 2-3

WASHINGTON HALL.

THE

CONFEDERATE VOCALISTS

AND

NEGRO DELINEATORS.

WILL give one of their Chaste and Parlor Entertainments this evening.

MARCH 11th.

Gus Frank and Frank Mitchell

the two funniest men in the world, *every body says so*, and what every body says must be so.

Admission.....$1,00
Children and Servants Half Price.

North-Port Steam Tannery!

CAIN'S & CUMMINS, having recently purchased the above named Tannery, which for many years past has been conducted by Mr. Rabb. L. Cummins, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared, with every facility, to run and furnish leathers *of the very best quality*.

We propose to run on shares, or pay the highest market price for all kinds of hides. Upper leather will be finished up in the space of six weeks—sole leather in three months, and all raw skins, including Goat, Calf and Dog, will be finished up in four weeks—and all done in a superior manner.

Persons having hides of any kind, to tan on shares, or to sell for cash, are requested to bring them in at the earliest opportunity, or advise us by letter.

Connected with the Tannery, is an extensive Boot and Shoe Establishment, which is turning out Boots and Shoes of the most durable kind and warranted in every respect.

☞ It will be our aim to sell on as reasonable terms as the times will justify.

R. & A. CAIN,
JNO H. CUMMINS.

North-Port, Tuscaloosa Co.,
March 10th, 1863. 1y

ALICE VIVIAN.

Regular Mobile and Tuscaloosa Packet.

THE light draught and fast running Steamer ALICE VIVIAN, R. W. Annis, Master, will make regular weekly trips between Tuscaloosa and Mobile, during the present winter—leaving Tuscaloosa every Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and Mobile every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

☞ For freight or passage, apply on board.

March 10, 1863.

ARREST THE DESERTERS! $150 Reward!

HEADQUARTERS, 51st Ala. Regiment, P. S. A.
Enterprise, Tenn., Feb 19, 1863.

ONE Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, to the above Regimental Headquarters, of each of the following men:

William Riley, James Riley, H. G. Simpson, and W. S. Simpson, who deserted about the 11th of January, 1863, and Elbert Thomas, who deserted about the 25th of August, 1862.

E. T. PALMER,
Capt. Co. G. 51st Ala. Reg. P. S.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

PURSUANT to General Orders, No. 89, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated November 3d, 1862, Lieutenants D. O. Baird and W. T. Holland, Enrolling Officers for the Second Congressional District of Alabama, are all persons liable to conscription in the Counties of Tuscaloosa, Jefferson, Blount, Winston, Walker, Marion and Fayette, are hereby notified that I will be at the following places, at the time fixed opposite their names, for the purpose of examining such conscripts as may be enrolled:

Tuscaloosa, March 18, 19 and 20, 1863.
Elyton, " 23 24 and 25, "
Blountsville, " 28, 29, and 30, "
Houston, April 2, 3 and 4, "
Jasper, " 7, 8 and 9, "
Pikeville, " 13, 14 and 15, "
Fayetteville, " 17, 18 and 19, "

A. E. HALL,
Examining Surg. P. A. C. S.
Second Congressional District.

Agreeably to the above notice all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty, whether residents of any other portion of the State or of other States, are hereby required to present themselves to the Examining Surgeon and Enrolling Officer for Examination and Enrollment on the day fixed in the foregoing notice.

This notice includes every person between the specified ages; those who have been heretofore examined and discharged, either by State or Confederate Surgeons; those who have at any time been discharged from the Army; those who have furnished substitutes; and any and all persons who may claim exemption upon any ground whatever. No person between the specified ages will be excused from attendance at the places appointed.

Attention is called to paragraph XIII, sections 2nd and 3d General Orders No. 82 as follows:

2. All here and conscripts applicable to detail service shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrollment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

Conscripts will come provided with at least three days rations.

Lieut. D. O. BAIRD,
Lieut. W. T. HOLLAND,
Enrolling Officers 5th Cong. District.

March 3, 1863 3-3

Exchange Notice, No. 4.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

THE following officers and men have been duly exchanged and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to Dec. 31st 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1st, 1863.

3 The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or loyal service against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organization to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the parole given them. If any are in Federal prison, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to Jan. 6th, 1863.

6. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to Dec. 23d 1862, and including said date.

7. All confederate soldiers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to Dec. 23d, 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in Dec. 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled in Goldsboro', N. C., in Dec. 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous or minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed. ROBERT OULD,

Jan. 26th, 1863.—6t. Agent of Exchange.

Exchange Notice No. 3.

ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland, at any time from the beginning of hostilities up to the 1st December, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate officers and men who have been declared at Aiken's Landing on James River at any time between the 1st and 15th of December, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate officers and men who have been declared at Vicksburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st of January, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD.

Feb. 11, 1863.—6t-8

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Extract Logwood	Ipecac
Toilet Soap	Cochineal
Camphor	Copperas
Spirits Nitre	Epsom Salts
Snuff	Rice
Fish Hooks	Caps
French Calf Skins	Cotton Cards
Tobacco and Pipes	Wool

For Sale at Greensboro', by

C. W. HATCH.

March 3d, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rev. Lewis Boyd, deceased, late of said county, have been granted to the undersigned, on the 24th day of January, 1863, by the Probate Court of Walker County, Alabama—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

A. J. WALDROP, Adm'r.

March 3, 1863. 3-3

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

UPON the Estate of D. H. Cummins, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Wm. Wilson, Judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, on the 2nd day of February, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

6-3. A. J. WALDROP, Adm'r.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

UPON the Estate of Wm. Boyd, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Wm. Wilson, Judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, on the 2nd day of February, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

6-3. A. J. WALDROP, Adm'r.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

UPON the Estate of Mrs. Mary Boyd, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Wm. Wilson, Judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, on the 2nd day of February, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

6-3. A. J. WALDROP, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Benjamin Boyd, deceased, late of said county, have been granted to the undersigned, on the 24th day of January, 1863, by the Probate Court of Walker County, Alabama—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

A. J. WALDROP, Adm'r.

March 3, 1863. 3-3

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

For sale at the Observer Office.

FURNITURE CHEAP!

1863. 1863.

For sale at low, or lower, than the present prices of food, &c., &c., justly.

AUGUSTIN LYNCH.

January 1, 1863.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

UPON the Estate of Benjamin F. Carpenter, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable E. L. Roberts, Judge of the Probate Court of Pickens County, Alabama, on the 5th day of January, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

P. S. CARPENTER, Adm'r.

Jan. 21, 1863. [Pr's fee $7] 6-3

FOR RENT.

A good and comfortable Dwelling House, with two acres of ground, and all the necessary out-houses—it is at present part of the city, and convenient to business.

☞ Terms easy. Apply to

JOHN GLASSCOCK.

Jan. 28, 1863.

SALE OF NEGROES.

IN pursuance of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, will be sold at the Court House door, of said County, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February next—negroes Dick, Hannah and Lucretia, belonging to the Estate of Francis Marshall, deceased.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, Executor.

January, 28th 1863. 4-3.

Letters of Administration.

UPON the Estate of Wm. P. Stovall, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable E. L. Roberts, Judge of the Probate Court of Pickens County, Ala., on the 19th day of January, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

D. L. STOVALL, Administrator.

Jan. 28th, 1863. 6-4 paid.

Hides Tanned on Shares.

GOOD hides delivered at my Tan Yard, near my Plantation, on the Fayette road, about 4 miles from the Tuscaloosa depot, at Carrollton, will be tanned on the shares, they will be taken to the Yard, free of cost, and if desired by persons delivering hides to be tanned, I will sell themselves of the retained half, at one dollar per pound for sole leather, and 50 cents per pound for upper leather.

☞ Leather tanned in five to six months.

ALFRED BATTLE.

February 3, 1863. 6-4

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa County

Court of Probate, January 31, 1863.

THE day came James M. Williams, Guardian for I. F. Thompson, a minor, and filed his petition praying for an order to invest a certain money in his hands, belonging to his said Ward, in slaves. Ordered, that Saturday, the 28th day of March next, be appointed a day to hear said petition, and to appointing that said I. F. Thompson is in the army of the Confederate States, at Knoxville, Tennessee, ordered, that he be notified of this proceeding, by publication to be made for four successive weeks, in the Tuscaloosa Observer, a newspaper published in said County.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.

Feb. 11, 1863. 4w6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Stocker, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of Probate of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, on the 5th day of January, 1863—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM G. BLOCKER, Adm'r.

Feb. 11, 1863. 6-4.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door of said County, on the first Monday in April next, the lands of W. H. Hewey, dec'd, belonging to the Estate of W. H. Hewey, dec'd. Terms made known on the day of sale.

G. W. JENKINS, Adm'r.

Feb. 18, 1863. 30x-7

14,000 Lbs. SUGAR,
300 BUSHELS SALT,
MOLASSES,
POWDER,
CASTINGS,
AND
DRY-GOODS,
FOR SALE BY
J. ROBERSON.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 2, 1863.

GLUE.

300 POUNDS SUPERIOR GLUE, manufactured in Tuskahoma.

Feb. 11, 1863.—6t C. M. FOSTER.

Valuable Mills for Sale

I offer for sale, my Grist Mills lying in Walker County, Alabama, about one of Jasper, on Blackwater. Said Mills are in good repair, and have a large custom. Said Mills are on the 160 acre tract, and 40 acres of upon land. Any person wishing to purchase, can come and look at the Mills, and I feel confident I can give any one satisfaction to give me a call.

W. G. GRAVLEE.

Barnesville, Ala.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted to me by the Judge of Probate, I will sell at the late residence of Wm. Sharp, deceased, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March next, the following property, belonging to the said Wm. Sharp, deceased, to-wit:

One negro Woman, Angeline, and her child Lewis; 1 lot of Cattle, 1 Span of Cotton, 34 bushels of Corn, 1 lot of Fodder, and 1 lot of Peas.

Terms of sale cash.

RADCLIFFE SAVAGE, Adm'r.

Feb. 19, 1863.

To the Ladies of Tuscaloosa!

MRS. SARAH HART, successfully established in the Millinery business in this place, she has removed to the residence formerly occupied by Mrs. Cunningham, near the Baptist College, where she will be pleased to see her friends, and receive, with dispatch, all orders for dress-making, &c., as heretofore. It will be her endeavor to please and satisfy all who may favor her with their patronage.

Feb. 25th, 1863. tf-8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of John Hewey, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of October, 1862, by the Honorable Wm. Wilson, Judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Alabama—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOHN McDONALD, Adm'r.

Feb. 25, 1863. 6 6t.-paid.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tuscaloosa County, in favor of Lewis T. Stanly and against Hiram Squires, I will sell, on the first Monday in April next, before the Court House door of said County, between the usual hours of sale, the East half of the North East quarter; The West half of the North East quarter; The East half of the North East quarter, in Section 3, Township 18, Range 10, West. Also the West half of the North West quarter, in Section 2, Township 18, Range 10, West, levied on as the property of Hiram Squires, to satisfy said Execution

T. P. SAMUEL, Sheriff.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 27th 1863. 9w-9

WANTED,

2000 DOG SKINS—dry or tanned—A liberal cash price will be paid.

ALFRED ROBERTSON.

March 4.

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

Alabama Annual Conference.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION:

REV. R. M. SAUNDERS, PRESIDENT, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.

MRS. M. J. T. SAUNDERS, ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL, Teacher of English Literature.

MISS ——, Professor of Ancient Languages, and Mathematics.

MISS ——, Assistant in Mathematics and English Branches.

MISS M. E. FAIRWEATHER, Principal of Primary and Preparatory Department.

W. K. GRABER, Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

MISS ALICE V. TOOMER, Assistant in Music.

MADAME ADELE DELOFFRE, Instructress in French Language and Literature.

MISS JULIA A. SPEAR, Principal of Art Department.

Boarding Department—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders

The Regular Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in Dec. next. In success, amid many and peculiar embarrassments, arising from the war, which has prostrated so many institutions of learning throughout the country, is truly gratifying to its friends and patrons, and gives promise of permanency and more abundant success in the future.

It is hoped that the energetic efforts made to keep the Institution afloat, will be appreciated, and a generous support will be given by Southern patrons.

As the cash system has been introduced into all kinds of business, the Principal will be forced to require payment of board and tuition at the beginning of each term. Boarders will be expected to furnish their own sheets, towels, table-napkins, lights, and have their washing done.

For further information, address the Principal.

J. J. ORMOND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

July 30,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

UPON the Estate of Warren Bailey, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable E. L. Roberts, Judge of the Probate Court of Pickens County, Alabama, on the 5th day of January, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

D. P. BAILEY, Adm'r.

Jan. 21, 1863. [Pr's fee $7] 6-3

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

UPON the Estate of John L. Kennedy, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable E. L. Roberts, Judge of the Probate Court of Pickens County, Alabama, on the 5th day of December, 1862. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

A. O. KENNEDY,
ELLIS GORE,
Adm'rs.

Jan 21, '63.—6-3 [Pr's fee $7]

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

UPON the Estate of John L. Kennedy, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable E. L. Roberts, Judge of the Probate Court of Pickens County, Alabama, on the 5th day of January, 1863. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

P. S. CARPENTER, Adm'r.

Jan. 21, 1863. [Pr's fee $7] 6-3

tate of Alabama Tuscaloosa County.

Court of Probate, Jan. 22, 1863.

THIS day, John C. Foster, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Dunlap, deceased, filed a petition praying for an order to sell the Land belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of making an equitable division thereof among the legatees of said Estate.

Ordered, that Tuesday, the 31 day of March next, be appointed a day to hear said petition, at which time, all the non-resident parties in interest, to-wit: James M. Foster, Wm H. G. Dunlap, David C. Dunlap, Wm. G. Dunlap, Robert M. Dunlap, Mary J. Dunbett and —— Dunlap, Louisa Dunlap, Robert C. Dunlap, Mrs. Stramel, Robert T. Trammel, John R. Trammel, J. D. Trammel, Mary Ann Shirks and D. C. Shirks, can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

January MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.

28, 1863. 5-4

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers to sell his lands. The tract containing between 700 and 800 acres, over two hundred acres cleared, most of which is fresh land. The land is situated six miles west of Fosey's Ferry, between the State and Eutaw roads. The place has comfortable improvements, and is in good repair and condition for a crop.—The same will be sold on favorable terms, for either cash or notes properly secured.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the place. JOHN H. SPAIN.

Jan. 28th, 1863. 4-4t.

Executor's Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, will be sold at the Court House door, in the City of Tuscaloosa, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1863, the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of Robert Dunlap, dec., to-wit:

The North West quarter of the North East quarter of Section 17; the North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section 21; the South East quarter of the North East quarter of Section 29; the East half of the North West quarter of Section 17; the South East quarter of the South East quarter of Section 8; the South West quarter of the North East quarter of Section 17; the West half of the South East quarter of Section 8; South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section 8; the South East quarter of the North East quarter of Section 21; the West half of the North West quarter of Section 16, thirty-five and 39 one hundreth acres off of South end Fraction C, Section 36, Fraction C, Section 16, all in Township 22, Range 11, West. Also the North East quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 4, East; the South East quarter of Section 2, Township 24, range 4, East; the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section 1, Township 24, range 4 East.

☞ Terms of sale cash.

JOHN C. FOSTER, Executor.

March 3, 1863. 3-9

COMMITTED

TO the jail of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., on the 25th day of January, 1863, by Jesse Hall, a Justice of the Peace in and for Beat 1, BERRY, and that the following described Negroes, resulting near Columbus Miss. Said negro is about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

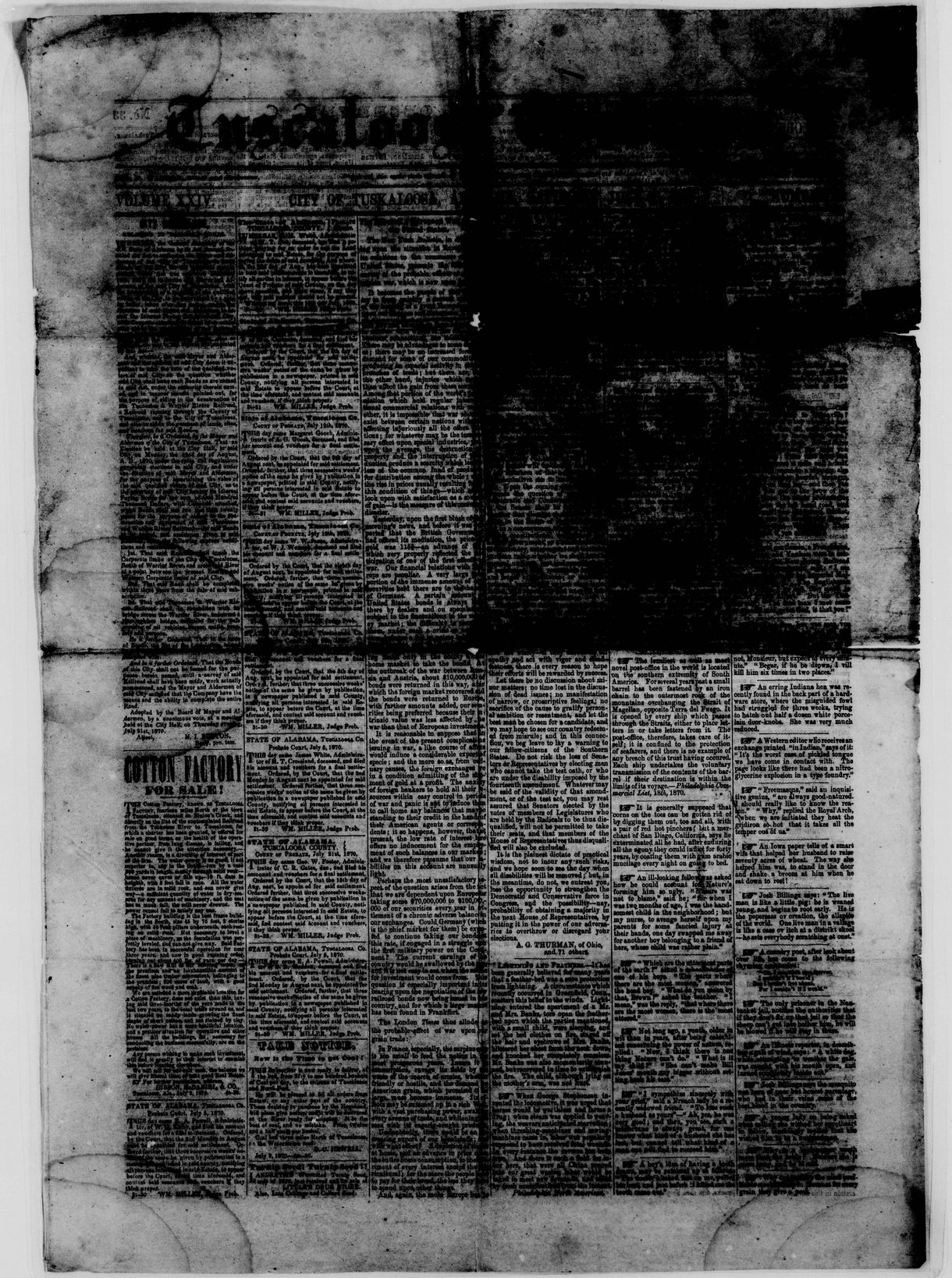
Oct. 1st—tf 24. WM. GRIFFIN, Jailor.

MUSIC.

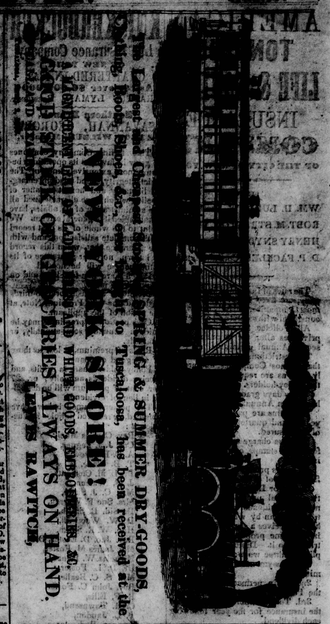
WE are pleased to learn that MISS BELLE DONALD

1870

JULY



Tuscaloosa Observer
XXIV:33 July 30, 1870 pp. 3-4



NEW YORK STORE!

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of SPRING & SUMMER DRY-GOODS, Ever Brought to Tuscaloosa, has been received at the

NEW YORK STORE!

Consisting in part of LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. A FULL LINE OF GENTS' GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS HAWTHORN.

PROCLAMATION!

TO THE CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA AND TUSCALOOSA CO.

H. Beck & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE BY EVERY BOAT,

THEIR NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

WHICH, WHEN COMPLETE, WILL BE

LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS,

BOOTS SHOES, HATS, &C.,

CASSIMERES OF ALL GRADE & COLOR,

NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

AND GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

With an immense line of

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN SOUTHERN ALABAMA.

All our Goods having been bought at the DECLINE IN GOLD, will be

SOLD AT HARD RATES.

We will make it to your interest, by giving us a call BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

SUGAR, COFFEE &C.,

AND EVERY THING APPERTAINING TO GRAND LEVEE.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

H. BECK & CO.

M. R. BARNES.

April 9, 1869

TO ONE THE BEST GOODS,

LADIES DRESSES, CLOAKS, &C.,

THE WHITE JEWELRY.

GROCERIES!

Life Insurance Company,

OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Specialties & Eye-Glasses

FURNITURE!

D. A. VIGO,

NEW STORE!

NEW GROCERIES,

D. A. VIGO,

BININGER'S

GIN!

NEW GROCERIES,

MILLS, JOHNSON & CO.,

Pure Bourbon, Rye, Wheat, AND MALT WHISKEY,

FURNITURE!

NOTICE.

Watch Repairing, &c.

H. P. BABITE,

FOR PAINTING

Redaction in Watch-Glasses

HAVING purchased a large lot of First Quality Watch Glasses, I am prepared to put them in Gold, Silver or Metal cases, at the following reduced prices, to wit:

Watch Glasses, 12½ cents.

Watch Glasses, 25 cents.

Watch Glasses, 50 cents.

Watch Glasses, 75 cents.

Watch Glasses, $1.

Watch Glasses, $1 50.

Watch Glasses, $2.

Watch Glasses, $2 50.

Watch Glasses, $3.

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Tuscaloosa Observer
XXIV:18 [illegible] 1870] pp. 3-4

...A NEWSPAPER. No. 18

...Tuscaloosa, Jan. 22, 1870.

...DECLINED.—The proprietor of Dr. J. Clark's London Remedies, is informed, that his communication, covering advertisement, is at hand. Advertisement declined, it being of a character which we uniformly exclude from our columns. As a general rule, we exclude from our columns all advertisements that appear to us of a demoralizing tendency or tone, such as we consider a scrofulous character—those of *Gift Enterprises*, for instance.

...The Southern Cultivator, for April, is received, replete as ever, with valuable agricultural matter. As we have often said, this publication has no superior in the Southern country, and should be in the hands of every farmer. Wm. & W. L. Jones, editors and proprietors, Atlanta, Ga. Price $3 a year.

...Assassination in Greene.—We learn that on Thursday night of last week, a party of men in disguise, numbering from 50 to 60, entered Clayes land's Hotel, in Eutaw, and assassinated Alex. Boyd, County Solicitor, and Registrar in Chancery. The circumstances (says the Livingston *Journal*), leading to this tragic event, are of course unknown, except to the actors; but they are supposed to be connected with the killing of a man by Boyd, some years ago; and in consequence of which, he fled the State—returning only about the time of his appointment to office.

...In relation to the census, a "loyal" paper says: "We would inform applicants for Deputy Marshalships, that it will be required of them to take and subscribe to the "iron clad" oath of July 24, 1862, because their commissions are forwarded direct from the Department. If they have been relieved of their disabilities it is all well enough, but unless many of them have been, for this cause alone, their applications must fail.

...We had the pleasure of a call, on yesterday evening, from Mr. J. C. Stanton, President of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. We were gratified to learn that the road is progressing rapidly, and the entire line to Chattanooga will be completed in less than twelve months. We were also greatly pleased to learn that the company with which Mr. Stanton is connected, have at no time, contemplated the building of a railroad from York Station via Enterprise, to New Orleans. They have at no time thought of constructing a railroad to New Orleans, without availing themselves of the important water connections at Meridian. Mr. Stanton will remain in the city for several days.—*Meridian Gazette* 11th.

...A condemned murderer in Texas, offers his physicians certificates that his health is to delicate to endure hanging, pays that she expectancy may be postponed until he gets stronger.

...Volume 24. THE TUSCALOO...

...Suicide and Treason.

The National *Republican*, the organ of the Conservative wing of the Radical party at Washington, in speaking of Governor Worth, of North Carolina, in connection with the action of the Radical majority in Congress in allowing the Governor of North Carolina to escape his indictment and thus failing to expel him, thus concludes a strong and bitter article:

Such is the man who sets himself up for a saint, and used his position in Congress to gratify officers of the army he had disgraced, because they had performed their duty honestly. Devease is a fair example of his class. Is it any wonder, then, that a brave and proud people should rebel against the policy that fastens such men on them, only to embarrass and disgrace them, while it denies them a voice in their own affairs?

The Great Fraud.

The shameless fraud, by President Grant that the fifteenth amendment has been legally adopted and is now a part of the Constitution of the United States, has been received, saythe Philadelphia *Age*, by the Democratic press in exactly the manner such an announcement should be. Very properly the amendment has been denounced as a fraud and a cheat. It was not legally adopted by the number of States required by the Constitution, and the Radical leaders fully understand the disgraceful dodge by which this infamous measure has been forced upon an unwilling people. "We believe," says the *Age*, "that a large majority of the American people are opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality, and the base and fraudulent manner in which this new provision was Interpolated into the Constitution has naturally excited the condemnation of the masses of the people in every legal and constitutional way, it should be resolutely opposed by the white men of the Republic, and those who concocted it should be taught that in this country the people are yet the sovereigns, and will rebuke the Radical tricksters who care for the negro only to secure his vote, and enable them to retain their present hold upon the public treasury."

...The Enfaula, Opelika, Oxford and Guntersville and the Jacksonville, Gadsden and Guntersville Railroad companies (Freedmen, what names!) have been consolidated. The former company has agreed to have the five miles from Munson, on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, to Gadsden, finished and in running order within six months from April 1st, and also agree to finish the road from Gadsden to Jacksonville in twenty-one months.

...An excursion train arrived today with a party of Northern capitalists. They have gone to the Shelby iron works. These works, after a suspension of several weeks, are again running. The furnace has been enlarged, and now turns out about twenty-four tons of good charcoal iron per day, which is more than what of any other charcoal furnace in the United States.

Shelby Co'ale, 5th.

...Pendered is the name of a new invention for gaiter and shoe buttons. It consists of two wheels, one of which is strapped to each ancle, onto upon which a person can pull himself along with all ease after sufficient practice. For safety, a level area is necessary. The Pendered will give us skating at the rinks all the year round.

...We regret to learn from our friend, William D. King Esq., who has just returned from the Cookesville neighborhood, of the protracted illness of Emaly Jane, daughter of Z. T. Hewett, to satisfy said Execution.

If the people of any country conceive of such a thing as their own party, it is to become active in their exposure, suppression and punishment when they perceive all the expenses incurred in their exposure, suppression and punishment, and all the limitations it imposes upon him.

W. H. SMITH, Governor.

...A Proclamation by the Governor.

Executive Department State of Ala. }
Montgomery, April 14, 1870. }

The sudden decline of Confederate dead constitution, and the consequent rise of the Radical party, has led to produce its intended and legitimate results in the overthrow of Republican and Democratic principles and Institutions. The information of outrages, murders, and lawless violence, which is daily received at this office, leaves no room to doubt the belief that the execution of the laws in these States cannot be secured by said party.

Whereas, the enforcement of necessity be resorted to, and the laws must be faithfully executed, no matter what the consequences may be. In order that the most prompt means possible additional force may be employed, the Executive, by virtue of the authority and power conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws, does hereby call upon all persons who have heretofore volunteered to aid in the enforcement of the laws, to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of the Executive, through the Adjutant General of the State, for the service of such persons as may be required for the purpose of such organization.

The Executive further calls upon all persons who have been appointed officers of the militia, under the militia law of the State, to hold themselves in readiness to muster their commands into the service of the State, when called upon by the Executive, through the Adjutant General, for the purpose of enforcing the laws, and suppressing the lawless violence which now exists in many parts of the State.

The Executive recalls himself of this occasion to express the confidence he reposes in the good conduct of the citizens of all the counties in which the militia may be called into service, and in nearly all the counties and an overwhelming majority of the people of the State. The Executive is sympathizer with those who have been brought into trouble by the violence of others, and he assures them that he will do all he can consistently with his duty to relieve the distress of the innocent. He further suggests that under all circumstances the people should remain quiet and peaceable, and all the limitations it imposes upon him.

W. H. SMITH, Governor.

...Railroad Liberies.—More than one hundred passengers arrived from New Orleans this morning by the mail boat, and made quite an imposing display as they marched up Royal street to the railroad depot. They were laborers, and chiefly looking colts, returning to New Orleans to work on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, and were bound for Meridian. Work is being pushed energetically on this road, the completion of which to Meridian, will give us a direct railroad to Mobile, for a time at least.—*Mob. Reg.* 6th.

...Heavy Decline.—As to stocks, the New York Mercantile *Journal* of Thursday, says:

"Notwithstanding there has been a heavy decline in most descriptions of dry goods, many of which are selling at the lowest rates for years, the rates that the importers and manufacturers are asking money, still there is a lack of confidence in the maintenance of prices now current. Most buyers continue to be extraordinarily cautious, and seldom anticipate their wants. The transactions, consequently, are confined to purchases of such goods as are required for immediate consumption. Business, though not active, is in the aggregate, more satisfactory than a week ago.

...The Prince of Hohenlohe, has been twenty years, on his left leg, a golden bracelet, in fulfillment of a promise to some foolish girl.

...Railroad Statistics.—A German paper states that a train composed of all the locomotives and railroad carriages in Europe, would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage vans. The network of European railroads represents a length of 76,713 miles; 16,600 locomotives are employed on it, and these rush over a distance of 60,000,000 miles in a year; 150,000,000 cwts. of iron have been used for the rails, and 80,000,000 cwts. of coal are required yearly to feed the engines.

For the Observer.

A Card of Acknowledgment.

Hon. WM. H. LUDLOW, *President of Co.* Gen. E. FARRAND, *Gen. Southern Agent.*

Gentlemen:—I hereby acknowledge payment of Two Thousand Dollars from your District Agent, Mr. [illegible], on account of Lovett Yerger, of this place, whose claim against the Company for the loss of his property by fire, was promptly paid by your Agent on the presentation of the proofs required by the terms of the policy. I am glad to say that the claim was settled without the slightest difficulty, and that the Company has done all that could be asked in the premises. I have had a number of years' experience in the Insurance business, and have had to do with many companies, and I have never had a claim settled with more promptness and satisfaction than this one. I take pleasure in recommending the Company to the public, and especially to the people of this section of the country.

Very respectfully,
S. G. SPANN.

Newbern, Ala.

From the Bellaire (O. T.) Courier, Feb. 19, 1870.

Fraudulent Bonuses.—The best evidence of the value of life insurance, and of the character of a company, is shown in the prompt adjustment of losses. The American Tontine Life Insurance Company, of Toledo, through their agent, Warren Granger, Esq., paid to the widow of the late E. F. Plimpton, the sum of $10,000, the face of a policy taken last August by Mr. Plimpton—few months only prior to his decease. Such volumes in favor of this capitally managed institution, which numbers among its officers and directory some of the best names in New York. The Tontine has a large guarantee capital of $100,000, paid up and judiciously invested, and also has $100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department, in United States securities as additional security to policy holders. We cordially commend the Tontine to the consideration of our readers, who should observe the advertisement in another column.

Died:

On the morning of the 5th inst., Mr. John S. Beales, an old, and highly esteemed citizen of this county.

"In all the relations and duties of life, he was distinguished by high conscientiousness, incorruptible integrity, honesty and candor, tireless generosity, tender affection and sincere and unaffected piety, which matured with, and graced his ripened age."

Election Notice.

An election will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Tuscaloosa, on Monday, the 2nd day of May next, (1870,) for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the qualified voters of this City, whether the Bonds of the City may be issued in aid of the construction or purchase of a Pontoon or other Bridge across the Warrior River opposite the City of Tuscaloosa.

T. F. SAMUEL,
Mayor Tuscaloosa.

March 21st, 1870. 2w-16

Letters of Administration,

Of the Estate of T. A. Rourke, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for Tuscaloosa county, on the 14th day of April, 1870. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be forever barred; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

O. BERRY, Adm'r.

April 16, 1870.—2t-17

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtues of an Execution, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, in favor of E. Jasper Smith, and against Z. T. Hewett, I will proceed to sell, on the first Monday, (second day) in May, 1870, before the Court House door of Tuskaloosa County, the following described property, to-wit: One Horse MULE. (Said Mule was previously levied upon by the Sheriff of this county.) Levied upon as the property of Z. T. Hewett, to

J. PEGUES, Sh'f. T. C.

April 16, 1870. (Pr's.fee $3.)

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Probate Court, for Tuscaloosa County, the undersigned will sell at public auction, for cash, at the residence of Leander Hayes, dec'd, on

Saturday, 7th day of May, 1870,

for partition among the owners thereof, the following described Real Estate, situated in said County of Tuscaloosa, and described as follows, to-wit:—The South East quarter of Sec. 4, Town 21, Range 6, west. Nine acres on the North end of the East half of North East quarter of Sec. 9, Town 21, Range 6, west, and South West quarter of the South West quarter, and the South East quarter of the South West quarter, and the South East quarter of the North East quarter of Sec. 4, Town, 21, R. 6, west, which property is said sold entire, jointly and in common, by Mary Hayes, Wm. Hayes, Jesse Hayes, Sarah Prewitt, wife of Benney Prewitt; James N. Hayes, Fenaetta Li Hayes, Leander J. Hayes, John W. Hayes, Margaret Hayes, Priscilla Watkins, Jane W. Hayes, Joan Hayes, and James Hayes.

T. J. RAY,
WILSON STRICKLAND, } Com'rs
W. W. BENNETT.

April 15, 1870.—2w-17

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co. }

Probate Court, April 13, 1870. }

This day came T. J. Ray, Guardian of Mary E. and J. W. Bryant, (minors,) and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement. Ordered, That the 9th day of May, 1870, be appointed for the hearing of said account. Ordered, further, that three successive weeks' notice of the same be given by publication in said County, notifying all persons interested to be and appear at said Court, on the day appointed, and contest said account and vouchers if they think proper.

WM. MILLER, Judge.

Tuscaloosa, April 13, 1870. 3w-17

S. A. M. WOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, will practice in all the Courts of Tuscaloosa, and adjoining counties.

Office over McLester's Store.

Tuskaloosa, Jan. 23, 1870.

Brady Deeds,

Always on hand, and for sale at this Office.

R. T. HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Offers his services to the public.

Jan. 23, 1870.

Bills of Exchange for sale at this Office.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOO... Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., ever brought to Tuscaloosa, has been receiv...

NEW YORK STORE!

A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF LADIES DRESS AND WH... A GOOD STOCK OF GROCERIES, ALW...

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Tuscaloosa, April 2, 1870.

PROCLAMATION!

TO THE CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA,

AND TUSCALOOSA CO.

H. Beck & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING,

AND WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE BY EVERY BOAT,

THEIR NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

WHICH, WHEN COMPLETE, WILL BE

LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLE OF

DRESS-GOODS,

BOOTS SHOES, HATS, &C.,

CASSIMERES OF ALL GRADE & COLOR,

NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

AND GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

With the facilities we have, our Goods will be sold

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE

IN SOUTHERN ALABAMA.

All our Goods having been bought at the DECLINE IN GOLD, will be

SOLD AT GOLD RATES.

We will make it to your interest, by giving us a call

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

In addition, we will soon have the largest Stock of Groceries, comprising

SUGAR, COFFEE &C.,

AND EVERY THING PERTAINING TO THAT LINE

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

H. BECK & Co.

Tuscaloosa, April 2, 1870.—1y

CASH STORE.

No Credit—No Second Price.

M. B. RABITTE, determines to sell all his goods at the *lowest price*, for Cash.

...Date limits of tax sale.

Duplate, shall be exempt from all Corporation taxes, dues or charges of whatever kind, for the period of ten years, from the date of said underwriting.

T. F. SAMUEL, Mayor.

A. C. Burton, Sec'y.

Passed, March 30th, 1870. 3w-16

DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NOTIONS, &c.,

AT M. B. RABITTE'S STORE,

At the *lowest price* for Cash.

City Tax Assessors' Notice.

THE undersigned will hold sessions on A. Wendenau, Tuesday, and Friday, *The 20th, 21st, and 22d days of April*, 1870, at the office of J. J. Harris, Esq., on Main street, in the City, (formerly occupied by J. H. Pitts & Co. as a Banking House,) for the purpose of assessing the City Taxes for the current year.

W. A. COCHRANE,
JO. C. GUILD, } Assessors.
A. C. BURTON,

April 5, 1870-3t.

State of Alabama, }
Tuscaloosa County. }

County of Probate, April 4, 1870.

THIS 4th day was presented to said Court, for Probate, by Sewall J. Leach, a paper purporting to be the last Will and Testament of C. S. Leach, deceased, and the 9th day of May, next, appointed to hear and determine upon said application.

This is, therefore, to notify Fred'k Leach, and Stephen W. Leach, residing at Oregon, New York, Ephraim Leach, residing at Independence, Iowa; Abigail S. Downs, wife of — Downs, residing at Havana, New York; Sarah D. Covell, wife of — Covell, residing at Elmira, New York; and Emily Filkins, wife of — Filkins, residing at Maryville, in the State of California, next of kin of said C. S. Leach, to appear before said Court, at the time aforesaid, and show cause, if any they can, why said paper should not be proved and admitted in record as the last Will and Testament of said C. S. Leach, deceased.

Given under my hand, at office, this 4th day of April, 1870.

3t-17 WM. MILLER, Judge Prob.

State of Alabama, }
Tuscaloosa Co. }

Probate Court, April 6th, 1870.

THIS day came J. P. Ferris, S.W. ex of Sylvia Guardian of Tho's, Leonard, Gracie, and Nannie Dill Cummings, minors, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said guardianship.

Ordered, by the Court, that the 9th day of May next be appointed for said settlement. Ordered, further, that three successive weeks' notice of the same be given by publication, in a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested in said Estate, to appear before the Court, at the time aforesaid, and contest said account and vouchers if they think proper.

3t-17 WM. MILLER, Judge Prob.

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co.

Probate Court, April 6th, 1870.

THIS day came E. A. Powell, Adm'r of Adam L. Burns, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement.

Ordered, by the Court, that the 9th day of May next, be appointed for said settlement. Ordered further, that three successive weeks' notice of the same be given by publication in a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested in said Estate, to appear before the Court, at the time aforesaid, and contest said account and vouchers if they think proper.

3t-17 WM. MILLER, Judge Prob.

State of Alabama, }
Tuscaloosa Co. }

County Court, March 14th, 1870.

Estate of S. S. Walker, dec'd.

To the Creditors of said Estate:

THIS Estate having been declared insolvent, on the 5th day of March, 1870, I will set for a settlement.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons interested to be and appear at my office on the fourth Monday of said County, and day, to exhibit the claims if they think proper.

2t-17 WM. MILLER, Judge Prob.

Blacksmithing.

I HEREBY give notice to the public that I do Plantation Smith-work, Horse Shoeing, &c., and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Tuskaloosa, April 2, 1870. 3m

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co.

Probate Court, April 6th, 1870.

THIS day came L. T. Brady, Administrator, of the Estate of John H. Christian, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

Ordered by the Court, that the 9th day of May next be appointed for the settlement. Ordered further, that three successive weeks' notice of the same be given by publication in a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before the Court, at the time aforesaid, and contest said account and vouchers if they think proper.

3t-17 WM. MILLER, Judge Prob.

Call at Rabitte's

DRY-GOODS STORE,

And you will get the best Goods in the City. His large new Stock is the opening of at New York prices for cash.

No Second price.

...Consul. Actuary.

The rates of Insurance, in the Company, are fixed lower than those of most Companies, and fully as low as is consistent with safety to all concerned.

All Policies have non-forfeiture privileges after the payment of the second Annual premium.

The restrictions upon travel are less than in most Companies, and are only such as are required in justice to the Policy-holders.

Thirty days grace given all Policyholders on Annual payments

Premiums are payable yearly, half yearly, and quarterly, at the option of the assured.

No extra charge on female risks—for policy stamps, or medical Examination.

All losses promptly paid after satisfactory proof of death.

Credits or Loans on Policies, after two Annual payments have been made. Dividends made on the contribution plan by which each Policyholder receives a share of the surplus in the same proportion he has contributed to it. Dividends may be applied in three ways:

1st. in payment of the Annual premium.

2nd. To a permanent increase of the Policy.

3rd. To a temporary increase of the insurance for the year following each dividend

Kind of Policies, and all non-forfeiting by their terms.

Ordinary Life Policies.

" Endowment Policies.

Single Pmn. Pmn. Policies.

Twenty payment Life Policies.

Ten payment Endowment Policies.

Short Terms—one and seven years Policies.

Temporary Insurance and Deferred Annuity Policies.

Loan Redemption Policies.

Joint Life Policies.

We would direct especial attention to the excellent feature of the Joint Plan—husband and wife.

Partners in business may insure jointly. At the death of the first, the surviving companion realizes the full amount insured.

The Tontine Department—the only one in the United States.

Tontines provide for old age just as life insurance does for early death. They are much patronized in Europe, where about fifty millions of dollars are invested in them.

For particulars, and applications for Policies, apply to the undersigned.

E. FARRAND,

Gen'l. Southern Agent. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

S. C. TATUM, Mills & Co.,

Dist. Agents—Office, Greensboro, Ala.

DR. JAS. D. OSBORN,

Dist. Med. Examiner, Greensboro, Ala.

P. T. BRADY, Local Ag't.

DR. JAS. GUILD, Med. Ex.

Tuscaloosa.

REV. JNO. C. ROSTER,

Agent for Tuscaloosa County.

REV. J. ALBERT HILL,

General Traveling Agent.

Sept. 4, 1869—1y.

Delinquent Tax-Payers!

READ THIS.

ALL persons who have not paid their State and County Taxes, for 1869, will save cost by calling immediately, and settling, as I am determined to collect, and collect, there is nothing exempt from levy for Taxes.

Office at the Court House.

SAM'L N. BEALE,

March 25th, 1870. Tax Collector.

Reduction in Watch-Glasses

HAVING purchased a large lot of Patent Watch-Glasses, I am prepared to sell at reduced prices. I am prepared to put them in Watches, or any article of Watch Materials.

T. H. BRADY.

TAN BARK.

WANTED, three or four hundred cords of Tan Bark, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Persons having Bark to sell, will please call and see me at my Grist Mill, East Side of Black Warrior River, or address me at Tuscaloosa, and it will be delivered to my Tan-Yard in Tuskaloosa.

Mar. 25—3m C. M. FOSTER.

C. M. FOSTER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is my aim to make only the very best quality of Boots and Shoes, and keep on hand first-class Eastern work. Merchants are invited to examine stock and prices.

...ing business of Tuscaloosa, and the public generally, that he has ...ated in that place. He offers his services to the citizens of Tuscaloosa and vicinity, as a

Practical Watchmaker,

...ing to his business, and to merit the confidence of the public, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

All of his work is warranted—therefore he may soon hit the head of Goliath.

CHARGES:

Plain Watch.....$ 1 00 to $ 2 00
Full set of Tools.....75 00

☞ Office on Second Street, (Rooms formerly occupied by Jos. R. C. Wilkerson.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 2, 1869.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. W. M. SIMMONS, having permanently located in Tuscaloosa, respectfully tenders his Professional services to the City and vicinity. Special attention given to Chronic Uterine Diseases.

☞ Office, at Dr. Smith's Drug Store.—Residence, formerly occupied by Mrs. Pratt Tuscaloosa, May 5, 1869.—1y.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

T. H. RALPH, takes pleasure in informing his friends, and customers, that he has secured the services of one of the most thorough watchmakers in this country, and assures them, most positively, that all work entrusted to his care, will, from this forward, receive his utmost attention; and he guarantees to give satisfaction in all cases, and is ready for delivery, of the work executed.

He hereby keeps in his Store, a large Iron Safe, in which his customers' work is put every night, to insure them against loss by fire or theft.

He has on hand a large and choice stock of goods in his line, consisting of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

of the best manufacturers; together with a general assortment of Jewelry, to suit all tastes.

His assortment of CLOCKS,

SILVER WARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CABLE CUTLERY,

WALKING CANES, &c., &c.,

is of the very best. All of which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

☞ Call, and Examine.

T. H. RALPH.

March 3, 1870.

Spectacles & Eye-Glasses!

A large lot of Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber Spectacles, suitable for all ages, and all eyes.—Just received by

T. H. RALPH.

Tuscaloosa, March 1st, 1870.

NEW STORE AND NEW GROCERIES!!

R. H. NEILSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BACON, SUGAR, COFFEE FLOUR, MOLASSES, &c. &c.

Keeps on hand a large supply of FAMILY Groceries, and guarantees that his Stock comprises as good an assortment, and at as reasonable prices as can be found

IN TUSCALOOSA.

His motto is "Quick Sales, Small Profits, and keep the dollar straight."

A Stock of everything, usually kept in a well-supplied Grocery, can be found at his Store. He solicits the patronage of Home buyers to his new and varied Stock, selected by himself expressly for the market.

☞ CALL AT NEILSON'S STORE.

Tuscaloosa, March 9, 1870.

Fall & Winter Dry Goods, SELLING AT COST! AT M. B. RABITTE'S.

GREEN T. HALL'S FOUR-HORSE STAGES,

LEAVE TUSKALOOSA, Southern Route, ...days, and Tuesdays, at 12, M., for Carthage, Hanson, Greensboro' and Marion, making close connection with the trains for Selma, and connecting at Greensboro' with hacks leaving Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, for Eutaw and Gainesville.

Returning, Hacks leave Every Thursday.

N. C. THOMAS, Agent.

April 9, 1869

Policies are non-forfeiting and on all approved plans.

Premiums all cash, or two-thirds cash and one-third Premium Note, at the option of the applicant.

Cash portion of premiums may be paid in annually, semi-annually, or quarterly.

Rates of premium as low as those of any good company.

Policy-holders share in profits, and receive dividends annually or, 57 per. cent. of premium will be deducted in lieu of dividends.

The persons named below, have obtained, or received policies in Tuscaloosa:

Rev. Charles Manly,
Col. J. J. Pegues,
A. C. Hargrove,
T. B. Slade,
Dr. L. M. Clements,
J. F. Warren,
Mrs. C. J. Slade,
Mrs. Sue P. Warren,
Dr. Sid. B. Smith,
D. W. Woodruff,
Hon. W. R. Smith,
Rev. Jno. D. Easter, D.D.,
Maj. James M. Foster,
Nicholas W. Prince,
Dr. D. L. Foster,
Mrs. S. C. Bealle,
Rev. John C. Foster,
R. F. Ellis,
C. R. Townsend,
T. L. Jaudon,
Sumner. B. Foster,
R. Y. Woods,
H. C. Benagh,
R. Randolph,
John B. King,
Mrs. Mary C. Benagh
Margaret K. Jones,
E. H. King,
Rev. J. T. Yerby,
Capt. R. F. Manly,
C. J. Hausman,
G. W. Hassell,
James H. Fair,
Rev. T. M. Barbour,
Rev. C. D. Oliver,
G. W. Foster,
Wm. H. Sanders,
Rev. J. H. Foster,
Joseph B. Eddins,
J. J. Watkins,
James Jack, Jr.,
Rev. Wm. A. Bishop,
Col. N. N. Clements,
M. Donoho,
Thos. J. Durrett,
Dr. D. L. Darden,
Maj. James M. Norment,
Saml. Black,
Saml. Glueck,
Herman Glueck,

Policies mentioned, below, have been paid by the Southern Branch, since its organization, in 1865:

Hugh Moshier,	$5,000
H. P. Miller,	5,000
Edwin Walton,	2,500
J. S. Bizzard,	10,000
A.P. Brown,	5,000
R. R. Camp,	5,000
R. B. Paine,	5,000
A. Martin Cook,	5,000
M. B. Lehman,	15,000
M. P. Ellis,	5,000
P. P. Mosby,	2,000
Wm. Brooks,	10,000
John H. Gordon,	2,000
J. S. Fearn,	10,000
J. L. Hinston,	5,000
W. Brooks,	2,000
Col. W. Turner,	5,000
Chas. m. Turner,	10,000
Hall & Rice,	5,000
Davis J. Rice,	20,000

Eight of these parties had paid only one premium, each, previous to death; eleven of them, only two premiums, and for those small amounts, their families have received full payment of their policies, and are furnished with the means of support. This is a striking commentary on the wisdom of life-insurance, and a strong exhortation to all who have dependent families, to go and do likewise.

☞ Information will be given, and applications promptly attended to, by the undersigned.

J. R. FOSTER, Agent.
N. P. MARLOWE, Med. Exmr.

Watch Repairing, &c.

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, placed in repair, and warranted. Repairing neatly executed. An experience of many years as an Engineer, enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Call at the small brick occupied by John Pickford, next door to Dr. Smith's Office.

JAMES B. SHELTON.

Tuscaloosa, Dec. 4, 1869.—tf

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OBSERVER OFFICE.

REMEMBER THE Alpha Store!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW

SPRING GOODS!

IN TUSCALOOSA!

DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS.

Our large and constantly increasing Sales, enable us to offer special inducements.

WE GUARANTEE

TO SELL THE BEST GOODS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT CONNECTED WITH THE STORE.

ELEGANT SUITS, SHIRTS, &C., MADE TO ORDER.

LADIES DRESSES, CLOAKS, &C., CUT AND MADE TO ORDER AFTER THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Tuscaloosa, March 12, 1870. FRIEDMAN & LOVEMAN.

Revenue Ordinance 1870.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Tuscaloosa, that the following property shall be assessed, and pay tax on the value thereof at the rates and in the manner hereto provided, for the purpose of raising and providing funds to pay the just debts and current expenses of the city, for the present year:

SECTION 1. On all Real Estate, one half of one per cent.

SECTION 2. On all goods, wares, and merchandise, sold within the past twelve months, to the first day of March, 1870, one-fourth of one per cent.

SECTION 3. On all goods sold at auction, or on commission, one per cent.

SECTION 4. On all goods sold at auction, or on commission, for non-residents, one per cent.

SECTION 5. On all personal property of every description, except $300 worth of household furniture, one-half of one per cent.

SECTION 6. On all male inhabitants, liable to poll tax by the State law, one dollar, and also an additional poll tax of five dollars, in lieu of working on the streets.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty, and hereby required, of all Auctioneers, and other persons who may sell goods at auction or on commission, for non-residents, to make a return on oath, monthly, to the Mayor of the city, of the gross amounts of such sales made by them for the month next preceding the time of making such returns, and the taxes on such sales shall be paid at the time of making returns.

SECTION 8. On all Lawyers, Physicians and Dentists, practicing their professions in this city, and who are residents of the county, a special tax of five dollars each.

SECTION 9. On all Daguerrian Artists doing business in this city, a special tax of fifty dollars.

SECTION 10. On all Bankers, doing business in this city, a special tax of fifty dollars.

SECTION 11. All Insurance Agents doing business in this city, a special tax of five dollars.

SECTION 12. All other taxes, licenses, &c., not herein specified, to be not less than the same as they were for the year 1869.

Adopted by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, at a regular meeting held at the City Hall, in the city of Tuscaloosa, on the 2nd day of March, 1870.

Attest T. F. SAMUEL, Mayor.
A. C. Benson, Sec'y.

SEED! SEED!!

ANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEED, just received, and for sale at LITTLE'S DRUG STORE.

☞ Almanacs for gratuitous distribution.

Jan. 4, 1870.

A. McDONALD, WM. MARCH. E.W. STODDARD.

McDonald, March & Co, MARBLE DEALERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES, &c.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Royal Street, East Side, between St. Louis and St. Anthony,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Oct. 30, 1869—6m.

NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company,

OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Assets,.....$7,000,000!

J. H. VANDYKE, President,
HEBER SMITH, Vice Pres't.

THIS is a purely Mutual Company; that is, an Association of Policy holders, managed by men selected by, from, and among, and for themselves, with no Stockholders. Each member is a full partner in the whole business, with liability limited to premiums paid.

Its Dividends are made annually, upon the contribution plan.

Every Policy is non-forfeiting.

It includes all the improvements that can, with safety, be adopted.

It has issued fifty thousand Policies.

It combines the benefit of both note and cash system.

Its premium rates are as low as safety with prudence will admit.

More than 500 of the most prominent citizens of Alabama, are among its members.

During the last year, the Company paid, in losses, over $40,000, in Alabama alone; and the most sincere record for Promptness, during the four six months of 1869, was $1,475,848.16.

☞ For all necessary information, apply to

H. C. FAMBRO,
Agent, at Court House.

Dr. Jas. Guild, Med. Examiner.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 19, 1870.

PRITCHETT & BEERMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

STOVES AND TINWARE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

Have removed to the new brick building on the south side of the Public Square, in the room formerly occupied by Pritchett & Bro., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

"SPOUTS BRILLIANT."

Orders promptly attended to, and work done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

Tuscaloosa, Nov. 24, 1869.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

J. A. SKELTON,

HAS opened in the House, lately occupied by Dr. Hester & Hays, as a Drug Store, 2 doors East of Ralph's Jewelry Store.

A Family Grocery,

where may be found the best articles of Housekeeping Supplies, such as

Coffee, Sugar, (brown and crushed.)
Molasses, Flour, Canvassed Hams,
Lard, South Carolina Rice,
Large Stock of Tobacco,
Cigars and Snuff,
Candles, all kinds,
Smoking Tobacco,
Soaps, &c.,

together with many other articles, too tedious to mention. He hopes by close attention to business, to receive a liberal patronage from his old friends, and the public generally. An examination of his Stock, is requested, as he is determined to sell as low as any House in the city.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 12, 1870.

GROCERIES!

M. B. RABITTE,

HAS opened, in connection with his Dry Goods Store, a Fine Assortment of

Family Groceries,

Consisting in part of the following articles:

BACON,	SUGAR,
PORK,	COFFEE,
MOLASSES,	CHEESE,
LARD,	CANDLES,
HOMINY,	RICE,
FLOUR,	SOAP,
CRACKERS,	

All which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Call in and examine for yourself. Remember the place, in Dry Goods line, to exchange for cash or trade, is at the old stand of M. B. Rabitte, in the Dry Goods line, to exchange for that he can also supply them with CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

No Credit—Terms Cash.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 12, 1870.

H. BECK & CO.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

BACON, LARD, FLOUR, &c., &c.

AND

WHISKIES & BRANDIES.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 19, 1870.—3m.

C. M. FOSTER,

Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddle Trees, &c., &c., &c.

THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL,.....$500,000.

OFFICERS.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, President.
S. H. LEATHERBURY, Vice President.
L. C. SHIELDS, Secretary.
JOHN B. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, President Gas Company, Louisville.
THOMAS H. HARVEY, Surveyor of Jefferson County.
L. C. SHIELDS, Secretary Louisville Gas Company.
W. C. SMITH, Cash'r Com'l Bank of Ky.
GEO. W. WICKS, President Masonic Mutual Building Association, Louisville.
PHILIP SWEIGERT, President Farmer's Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.
JOHN B. SMITH, Cash. West. Pinn'l Cor. Louisville.
THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, State Treas'r.
C. HENRY FINCK, President Western Insurance Company, Louisville.
J. L. SMYSER, of J. M. Lindsay, & Co., Louisville.
J. G. BARRETT, Cashier Citizen's Bank, Louisville.
A. H. LAUFFENBERGER, Cashier Merchants Bank, Louisville.
W. F. BARRETT, Pres. Water Co. Louisville, and of Bank of Louisville & Trust Co.
JOHN LINDSAY, of J. M. Lindsay & Co.
H. F. WICKS, Cash. Bank of Louisville.
JOHN M. ROBINSON, of J. F. Robinson & Co., Louisville. And others.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Drs. JAS. GUILD & REUBEN SHARET.

AS a Stockholder and Director of the above Company, I beg to say to my friends, and the public, that I am thoroughly acquainted with the Officers, Stockholders, capital and conditions of the above Company, and that I have no hesitation in asserting, that it is one of the safest and most reliable Companies now presented to the public. It is purely a Southern Company, but it has all the pride, and all the genuine solvency of Kentucky character and capital, to sustain it. It will not take doubtful risks, if it is well pressed; nor will it insure in any of the Gulf States, subject to yellow fever.

Mr. Ed. Warren, will solicit applications in my name, and I will give my personal attention and supervision to all applications.

Hon. S. C. Posey of Florence, and Chas. M. Cook, of this place, were insured in this Company, only about twelve months prior to their respective deaths, and I anticipate the receipts of the beneficiaries in full for the payment of the policies. Also, a list of parties in this place, who have taken policies in the above Company.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Agent and Director.

Tuskaloosa, Jan. 1, 1870.

TUSKALOOSA, ALABAMA,
May 22nd, 1869.

Received of John S. Kennedy, Agent for the "Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky," Five Thousand Dollars in full, for the Life Policy of my late Husband, L. M. Cook, in said Company, for said amount, less the interest for ninety days.

Witness, SUSAN A. COOK.
MILTON M. MAY.

FLORENCE, ALABAMA,
January 11th, 1869.

Received of L. T. Tomlin, Secretary of "The Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky," Five Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-Six 30-100 Dollars, in full payment of a Policy of Life Insurance, taken out in this Company for Five Thousand Dollars.

MARY FOSEY,
RACHAEL FOSEY.

Parties in Tuskaloosa, who have taken Policies in the above Company,

R. B. Bacon,	Dan'l. N. Clay,
S. A. M. Wood,	Wm. H. Hays,
J. G. W. Lefwwen	Jno. S. Kennedy,
Jas. D. Stollen,	Jas. R. Chambers,
Wm. S. Mudd,	Jo. M. Burton.

"White's Type Foundry." Established 1816.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,

65 & 67, Beekman Street,

NEW YORK.

Are prepared to furnish

POWER, JOB AND HAND

[illegible]

GROCERIES,

AND DEALERS IN

BUTTER AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

54 North Commerce St., } MOBILE, Ala.
57 North Front Street, }

☞ C. W. CLEMENTS, is with the Firm, and will be pleased to receive orders, and sell them to best advantage.

March 26, 1870.—1y.

Rule or Knuckles for sale at this Office.

1871

APRIL

The Tuscaloosa Observer.

JNO. F. WARREN, Editor and Proprietor. "Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy Country's, thy God's and Truths." THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XXV. CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871. NUMBER 20

THE SOUTHERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CAPITAL....$200,000.

OFFICERS.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, President.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Vice Pres't.
L. T. THUSTIN, Secretary.
JOHN B. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, President Gas Company, Louisville.
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort.
L. W. FLOURNOY, President Commercial Bank, Paducah.
W. C. RITE, Cash'r. Com'l. Bank "
GEO. W. WICKS, President Masonic Savings Institution, Louisville.
PHILIP SWEIGERT, President Farmer's Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.
JOHN B. SMITH, Cash. Wood. Fina'l Cor. Louisville.
THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, State Treas'r.
C. HENRY PINCK, President Western Insurance Company, Louisville.
J. L. SNYDER, of J. S. Lithgow, & Co. Louisville.
J. G. BARRETT, Cashier Citizen's Bank, Louisville.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier Merchants' Bank, Louisville.
W. F. BARRETT, Pr's. Water Co. Louis'v.
T. J. TAPP, of Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh. "
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Manufac'r. Louis.
M. J. WICKS, Cash. Sov'n. Bank, Memphis.
JOHN N. ROBINSON, of J. M. Robinson & Co., Louisville, And others.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
DRS. JAS. GUILD & REUBEN SEARCY.

AS a Stockholder and Director of the above Company, I beg to say to my friends, and the public, that I am thoroughly acquainted with the Officers, Stockholders, capital, and condition of the above Company, and that I have no hesitation in asserting, that it is one of the safest and most reliable Companies now presented to the public. It is purely a Southern Company, but it has all the pride and all the genuine solvency of Kentucky character and capital to sustain it. It will not take doubtful risks, if it is well poised; nor will it insure in any of the Gulf Cities, subject to yellow fever.

MR ED. WARREN, will solicit applications for insurance, and I will see to the prompt and satisfactory adjustment of losses.

Hon. S. C. Posey, of Florence, and Gen. Gilbert Battle, of the same town, have been appointed Agents for the Company for the counties in their vicinity, and I commend them to the confidence of the public, who have taken the pains to investigate.

JOHN C. ROBERTSON,
Vice President and Agent.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 1, 1870. 1y

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA,
January 1st, 1869.

Received of John C. Robertson, Agent for the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, Five Thousand Dollars in full, for the Life Policy of my late Husband, C. H. Cook, to said Company, for said amount, less the income for sixty days.

Witness my hand and seal.
[SEAL.] LUCRETIA A. COOK.
Witness:
MILTON M. MAY.

FLORENCE, ALABAMA,
January 11th, 1869.

Received of C. T. Thrasher, Secretary of "The Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky," Five Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-Six 89-100 Dollars, in full payment of a Policy of Life Insurance, issued on the life of this Company for Five Thousand Dollars.

MARY POSEY.
RACHAEL POSEY.

Policies issued on the following Plans:

H. B. BATTLE,	DANL. S. FRANK,
E. A. M. WOOD,	WM. H. HAYS,
J. G. W. LEWIS,	JNO. H. KENNEDY,
JAS. D. SPELLER,	JNO. J. MCGEHEE,
WM. G. MUNN,	JNO. F. WARREN,
HENRY B. BOURKE,	JNO. P. MALONE.

Prin. A. Cashier.

STOVES!
Stoves! Stoves!

WE have just received a large and carefully selected Stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Among them will be found THE NOBLE COOK,
DICTATOR,
PEERLESS,
PARLOR COOK, and
PALMETTO.

Various patterns of HEATING STOVES, all of which we offer at low prices, and guarantee satisfactory.

In a few days, we will add to our list the famous CHARTER OAK.

We keep, at all times, a full Stock of Plain, Stamped and Japaned TINWARE, which we sell at wholesale, or retail, as cheap as any House in the State.

PRICHETT & BEERMAN.
Tuscaloosa, Jan. 27, 1871.

THE WARRIOR
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

OFFICE AT BANKING HOUSE J. H. FITTS & Co.,
Is now taking both Fire & Marine Risks.

Capital Stock $100,000!

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS MAXWELL,
R. C. McLESTER,
CHAS. M. FOSTER,
JNO. S. KENNEDY,
C. C. SEED,
ROBERT MAXWELL,
J. H. FITTS.

A No. 1, Company, with as low rates as any first class Company, and which, taking its premiums at *Home*, should receive liberal patronage.

THOS. MAXWELL, Pres.
J. H. FITTS, Sec'y. & Treas'r.
Tuscaloosa, Jan. 20, 1871. 1y

Office of the Ala. & Chattanooga
EXPRESS!

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

KELLOGG'S NEW AMERICAN EXPRESS has been established on the Ala. & Chattanooga Railroad, and is now prepared to receive and forward Packages, Parcels, Money, Valuables, &c., to all points on the line of the road, and to all points reached by Express from Chattanooga. Rates as low as any other reliable Express Company. Office at Depot, Chattanooga, Tenn., or, H. KELLOGG, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Jan 9-18

NEW STORE.

$3000 WORTH
OF
GOODS!

THE undersigned, respectfully announces to the citizens of Tuscaloosa and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of

FRESH, CLEAN MERCHANDISE,

LOWEST PRICES.

An examination of prices and goods is respectfully solicited. Store on Greensboro street, next door to WARE & LEWIS' Grocery.

FLEDDER.
Jan. 28-tf

MARBLE WORKS,
Nos. 111 & 113, St. CHARLES St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

MANTLES,
TOMBS
AND
HEAD-STONES,
IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES,
Furnished at the shortest notice, and on the lowest possible terms.

Orders from City and Country solicited and promptly attended to.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 1, 1871. 1y

GARDNER'S
LONDRETTE'S
FIELD SEED,
Just received at LITTLE'S DRUG STORE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama for gardening purposes.
Jan. 7, 1871.

PRICE REDUCED!

Only $50 per ton in five ton lots

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED (200) PLANTERS THERE

The Langdon Fertilizer

this last year, and the MOST FAVORABLE REPORTS are heard from it. Its PURITY and STRENGTH are guaranteed. The value of

BONE PHOSPHATE,
AND
COTTON SEED MEAL

as a manure, is known to every SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURIST. These articles form the basis (4-5) of the "LANGDON" to which are added proper quantities of POTASH, GYPSUM and SALT. These five ingredients form the compound.

IT IS A HOME PRODUCTION.

Large Capital invested here in the Works, affords a security for the guarantee of its PURITY.

HON. C. C. LANGDON
(Agricultural Editor Mobile Register.)
gives actively supervision to the production of this Fertilizer.

NO HIGH FREIGHTS from the far East, nor LARGE COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS HERE, have to be paid, as must be true of an article of foreign (Northern) manufacture, and hence the "Langdon" can be sold, and IS SOLD CHEAPER, than any Standard Fertilizer in the country.

The COTTON SEED MEAL is produced at the Works, and the BONE DUST is ground at my

MOBILE, ALA.

MOSELEY'S MILLS.
P. O. Box 782. Mobile, Ala.
Jan. 28, 1871. 3m

BONE MEAL.

THE undersigned will be paid for Bones delivered at the Mills. I will pay for regular three about the running and size of the Mobile Oil Mills.

The Farmer's Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe the soil loves to eat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if it be subsoil plowing.

We believe in deep crops, which leave land better than they found it, making both the farm and farmer richer at once.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that no fertilizer of any soil is a gospel so certainly, enterprise and intelligence, without them, time, system and gumo will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good farm-houses, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a cheerful kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

Business Rules.

Business men in business hours attend only to business matters.

Social calls are best adapted to social circles.

Make your business known in a few words and lose a few moments in so doing.

Let your dealings with a stranger be most carefully considered, and tried friendship only appreciated.

A mean act will soon recoil, and a man of honor will be esteemed.

Leave "tricks of trade" to those whose education was never completed.

Treat all with respect; confide in few; wrong no man.

Be never afraid to say no, and always prompt to acknowledge a wrong.

Leave nothing for to-morrow that should be done to-day.

Because a friend is polite, do not think his time is valueless.

Have a place for everything and everything in its place.

To preserve a long friendship, keep a short credit.

The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve credit is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts.

Trade no more than your means; they are [illegible] assumed for the purpose.

Beware of [illegible] ally dress well; [illegible] Be well satisfied [illegible] it, that those to [illegible] may to be [illegible]

Not to be [illegible]

If you would [illegible] gentle in your [illegible] marriage; treat [illegible] when a maiden [illegible] make her the wife [illegible] her why she [illegible] spoil you. [illegible] cheap, sought [illegible] it does [illegible] portionless [illegible] dazzling [illegible] beauty [illegible] dashing [illegible] a queen [illegible] position; [illegible] so, and the [illegible] make your breath [illegible] complain that [illegible] you; go home [illegible] your wife, and [illegible] you have heard, [illegible] on your hat and [illegible] or "lodge," and [illegible] that you spent [illegible] ers or as fancy [illegible] bab. Love your [illegible] member you are [illegible] let whiskey, [illegible] company alone; [illegible] with your wife and [illegible] ristian life, and [illegible] ring and true [illegible] hearthes loudly, [illegible] of you did, who [illegible] the consequences.

Journal.

[illegible]

[illegible] simple word it [illegible] lymph of which [illegible] The dictionary [illegible] it is always [illegible] last, I reached the summit, and breathed the pure air, and had a grand lookout from that lofty eminence. And so in life's journey, we are ascending. We are feeble. Every one of us, now and then, needs a little help, and if we have risen a step higher than some other one, let us from that eminence reach down for the brother's or the sister's hand, and thus, joined hand in hand, we shall go on conquering step by step, until the glorious eminence shall be gained.

Bishop Simpson.

☞ The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness is faith in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is faith in the goodness, the righteousness, the mercy and love of God.

☞ Idleness is hard work for those who are too lazy to fish, and dull work for those who can.

☞ "Teetotum-proof" means a fellow whose nose is continually being poked into other people's business.

No Home.

No home. What a misfortune! How and the thought! There are thousands who know nothing of the blessed influences of comfortable homes, merely because of a want of thrift, or from dissipated habits. Youth spent in frivolous amusements and demoralizing associations, leaving them at middle age, when the physical and intellectual man should be in its greatest vigor, enervated and without any laudable ambition. Friends long since lost, confidence gone, and nothing to look to in old age but a mere tolerance in the community where they should be prominents. No home to fly to when wearied with the struggles incident to life; no wife to cheer them in their companionship; no children to amuse them, and no virtuous household to give rest to the joys of life. All is blank, and there is no hope or succor except that which is given out by the hands of private or public charities—When the family of the industrious and sober citizen gather around the cheerful fire of a wintry day, the homeless man is seeking a shelter in the cells of a station-house, or begging for a night's rest in the outbuilding of one who started in life at the same time, with no greater advantage; but honesty and industry built up that home, while dissipation destroyed the other.

Count Over the Mercies.

Count the mercies which have been quietly falling in your history. Down they come, every morning and evening, as the angel messengers from the Father of Heaven. Have you lived three years wanting mercies, renewing them every day, and never yet realizing whence they came? Have you been a recipient pity you. You have murmured under afflictions, but who heard you rejoice over blessings? Ask the sunbeam, the raindrop the star, or the queen of the night. What is life but mercy?—What is health, strength, friendship, social life? Had each the power of speech, each would say, "I am a mercy." Perhaps you have never regarded them as such. If not, you have been a poor student of nature and revelation. What is the propriety of keeping a diary, with a thorn bush where you may just as well pluck flowers and eat pleasant fruits?

A Sad Story from [illegible]

Bear with me, sirs, if I exaggerate when I say that the country is becoming one vast grog shop, to which half a million of its youths are yearly introduced, and over whose threshold sixty thousand are annually carried to the drunkard's grave. The streets of our cities echo to the shouts and oaths of drunken revelers, from whom society seeks protection through police regulations, and within hotel and mansion alike, not entirely unsheltered either by physical fear or social pride, is heard the sound of insane violence and wailing. What river is there along our coast, what harbor upon whose shores a city stands, whose waters have not closed over the bodies of those who, victims to this traffic, were flung by violent hands from pier to bridge, or maddly beneath their surface found forgetfulness of woes or wretchedness too great to be borne? What is the darkness of dungeons, and along our highways may be seen wrecks of former beauty and manhood, wrought by this traffic; and now and then one, as by miracle, after long years of misery and debasement, rescued therefrom, lifts up his voice in public, and makes men stand aghast with the recital of his woes and degradation.

Life's Journey.

I shall never forget the feelings I once had when climbing one of earth's great pyramids in Egypt. When half way up, my strength failing, I feared I should never be able to ascend to the summit or get back again; and I well remember, the help given, even by Arab guides, to draw me on further, and the joy I felt when I reached the top. Of course few great for my wearied frame—the little help given me, sometimes more and sometimes less, enabled me to go up, step by step, step by step, until, at last, I reached the summit, and breathed the pure air, and had a grand lookout from that lofty eminence. And so in life's journey, we are ascending. We are feeble. Every one of us, now and then, needs a little help, and if we have risen a step higher than some other one, let us from that eminence reach down for the brother's or the sister's hand, and thus, joined hand in hand, we shall go on conquering step by step, until the glorious eminence shall be gained.

Bishop Simpson.

☞ Among the many good things which we find floating reclaimed upon the sea of literature, is the following—

PARODY.

Tell me, ye winged winds
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where women feel no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some "seller" in the ground,
Where babies never yell;
And cradles are not found?
The loud wind blew the snow like my face,
And answered as it answered—" Nary place."

Tell me, thou misty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary men may rest
A place to smoke in peace,
Where cremettes is not,
And boots are out of place?
The loud winds, sounding a perpetual shout,
Stopped for awhile, dispirited, "I've got out."

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such holy face,
Dost look upon the girls,
Who with their beaux embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where mantle is not found,
And calico is not?
Bobbed a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded " Poh!"

Tell me, my secret soul—
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From women, girls and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where bachelors are blessed,
Where females never go,
And man may dwell in peace?
Faith Hope & Truth—best books to mortals giv'n,
Waved their bright wands, and answered, "Yes
in Heaven."

A Remarkable Rat.

We often hear stories related of the wonderful cunning and knowledge of the rat; but one is told, says the Oglesburg (N. Y.) Journal, of a recent occurrence, in which a real old gray rat came out of a hole, and running into a barrel, which was thrown down upon its side, and in which the hen's nest was, at once noted the egg out upon the ground, then laid down upon its back, and, getting the egg between its forepaws and nose, commenced squealing, when two other rats came out, and taking the rat with the egg by the hind legs, dragged it—egg and all—into the hole. The lady admits that she can substantiate the foregoing fact by at least three witnesses. If any one can tell a more remarkable rat story than this we would like to hear it.

The Wonders.

This world of ours is filled with wonders. The microscope reveals them not less than the telescope, each at either extreme of creation. In the insect creation, particularly, there is much to know that has never been dreamed of —wheels within wheels, computation or number. Let us take a rapid glance at the proofs of this statement. The polypus, it is said, like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The fly-spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are four thousand and forty-one muscles in the caterpillar. Hooke discovered fourteen thousand mirrors in the eye of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, thirteen thousand three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, bones, etc., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; of the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than a thousand united. Leuwenhock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun threads so fine that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

☞ The fools are not all dead yet. One of them residing in Massachusetts has recently made his will, by which he leaves his skeleton to the Museum of Antiquity of Harvard University; his skin he wishes to be converted into two drum-heads, on one of which shall be written Pope's "Universal Prayer," and on the other "Declaration of Independence." These drum-heads are to be given to a friend named in the will, a professional drummer, on condition that he shall beat on the said drum-heads the air of "Yankee Doodle" at the base of the Bunker Hill monument at sunrise on the 17th of June, annually. This is certainly patriotic with a vengeance!

☞ Barnum, the irrepressible, is about ready to start with his traveling menagerie. The steamer, lately arrived from England, brought him a large collection, including some of the most terrible specimens from the jungles of Africa and the deserts of Asia. Among them are a yak, a black rhinoceros, a pair of kangaroos eight feet high, two nondescripts called "wart hogs," and a number of delightful snakes only twenty feet long. During the progress over the Erie broke her screw, and she was forty-two days at sea. The provisions gave out, and in order to preserve the precious lives of the "menie," the show agent had to kill and serve seventy-two innocent llamas and a pony.

Anxious to get rid of Her.

A clergyman in charge of a church, in one of the thriving towns of Kentucky, some years ago, was called upon one evening to go several miles into the country to solemnize a marriage between a young man scarcely past twenty, and a lady who was elderly enough, in appearance, to be his mother. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, all strangers to our ministerial friend. When proceeding with the ceremony he propounded the question: "If any person has any objection to the joining of these parties in marriage, they will now make it known or hereafter forever hold their peace." The minister waited a moment to see if any objection was made, when the bride's father, in a loud voice, exclaimed: "Go ahead, stranger, the gal's all right!" The reverend gentleman was considerably taken aback, but managed to go through with the ceremony.

Fuss in the Family.

"Wal, I guess there's a row over to our house." "What on airth's the matter, you little sarpint?" "Why dad's got drunk, mother's washing, the old cow has got a calf, Sal's got married, and run away with the spoons. Seth has swallowed a pin, and Lonis looked at the Aurora Borax till he's got the delirius trangles. That ain't all neither." "What else, upon airth?" "Why Rose split the batter-pot and broke all the pancakes, and one of the Maltese kittens has got her head into the molasses cup, and can't get loose, and, oh, how hungry I am."

☞ The following may be cited as an example of a scrupulously honest testimonial to character. The writer says: "I have known Mr.——for several years. I consider him eminently fit for every post he seeks. Habits are convivial, if not regular. He possesses a fine voice. His taste in liquors is remarkable. He plays whist with singular steadiness. He knows as much about everything as most men. He is frequently sober, and occasionally industrious."

☞ A negro preacher, referring to the Judgment day, in his sermon, said: Brethren and sisters, on that day the Lord shall dewide the sheeps from the goats; and bless the Lord, we know which wears the wool?

☞ A gentleman traveling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar: "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quickly answered. "Ay! it's time I parted with 'um, when I'd nothing for 'um to do."

☞ The man out West who is always doing surprising things, recently sent an order to Chicago for a piano, and soon after wrote the dealers that he said his wife couldn't find the place to wind it up, and they wanted to be told at once how to make the thing go.

☞ That was a thoughtful economy of the Irishman, in the pit of a Dublin theatre, who, seeing some people about to throw an obstreperous fellow in the gallery over the railing, and, being much exasperated by a bad orchestra, cried out loudly: "Don't waste time; kill a fiddler with him."

☞ An old lady, observing a sign over a tailoring establishment, bearing the inscription "Fountain of Fashion," exclaimed, "Ah, that must be the place where the squirts come from."

☞ A Mississippian, in bragging about his wife, wound up with the declaration: "Why, she'd make a regular high-pressure steamer, she's such a talent for blowing up!"

☞ The following notice was fixed to a church door in Hertfordshire:—"This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this church-yard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk."

☞ Josh Billings says:—"Rats originally came from Norway, and nobody would have cared if they had originally staid there."

☞ "Come out here and I'll lick the whole of you," said a man to some sticks of peppermint candy in a confectioner's window.

☞ When a Fort Scott girl is dryly kissed, she puts on a frown and says: "Pa has Ayer's book; sir, where you stole it from."

Volume 25. THE TUSCALOOSA OBSERVER. Number 20

H. BECK, & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, A FULL AND COMPLETE

STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

COMPRISING ANY AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN COUNTRY STORES.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

WE ALSO KEEP

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES,

Which we offer to sell CHEAP.

The Highest Market price will be paid for Cotton and Country Produce.

TUSCALOOSA ALA., Oct. 19, 1870

Just Received at the

New York Store!

A LARGE LOT OF

Spring & Summer

Dry-Goods, Dress Goods, White Goods, &c., &c.,

Men's and Youth's Summer Clothing and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Groceries---all of which will be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

L. RAWITCH.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. April 15, 1871.

J. SNOW & Co., DEALERS IN AXES, NAILS, TRCS, GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, And all kinds of Imported and American HARDWARE. Glass, Paints, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Putty, Brushes, &c. Jan. 7, 1871—1y.

NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE!

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasurer's office, Tuscaloosa, Ala., until 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, April 24th, 1871, for the erection of Governor's Mansion, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Treasurer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board of Commissioners. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Treasurer. March 31, 1871—3t.

BUILDING MATERIAL. Our House in New York has recently invented Improved Brick, which for Durability, Strength and Economy, is unsurpassed by any Brick in the market. Our stock will be constantly kept on hand at our Yard in Tuscaloosa, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Address, C. E. TUTTLE, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Feb. 17, 1871—3m

C. E. TUTTLE, (Late Tuttle & Carter,) DEALER IN BUILDING MATERIAL, Tuscaloosa, Ala. *Refers to Messrs. Tuttle & Carter, Builders' Exchange, New York; Messrs. Ostrander & Lord, Public Printers, Albany, N. Y.; Messrs. Tuttle & Co., Publishers, Montgomery, Ala.* Feb. 17, 1871—3m

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Mobile, Ala. Jan. 7, 1871—1y

TUTTLE & CARTER, Forwarding Merchants, No. 3 North Front and Alston Commerce Sts. MOBILE, ALA. Jan. 7, 1871—1y.

SMITH & LYON, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Mobile, Ala. Jan. 7, 1871—1y

R. T. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, Office next door to Ed. S. Searcy & Son. Jan. 24, 1871.

NEW ARTHALLERY! THE undersigned, having just opened his Gallery in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, on the corner of Greene and Main streets, is now prepared to execute all work in his line in the most satisfactory manner. Pictures taken in all weathers. Call and see specimens. Prices reasonable. Jan. 24, 1871—3m. H. BEDROS.

Wines and Liquors, No. 10 Commerce Street, BALTIMORE, Md. Jan. 7, 1871.

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD! We offer a Brilliant, Cheap and Safe Coal Oil Lamp for sale. Call and see it. Jan. 7, 1871. R. T. HARRIS.

SAFETY LAMP CHIMNEY Will not break from heat. For sale by R. T. HARRIS. Jan. 7, 1871.

NON-EXPLOSIVE. To be sold only by Druggists. Jan. 7, 1871.

MEANS, SKINNER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **WINES AND LIQUORS,** No. 10 Commerce Street, BALTIMORE, Md. Jan. 7, 1871.

WINES & LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, No. 10 Commerce Street, BALTIMORE, Md. Jan. 7, 1871.

COTTON FACTORS, *And General Commission Merchants,* AND AGENTS OF THE GRANGE PEPPER WORKS. No. 3 Commerce St., MOBILE, Ala. 1 year.

MEANS, SKINNER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **WINES AND LIQUORS,** No. 10 Commerce Street, BALTIMORE, Md. Mar. 18, 1871. 1 year.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, And Dealers in Northern and Western Goods, MOBILE, ALA. LEROY BROWER, } Jan. 7, 1871. } 1 year. WM. BUILER, Judge Prob.

L. BREWER & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED **WINES & LIQUORS,** No. 3 North Front and Alston Commerce Sts. MOBILE, ALA. Jan. 7, 1871—1y

COTTON FACTORS, And Commission Merchants,

Watch Repairing, &c.

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry cleaned, repaired and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. An experience of many years at the business, enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Call at the stand lately occupied by John Pickford, next door to Dr. Gould's Office.

JAMES B. SELLICK.

Tuscaloosa, Dec. 4 1869.-tf

E. S. Perryman, Mobile. O. W. Foster, Tuskaloosa Co. R. B. Perryman, Shelby Co. L. E. DeLaine, Marengo

Perryman, Foster, & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

NORTHERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,

54 North Commerce St., & 55 North Front Street, } MOBILE, ALA.

☞ O. W. CLEMENTS, is with this Firm, and will be pleased to receive orders and sales from his friends.

March 25, 1870.—ly.

A. M. FOSTER. W. M. GARDNER.

FOSTER & GARDNER, COTTON FACTORS.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

☞ All Cotton insured against fire and river-risk, unless ordered otherwise.

Nov. 13, 1870.

THE UNRIVALLED LEFFEL'S IMPROVED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, With Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys & STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS. POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

J. GLASCOCK & Co.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, **LIQUORS, TOBACCO,**

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE!

We keep a complete Stock always on hand, and have our arrangements made to supply Country Merchants for Cash,

AT THE LOWEST MOBILE PRICES.

☞ Our arrangements for supplies of BACON, FLOUR, WHISKEY, &c., are direct with the Manufacturer and Producer in the West. Our terms are strictly CASH. We buy for Cash, and must have Cash to keep the machine running. Try us.

J. GLASCOCK. } J. GLASCOCK, & Co.
J. E. GLASCOCK. } Glascock's old Corner,
E. S. MAYES. } Tuscaloosa, Ala.

March 10th, 1871.—ly.

WILCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINES.

THE simplest and best in use. Any lady using it can, can testify to the above facts.

E. SNOW, & Co., Agents.

Keep always on hand one or more Machines for inspection and sale, and are prepared to furnish any number at short notice.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 16, 1871.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken my Son, WM. H. JOHNSON, a partner, the business will be conducted in future, under the name of

T. C. JOHNSON, & SON,

who will attend to FUNERALS, DISINTERMENTS, and REMOVALS.

Capital old Furniture, make MATTRESSES, and to-day same bottom Chairs.

Also RAISED, for Burial Lots, and other purposes, furnished at manufacturers prices and carriage.

REMEMBER THE Atlanta Store!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW

WINTER GOODS!

IN TUSCALOOSA!

DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, AND **FANCY GOODS.**

Our large and constantly increasing Sales, enable us to offer special inducements.

WE GUARANTEE

TO SELL THE BEST GOODS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT CONNECTED WITH THE STORE.

ELEGANT SUITS, SHIRTS, &C., MADE TO ORDER.

LADIES DRESSES, CLOAKS, &C.,

CUT AND MADE TO ORDER

AFTER THE LATEST FASHIONS.

TUSCALOOSA, March 12, 1870. } **FRIEDMAN & LOVEMAN.**

PATRONISE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

INSURE YOUR LIVES IN THE

PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE SOUTH,

AND KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME!!

ASSETS.....$2,000,000!

Policies Issued, Ten Thousand!

40 per cent. Dividend declared April 1st, 1869, upon LIFE POLICIES.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM C CARRINGTON, President
JOHN E EDWARDS, Vice President.
D. J. HARTSOOK, Secretary. J. J. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary.
B. G. HARTSOOK, Cashier, JOSEPH E. WOLFF, Sup't of Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

W. B. ISAACS, ROBERT L. MAURY, J. J. HOPKINS,
W. C. CARRINGTON, D. J. HARTSOOK, JOHN ENDERS,
JNO. C. EDWARDS, W. H. PALMER, W. E. TAYLOR,
A. A. STOKES, C. H. FERROW, JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE S. PALMER.

More than Forty Millions of Dollars

Have been sent North and West by Southern people for Life Insurance.

Three Millions of Dollars

Are annually sent North and West from Alabama for this purpose. We must retain this money at home. We need it.

THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON

HAS ESTABLISHED A

Branch Office, at Selma, Alabama,

And it invests, in Alabama, all the funds which accrue upon the sale of Policies to persons living in Alabama.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH OFFICE:

GEN. E. W. PETTUS, President. | GEO. D. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Directors:

GEN. JOHN T. MORGAN, HON. W. M. BROOKS,
COL. N. H. R. DAWSON, MAJ JOSEPH HARDIE,
H. A. STOLLENWERCK, Esq. MAJ. S. N. McCRAW.
CAPT. WM. M. BYRD, Jr. CAPT. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.

THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON insures upon all plans. All of its tables are non-forfeiting. It issues Gold Policies if desired. It lends a part of Premium if desired. NO NOTES REQUIRED. Dividends available annually, after the second annual payment. ITS GUARANTEES ARE EXPRESSED IN ITS POLICIES. It has no useless restrictions upon residence or travel. It allows thirty days of grace in payment of renewal Premiums.

THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON,

WITH A BRANCH OFFICE AT SELMA,

TO ALABAMIANS, HAS NO EQUAL.

☞ Branch Office for Alabama IN THE OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, ON WATER STREET, SELMA.

☞ Call and get a Pamphlet and examine for yourselves.

☞ ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—no others need apply.

J. E. WHITMORE *Agent for Tuscaloosa.*

GEORGE D. JOHNSTON, *GENERAL AGENT AT SELMA, ALA.*

Feb. 1, 1870.

HENRY C. KELLY, —WITH— **RICEY & INGE,** Wholesale and Retail Grocers, MOBILE, ALABAMA. 51, NORTH COMMERCE STREET.

Dwelling Houses for Sale.

SEVERAL desirable Dwelling Houses for Sale near the business portion of the city, and in good repair. If early sales are not made the Houses will be rented for the next year. Apply to

SOMERVILLE & McEACHIN.

D. A. VIGO,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Tuscaloosa, that he has secured the services of a No. 1 Baker, and has refitted his NEW BAKER SHOP, Glass No. 1.

He has all kinds of Sweet and Fancy Cakes on hand, and he is ready to receive orders for any kind of Cakes. Parties wishing to have them iced, or ornamented, will please give due notice. He will also supply families with good Light Bread, weekly, and deliver it, if desired. He has also on hand a large variety of FANCY CANDIES, NUTS, &c. Children, take notice!

In connection with this, you will find all kinds of Wine, best of Liquors—in fact, all sorts of luxuries.

TO THE GENTLEMEN!

If you want a good Cigar, or fine Chewing Tobacco, call on VIGO, and he will be the man for you.

☞ Be sure to give him a call.

Tuscaloosa, June18, 1870.

W. J. TARENCE,

—AND—

J. A. SKELTON,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

TUSKALOOSA, ALABAMA.

RESPECTFULLY solicit from their friends and the public, the consignment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all descriptions of merchandise, to be sold either at Auction or private sale.

R. C. McLESTER, Bench, Kennedy & Co. } T. MAXWELL, & Son. Jas. D. SPILLERS.

☞ Auction Rooms in the store-house lately occupied by Robert H. Nelson.

Our motto is Quick sales and prompt return of money.

Dec. 30, 1870—tf.

REGULAR TUSKALOOSA PACKET!

The A. No. 1, fine, fast passenger Steamer,

Reindeer,

CAPT. JOHN H. STONE.....in Charge,
CAPT. TIM. MATTHEWS.....in the Office,

WILL run during the ensuing season, as a Regular Packet, between Mobile and Tuskaloosa, leaving Mobile on every WEDNESDAY Evening, and arriving at Tuskaloosa every FRIDAY Evening. Returning, will leave Tuskaloosa every SATURDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ALEX. SIMPSON, Ag't.

Tuskaloosa, Dec. 2, 1870.

Red Cedar Wanted.

The undersigned desire to contract for Red Cedar, delivered, in Mobile, by the cubic foot, or cord. For further particulars, address,

WM. BROOKS & CO.,

Prop'rs Mobile Weatherware Factory.

MILLINERY.

MRS. M. J. RABITTE,

(Entrance through Rabitte's Store,) KEEPS a full assortment of Millinery & FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

☞ All kinds of Repairs and Hats trimmed in the latest fashion.

MRS. M. J. RABITTE.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

PIANOS ORGANS

J. H. SNOW & BROWN,

No. 29, DAUPHIN ST.,

MOBILE, ALA.,

HAVE THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION OF

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

IN THE SOUTH!

Persons in want of any thing in our line, will find it vastly to their interest to call and examine our stock, and note the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

We are offering special

Inducements to Churches & Sunday Schools,

On MELODEONS and ORGANS, and the late publications of SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED ORGAN HOUSES OF

Mason & Hamlin, Needham & Son, Geo. Woods & Co.

To every Sunday School buying an Organ, we will make a

PRESENT OF FIFTY SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS!!

Pianos and Organs from the most Celebrated Manufacturers, will be sold

LOW FOR CASH,

Or Rented by the Month, and the

RENT APPLIED ON THE PURCHASE

IF BOUGHT WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

Many are availing themselves of this opportunity to procure an

ELEGANT INSTRUMENT.

All correspondence on this subject will receive prompt attention.

☞ Every Instrument fully Warranted. ☜

FINE TONED GUITARS FROM $12 to $75.

Violins and Strings, at very low jobbing rates. Strings for every Instrument, and Musicians can rely on getting the very best article.

CALL AND SEE.

J. H. SNOW & BROWN.

No. 29, DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

NEW STORE!

—OF—

HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

DANL. N. CLARK'S OLD STAND.

GEORGE CALMES,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE! CHAIRS! &c

The Charter Oak and Alaska Cook Stoves!

And Manufacturer of all kinds of TIN WARE, which will be offered at the *Lowest Prices*, both at wholesale and retail.

TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Job Work, done at the Lowest Rates.

I am prepared to put up LIGHTNING RODS in the best style, to guard against accidents—to which I especially invite public attention.

☞ Having located in your midst, I am willing to warrant all work as represented. I invite the public to give me a call, feeling satisfied, that I can please them in prices, workmanship, and quality of goods.

Tuscaloosa, March 10th, 1871.—6m. GEORGE CALMES.

CHEAPEST CASH STORE IN ALABAMA!

E. SNOW, & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry-Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots,

SHOES, QUEENSWARE, STATIONERY,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY & WOOD-WARE,

Best assorted Stock in the City, at the Lowest Prices!

DRESS & WHITE GOODS,

TRIMMINGS & NOTIONS,

ALWAYS OF THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST MATERIALS.

☞ *The Public will remember, that this Firm have facilities for buying, unequalled by any in the City. With two buying partners, constantly in the Northern Markets, who are also connected with large wholesale interests, the firm of E. SNOW, & CO., can certainly sell better articles, at lower rates, than any other House in Tuskaloosa. We would advise all to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES, Constantly on hand.

KNICKERBOCKER

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

CHARTERED IN 1853.

Assets over $6,000,000!

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

Southern Branch,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

AARON WELKER, Manager.

This sterling Company continues to grow in favor, as its operations become more extensively known. The strict integrity, sound wisdom, enlarged liberality and honest manner of dealing which have characterized all the administration of its affairs, have commanded it to general esteem. We point to the whole of its past record with complete satisfaction, and with the assurance that, when this record is known, no other guarantee of its future course will be needed.

Policies are non-forfeiting and on all approved plans.

Premiums all cash, or two-thirds cash and one-third Premium Note, at the option of the applicant.

Cash portion of premiums may be paid in annually, semi-annually, or quarterly.

Rates of premium, as low as those of any good company.

Policy-holders share in profits, and receive dividends annually; or, 27 per cent. of premium will be deducted in lieu of dividends.

The persons named below, have obtained, or renewed policies in Tuscaloosa:

Rev. Charles Manly,
Col. J. J. Pegues,
A. C. Hargrove,
T. B. Slade,
Dr. L. M. Clements,
J. F. Warren,
Mrs. C. J. Slade,
Mrs. Sue F. Warren,
Dr. Sid. B. Smith,
D. W. Woodruff,
Hon. W. R. Smith,
Rev. Jno. D. Easter, D.D.,
Maj. James M. Foster,
Nicholas W. Prince,
Dr. D. L. Foster,
Mrs. S. C. Beale,
R. F. Ligon,
John C. Foster,
C. R. Townsend,
T. L. Jaudon,
Sumner. B. Foster,
R. Y. Woods,
H C. Benagh,
R. Randolph,
John H. King,
Mrs. Mary C. Benagh
Mrs. Margaret K Jones,
Mrs E. H. King,
Rev. J. T. Yerby,
Capt. R. F. Manly,
C. J. Hausman,
G. W. Hassell,
James H. Fair,
Rev. T. N. Barbour,
Rev. C. D. Oliver,
G. W. Foster,
Wm. H. Sanders,
Rev. J. H. Foster,
Joseph B. Eddins,
J. J. Watkins,
James Jack, Jr.,
Rev. Wm. A. Bishop,
Col. N. N. Clements,
M. Donoho,
Thos J. Durrett.
Dr. D. L. Darden,
Maj. James M. Norment,
Saml. Black,
Saml. Glenk,
Herman Glenk,

Policies mentioned below, have been paid by the Southern Branch, since its organization, in 1865:

Hugh Monaghan.....$5,000
H. P. Miller.....5,000
Edwin Waites.....2,000
J. S. Dibarry.....10,000
A. C. Beers.....5,000
R. S. Camp.....5,000
H. E. Foster.....5,000
A. Merlin Cook.....5,000
H. E. Lefebvre.....15,000
E. D. 2,000
F. P. Neely.....5,000
Wm Brooks.....10,000
John M. Gordon.....2,000
A. B. Fauntleroy.....10,000
F. Groselan.....5,000
J. L. Bringier.....5,000
J. G. Finch.....5,000
Jno C. Turner.....5,000
Chas. H. Garner.....10,000
Sam'l A. Flint.....5,000
David J. Rich.....20,000

Eight of these parties had paid only one premium, each, previous to death; eleven of them, only two premiums, and for these small amounts, their families have received full payment of their policies, and are furnished with the means of support. This is a striking commentary on the wisdom of life-insurance, and a strong exhortation to all who have dependent families, to go and do likewise.

☞ Information will be given, and applications promptly attended to, by the undersigned.

J. H. FOSTER, Agent.
N. P. MARLOWE, Med. Ex'r.

CARPENTERING.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Tuscaloosa, and its vicinity, that he has recently opened a CARPENTER SHOP at the old stand adjoining Beall's Livery Stables, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, and leave nothing unuried. He solicits from those having work to be done, a share of their patronage—assured that he will give full satisfaction. Terms moderate. Work warranted.

M. F. COKER

Tuscaloosa, Jan. 20, 1871. 1y.

OCTOBER

The Tuscaloosa Observer.

BY JNO. F. WARREN. "Let all the ends thou aim'st at ... purity, the glory and truth." THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XXV. CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1871. NUMBER 47

W. G. COCHRANE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUSKALOOSA, ALA.,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. M. Martin, Esq.
Nov. 20, 1869.

R. T. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
Office next door to Dr. R. Searcy & Son.
Jan. 22, 1870.

J. B. TEMPLETON,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
And ex. officio Justice of the Peace,
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office, over Dr. Smith's Drug Store Tuscaloosa, June 10, 1871.

G. M. SOMERVILLE. A. P. S'MACHIN.
SOMERVILLE & McEACHIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TUSKALOOSA, ALA.,
WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States District Court, and give prompt and energetic attention to all legal business entrusted to them in Tuskaloosa and adjoining Counties.
June 1, 1870.—ly

W. F. KAESNER,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
TUSKALOOSA, ALABAMA,
RESPECTFULLY solicits from his friends and the public, the consignment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all descriptions of merchandise, to be sold either at Auction or private sale.
REFERENCES:
R. C. McLESTER, Bough, Kennedy & Co. | T. MAXWELL & Son. | JAS. D. SPILLER.
☞ Auction Rooms in the store-house lately occupied by Robert H. Nellson.
Our motto is:—Quick sales and prompt return of money.
July 20, 1871.—tf

W. P. LYNCH,
[illegible]
Furniture, Mattresses,
CARPETS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.,
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.,
HAS one of the largest Stocks of Goods, in his line, ever brought to Tuscaloosa, and is prepared to sell at the very lowest prices, the most modern styles of Furniture. He is determined that no city in the South shall undersell him. His Bed and Dining Room Sets are superb. He feels no delicacy in asserting, that no such Furniture, as he is now offering, has ever before been introduced into this market.
Parties living on the line of the A. & C. Railroad, will be supplied at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.
All orders for Carpeting can be immediately supplied, from samples in his Store.
Mattresses made to order, and new Furniture received daily.
Please call and examine. W. P. L.
Tuscaloosa, June 2, 1871.

W. A. SMITH. J. F. LYON. H. H. SMITH.
SMITH & LYON,
GROCERS,
N. E. Cor. Commerce, St. Michael & Front Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.
☞ G. W. FOSTER, of Tuscaloosa, and formerly of the firm of Perryman, Foster & Co., is now connected with the above Establishment. He will be pleased to serve his friends at all times, and all orders personally attended to. June 24, 1871.

Opal Bar-Room!
THE undersigned, proprietors of this well known fine-class saloon, would inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish the best of liquors of all kinds.
An abundance of ICE will be always on hand.
Drinks "fixed up" Kentucky style.
Meals served up, at best style, at any time, day or night.
Friends and the public generally have thanks for past favors, and a continuation of the same is respectfully solicited.
J. T. GARNER.
July 15—tf DAN. GALLAGHER.

ATTENTION!
THE LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, are now issuing, among other Publications, the following most valuable works:
The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary;
The History of France, from the earliest period to the present time;
The Rural Life;
The Holy Family Bible;
The Scripture History for Youth.
These works are published in parts, and sold to Subscribers only. They are from the finest European Steel Engravings, and are edited by men of noted ability. Nothing, equaling these works, have ever been sold on this Continent.—The name of the Company is a sufficient guarantee—ranking as one of the first in all Europe.
☞ For orders, address,
FR. WM. SINDORF
Gen. Agent for the States of Ala. and Georgia, Headquarters at Selma, Ala.
Or apply to SID. F. LEACH, Express Ag't, Agent for Tuskaloosa County, where specimen of books can be seen.

WM. JACOBS. W. J. DILLARD.
JACOBS & DILLARD,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
All kinds of Produce, and
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WARTRACE, TENN.
☞ Particular attention paid to Corn, Bacon and Wheat.
May 6, 1871.—tf

Land Deeds for sale at this Office.

MUSIC, MUSIC.
PIANOS ORGANS
J. H. SNOW & BROWN,
No. 29, DAUPHIN ST.,
MOBILE, ALA.,
HAVE THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION OF
SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
IN THE SOUTH!
Persons in want of any thing in our line, will find it vastly to their interest to call and examine our Stock, and note the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
We are offering special
Inducements to Churches & Sunday Schools,
On MELODEONS and ORGANS, and the late publications of SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED ORGAN HOUSES OF
Mason & Hamlin, Needham & Son, Geo. Woods & Co.
To every Sunday School buying an Organ, we will make a PRESENT OF FIFTY SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS!!
Pianos and Organs from the most Celebrated Manufacturers, will be sold
LOW FOR CASH,
Or Rented by the Month, and the
RENT APPLIED ON THE PURCHASE
IF BOUGHT WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
Many are availing themselves of this opportunity to procure an
ELEGANT INSTRUMENT.
Correspondence on this subject will receive prompt attention.
Every Instrument fully Warranted.
FINE TONED GUITARS FROM $12 to $75.
Violins and Strings, at very low jobbing rates. Strings for every Instrument, and Musicians can rely on getting the very best article.
CALL AND SEE.
J. H. SNOW & BROWN,
April 8, 1871. No. 29, DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

NEW STORE!
—OF—
HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
DANL. N. CLARK'S OLD STAND.
GEORGE CALMES,
—DEALER IN—
FURNITURE! CHAIRS! &c
The Charter Oak and Alaska Cook Stoves!
And Manufacturer of all kinds of TIN WARE, which will be offered at the *Lowest Prices*, both at wholesale and retail.
TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING,
And all kinds of Job Work, done at the Lowest Rates.
I am prepared to put up LIGHTNING RODS in the best style, to guard against accidents—to which I especially invite public attention.
☞ Having located in your midst, I am willing to warrant all work as represented. I invite the public to give me a call, feeling satisfied, that I can please them in prices, workmanship and quality of goods.
Tuscaloosa, March 10th, 1871.—6m. GEORGE CALMES.

CHEAPEST CASH STORE
IN ALABAMA!
E. SNOW, & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Dry-Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots,
SHOES, QUEENSWARE, STATIONERY,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY & WOOD-WARE,
Best assorted Stock in the City, at the Lowest Prices!
DRESS & WHITE GOODS,
TRIMMINGS & NOTIONS,
ALWAYS OF THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST MATERIALS.
☞ *The Public will remember, that this Firm have facilities for buying, unequalled by any in the City. With our buying partners, constantly in the Northern Markets, who are also connected with large wholesale interests, the firm of E. SNOW, & CO., are certainly sell better articles, at lower rates, than any other House in Tuskaloosa. We would advise all to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.*
FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES, Constantly on hand.

[Written for ... Journal]
THE ... MAN.
BY ...
No ... curfew tolls ...
No ... plowman ...
An hour ago he le...
And rests luxurio...
He smokes, and co...
'Tis hard that he s...
'Tis hard that he ...
In precious ...
And hard ...
While ...
But disc...
He has ...
And sett...
To think ...
The year ...
An ignominious grave for his pains;
But still expects the labor of the hands
To meet an idle family demands.
Experience brings no lesson to the mind:
Each year he former follies still ind.
He hates the white man, but he apes his ways,
Though ruin follows in the track displays.
In drunken degradation, let him rest!
His course is downward, and he thinks it best.

Whimsical Blacks.

In the elo... ...ript of an article entitled "... ...harbor from a Northern S... ...which recently appeared in the New Orleans *Picayune*, we find the following statements in regard to the relative number of whites and blacks in the different South states:

"In Florida ... colored men do well—generally having long since found that politics as a poor dependence. In that State the white population is 96,000, and the colored 91,000—nearly half. In Georgia they do well all over the State. There are 545,000 colored and 639,000 whites in that State. In South Carolina where there are 415,000 to 290,000 whites, the condition is different. Up through the State from where the plateau along the coast breaks into ridges and hills to the Northern and western border, they are doing nicely, but along the coast, on the sea islands, they have become impressed with their importance in political affairs, and are disposed to neglect their work. Of plantation hands the Sea Island hands are the most unmanageable. In the most unruly districts of the State the colored people are in the majority. In the city of Charleston, the colored people are the majority by 7,000 in the city proper, and by 12,000 in the county. In Alabama there are 520,000 whites, and 472,000 colored; in Mississippi 383,000 whites and 444,000 colored; in Tennessee, 936,000 whites to 322,000 colored; in Kentucky 1,000,000 whites to 222,000 colored; in North Carolina, 678,000 whites to 362,000 colored; in Louisiana, 362,000 whites to 364,000 colored. In all the States except portions of North Carolina and Louisiana they are doing well. In North Carolina they participate in the general scramble for political position.—In Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, where they all went half crazy about seats in "de legislater," they are gradually going back to efficient work. The freedmen generally are getting along much better than was expected of them.

Old Orchards.

Old orchards frequently begin to die out without any apparent cause; it is because the elements in the soil upon which they feed have, in the course of years, become exhausted, just as the most fertile grain fields cease in time to yield a remunerative crop. As a good apple tree will yield thirty or forty bushels of apples, it is well worth some trouble to maintain its fruitfulness. Each tree should be abundantly manured every year, for twenty feet from its trunk, with decaying chips, rotten wood, with salt, lime, the entire contents of the wash tub, and of the vessels in which the table-ware, after each meal is washed. The leaves of plants and vines make the best manure. It would well repay the trouble to have the leaves of the orchard regularly raked into a pile, protected from the winds and, at the proper time, when somewhat decayed, scatter them around the trees. All suckers about the trees should be promptly removed. All limbs which rub against one another, should be cut off. The apples should not be beat off, but picked from the tree—Remove all dead limbs, and do not allow even grass to grow, and once a year let the ground be well plowed.

As the fruits of the earth are its most healthful as well as its most delicious products, especially the apple, which can be preserved for use the year round in its natural state, every family having a single acre of land should aim to have one fruit tree in every spare nook.

☞ A fire-proof fence can be made by following these directions: Make a wash of one part line sand and one part wood ashes, well sifted, and three parts lime ground up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to a fence with a brush, the first coat thin, the second one thick. This adheres to the boards or planks so strongly as to resist either an iron tool or fire, and is, besides, impenetrable by water.

The present issue of legal tender notes, is $356,000,000.

Nevada has a spring which will color the hair jet black.

The Swedish colony in Maine now numbers one thousand persons.

English walnuts are grown in North Carolina.

Jasper county, Texas, is said to have rock that makes mill-stones equal to the French burr.

The New Iberia Sugar Bowl estimates the present sugar crop at 150,000 hogsheads.

At Vienna, Australia, lamp-wicks, which will last a year, are made of asbestos boiled in wax.

Two hundred ready made buildings have been shipped from Chicago to Colorado recently.

Columbus, S. C., has a brick making machine which turns out 60,000 a day.

A fire-proof warehouse is being built at Columbus Miss, with capacity for over 5,000 bales of cotton.

The laboring classes of England and Wales earned £70,000,000 last year, and those of Scotland £9,810,000.

Mrs. Thompson, of Alamance county, N. C., put up this summer 1,000 cans of preserved fruits.

Look out for a great intestinal commotion, for California estimates its crop of castor oil at 30,000 gallons!

Greensboro, N. C., shipped 1,100 pounds of dried blackberries in one week.

The cost, per mile, of the London under-ground railway, is set down at no less a figure than $4,000,000.

The Canton, of Solothurn, Switzerland, insures everything within its bounds.

Hand-made lace, of all the industries of France, has suffered less by the war, being chiefly carried on by women.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outshine all the charms of a fine face and make the decay of it invisible.

Caithness, Scotland, with a total population of 42,000, has 132 liquor houses; one to every 318 of the population.

In the Elgin watch factories 300 out of the 500 employees are girls.—These girls earn from $10 to $20 dollars a week.

A French astronomer has invented a balloon compass, which will show both the course and rate of speed of a balloon.

San Francisco has 1553 factories of all kinds, with an aggregate capital of $25,000,000. Their yearly product is about $30,000,000, and the total profit thirty-four per cent.

There is one single fact which one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, namely: That no man ever repented being a Christian on his death-bed.

Mr. Greely says Texas has iron enough to divide the earth by railroads into squares ten miles across; but no ton of it was ever smelted.

The khedive of Egypt has the largest private purse of any individual in the world. His personal wealth is said to amount to $200,000,000.

One fruit packing establishment in Baltimore, now employs 800 persons, and puts up 800 cases of canned peaches, and 300 cases of tomatoes daily.

It is said that every seventh person in London, is in receipt of public charity. The cost of aiding this class has increased during the past ten years sixty-eight per cent. faster than the growth of the great metropolis.

The Elmira *Gazette* remarks:—"The champion sardine-eater of the world is the local of the Auburn *Daily Advertiser*. He says: "We pay nearly $4,000,000 annually to France for sardines."

The following advertisement has appeared in the Morristown *Jerseyman*: "To whom it may concern—Whereas, Parmelia Bush, a resident of Chester, did promise to marry me on the 29th inst., but instead of doing so, did flunk and has run off, I brand her as a liar, and a person of bad character generally. EDWARD PEATT."

Information for the People.

Quinoa, weighing a pound a piece, are raised in Colorado.

Cucumbers, thirty-six inches long, are exhibited at Wyandotte.

Hostetter's present income is reported to be over $600,000 per annum.

Such a friend is polite, is not [illegible] is valueless.

[illegible] is always in debt, [illegible] a Robbie.

[illegible] ...ry ...ing ...

Quack.

Silent deeds are better than unprofitable words.

Every man is the builder of his own palace, or the weeds of thy prison.

Examine the softest and least intelligible of the commanding.

Wrecks of ... men, but the ... of fools.

To be ... must ... the ... ability of ... dictions.

[illegible] ... out diversity.

Want of logic has ever produced the greatest calamities to the human race.

A covetous man is an enemy of the poor, and is cursed both in this and the coming world.

Many long for good to come to them, but never think the present the right time to seek it.

Sound laws serve the social economy of a people, unsound laws attempt to coerce them.

The door between us and heaven cannot be opened, if that between us and our fellow-men is shut.

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

The more the fruit, the lower the branch on which it grows; pride is ever the companion of emptiness.

A wise man will desire no more than he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly.

How to Admonish.

We must consult the gentlest manners and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down, and making those to droop whom it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend as dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

If there are few who have humility to receive us they ought, it is often because there are so few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper vehicle, and to qualify the harshness and bitterness of reproof, against which corrupt nature is apt to revolt, by an artful admixture of sweet and pleasant ingredients.

To probe the wound to the bottom with all the boldness and resolution of a skilful surgeon, and yet with all the delicacy and tenderness of a friend, requires a very dexterous and masterly hand. An affable deportment, and a complacency of behaviour, will disarm the most obstinate. Whereas, if instead of pointing out their mistake, we break out into unseemly sallies of passion, we cease to have any influence.

Next to Godliness.

A neat, clean, freshaired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged house, exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each other's happiness and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make the inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feeling of others; and the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal.

The Merchant who Does not Advertise.

The merchant who does not advertise is distinguished very easily by his care-worn and dejected countenance. He is grasping—holds fast to what he has, and is afraid to venture. He is generally selfish, and looks upon all customers with distrust. The miser's eagerness with which he clutches the pay for his goods creates an antipathy for him in the minds of his patrons, and they generally leave him. His store is anything but inviting, as the goods are not displayed at all, and a bleak appearance of the walls is the consequence. He generally has dry goods, groceries, hardware, ice, all jumbled up together.—*Exchange.*

☞ The way to quarrel with your wife is to wait until she is at her toilet, preparatory to going out. She will be sure to ask you if her bonnet is straight. Remark that the lives of nine-tenths of the women are passed in thinking whether their bonnets are straight, and wind up with the remark that you never knew but one woman who had common sense about her. Wife will ask who that was. You will with a sigh reply: "Ah! never mind." Wife will ask you why you did not marry her? You say, abstractedly, "Ah, why, indeed?" The climax is reached by this time, and a regular row is sure to follow.

The Southern States.

The London *Chemist and Druggist* of recent date, says truly of the Southern States:

If the Southern United States are not the garden of the world, it is neither the fault of those who are responsible for their cultivation and development, than from any inferiority to any other land on the surface of the [illegible] ... which other lands bring forth, still yet these are not all. Vast quantities of wheat and rice are exported, and luxuriant but uncultivated vegetation besides testifies to the immense resources which are forthcoming. These Southern States comprehend an area of territory equaling that of Great Britain, France and Germany. Watered by the grandest rivers, and rich in every variety of soil, with millions of acres of swamp yet unreclaimed, there is a future for this district which will make it a territory to which all the world will turn for its vegetable supplies.

Chicago Fire and the Insurance Companies.

We are told that St. Louis companies lose $500,000; the Royal Ins. Co., of Liverpool loses $1,250,000; Imperial of Liverpool $800,000; North British Liverpool $270,000. Good authority fouts the losses of the Liverpool and London Ins. Co's $4,500,000, Ætna, Hartford and Home have each about $1,000,000 insurance in the burnt district. Phœnix, of Hartford, has $700,000 insurance. The Boston companies lose $2,000,000. The New York companies lose as follows: Commerce of N. Y. $80,000; Howard, $275,000; Lamar, $200,000; Mercantile, $100,000; Manhattan, $500,000; North American, $250,000; Resolute, $75,000; Washington $400,000; Yonkers and New York, $300,000; Home of Columbus, $150,000. So far as heard from, San Francisco companies have escaped. From other companies we have no report.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

☞ A man broke a chair over his wife's head a week or two ago. When he got to jail, and the clergyman undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitence. He said he was very sorry that he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him, and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good chair, one of those old fashioned chairs, which was an heirloom in his family, and he was sure he could never replace it!

☞ The Arizoner Miner knows of a terrible warning to teetotalers—a man who has a *wood-bor* in his stomach, caused by drinking river water.

☞ Don't bother editors when they are busy. Quilp stepped into the imperial sanctum this morning to ask what he'd better write about. "Write about I" growled the disgusted chief; "I think you had better right about face!" and he did.

☞ A newly-married man complains of the high price of "ducks." He says his wife recently paid for three of them—a duck of a bonnet, a duck of a dress, and a duck of a parasol. He says such dealings in poultry will ruin him.

☞ "You want a flogging—that's what you want," said a paternal parent to his son. "I know it, dad; but I'll try to get along without it," said the little rascal.

☞ TEACHER—"How many axes are there?"

GIRL—"Broad axe, narrow axe, post axe, axe of the Legislature, axe of the Apostles, and axe my pa!"

☞ A woman in advertising her runaway husband, says:—"David has a scar on his nose where I scratched it."

☞ A sensitive old bachelor says that pretty girls always affect him just as ornamental confectionery does—they give him the *heartburn*.

☞ An Irish remedy for baldness is to "rub whiskey on the head until the hair grows out, then take it inwardly to clinch the roots."

☞ When an Australian asks a friend to take a glass of wine with him, he says: "Let us kiss the baby."

☞ A newspaper advertisement calls for a plain cook able to dress a little boy five years old.

☞ A stupid exquisite, at a wedding, wished the bride "many happy returns of the occasion."

Volume 25. THE TUSCALOOSA OBSERVER. No. 47

The Observer

TUSCALOOSA, OCT. 21st, 1871.

By JNO. F. WARREN.

Commercial—Mobile, Oct. 20th, Low Middlings Cotton, 18.

Post Office Notice.

The Post Master has plenty of Stamps and Envelopes for sale, and is compell, ed to give notice that, hereafter, every body must put stamps on their own letters. He has not time to do this for others, and charge them.

Printing Press Wanted!

Any of our cotemporaries having a good second-hand No. 5 or 6 Washington or Smith Press to sell or exchange for Washington hand press, will hear of a purchaser by calling at this office. We need one very much. Some young friend, should not fail to call on the proprietor of the "Tuscaloosa Book-Store." George is a deserving, popular young man, and we predict for him a prosperous business. Refer to advertisement in business columns.

☞ Tunnes & Son, have as fine an article of Chewing Tobacco, as can be found anywhere. Call and try it.

☞ Mr. Rawitch, at the New York Store, has received, and is daily receiving, his Fall and Winter Goods. He has an excellent assortment—selected with great care—and is determined not to be undersold by any merchant in the place. Call on him.

☞ Yuco has fitted up a very neat Oyster Saloon, for Ladies and Gentlemen. He intends to supply our citizens with Oysters, and all the "good things" of the season. Yuco is the man to "serve" you. We are indebted to him for several nice "dishes," during the past few days.

☞ For Bice's Silent Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, go to E. Snow & Co.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H. Kennedy, for a copy of the "Green Bay Advocate," containing starling accounts of the late disasterous fire at Peshtigo, Wisconsin. We may give extracts in next issue.

☞ Mr. F. M. Auxford, has kindly presented us with some of the finest turnips we have seen this year. Auxford is a "candidate," and if his vote should be as *large* as his turnips, he's bound to win!

☞ Our thanks are due the Managers, for a Complimentary Ticket to the Third Annual Selma Fair, commencing 14th Nov, and continuing five days.

☞ Fine Merinos, Alpacas and Delaines—all grades and shades, for sale by E. Snow, & Co.

Tailoring.—J. Schott, who is a good Tailor, has recently opened a shop next door to us, and is prepared to cut and make gentlemen's clothing in the latest styles. He can make a good fit, and does faithful work.

☞ Mr. Robert H. Neilson, late of our city, is at present residing at Birmingham, and is agent of the A. & C. Railroad at that place.

Chancery Court.—The Chancery Court will hold its regular Fall Session at Tuscaloosa, on the 4th Monday, (the 27th day) of November.—Honorable A. W. Dillard, Chancellor, F. B. Hemphill, Esqr., Register.

☞ Parson Brownlow is one of the 22,000 bondsmen of Nelson, the assassin, who lately, in a cowardly manner, shot down in cold blood, General Clanton, in the streets of Knoxville.

☞ Money is now beginning to circulate more freely, and we trust our patrons will remember to pay up their dues. Some of our thoughtful friends have, very kindly supplied us with "*dried apples*," but we can't live on dried apples alone!

☞ There is a general complaint that no eggs are being brought to market, and the reason is said to be, that the hens can't afford to lay eggs at the present low prices!

☞ For the best Gents and Ladies Shoes, go to E. Snow, & Co.

"That's the Way the Money goes, Pop goes the Weasel."—We suppose the "*stamps*" will be forthcoming to move the Depot as the State has "plenty of money and no poor kin," and the A. & C. R. R. is *only slightly* embarrassed.

☞ For the best Cigars and Tobacco, go to E. Snow, & Co.

☞ Graves & Baker's Sewing Machines were awarded the highest honor, at the 2nd West Alabama State Fair, held Oct. 17. Parties wishing to purchase, can buy no better Machine than the above. Call and see the Agent, at Mr. Geo. Calmes Store.

West Alabama Fair!

We had the pleasure of attending, one day during this week, the West Alabama Fair, at Eutaw. The people of Greene County are taking the lead for all West Alabama, in a direction, worthy of the following of all of us. It is true, that in the present depressed condition of the country, it is impossible for our citizens to come up to what was done in the "halcyon days" that are passed and gone; but they can do something, and everything that is done, relieves, by which degree us up from our lowly condition a degree, we mean *materially*. The spirit of the South is not dead. When we looked at the strong men and beautiful women, who came together, at Eutaw, from all West Alabama, we felt proud of this part of the State, and of the whole State.

The exhibition did not embrace a large variety; but there were some things of real interest to our farmers. It was generally regretted, on Thursday, that the Rush Steamer had not arrived. It probably reached the Fair before the close.

On account of the non-arrival of Hon. C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, the address was made by Col. Joseph W. Taylor. He is always felicitous and instructive. It is a great pleasure to hear so accomplished an orator, and the people are always glad to catch the sound of his voice. May he "live long, and flourish as the green bay tree."

We congratulate our neighbors of Eutaw, and Greene County, that they have a courage so high as to do that which others shrink from—initiate this movement. Let them continue. Next year will see everything doubled in extent, number and interest. Let there be no halting, and let us have at Eutaw, every year, a pleasant, social reunion, of the beauty and strength of Western Alabama.

☞ Green and Black Tea, and Sea Foam, sold by E. Snow & Co.

The Bridge Question.

The North Port correspondent, "Citizen," attempts to show a discrepancy in the figures of the Special Bridge Committee, and makes quite a flourish over his knowledge of arithmetic and finance. The gentlemen, composing the Committee, are among the wealthiest business men of Tuscaloosa and North Port, and were selected because they were known for their financial ability, and would be among the greatest sufferers, in case the Bridge debt became burthensome to the County. These gentlemen state, candidly and positively, that the County can build the Bridge without an additional dollar of taxation, and without the ultimate loss of a single dollar.

It is contemplated that the Bonds will be retired yearly, and of course, the interest account will be continually growing less.

The Special Committee, the Judge of Probate, and all the intelligent citizens who have investigated the matter, are fully understand the financial scheme which will solve the Bridge question satisfactorily. The final result was simply stated in the newspaper article which exercised the mathematical genius of "Citizen," the writer not having space sufficient to enter into details.

The fact that the former wooden Bridge was regarded as the best paying investment in the County, is sufficient evidence to prove that an Iron Bridge would be highly remunerative to its owners. Men of enterprise and business foresight, throughout the County, must see that the Bridge is a great public necessity, and the *Citizen* who refuses to vote for it because he fears he will have a few more dollars of taxes to pay, or on account of any other selfish reason, should "flee to the mountains," where the moss can quietly grow on his back.

☞ For a beautiful set of Furs, go to E. Snow, & Co.

Foster's Settlement.

Our good friends, in the famous "*Foster Settlement*," have always been distinguished, in the County, for their intelligence and public spirit, and we, of Tuscaloosa, are "*counting on them*" to vote for the Bridge, which will not only be a lasting monument to the enterprise of Tuscaloosa, but will be a permanent source of revenue to the County. We have cheerfully paid taxes to build bridges in your section of the County, and we now call upon you to give your assent to a great public necessity, which will be indestructible, and which will *certainly* pay for its own construction in a few years.

The Death of Gov. Jemison.

Few men, in Alabama, have enjoyed to a greater degree of public consideration, than was accorded to Col. Robert Jemison, during the last quarter of a century. He was favorably known, as a reliable politician, and as an enterprising business man, throughout the State. Many of our public Institutions owe their origin to his fertile brain, and the Statute laws of our State, bear the impress of his great mind.

While living, his genius was ever active in devising and executing important public and private enterprises, and dying, he committed his soul to his Maker, with the full assurance that all would be well with him beyond the grave.

His many surviving friends will read, with pleasure, the graphic sketch from the pen of a distinguished townsman, which appears in another column.

[CONSECRATED.]

Death of Hon. Robt. Jemison, Jr.

On Monday night, the 16th of October, 1871, the spirit of Robert Jemison, quietly and placidly passed away, at his residence in the city of Tuscaloosa, where he had lived for years. He been afflicted for twelve months, or more, by a wasting disease which exhausted his physical strength, and rendered him, for months previous to his death, a suffering object.

Mr. Jemison was a remarkable man, and no one has fallen, in the limits of this State, for the last quarter of a century, whose death is so intimately interwoven with the history and progress of her useful legislation.

A Georgian, by birth, he came to Alabama about the year 1820. He found a few years in the county of Pickens, which he once represented in the Legislature, and afterwards removed to Tuscaloosa, where he resided until the day of his death. During his residence here, he has, until within a few years past, been almost constantly a member of the State Senate, from the county of Tuscaloosa.

No man, connected with that body, possessed more influence than Mr. Jemison, and his enforcement of a measure was tantamount usually to its speedy enactment.

As a politician, he was honest in his views, firm in his convictions, and possess in the maintenance of his opinions. He was a member of the old Whig party, and one frequently honored by its unsought preferments.

Mr. Jemison was a member of the Secession Convention, that assembled at Montgomery, in January, 1861.—With his usual sagacity, calmness of judgment, and moral fortitude, he was one of the earliest and firmest friends of our Confederate Government, and although none could excel him in ardent devotion to the cause of his native South. He was a wonderful reliefed from Tuscaloosa to the Capital with him, on his way to attend the meeting of that body. He was deeply impressed then, as he has frequently been since, with that "commanding power" which gathers him such irresistible power over the minds of his fellowmen. Upon Mr. Jemison's arrival at Montgomery, the leaders of the Southern movement accorded him a deference which was flattering compliment of their high appreciation of his influence. And when the Ordinance of Secession was passed, under the influences of South Carolina's rather hasty action, it was feared that the people of Alabama might be divided, by a want of cooperation on the part of the many able and influential men who were opposed to the precipitate, but eloquent and brilliant Yancey. It was an era of breathless suspense in the destinies of our patriotic politicians. No one knew what the sequel would be, until Robert Jemison, with one of his bold and impressive solemnity, was seen to take the floor, and was heard in a deafening applause, accompanied by a visible sign of satisfaction in the countenance of the vast multitude that filled the galleries of the House of Representatives, as if to say that the hour of danger had passed, and when this great party leader gave in his adhesion to this sovereign act of his adopted State!

The weight of Mr. Jemison's influence, at this critical hour, we believe, secured our people from the impending danger of a division among themselves, which might have added untold calamities to the historical horrors of a dreadful war.

It may be safely said of the deceased, that no man in Alabama was more distinguished for his pre-eminently practical common sense, his iron energy, and the business-grasp of his mind;—His energy never allowed him to rest, in his constant pursuit of enterprise of either a public or private character.

His career as a Senator from Alabama, in the Congress of the Confederate States, illustrated both his deep devotion to the cause of the South, and his knowledge of the practical defects of the legislation that was designed to subserve her interests.

The remains of Mr. Jemison were, on the 17th inst, reposed in the family graveyard, some four miles from Tuscaloosa, on the north side of the Warrior river. The business houses of the city were closed during the hours of his funeral, and a large concourse of citizens attended his obsequies.

We feel that, in his demise, a great land-mark has been removed from among us, which has marked the progress of two generations of our people —that a giant oak has fallen, that had towered for ages among us as a king of the forest.

It is a source of consolation to his friends, and a fact that may exert great moral influence among his numberless acquaintances throughout the State, that he died under the influence of deep religious convictions, and as earnest professor of the Christian faith.

S.

☞ Graves & Baker's Machines Embroider beautifully.

Wootten & Haight's Circus and Menagerie.

This Southern enterprise—one of the grandest on the continent of America—will visit us on Tuesday, Oct. 31st, remaining one day, and playing afternoon and night. Our exchanges are unanimous in commending it as the best amusement in the arenic and zoological line of the period, and we have no doubt they are all correct.—We refer our readers to the elaborate advertisement, published elsewhere to-day, and to the appended notices which we clip from our exchanges:

> The press, all over the country, where it has appeared, pronounces it the grandest, most original and complete exhibition of the age.—Columbus Times.
>
> Wootten & Haight's Menagerie is undergoing a system of renovation and improvement, and when completed will be the equal of any traveling exhibition in the country. Their present party leader gave in his adhesion to this sovereign act of his adopted State!—Selma Times.
>
> The immense pavilion on Cotton & Haight's Circus was filled yesterday afternoon, and literally packed last night, by all classes of our people. The show, altogether, is a first-class establishment of its kind, and the performance gave general satisfaction. The horses are in good condition, and the paraphernalia is beautiful. Some features of the performance are extra fine, and one or two quite brilliant, particularly those of the trapeze and horizontal bar. Some of the riding is also excellent. The clown and his associates are wonderfully amusing in fact, it is really a good show, and will interest and amuse all who patronize it. In the side show are several animals never before seen in this city, and a wilderness of monkeys, beautiful birds, the smallest man in the country, big snakes, etc., etc.—*Rest. Mt.*

Capt. S. Adams Lee.

It will be remembered by our citizens that Capt. Lee, several months ago, delivered two Lectures in Tuscaloosa—"The Battle of Hampton Roads," and "God in the Ocean," which excited the admiration of all who heard them. This same man is now published, in Murfreesboro', Texas, as an imposter. We formed a high opinion of the talents of Capt. Lee, and his maimed condition deeply excited our sympathy—We regret to learn of his disgrace, and would be pleased to know that the published account of his transactions turned out another "big snake story" from Tennessee. If many more *Lees* and *Monroe* gull our good citizens by claiming relationship with General Lee and "old King Carter," *pretentious* strangers will be required to show their pedigrees at the front door.

☞ Grover & Baker's Machines do all that can be done by any other, and much that cannot be done by the others. Call at Calmes, and examine.

The University.

There are now about 70 Cadets in attendance, and the number is being increased by daily arrivals. The organization of the classes, and of the Military & Quarter Master's Departments, is now completed, and everything is working successfully and harmoniously.

☞ We published an account last week, of an engine on the A. & C. R. R., being run over by a bull just below Eutaw. The Birmingham *Iron*, of the 14th, tells of another being thrown from the track by "a steer," near Epps' Station, and badly "smashed up." The old story of "the only passenger" being "badly bruised" &c., is repeated.

☞ For a nice suit of Clothes, or Hat, go to E. Snow, & Co.

☞ The Knoxville *Chronicle* reports, on what is considered good authority, that a combination of Southern Railroads is being formed between the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Roads, pay $500,000 and the Mobile and Ohio Road pays $600,000 back January and July interest on the Alabama State bonds and floating debt of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad.

☞ Parties not wishing to purchase, are cordially invited to call and examine Grover & Baker's Machines, and samples of work done by them.

☞ The friends of "Citizen," should present him with a "*dog out*," in which to cross the river when he is in a hurry to take the train! But then, how will he get his goods across?

Great Conflagrations---Chicago, London and Moscow.

The three most destructive conflagrations of history, are London, Moscow and Chicago. Of these, viewed in the aspect of a great destruction of property, Chicago must be conceded to be the most terrible.

The population of Chicago, before the great fire of October, 1871, was about 300,000 inhabitants. The fire lasted nearly three days, and destroyed an amount of property which may be reasonably estimated at $100,000,000, including 10,000 magnificent houses The rapidity of the dreadful work was due to a strong and shifting gale of wind, united with the prevailing drought of the season.

The population of London, in the year of the great fire, which was in the reign of Charles II,—1666—was something over 150,000. Now it is three and a half millions The fire lasted three days and nights, consuming to ashes about four hundred streets and 13,000 houses. The narrow streets of London, the houses built exclusively of wood, the dry season, and a violent east wind, are assigned by historians as the obvious causes of the casualty. This fire proved highly beneficial to both the City and, the King Queen. It re-built in a few years, very substantially, the streets being made wider and more regular than before, by the royal edict, and the use of brick and timber being entirely forbidden by law.

London became, also, more healthy than ever before. The plague, which had previously devastated its population three or four times every century, and was described as always lurking in some corner or other of the city, has scarcely ever appeared since that calamity.

The conflagration of Moscow occurred in 1812, being the work of the Russians themselves, executed prematurely, to bring ruin on the vast army of a half million men, which the great Napoleon was hurling into the heart of their Empire. The population of this city, at the time, was about 300,000, or about equal to that of Chicago. The fire, which was originated and promoted by fiery balloons, explosions, and other weapons of incendiarism, lasted about three days, or the same length of time with the fire of London and Chicago. The wind, increasing to a perfect hurricane and shifting from quarter to quarter, swelled the flood of fire, and prevented the possibility of extinguishing it.

Some of the buildings destroyed were costly and palatial, but the large portion of the property is supposed to have fallen far short of that burned in the great American city of the Northwest.

These three gigantic conflagrations, doubtless, are the most sublime and terrific spectacles in the history of man—cities twenty miles in circumference, metamorphosed into a sea of fire, swept by tempests that drove it into vast billows—with columns of flame that rise and sink along the surface, and huge volumes of black smoke suddenly shooting into the air, as if volcanoes were working below. It was not the fault of the fire engines when Napoleon asserted of Moscow, that "it was the most grand, the most sublime, the most terrific sight the world ever beheld."

A half century has elapsed, and history repeats itself in the equally fearful disaster that has befallen Chicago!

☞ Exchange your old Machines for one of Grover & Baker's improved.

Senator George Goldthwaite.

The many friends and admirers of Judge Goldthwaite, will read, with pleasure, the following notice from the Montgomery *Advertiser*:

We are glad to welcome to the city, after his sommer's sojourn at Saratoga and in Canada, for the benefit of his health, our respected fellow-citizen Senator Goldthwaite. We learn with great satisfaction that his health is fully restored, and that he will be prepared, if allowed by the majority in the Senate to take his seat, to serve the State of Alabama as faithfully and efficiently as he has ever done in the past, and done in the other important offices the people have confided to his care.

☞ Commodore Maury, who would have been an expensive figure-head, has resigned the Presidency of the University; and General Harrison, whose election over Murfee as Commandant was one of the gravest errors of the Board of Regents, has also, in an illtempered letter, tendered his resignation. The prospects of the University are brightening.—*Selma Argus.*

☞ Mr. Wm. M. Lawton, of Charleston, S. C, who is now in England, writes to a friend in Barnwell, S C, that if the cotton crop should fall below 2,500,000 bales, high prices will surely rule the coming season, but the cotton "must not be pressed too freely on sale." The consumption is very large, and the spinners are fully employed.

Gleanings Here and There.

☞ A man recently died in Indiana, from a wound received at the battle of Queenstown, Ca., in 1813!

☞ Isinglass has been discovered in Pickens county, S. C., and the mines are being worked with great profit.

☞ Only one forty-eighth part of the cotton crop of 1870-71, was manufactured in the Southern States.

☞ A drug firm near Pittsburg, Pa., employs 1,000 hands, principally in the manufacture of quinine.

☞ A Georgian eighty years of age has been the father of fifty-six children, forty of whom survive.

☞ What stupendous results may sometimes be traced to insignificant causes! The kick of a cow set Chicago on fire, involving the destruction of over a hundred millions of property, and no one knows how many human lives.

☞ New York city has 10,000 or 12,000 families that spend $10,000 a year; 1,000 that spend between $15,000 and $30,000 a year and 60 or 70 whom is costs $50,000 a year to live.

☞ An inexhaustible quarry of granite of the same quality of stone as that on the New York pavements, has been discovered on Savannah river, a short distance from Augusta, Ga.

☞ The Missouri Woolen Mills, at St. Charles, are operated upon $350,000 worth of wool, employ 150 people, and make fulled cloths, cassimeres, Indiana mulled blankets, flannels and jeans.

☞ Everybody in Chicago, 150,000 inhabitants; 2,400 gregshops, 3,000 thieves, 6,000 lewd women, and 5,000 idlers! Half of the population directly engaged in "creating poverty."

☞ The exports of American cheese to Great Britain in 1853 amounted to 1,000,000 pounds, and this quantity, in 1870, had increased to 57,000,000 pounds valued at $8,000,000.

☞ Only a factory is being constructed in Brooklyn, N. Y., which is to be provided with the most approved machinery for the manufacture of Nottingham lace, and also of fine silks. When the works are in full operation nearly 2,000 operatives will be employed.

☞ A railroad tunnel under the English channel, between England and France, is to be commenced immediately. The estimated cost will be about $45,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work is four years, but the whole will be in running order in '77.

☞ The Bigbee river is reported to be so low, that captains of steamboats are having tires put on the paddlewheels of their crafts, and cow-catchers attached to the bows.

☞ Henry Clews and Jay Cooke & Co. gave each $1,000 to the Chicago sufferers. J P. Morgan & Co, London, telegraphed to their correspondent to have them use $5,000 for the same purpose.

☞ Victor Emanuel is already planning the reconstruction of Rome. The ancient city is to be cleared of unsightly excrescences, and modern Rome is to have wider streets, covered markets, and a thorough overhauling.

☞ American street cars, built in Philadelphia, are the style in Liverpool, Denmark, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birkenhead, and other cities in Great Britain, in Australia, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Para, Pernambuco, Chili and Peru.

☞ A job printing office, conducted entirely by women, is now in full operation in Washington, and is in quite a flourishing condition. Four female compositors are employed, and the work turned out by them is pronounced excellent in every respect.

☞ Daniel Webster said of agriculture: No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest, and no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. The richest mine on earth is the most important labor to man.

☞ A street car dummy has been manufactured in Detroit, which is so arranged that the steam escapes down down smoke and steam, and moves along the street like a thing of life, noiselessly and smoothly. The cost of running it is four-fifths less than by horse power.—Does duller pay keep it in fuel, and two men can run it.

☞ Colonel Hooton and Hon. Jno. Hickman, of West Chester, N. Y., assert that they have discovered a substance which, at a cost of twenty cents per barrel, will preserve apples, peaches, grapes, pears, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, canteloupes, watermelons and many other fruits and vegetables a year or more, as fresh as when taken from the vines.

☞ Brigham Young laid out Mr. Seward's garden at Auburn, New York, and built his house for him, many years ago,—facts which the sage of Auburn had quite forgotten until reminded of them by the great Mormon, during his visit to Salt Lake.

☞ A project has been set on foot in Paris, which if carried out, would throw the Pacific Railroads entirely in the shade. A. M. Leguat, a French engineer, of note, proposes to construct a Railroad from Paris to Pekin, China. The cost of the tunnels alone is estimated at 220,000,000 francs.

☞ In Australia, Jones' vacuum process for preserving meat is extensively used, and recently three vessels cleared from Melbourne for London, with over 14,000 cases of preserved meats. The Oolano company has commenced preserving kangaroos, which are said to be excellent eating. The same company preserved 6000 rabbits in one week, besides beef, mutton, fish game, marrow, and fruit. The articles are mostly put up in two pounds canisters.

Volume 25. THE TUSCALOOSA OBSERVER. Number 47

The Chicago Fire.

Chicago, Oct. 13th 1871.

The *Tribune*, which was swept away in the fire, has re-appeared, and concludes an articles headed, "Cheer up" as follows:

In the midst of a calamity without a parallel in the world's history, looking upon the ashes of thirty years accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that Chicago shall rise again. With death in many strategic places, with two or three hundred millions of our hard-earned property swept away in a few hours, with the hearts of our men and women are still brave and they look into the future with undaunted hearts. As there has never been such a calamity, so has there never been such a cheerful fortitude in the face of desolation and ruin. Already, contracts have been made for rebuilding some of the burned blocks, and clearing away of the debris will begin to-day, if the heat is so far subdued that the charred material can be handled.

The money and securities in the banks are safe. The railroads are working all their energies to bring us out of our difficulties. The three hundred millions of capital invested in these roads is bound to see us through. They have been built with special reference to a great commercial metropolis of this place, and they cannot fail to sustain us.—Chicago must rise again. We do not doubt the courage that has failed before us. The world has probably never seen the like of it, certainly not since Moscow was burned, but the force of such a calamity is coming to our relief. The worst is over. In a few days more, planners will be past and we can resume the battle of life with Christian grit.—Let us all cheer up.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance have ordered the immediate payment of their losses, aggregating $6,000,000. The Commercial Union of Albany will lose a loss of but $450,000 has been placed in the hands of a receiver. A noticeable fact is the almost perfect condition of the Nicholson pavement, for miles on the North side. Evidence accumulates that the people of this city are of the same length of time with the fires of London and Chicago. The wind, increasing to a perfect hurricane and shifting from quarter to quarter, swelled the flood of fire, and prevented the possibility of extinguishing it.

Some of the buildings destroyed were costly and palatial, but the large portion of the property is supposed to have fallen far short of that burned in the great American city of the Northwest.

These three gigantic conflagrations, doubtless, are the most sublime and terrific spectacles in the history of man—cities twenty miles in circumference, metamorphosed into a sea of fire, swept by tempests that drove it into vast billows—with columns of flame that rise and sink along the surface, and huge volumes of black smoke suddenly shooting into the air, as if volcanoes were working below. It was not the fault of the fire engines when Napoleon asserted of Moscow, that "it was the most grand, the most sublime, the most terrific sight the world ever beheld."

A half century has elapsed, and history repeats itself in the equally fearful disaster that has befallen Chicago!

☞ Welcaun that Prof. N. T. Lupton, formerly of the Southern University has been elected Chairman of the Faculty of the University of Alabama in the place of Gen. M. P. Maury, resigned. This is a very judicious selection. Com. Maury is of a more extensive reputation than Prof. Lupton, but the University is dependent on local patronage, and the local reputation of Prof. Lupton, will probably do more for the University than that of the Commodore. We regret, in common with all the friends of the University, that it is deprived of the *eclat* which would result from Com. Maury's connection with it, but we congratulate the Faculty on their success in securing so efficient a successor. The administrative talent of Prof. Lupton is of the highest order, while his attainments, in those departments of science to which he has devoted special attention, are excelled by none. Under his guidance, we anticipate a prosperous future for the University. *Eutaw Observer.*

☞ Grover & Baker's Machines are the best in market.

☞ Rev. John M. Bonnell, D. D., President of Wesleyan Female College, (Methodist) at Macon, Ga., died suddenly on last Sunday night. He was in attendance on the Rev. Dr. Pierce to his room, and returning to his own room was taken with nausea and vomiting, and expired before a doctor could be had, died Dr. Bonnell was in 1858-59 President of Tuscaloosa Female College. He was a most estimable and true, and was a thorough bred scholar.—*Columbus (Miss.) Dem.*

☞ The Northwest has suffered a still more terrible visitation, than even that at Chicago, in the burning of the prairies and woods of Wisconsin, together with farm houses, villages and even men, women and children by the hundred.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce the following named gentlemen, as candidates for office, at the election on 7th November, 1871:

For Sheriff.

OLIVER H. FITTS,*
J. A. SKELTON,
DR. J. A. CARAWAY,*

For Tax Assessor,

JAMES WILSON,*
M. DONOHO,
H. H. SARGENT,
MARK BROOKS,*
E. R. BAKER,*
REV. J. H. FREEMAN,

For Tax Collector,

W. H. SANDERS,*
J. J. PEGUES,*
S. P. REALS,*
SAM. T. JOHNSON,*
J. W. SHEPPERD,*

For Treasurer,

SAM. T. PALMER,*
JNO. A. FITTS,*

For Commissioners Roads & Revenue.

ALEX. SIMPSON,*
W. W. CRAWFORD,*
W. A. HAGLER,*
J. H. HARRIS,*
JO. B. EDDINS,*
E. F. HOLT,*
W. J. BEAN,*
FRANK ALSTORD,*
JAMES MILLS, JR.,*
SAMPSON McGEE,*

SEWING MACHINES.

E. SNOW & CO.,

ARE AGENTS FOR BLEES SILENT, LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES—the supercedes any Shuttle Machine made—is easy, makes no noise—lock stitch same on both sides—is simple and not liable to get out of order.

LOOK AT THIS MACHINE

before buying any other.

Tuscaloosa, Oct. 21st 1871.

BUSINESS CHANGE!

HAVING this day sold my entire interest in the Marble Yard of Manly & Co., of Tuscaloosa, Ala., to Geo. A. Searcy, I give notice that all debts due the said firm, are payable to the said Geo. A. Searcy, to assure me of liabilities of said firm.

Sincerely thanking the people of Tuscaloosa, and its environs, for their generous support, I heartily commend my successor to the same liberal patronage accorded to me, the whole of my loss not experience with them.

R. F. MANLY.

Tuscaloosa, Oct. 19, 1871.

Estate of A. B. Hutchinson, dec.

In Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Alfred B. Hutchinson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 20th day of October, 1871; by the Hon. Wm Miller, Judge of Probate of Tuscaloosa County. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred.

JOHN J. HARRIS, Admr.

Somerville & McEachin, Atty's.

Oct 21, 1871. 6t-47

STATE OF ALABAMA,

COUNTY OF TUSCALOOSA. }

Court of Probate, Oct. 20, 1871.

THIS DAY was presented to said Court, for Probate, by S. M. Chambers, a paper purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John E. Chambers, deceased, and thereupon the 27th day of November next, is appointed to hear and determine upon said application. This is therefore to notify Samuel T. Chambers residing in Campbell County, Va., Wm. M Chambers, Roxborough, N. C., and Lucy R. Hamlett, ——, Virginia, who are non-residents, and next of kin to said deceased, to appear before said Court, at the time of the said John E. Chambers, deceased.

WM. MILLER, Judge Prob.

S. A. M. Wood, Atty. 3t-47

Oct. 21, 1871.

FOR PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OBSERVER OFFICE.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, I will sell, on Thursday, 16th day of Nov. 1871, at the Personal Property belonging to the Estate of J. J. Glover, consisting in part, of 2 Horses, Crop of Corn, &c., 1 Gin Head and Gin Band, 1 Thresher, and a small stock of Groceries, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The said Sale will be made at the Store-House of deceased. Terms CASH.

J. F. WILLIAMS,
Administrator of J. J. Glover.

Somerville & McEachin, Atty's.

Oct. 19, 1871. 4t-47.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an Attachment, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in favor of Patrick Brady, against G. H. Burton, I will proceed to sell, on Friday, 3d day, of November, 1871, on the Railroad near Farrer's Mills in Tuscaloosa County, the following described property, to wit: Three Wagons, Levied on as the property of G. H. Burton, to satisfy said Attachment.

G. H. FITTS, Sheriff, T. C.

Tuscaloosa, Oct. 21 1871.

New Millinery Opening,

MISS CAHILL,

WISHES to announce to the Ladies of Tuscaloosa, and vicinity, that she will be prepared to receive, on TUESDAY NEXT, March 28th, a New and Elegant Selection of

Spring and Summer Millinery,

as fashion as are to be found in any market. Fancy Sash and Neck Ribbons, of all kinds; Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Laces, real and imitation; a good assortment of Dress Trimmings, Chignons, and a full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, constantly on hand and kept cheap. Would be much pleased to see the Ladies at their day.

Tuscaloosa, March 25, 1871.

Desirable Residence for Sale.

A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing six very large Rooms, situated on the corner of Lafayette and Jackson streets, in the most desirable neighborhood—on the Street leading from the City to the University—and within a quarter of a mile of each. The premises contain all necessary Out-Houses, and the best Well of water in the neighborhood. The House is surrounded by 27 acres of fertile land, which will also be sold at the option of the purchaser.

Apply to

SOMERVILLE & McEACHIN, Atty's.

Tuscaloosa, Oct. 14, 1871.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I WILL RESUME THE EXERCISES OF MY SCHOOL, at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

on the first Monday in October next. For particulars, apply to

J. T. YERBY.

Sept. 23—tf

☞ *Ladies Shoes of every variety, for sale by E. SNOW & Co.*

☞ *Ladies Trimmings—New Styles—at extremely low prices. E. SNOW & Co.*

☞ *Crockery and Glassware, at the lowest prices, at E. SNOW & Co.*

☞ *New styles of Ladies Dress Goods, at E. SNOW & Co.*

☞ *E. SNOW & Co. have a superb assortment of Black and Colored Ribbons.*

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

THE ONLY SOUTHERN SHOW

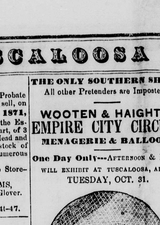
All other Pretenders are Imposters.

WOOTEN & HAIGHT'S EMPIRE CITY CIRCUS!

MENAGERIE & BALLOON!

One Day Only—Afternoon & Night, will exhibit at Tuscaloosa, Ala.,

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.



Performed by Miss Minnie Wells, the Lion Queen, and Gustav Berg, the acknowledged best Animal Trainer! Attached to the Grand Zoological Exhibition will be found a large collection of rare Animals, Birds, &c., and a World of Monkeys.

The Arenic Department!

In regists with the first Equestrian and Acrobatic talent of the world, and among the brilliant constellation will be found

M'lle Ellouise LeClaire,

The Champion Female Rider of America.

MLLE E. STOKES,

Premier Equestrian from the Royal Circus of Britain.

M'LLES ANDERSON & LOUISE,

Cordes Elastiques and Volatile, from the Pablo Fanque Circus, Paris.

JAMES HAWKINS,

The Great British Pirouette Rider.

HAINEY CARROLL,

Greatest Two Horse Rider living, with his children.

LA PETITE ANNIE,

The Baby Wonder.

MASTER WILLIE,

The Child Somersault Rider.

WATSON BROTHERS,

Three Flying Men of the Air.

EDWIN WATSON,

Unequalled Gymnast and Equestrian.

GEO. WATSON,

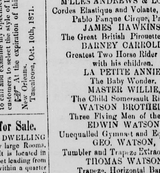
Tumbler and Trapeze Extraordinary.

THOMAS WATSON,

Trapeze, Horizontal Bar, &c.

SIGNOR BLISS,

Grand and Lofty Tumbling, Trick Clown.



JEROME TUTTLE, Terrific Voltiger, Dude in Somersault.

BILLY ANDREWS, Funniest Clown alive.

JOHN WILCOX, The World's Greatest Jester, and an endless list of excellent Artists.

Herr Kopp's Silver Cornet Band,

Drawn by 12 Arabian Horses, and in the Oriental Chariot of "OBEROE," will parade the streets at 10 o'clock, a. m.

☞ The aviceous Order Enforced, and no smoking allowed inside the Pavilion. Carpeted Seats for Ladies without extra charge.

Admission 75 cts. Children under 10, 50c.

Will Exhibit at Elyton, Oct. 30, Tuscaloosa, Oct. 31, Eutaw, Nov. 1.

Two Dens of Wild Lions!

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I will open a select School for Boys, on the 1st Monday in October, at the late residence of John McClelland. Terms $5.00 per month for advanced students.

H. S. WHITFIELD.

Sept. 23, 1871.—43-tf.

Watch Repairing, &c.

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry

Repaired in a workmanlike and warranted manner, and

executed. An experience of many years at the business, enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Call at the stand lately occupied by Jas. Pickford, next door to Dr. Guild's Office.

JAMES R. SELLICK.

Tuscaloosa, Dec. 4, 1869-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

E. SNOW & CO.,

ARE AGENTS FOR BLEES SILENT, LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES—the supercedes any Shuttle Machine made—is easy, makes no noise—lock stitch same on both sides—is simple and not liable to get out of order.

LOOK AT THIS MACHINE

before buying any other.

Tuscaloosa, Oct. 21, 1871.

A PHOTOGRAPHIST!

BY H. DESNOUS.

☞ Call and examine Specimens. ☜

☞ Cards Photographed, Enlarged, Colored, &c. ☜

☞ Pictures taken in any weather. ☜

☞ Extra inducements are offered. ☜

☞ Persons desiring Pictures taken, are invited to select the style of Picture, and Frame, from the Specimens on exhibition at this Office. ☜

☞ THREE GEMS, for One Dollar. ☜

☞ Pictures taken in Groups, Families, &c. ☜

☞ Pictures taken in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening. ☜

☞ Pictures taken of Deceased Persons, from Life, or Models. ☜

☞ Pictures taken of Children, from Life, or Models. ☜

☞ Pictures taken of Persons, from Life, or Models. ☜

☞ Pictures taken of Persons, from Life, or Models. ☜

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☞ Pictures taken of Persons, from Life, or Models. ☜

☞ Pictures taken of Persons, from Life, or Models.

Executor's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted to me by the Honorable Wm. Miller, Judge of the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, on the 14th day of Sept. 1871, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Tuesday, 24th day of October, 1871,

before the Court House door of said County, the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of John R. Dibb, dec.'d, to-wit:

The W½ of the NW¼ of Sec. 26, Town. 21, Range 10, west, containing 80 acres, more or less.

The NE¼ of Sec. 27, Town. 21, Range 10, west, containing 40 acres, more or less.

The South end of the NE¼ of Sec. 27, T. 21, Range 10, west, containing 40 acres, more or less.

The NE¼ of Sec. 33, Town. 21, Range 10, west, containing 160 acres, more or less.

The E½ of SE¼ of Sec. 33, Town. 21, R. 10, west, containing 80 acres more or less.

The W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 26, Town. 21, Range 10, west, 80 acres more or less.

Part of the NE¼ of Sec. 27, and the South end of the NE¼ of Sec. 27, Town. 21, R. 10, west, containing 84 acres, more or less.

The NE¼ of Sec. 35, Town. 21, R. 10, west, containing 160 acres, more or less.

The E½ of SE¼ of Sec. 23, Town. 21, R. 10, west, containing 80 acres more or less—all lying in Tuscaloosa County, State of Alabama.

Also, the following lands lying in Pickens County, Alabama, to-wit:

W½ of SW¼ Sec. 3, Town. 21, R. 17 west
E½ of SW¼ do do do
SE Fract. do do do
Fraction C do do do
SW¼ of NW¼ do do do
E½ of SE¼ Sec. 10, do do
Fraction D Sec. 11, do do
W½ of SW¼ do do do
NE Fraction do do do
W½ of SW¼ Sec. 14, T. 22, R. 17, west.
W½ of SW¼ Sec. 23, T. 21, R. 17, west.

JOHN R. D. KING, Executor.

Somerville & McEachin, Att'y's.
Sept. 20, 1871. 5t-42.

Election Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held at the several Election Precincts, in Tuskaloosa County, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1871, it being the 7th day thereof, for the purpose of Electing a Sheriff, Coroner, four County Commissioners, County Treasurer, Tax Assessor and Tax-Collector, for Tuskaloosa County. Also, two Justices of the Peace, for each Election Precinct, and one Constable for each Precinct in said county.

The Electors will also, at the same time and place, vote for or against the building of an Iron Toll Bridge, by the County.

O. H. FITTS, Sheriff Tusk. Co.

Tuskaloosa, Sep. 20, 1871.—4tc.

☞ The Inspectors, before opening the polls, must appoint two Clerks.

The Inspectors will make out a certified list of the votes polled for each Candidate, and also the number of votes polled for and against the Toll Bridge, and with the Tickets deposited in the several boxes, put in a sealed package, hand it to the Returning Officer, and be in to make return of the same to the Judge of Probate within 48 hours.

O. H FITTS, Sheriff.

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co,

Court of Probate, Oct. 4th, 1871.

THIS day came A. Rye Clements, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Israel Clements, dec., and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

Ordered, by the Court, that the 13th day of Nov., 1871, be appointed for said settlement. Ordered further, that three successive weeks' notice of the same be given by publication in a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested in said Estate, to appear before the Court, at the time aforesaid, and contest said account and vouchers, if they think proper.

31-15. WM. MILLER, Judge Prob.
S. A. M. Wood, Att'y.

DECLINE IN LUMBER!

BEAN'S MILL, Sept. 26, 1871.

ON and after the 1st day of October, I will sell Lumber at the Mill for $10, per M. feet, and will deliver all bills, over one thousand feet, at $12 per M. feet. All bills under one thousand feet, can be filled at the Store of John Snow, & Co.

44—tf W. J. BEAN.

NEW STORE.

SADDLES & HARNESS.

THE undersigned, respectfully announces to the citizens of Tuscaloosa, and its vicinity, that he is manufacturing all articles in his line, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL, And selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

An experience of many years in the Business, enables him to guarantee satisfaction. In every instance, WORK WILL BE WARRANTED. Especial attention will be given to the making of *LADIES SADDLES*, and PLOUGH BACK BANDS—a very supe rior article. ☞ Call and see.

Shop on East End of Hanner & Stidham's, Shop on East End of Hanner & Stidham's, J. C. EDWARDS.

Tuscaloosa, March 16, 1871.

"NEW DEPARTURE,"

ISRAEL HOOD.

I have tried selling Goods at low profits with a view of making a fortune in a short time, but I've now determined to take "A NEW DEPARTURE," and adopt for my rule

"Speedy Sales and Small Profits."

I have a select stock of GROCERIES in store, on Front Street, two doors above "Miller's Corner," which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at

The Lowest Living Rates.

Give me a call, and if I fail to please you in prices and the quality of Goods, I will sell out to some one who can.

ISRAEL HOOD.

Tuscaloosa, Aug. 26 1871.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken my Son, WM. H. JOHNSON, a partner, the business will be continued, in future, under the name of

T. S. JOHNSON, & SON,

who will attend to FUNERALS, DISINTERMENTS, and REMOVALS, Also to repair old Furniture, make MATTRESSES and re-seat cane bottom Chairs.

IRON RAILING, for Burial Lots, and other purposes, furnished at manufacturers prices and warranted.

REMEMBER THE

Atlanta Store!

The Largest Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

IN TUSCALOOSA!

DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS.

Our large and constantly increasing Sales, enable us to offer special inducements.

WE GUARANTEE

TO SELL THE BEST GOODS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT CONNECTED WITH THE STORE.

ELEGANT SUITS, SHIRTS, &C., MADE TO ORDER.

LADIES DRESSES, CLOAKS, &C.,

CUT AND MADE TO ORDER

AFTER THE LATEST FASHIONS.

☞ We call attention to our large and well selected Stock of

GUNS & PISTOLS,

Of the most Improved Make, which we offer at exceedingly low prices. Ask for, and inspect them.

Tuscaloosa, April 22, 1870. } **FRIEDMAN & LOVEMAN.**

PATRONISE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

INSURE YOUR LIVES IN THE

PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE SOUTH,

AND KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME!!

ASSETS.....$2,000,000!

Policies Issued, Ten Thousand!

40 per cent. Dividend declared April 1st, 1869, upon LIFE POLICIES.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM C. CARRINGTON, President
JOHN E. EDWARDS, Vice President.
D. J. HARTSOOK, Secretary. J. J. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary.
R. C. HARTSOOK, Cashier. JOSEPH R. WOLFE, Sup't of Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

W. B. ISAACS, ROBERT H. MAURY, J. J. HOPKINS,
W. C. CARRINGTON, D. J. HARTSOOK, JOHN ENDERS,
JNO. C. EDWARDS, W. H. PALMER, W. E. TAYLOR,
A. A. STORES, C. H. PERROW, JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE S. PALMER.

More than Forty Millions of Dollars

Have been sent North and West by Southern people for Life Insurance.

Three Millions of Dollars

Are annually sent North and West from Alabama for this purpose. We must retain this money at home. We need it.

THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON

HAS ESTABLISHED A

Branch Office, at Selma, Alabama,

And it invests in Alabama, all the funds which accrue upon the sale of Policies to persons living in Alabama.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH OFFICE:

GEN. E. W. PETTUS, President. | GEO. D. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Directors:

GEN. JOHN T. MORGAN, Hon. W. M. BROOKS,
Col. N. H. E. DAWSON, MAJ JOSEPH HARDIE,
H. A. STOLLENWERCK, Esq. MAJ. S. N. McCRAW.
Capt. WM. M. BYRD, Jr. Capt. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON

THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON issues upon all plans. All of its tables are non-forfeiting. It issues Gold Policies if desired. It lends a part of Premium if desired. NO NOTES REQUIRED. Dividends available annually, after the second annual payment. ITS GUARANTEES ARE EXPRESSED IN ITS POLICIES. It has no useless restrictions upon residence or travel It allows thirty days of grace in payment of renewal Premiums.

THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON,

WITH A BRANCH OFFICE AT SELMA,

TO ALABAMIANS, HAS NO EQUAL.

☞ Branch Office in Alabama IN THE OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, ON WATER STREET, SELMA.

☞ Call and get a Pamphlet and Circular for yourselves.

☞ ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—no others need apply.

E. PHILIPS *Agent for Tuscaloosa.*

GEORGE D. JOHNSTON,
GENERAL AGENT AT SELMA, ALA.

Feb. 1, 1870.

WILCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINES.

THE simplest and best in use. Any lady using one, can easily in the above form

E. SNOW, & Co., Agents.

Keep always on hand one or more Machines for inspection and sale, and are prepared to furnish any number at short notice.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 18, 1871.

J. M. FOSTER. W. H. GARDNER.

FOSTER & GARDNER, COTTON FACTORS,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

☞ All Cotton insured against *fire and river risk*, unless ordered otherwise.

Nov. 12, 1870.

JEWELRY STORE.

MRS. HESTER A. RALPH, Executrix of Thos. H. Ralph, informs her friends, and the public generally, that she will continue the business at the old stand.

She has secured the services of a thorough Watchmaker, and insures all work entrusted to her care. She keeps in her Store the best fire-proof Safe in this country, where all custom work is put secure from fire and theft.

She has on hand a large assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

of the best manufacturers; together with a general assortment of Jewelry, to suit all tastes.

CHINA, GLASS & SILVER WARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

FANCY GOODS,

WALKING CANES, &c., &c.

All will be sold for CASH, and cash only at the lowest prices.

☞ Call and examine.

HESTER A. RALPH,
Executrix.

Tuscaloosa, Feb. 1, 1871.

MANLY & CO'S. Book Store,

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF

NEW BOOKS, AND CHROMOS.

NEWBOOKS

We invite the public to to call and inspect the large Stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY &c., which we are constantly receiving.

Special inducements offered to Teachers, purchasing in large quantities.

The Latest Papers and Magazines always on hand. MANLY & CO.

Tuscaloosa, May 12, 1871.

PAT. BRADY,

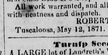
HAS the best Black and Green Tea in the market; Champion Coffee, Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, direct from the Plantation Magnolia Sugar Cured Hams,

with Choice Stock of Bacon Sides & Shoulders from first hands; Finest quality of Tobacco and Fact Havana Segars; old Wines and Liquors of the very best brands.

All of which he will sell exceedingly low.

Tuscaloosa, July 12, 1871.

ROBERT HATTEN,



SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

WILL keep constantly on hand a full assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, SPURS, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, and all other articles usually kept in a first class Saddler's Shop.

All work warranted, and all repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

ROBERT HATTEN.

Tuscaloosa, May 12, 1871.

Turnip Seed.

A LARGE lot of Laurella's Warranted Turnip Seed, crop of 1871, just received and for sale at LITTLE'S DRUG STORE.

July 15—33-3m.

T. MAXWELL, & SON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Summer Calicoes, Summer Clothing, Hats,

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES,

And Family Groceries, in great variety.

☞ They invite the Public to come and examine their Stock. They will ALWAYS SELL AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

THEY ARE RECEIVING BY RAILROAD,

New Goods of all kinds

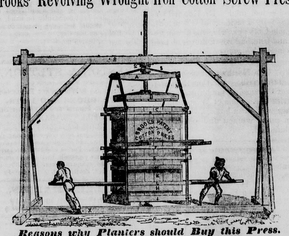
DRY GOODS,	BACON,
LADIES FINE SHOES & Slippers,	CANVASSED HAMS,
GENTS " "	LARD,
GENTS. BOOTS,	SUGAR,
SUMMER CLOTHING, HATS,	RICE, COFFEE,
HEMP CARPETING (cent & chesp)	SPICES,
DRUGS, CROCKERY,	PICKLES, BRANDY PEACHES,
HARDWARE (at reduced prices.)	CANNID FRUITS, (assorted.)
LAMPS, in variety, at reduced prices,	OYSTERS,
WINES, LIQUORS, etc.	SARDINES, LOBSTER, etc.

☞ *All these at very lowest prices.— CALL AND EXAMINE!*

GOODS IN LARGE PACKAGES SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Tuscaloosa, June 10, 1871. **T. MAXWELL, & SON.**

Brooks' Revolving Wrought Iron Cotton Screw Press.



Reasons why Planters should Buy this Press.

1st—It is pronounced by those who have used it to be the *best Cotton Press* ever invented.
2d—It is the *Cheapest Press* in use, considering its durability and the material of which it is made.
3d—It is a *Wrought Iron Screw Press*, and is more *simple* in its construction, and in the application of its power, than any other.
4th—It is next to impossible to get it out of order, and the most inexperienced hand can work it.
5th—It is made of the *Best Tennessee Charcoal Iron*, having *no superior for strength and durability.*
6th—It is a *life time Press.* It is not probable that any man will live long enough to wear out one.
7th—It is a *Portable Press*, and can be taken to pieces by two men in twenty minutes.
8th—It is an *In door Press*, and can be suspended to a beam by the side of, or under the lint room, requiring no baskets in baling cotton, and can be used in any kind of weather.
9th—It is *no humbug*, having been sustained by the experience of the most practical planters and machinists in the Southern States. *(See their testimonials in our Circulars.)*
10th—It will pack a 500 pound bale of cotton in from 5 to 10 minutes.
11th—Being the *best*, the *cheapest*, the most *durable*, the most *simple*, the most *economical and convenient* Cotton Press in use, *no Cotton Planter should be without it*," and ten few will be without it in a few years.

PRICE OF SCREW AND IRONS COMPLETE, $155.

AGENTS—T. MAXWELL & Son, Tuscaloosa; A. H. Ravesies, Greensboro', Ala., and J. C. McMahon, Gainesville, Alabama.

These Presses are made at the Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, where also is manufactured Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, and all kinds of Mill Machinery. Mills for Saw and Grist Mills; Casings for Bridges, Railroads and all kinds of Mining Machinery; Columns for Buildings, and all other classes of castings.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 26. **THOMAS WEBSTER, Proprietor.**

Refers to Baugh, Kennedy & Co., Tuscaloosa.

The De Soto Department

Of the Republic Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE—No. 1, Insurance Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

OFFICERS

Hon. JAMES B. LUCAS.....President.
A. W. MITCHELL.....Vice President.
J. R. LIONBERGER.....Treasurer.
EDWARD CHASE.....Secretary.

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Hon. James B. Lucas,	Ralph Selew,	Wm. H. Benton,
Thomas E. Tutt,	Chas. P. Goodman,	Burton Bates,
Col. James H. Bolton,	George. H. Rea,	Oliver A. Hart,
Gerard B. Allen,	Thomas Allen,	George Bain,
Charles McKeen,	William Ballentine,	Maj. Henry S. Turner,
S. H. Loffin,	J. R. Lionberger,	Hon. John M. Krum.
Samuel M. Dodd,	John Jackson,	Walter M. Smith,
George E. Leighton,	A. W. Mitchell,	G. W. Chadbourne.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN R. LIONBERGER, OLIVER A. HART, WM. BALLENTINE,
THOS. E TUTT, and WALTER M. SMITH.

Authorized Capital, Five Millions of Dollars!

PAID UP CAPITAL, NEARLY ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!

Central Office, 101 and 103, La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN V. FARWELL.....President.
A. W. KELLOGG.....First Vice President.
PAUL CORNELL.....Second Vice President.
I. N. HARDIN.....Treasurer.
GIREN E. MOORE.....Secretary.

Important Advantages offered by the Republic Life Insurance Co.

Its Directors and Executive comprise the most prominent and successful financiers and professional men of the cities of New York, St Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and throughout the South and West.

Its system of Branches and distribution of its capital stock throughout the country, enabling it to make no loans where it perceives its business, requires for the Company the vigilant and careful supervision of the ablest men of all sections, and affords the localities, where it operates, all the advantages of a Home Organization, with the guaranty of large and securely invested capital.

Its plans are so make law rates and simple contracts, which every one can understand, and as similar Fire Insurance in the sound business principle of "so much Insurance for so much money."

The deficiencies of its contracts, untainted by specious promises of prospective dividends, whose unreliability have been so vexatiously experienced by the insuring public, reducing the cost of insurance to the lowest net rate consistent with safety, and making it twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than the so-called mutual system, virtually affords such dividend in advance, and beyond all contingencies.

It issues policies upon all desirable plans of Insurance, including every variety of limited payment, endowment, return premium; and, in its reduction of premium table, guarantees its policyholders a decrease of 25 pr. ct. in the cost of their insurance, after their first annual payment.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT.

Capt. BURWELL J. CURRY, Greensboro', General Agent.
Rev. ROBERT A. WILSON, Fort Hampton, Special Agent for North Alabama.
Rev. MILAS E. JOHNSTON, Huntsville, Traveling Agent.
DR. ISAAC F. DeLONY, Madison, Special Agent.
WM H. TANCRE, Huntsville, and Dr. J. CASTLEMAN, Greensboro', Local Agt's.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BOARD OF REFERENCE.

(Each member holding a Policy for Five Thousand Dollars in the Company.)

Genl. S. A. M. WOOD, President. ..... Vice Pres't.
JNO. R. KENNEDY, Esq., Sec'y. & Attorney. DR. WM. HESTER, Med. Examiner.
JOHN F. WARREN. JAMES R. HAYS.

Active, energetic Agents wanted throughout Alabama, to work the attractive plans of the Republic. To Live men, liberal contracts will be given.

JACOBS & HILL, Gen'l. Managers for Ala., Miss., & Tenn.

FURNISH'S FAMILY GROCERIES.

FRESH GROCERIES!

FRESH GROCERIES.

Just Received, and for Sale by

J. P. TURNER, & SON,

COFFEE
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
NEW YORK SYRUP,
CHOICE FLOUR,
MEAL,
HOMINY,
BACON,
LARD,
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
PLAIN HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
BEEF TONGUES,
ENGLISH PICKLES,
AMERICAN PICKLES,
SALAD OILS,
OLIVES,
SPICES,
FRENCH MUSTARD
ENGLISH do do
OYSTERS,
LOBSTER,
SALMON,
SARDINES,
POTTED HAM,
CORN STARCH,
DESSICATED COCOANUT
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
CITRON,
DRIED CHERRIES,
PRUNES,
DATES,
ASSORTED JELLIES,
GUAVA JELLIES,
ASSORTED PRESERVES,
BRANDY CHERRIES,
BRANDY PEACHES,
MILK BISCUIT,
CRACKNELS,
CRACKERS—Lemon, Boston, Butter, Pienic and Ginger,
GINGER SNAPS,
FANCY ASSORTED Crackers,
VERMICELLA,
MACARONI,
SAGE, HOPS,
CAYENNE PEPPER,
SEA MOSS FARINE,
GELATINE,
TOBACCO—Fine Chewing and Smoking.

Also an Assortment of

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Glass & Crockery Ware,

In fact, almost anything you can ask for. *Call and examine before buying elsewhere.*

Tuscaloosa, April 20, 1871.

J. GLASCOCK & Co.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LIQUORS, TOBACCOS,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE!

We keep a complete Stock always on hand, and have our arrangements made to supply Country Merchants, for Cash,

AT THE LOWEST MOBILE PRICES.

☞ Our arrangements for supplies of BACON, FLOUR, WHISKEY, &c., are direct with the Manufacturer and Producer in the West. Our terms are strictly CASH. We buy for Cash, and must have Cash to keep the machine running. Truly,

J. GLASCOCK. } J. GLASCOCK, & Co.
J. R. GLASCOCK. } Glascock's old Corner,
E. S. MARTIN. } Tuscaloosa, Ala.

March 10th, 1871.—1y.

The Effel's UNRIVALLED AMERICAN TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

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Tuscaloosa, Jan. 20, 1871. 1y

FEED & SUPPLY STORE.

WE have just received, and will keep constantly on hand—CORN, HAY, OATS, BRAN, &c. Also, a lot of

Choice Family Groceries.

Call and examine. 1 door West of Brady's, lately occupied by R. Nelson.

E. L. & C. W. SANDERS.

April 26-22.

1864

APRIL

The Observer.

VOLUME EIGHTEEN. TUSCALOOSA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864. NUMBER 17

THE TUSCALOOSA OBSERVER,

J. F. WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

☞ The Synod of Mount Zion will convene with Providence Church, Perry county, Ala., on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. ☞ Ministers in connection with the Synod are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before it.

☞ The Synod of C. D. BERRY, Moderator Synod of Mount Zion.
Attest: Wm. Office of County Treasurer, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Monday, the 25th day of April, 1864.

NOTICE.

The Council of the Diocese of Alabama will meet in St. John's Church, Montgomery, on Thursday, the 5th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Clergy or Vestries of Parishes not represented, are requested to send their reports to me, at Montgomery, by an early day.

RICHARD H. WILMER,
Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama.

Exchanges please copy.

☞ Attention is directed to the several new advertisements, orders, &c., in to-day's issue.

CONCERT.—The members of the different Brass Bands, at present in Tuscaloosa, assisted by the volunteer of our city, contemplate giving a grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, some evening during the present week—time and place made known hereafter. The proceeds, we understand, are to be applied to charitable purposes Our patrons may expect a rich treat. The gentlemen composing the Bands, are musicians of the very first talent.

DROWNED.—On Sunday evening last, two soldiers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, while making a visit to the fish traps in our river. We have not been able to ascertain their names.

☞ Capt. Sheldon's new boat, the LIZ, made her first visit to our wharves, on Sunday night She is admirably adapted for the summer Success to Captain and crew.

[illegible] our neighbor of the Selma [illegible] on engage in the ex- [illegible] producers and merchants [illegible] cent high prices, and if pre- [illegible] prolong the struggle fortnde- [illegible] peace. We all desire a close of [illegible] There is every reason to believe that [illegible] conquer a peace" this year—if the people at home are true to themselves and the cause. In the quiet of our traveling country, we plead with planters, merchants, and all our readers to say at once that prices must come down. Try it at least for a month, and what you lose will be placed to your credit, as a contribution, to a just and holy cause, on the pages of history, and be entered to your eternal credit by the Recording angel of high Heaven.

☞ The Montgomery *Mail*, says the small pox prevails in that city. The cases are numerous, and daily increasing. Let the citizens of Tuscaloosa take warning, in time, and guard themselves against this loathsome disease. All should be immediately vaccinated.

DECLINE OF PRICES.—The Ashville (N. C.) News of the 31st March, says:

The auction sales here last week showed a downward tendency in every species of property. North and South Carolina bills brought only 3 1-4 to 3 1-2 for one in Confederate money, old issue. Money is growing scarce rapidly.

IMPRISONMENT OF MILCH COWS.—Article 8 of General Orders of Adjutant General Cooper, published 25th March, 1864, says:

"No impressment, under this or any other order, shall be made of milch cows, or of the breeding stock of any farm or plantation." And yet, in violation of this most peremptory order the Abingdon Virginian is informed that many milch cows have been impressed by men professing to act under orders. It will be well for farmers to demand an exhibition of the authority upon which Gen. Cooper's order is violated.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S HEADQUARTERS AT SAVANNAH.—We are informed by the Savannah News, that Gen. Gilmer has been ordered to Virginia, and that Gen. Beauregard will make Savannah his headquarters. The General and his staff to arrive in that city on Thursday, and rooms were being prepared at the Pulaski House for their accommodation.

☞ The Assistant Special Treasury Agent of the United States at HAWKINS, Ala., gives notice that he is prepared to lease abandoned plantations, houses, and other buildings, subsistence, ing protection by the Government to labor and crops. Owners of plantations are offered the most advantages.

☞ Yankee finances, says the Savannah Republican, appear to be getting no better fast—Admiral Foote's exploits in Red River have carried gold up to a higher figure than it had reached at any time since the war began, viz: 170.—The highest point heretofore attained was 172, in 1862 The entire Yankee concern is now [illegible] by a hair, and a victory by Lee at this [illegible] bring down greenbacks to six pence [illegible] head.

☞ A friend of our correspondence says newspapers ought to be more prudent in publishing the movements of Federal troops. He says that the publication of the movements of Gen. Polk's Corps in the Memphis papers, at the time of the fight at Okolona, was the means of preventing the capture of the whole force. Had the Yankees known that Polk's Corps was marching to Okolona, they would have surrounded it with their whole force, and it would be cut to pieces or captured. Gen. Forrest would have had to contend with a force of twenty thousand men, instead of seven thousand, as was the case. Had he been defeated, the consequences would have been disastrous to the whole country. Gen. Forrest would have had to submit to the exactions of the few gasping tories who seek to obtain them at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. Never pay the pound of flesh to such heartless and unpatriotic Shylocks."

☞ Maj Gen. DIX, in a speech at the New York Fair, complimented the men and the ladies of the North for their zeal in contributing to the wants of the country and army, and said there was no such spirit at the South, in behalf of the Confederate Government and soldiers.—There was nothing in the South like the "earnest and devoted efforts" of the ladies of the North. If it were not that a General's commission, when given by Abraham Lincoln, seems to include an obligation to fight the truth as well as the enemy, we might wonder at a man in Dix's station, uttering so flagrant a falsehood against the ladies of the Confederacy. Their diligent devotion to the cause, and their spirit of self sacrifice, will be the praise of th historian long after the footsteps of Ge war shall have been effaced.

A REAL YANKEE TRICK.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman has the following account of a trick played at the prison there, which is entirely Yankee:

A paroled Yankee, having gained the confidence of the Commandant of the prison, was employed there as a guard. While filling this position he accepted a bribe of $500 from a brother Yankee to let him escape. As the poisoned time the escape was attempted and would have been effected but for the paroled Yankee guard. He prevented it. Did he go to his brother Yankee when he saw him emerging from the prison and tell him, sir, tin back your money. I couldn't do this thing? No. He allowed the man to come out of the window and then—shot him!—killing him on the spot.

Charleston.

A writer to the Atlanta Appeal expresses the opinion that the Yankees will not make another serious attack on that city until their next defeat at Richmond and Mobile, and adds: "After eight months constant shelling of Charleston they have done so little damage that in scanning along the water-front nearest and most exposed to the enemies batteries, you cannot at a distance of hundred yards, tell that a shot has ever been fired at the city." So little has the shelling been regarded, that the mechanics engaged on a gunboat in the most exposed situation, never under the heaviest fire discontinued their work, but finished and launched their vessel in full view of the Yankee batteries and while the shells were [illegible] among them! Though not disposed to call in a "special Providence" on small occasions, I cannot but regard it as a remarkable fact that shells during so many months, both by day and night, should have been thrown in a city filled with people, yet inflicting an average "casualty of less than one person a month."

New York Disgraced.

On Saturday the 9th inst., (says the Metropolitan Record, March 12th,) a scene was presented on Broadway such as we trust will never again be witnessed in this great metropolis. It was the parade of a colored regiment, officered by white men, and with an escort of white men. It was the saddest proof that could be produced of the degeneracy of our Government, and of the depth of degradation in which the republic has been plunged by the infamous party in power.

Each rank was flanked by a force of policemen to protect the blacks from the possibility of any abuse from the spectators. It was hard for an honest man to control his indignation at the sight, but it made the blood tingle to see some of our own race showing, by voice and gesture, their approbation of this infamous parade of patronism. Yes, while the idea of seeing the negro in uniform is repulsive to us, we cannot help but pity the poor wretch, with no mercy to expect from the North when he is in the field.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We are informed that a gentleman has recently obtained a patent for the manufacture of Kerosine oil, which has been thoroughly tested and found to be equal if not superior to the Yankee article. He has made some from the Alabama coal, which gives a brilliant light. The material is inexhaustible.—This will prove very pleasant news to those of our readers who are using tallow dips at one dollar each.—*Athens Banner.*

HOG CHOLERA.—Persons whose hogs are dying up with Cholera, would do well to try the method of feeding them on corn boiled soft, in very strong oak ashes. Feed them on the corn, ashes and ley, altogether.

☞ The reported death of Gen. Forrest, we are glad to learn, is contradicted.

☞ Atlanta papers report bacon falling in that city.

The New York Press.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, who recently spent a short time incog at New York, gives the following as the status of the newspapers of that city:

A prominent feature of New York has always been its newspaper press. Before the war our people used to be familiar with the peculiarities of all the leading journals. They preserve still the same characteristics. The Herald is quite as ridiculous and bombastic as of old. A short time ago it was urging Lincoln for President. Suddenly it dropped Abraham and took up General Grant. Now the only man to save the Yankees from ruin (in this sense Grant, while "Old Abe" is nothing but a "nasty joker,") to use the Herald's phrase. Bennett grew up by whipping Secretary Seward, and he is willing to put down the "rebels" if they will embrace the emancipation doctrine. That reminds me that Dr. Tyng has declared lately in the pulpit that the negro is the superior of the white man. Greeley belongs to the anti Lincoln faction of the Republican party and inclines towards Chase or Fremont. The Times is the official Lincoln organ. It is violent, vindictive and mendacious in its abolitionism. The World belongs to the pie bald Democracy; that is a small clique of weak headed and weak kneed politicians who believe "slavery is dead" and the war ought to be prosecuted, though it is all wrong. It is the vehicle of considerable high sounding rhetoric. The News and Day Book are press papers, even to the extent of recognising the independence of the South. The Journal of Commerce gives the war a weak support and would advocate peace if it had the courage. The Post is a malignant enemy of the South. It is rabid on the war question. The Express has a mixed creed. It supports the war and goes for peace and praises Jeff Davis and wants to see him hanged, and denounces slavery and opposes abolitionism, and is in a muddle generally. The old Commercial Advertiser is conducted by Hurlbut, formerly of Charleston, and still later of the Richmond prison. When our authorities arrested him, he was indignant that his devotion to the South should be questioned, but he gave fair a "vigorous prosecution of the war" now. The Courier and Enquirer is dead. Its proprietor Col. James Watson Webb, who wanted to head the Seventh Regiment and drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico, has gone off to Brazil as Old Abe's Ambassador.

Effects of the War in the North.

The New York Daily Times urges an end to be put to the war. Speaking of it, it says that it is a war of "conquest and extermination," and that "its advocates recall and shame the days of the Huns and Vangoths." The Times gives the following picture of the state of affairs it has produced in the North:

The administration is perpetually exercising military and forcible control over the ballot-box, not only in the border States, but in those most remote from the scene of conflict. Here, in New York, a major general of the United States overrides with "military necessity" the function of the Governor of New York and the laws and rights of the State and its chief municipality.—Every day's telegraph brings us indices of some outrage committed by the returned soldiery, for ejecting a citizen, upon peaceful private occasions—some political meeting dispersed—some Democratic press destroyed. The financial excesses of the administration are piling up, day after day, mountains of indebtedness, which sooner or later must topple over and crush us. There is not an acre of land in the whole North—not a warehouse, a dwelling, a factory—which Mr. Chase is not covering, every week, with new mortgages, each heavier than the last! Meanwhile the cost of the commonest necessaries of life are becoming frightful to the poor, and the enormous superabundance of paper money is stimulating extravagance and speculation to the maddest recklessness; every element of demoralization is at work to corrupt the people; public virtue appears to have sold itself, and private integrity, and even chastity are besieged by the most tempting and unprecedented allurements.—The whole people, in fine, appear to have joined hands in an infamous saturnalia of blood and moral or physical debauchery. The very capital of the Republic has become but a gigantic brothel, where lewd and desperate women scarcely rival, in their shameless way, the moral prostitution of the Legislative and Executive Chambers!

Is this exaggeration? Let the reader who thinks so, spend but a week in Washington, or explore New York for but a day.

DISRESPECTFUL.—A conundrum was given out at a New Orleans theatre: "Why is Mr. Lincoln like an owl in daytime?" the answer to which was: "Because he is A'blinkin." A soldier with his and his companion's ration of whiskey in him, intercepted out, before the answer could be given: "Because he is a damned old fool." The soldier spent the night in irons, meditating on the President's capacity.

A WELL TIMED ORDER.—General Whiting, commanding the Department of Wilmington, has issued a notice to producers, that unless provisions are brought into that market at customary hours, and a fair chance given to buyers residing in the city, the stock will be impressed for the use of the army and navy, at Government prices.

☞ "Gold on the 19th," quoth the New York Herald, "became uncontrollable, and ran up to 189," and "if Grant is beaten in Virginia," adds the prophet, "look out for the deluge."

☞ A soldier in Gen. Lee's army, in complaining of camp life, says he is one of "Lee's Miserables."

Our Sufferings.

St. John, in the Apocalypse, says of the myriad:—"These are they which came out of great tribulations, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the lamb."

Nations are only an aggregate of individuals; and in their course and characteristics, often develope the tragic fate of individuals. No man ever attained any exalted degree of virtue in this life, without the severest trials; and, in the life to come, they are his passport to felicity.

Does not all history prove to us that nations have to travel over the same highway of temptation and suffering to independence, security and renown? The baptism of blood seems as necessary to their salvation as to the salvation of individuals.

We, of the Confederate States, are now passing through the same influence or ordeal which purified the people of Rome and Greece and Holland, and our own forefathers in 1776, and made them fit for independence and liberty. We are struggling for the greatest blessing God can confer on any people—freedom from the unjust control and oppression of man—liberty with God.

And in this holy cause, who will say that we have suffered too much as a people? If rightly borne, our reward, in time and in eternity, will be proportioned to our sufferings. Independence and liberty—if it costs us little—would it not be lightly esteemed? Might we not surrender it, as a thing easily attained; and, if lost, easily to be recovered? But when, to obtain it, we have given property and life—and more than property and life—our bleeding hearts over the loss of our martyred dead—who shall take away from us, our dearly bought heritage of freedom? Disconsolate widow! sorrowing mother! old man bowed down with grief or years!—take comfort. Your sufferings institute a mighty holocaust, the smoke of whose sacrifice, goes up day and night, before the throne of the Lord Almighty. They are breathing life into your country; and will perpetuate it, in happiness and glory, to countless generations.

The Enemy's Plans for the Spring Campaign "On to Richmond." Again.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World, under date of the 10th inst., says:

Preparations for the grand movement on Richmond, which will now be delayed by the mud to Virginia, are going forward with quiet but business energy. The reorganization of t of the Potomac has been generally c Gen. Baldy Smith will command o which are organizing at Fortress Monroe under [illegible] Peninsula, [illegible] keeps Lee's forces vigorous, Burnside will attempt his old route cutting the Railroad at that point.

The World's correspondent expresses n. ion that this grand combination will compel the rebels to fall back from the line of the Rapidan, to the defences of Richmond, and that the greatest battle of the war will be fought in the vicinity of the Confederate capital. He also states that those defences have been strengthened, and that mines have been prepared at "several vital points."

☞ A barefooted youngster was fishing on the bank of a pond, when a monster pickerel grabbed the hook so suddenly as to jerk the little fellow into the water. He was rescued with some difficulty by an older companion, the fish in the meantime having cleared himself from the hook and darted away. As the little fellow's head came above the water, he saw at once the situation of affairs, and grasped out, his eyes almost starting from his head with excitement, "Catch me another grass-hopper, and I'll get him next time."

☞ The New York News calculates that the North has lost in this war a million of men, and incurred a debt of three billion dollars. The News says that "the war from the beginning has been one for the liberation of slaves," and sums up the gross amount as follows: "To liberate one hundred thousand slaves and make them worse off than when with their masters, the North has created a debt of three billion dollars and sacrificed the lives of nine hundred thousand of our fellow-citizens."

Trying to Humbug Themselves.

The people at the North, hardly dare to admit the lamentable loss of life that has occurred among their troops since the commencement of the present war, but now and then the truth will leak out, by the carelessness of newspaper correspondents, as may be seen by the following:

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who has been examining the rolls of the Paymaster's office at Washington, writes: "We are paying officers representing one million four hundred thousand men, while the number actually on the rolls is about seven hundred thousand. This enormous discrepancy is partially accounted for by the fact, that every organization of the army has run down to a skeleton. Our regiments, which, at the maximum, should number over one thousand, scarcely average five hundred men; still there can be no question, that hundreds of officers are drawing pay, who are neither useful nor ornamental to the service."—*N. Y. Herald.*

COMMENDABLE.—The Shubuta (Miss.) Republic, records a highly commendable act recently performed by a number of the soldiers of the 4th Tennessee, stationed at that place. On learning that a widow lady was destitute of necessary labor in her farming operations, they voluntarily tendered their services to plow the ground and plant the grain.—They did so in true farmer like style, and we hope, by the blessing of God and April showers, that their good intentions may realize to the needy lady a bountiful harvest.

☞ The Savannah Republican says the introduction of the new currency in that city h brought down prices considerably.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Front in Georgia.

DALTON, April 20.—It is generally believed that the enemy is concentrating his forces at Ringgold and Cleveland, and that before long warm work may be expected. His lines have been closely guarded recently, and but little is known of his movements.

DALTON, April 23.—The enemy's cavalry captured 24 of our cavalry near Spring Place, killing the Lieutenant in command, yesterday. Gen. Wheeler hearing of it ordered Col. Rowe to make a dash on their pickets in front at Tunnel Hill, at daylight this morning, which resulted in the capture of 81 men and 90 horses, and the killing of fifteen men. The enemy are reported quite active at Cleveland.

Special to the Montgomery Advertiser.

DALTON, April 23.—A party just through the Yankee lines reports that all the troops had left Huntsville and Knoxville but a small garrison.—Two divisions and a train of four hundred wagons had arrived at Cleveland from Knoxville on The force at Cleveland under Howard was 25,000 The enemy were throwing up strong works at Athens, Charleston and Cleveland Ten thousand are at Charleston. Two-thirds of the army refuse to re-enlist. The time of one-third of the army expires in May. The enemy are concentrating troops from all other points in Virginia and Tennessee, leaving only small garrisons. The Yankees say they will be ready to advance on Atlanta within the next twenty days.

The Battle of Mansfield.

MOBILE, April 20.—Western dispatches report that in the battle at Mansfield, La., April 8th, Banks was defeated with a loss of 8,000.

Kirby Smith captured 35 guns, 200 wagons and 2,000 prisoners.

The Federals admit a defeat.

Gens. Mouton and Polignac were severely wounded

Steele is surrounded on Little Missouri awaiting reinforcements.

A Dash into Port Hudson.

MOBILE, April 20.—Col. Powers, with 200 men, dashed into Port Hudson on the 7th, and captured 1 gun and 18 prisoners.

The Yankees admit a loss of 90.

Powers lost 3 wounded.

Official Dispatch of Gen. Forrest.

RICHMOND, April 20.—Gen. Forrest's official dispatch announcing the capture of Fort Pillow, has been received at the War Department. Five hundred of the seven hundred men composing the garrison were killed, together with all the officers in the fort. Forrest's loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded.

Over 100 negroes who had fled to the fort from conscription ran into the river and were drowned.

Special to the Clarion.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

SHREVEPORT, April 19.—A courier with Shreveport advices of the 9th passed Greenwood this ... Gen. Taylor,

... a battle on the 8th, below Mans... 70 prisoners, 20 pieces of ar... small arms.

... Mansfield,

... Polignac severely wounded.

... ich reports the capture of fifteen ... and the enemy retreating.

... ferie is reported on the north and east ... d Little Missouri river, awaiting reinforce... ents. His army had been standing for 3 days.

... Cabell and Gov. Flanigan are on the north... east, Maury and Martmedale in his front, Shelby, Fagan and Dockery in his rear—west, front and south of him.

JACKSON, April 19.—An officer from Vicksburg to-day, was in under a flag of truce, save a high Yankee officer admitted a serious disaster on Red river, and the master grows worse as the details come in.

Seven gunboats were above the falls, two miles above Alexandria, unable to get down, the river having fallen since their ascent. Their loss was expected.

TANGIPAHO, April 12.—An Extra of the Baton Rouge Comet has been received. It acknowledges a loss of 8,000 on the field at Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La. It says the Confederates whipped them on the first day, but they gained the fight on the second day, but thought best to withdraw as the Confederate force were overwhelming.

From the Front in Virginia.

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, April 22.—Observations from Clark Mountain discovered no change in the Yankee camp.

It is reported that the enemy began to-day moving up their rear preparing to advance.

Nothing going on in our front indicates an immediate advance.

The roads are dry and hard, and the weather beautiful.

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, April 22.—The Herald of the 20th, it is reported, contains an account of the Shreveport affair, estimating their loss at 2,000 and that the Yankee cavalry were routed.

It also says the fall news was suppressed at New Orleans.

Gold is quoted at 174. The market is reported as very feverish.

Affairs in Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 22.—The Yankee gunboats have left the Rappahannock river. Before leaving 300 men landed at Rosetown's wharf, destroying 500 bushels of corn and burnt the farm house.

Brig. Gen. Ewell, in command of the post at Plymouth, was twice summoned to surrender, but refused to comply, when the Confederates charged and gained their new works. The Yankees then threw down their arms. The number captured is now reported to be 2,500, exclusive of negroes.

Among the guns taken are 200 pounders.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—About 150 Yankees landed last night to seven boats on Masonboro, destroyed the salt works and carried off 42 operatives—all white.

A Gunboats Captured on the Yazoo

DEMOPOLIS, April 23.—A dispatch from Gen. WIRT ADAMS, from YAZOO CITY, April 22d says: "A section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters, under Gen. Griffin, attacked and captured that day, a gunboat near that place, while being near the shore, and driving the men from ... guns and finally the crew from the boat—moved her fine armament eight 24 pound... ers, most valuable stores, and then burned her in the waters edge. Captain and pilot were taken prisoners and a number of the crew killed. Our casualties small."

Glorious News from Louisiana.

Another dispatch from CAIRO, 22d, says Taylor captured 7,000 prisoners, 400 wagons and 12 pieces of artillery in Louisiana.

Two hundred and twelve prisoners captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, and by Cols. Ives and Jackson near Florence, were brought here yesterday.

Northern and European Intelligence.

RICHMOND, April 23.—Letters in the Chicago Evening Journal, dated Grand Ecore, 10th inst., say the Federal cavalry met with a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, DeSoto parish, with a loss of over 2,000 men killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ransom, commanding, was among the wounded.

Spain and France have agreed to recognize Emperor Maximilian on his accession.

Lincoln, in a speech at Sanitary Fair, Baltimore, referred to the massacre at Fort Pillow, and said if confirmed, he would take retaliatory steps.

ANITE, LA., April 18.—A New Orleans extra of the 11th contains the following:

GRAND ECORE, April 11, 1864.

To the New York Herald, via Capt. Barker:

The advance guard of Gen. Banks' army, comprising two brigades of cavalry, one of infantry, and four batteries, was attacked by 20,000 Rebels, near Mansfield, 50 miles this side of Shreveport, and 15 miles beyond Pleasant Hill, on Friday last, and compelled to yield to superior numbers.

Our forces fell back to Gen. Emory's division of the 19th army corps, which repelled the advance of the en my and repulsed him with great slaughter. Gen. Banks deemed it prudent to fall back to Pleasant Hill, where he could choose his own position, and on Saturday about 5 P. M., met a renewed attack on the enemy with Emory's and Smith's troops.

He cot only gallantly maintained his own ground but forced the enemy, who were 20,000 strong, under Kirby Smith, to retire hastily and in the greatest disorder. We captured several pieces of artillery and a large quantity of small arms, three battle flags, and five or six hundred prisoners, including three lieutenant colonels and thirty line officers

Our entire loss is three thousand that of the enemy much greater.

Gen. Ransom, commanding 13th army corps, was wounded, but is rapidly recovering.

Col. Benedict, of the 162d New York regiment was killed.

The Rebel Gen. Mouton (Mouton) was killed.

Gen. Banks will advance again shortly.

(Signed) JAS. S. BEDDIN,
Col U. S. A., of Gen. Emory's Staff

☞The Augusta Constitutionalist, which, we believe, has not heretofore risked its opinion in regard to the early termination of the war, now says it does "not see how it is possible for the enemy, if at the end of four years of such gigantic combat as we have had, they find themselves no further advanced towards their objects than they now are, to stand up before the world and insist upon continuing the contest. We do not see how the world, without shaming the civilization and common sense of the age, could permit it."

☞The New York Tribune says to Congress: "Ah, members of Congress, do you realize that four months of your session have nearly passed and yet you have done nothing, or next to nothing, to replenish the treasury, fortify the national credit and keep up our sinking currency? How long? oh, how long?"

What can they do, Greely? When the horrables have got to the end of the wire, is it fair to goad them with such sportiveness?

Louisville Democrat.

☞A letter from a soldier in Florida, dated the 16th ult., says: The Yankees are deserting and coming to us as fast as they can. Eighty-five came to us last night, and fifteen to-day. They say the whole army would come if they could get off. We expect a hundred in to night. I do not think the Yankees will give us another fight soon. They are all at Jacksonville, under cover of their gunboats.

NOTICE.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, April 25th, 1864.
General Orders, No. 2.

I. The Medical Examining Board for this (2nd) Congressional District, will meet in the City of Tuscaloosa, on the 27th of this month, and continue in session daily, (Sundays excepted) until the 30th of May, for the purpose of examining all residents of this County, between the ages of 17 and 50, who claim exemption from conscription; all who have heretofore been discharged by Medical Boards, either of this or other Districts, either permanently or temporarily, and all who have received certificates of exemptions for certain or contingent causes, and all others interested are notified to report for examination.

II. Each day of the session, the examination over the last day of the session, the Board will commence hearing cases in the City, are expected to report the names of all those residing in the City, will report between the 27th and 30th inst.

III. Public notice is given to all interested, that if they fail to report, during the persons a cause of the Board, they will not be allowed to remain at home until the next session, but will be sent for examination to Camp of Instruction, at Talladega.

IV. By special instructions, the time allowed for the enrollment of quotas between 17 and 18, and between 45 and 50, is extended to 1st May, previous. Those failing to report at the time above specified, will be subject to the penalty and sent to Camp of Instruction, at Talladega.

V. No applications for exemptions or details will be considered, unless the applicant first report himself for enrollment in person.

By order,

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
1st Lieut. & Enroll'g Officer, Tuscaloosa Co.
April 27, 1864. 2t-17

CAPT. POE.

To C. J. FIQUET, Dr.
4 Flags Tobacco, ($5 00) $20 00
Rec'd payment by thirty dollars
in old issue.
C. J. FIQUET.

April 21st, 1864.

TAX IN KIND!

An opportunity to Pay Up.

A temporary Depot will be established at William Hood's, on the Dog Creek Road, for the reception of all products of the Tax in Kind, except corn. This Depot will be re-opened 4 May inst, and will be determine ... 2nd May 1865.

SHELDON TOOMER,
17-3t Captain and P. Q. M., 2nd Cong. Dist.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the Estate of F. M. Tucker, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., on the 18th day of April, 1864.—All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JNO. C. FOSTER, Adm'r.
April 27, 1864. 6-12

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order from the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, will be sold, on Friday, the 13th day of May next, at the late residence of F. M. Tucker, deceased, all of the personal property belonging to said Estate, consisting in part, of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

JNO. C. FOSTER, Adm'r.
April 27, 1864. 5-17

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co.

TAKEN up and posted, by Mary J. Cain, before John Stark, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Beat No. 1, said County, on the 21st day of April, 1864, a Sorrel Mare, about seven years old, fourteen hands high, white spot in the face, a white streak on the nose.

MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.

State of Alabama, Jefferson Co.

PROBATE COURT, April 21, 1864.

TAKEN up and posted by Wm. Gladney, one living near Judge of the Peace for said County, by R. N. Harris, a bay Mule about sixteen years old, thirteen hands high, scar on her hip, near the root of the tail, appraised at Two Hundred Dollars.

W. L. WILSON, Judge.

FOR SALE!

THREE COWS AND CALVES.
April 27—17 Apply at this Office.

C. F. HOWZER,

OF the 28th Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers, will remain his business by calling on or
April 27—tf-17 C. J. FIQUET.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence, R. A. Powell, Esq., will have charge of my Books, Notes, Accounts, &c., and will be fully authorized to collect and receipt for all debts due, and attend to my business generally.

JEMISON, JR.,

Tuscaloosa, April 23, 1864. 17

TO PLASTERS & OTHERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish a splendid article of GRIND STONES, at his Marble Yard, in Tuscaloosa.

C. SMALLWOOD
April 27, 1864. 17

☞ Gonzalmes Beacon, copy one month and forward bill to this Office.

FOR SALE.

Osnaudy Muslins,
Linen Drilling,
Ladies' Gaiters,
Hair Pins,
Coarse Needles,
Black Lustring Ribbon,
Black and Colored Flax Thread.
Grey's Fancy Hats.

Just received by
C. J. FIQUET.
April 18th, 1864. 3-16

ELECTION NOTICE.

AN Election will be held at the several Election Precincts in Tuscaloosa County, on the 1st Monday of May next, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of Free Public Schools for said County.

April 15th—3t T. F. SAMUEL, Sheriff.

State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa Co.

COURT of Probate, April 19th, 1864.

THIS day came L. G. Thompson and James M. Will iams, Executors of the last Will and Testament of A. N. Thompson, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for the Settlement of the Estate of said deceased, and that the same will be thereto for said settlement, and that their successors weeks notice of the same be given in the Tuscaloosa Observer, a newspaper published in said County.

16 MOSES McGUIRE, Judge.

TAX NOTICE.

THE Tax-payers of the City of Tuscaloosa, are notified, that the undersigned will be in session the 25th, 26th and 28th inst., at McCaa's old shop, to assess the taxable property in the City of Tuscaloosa.

WM. MILLER,
S. W. QUARLES,
W. A. COCHRANE

Apr. 20th 1864.

Confederate Tax Notice.

WE will be at our Office in Tuscaloosa, until the 25th of this month, for the purpose of assessing and collecting the Confederate Tax. After that time, the law will be enforced against such delinquents.

R. C. PARISH, Conf. Assessor,
E. M. BURTON, Conf. Collector.

18th District of Alabama.
April 1st, 1864.

TO THE LADIES.

THE undersigned, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Reason unimpeachable convinces. Would not an objection if the lady resides in the State of Alabama.

Address,
Capt. Co. C, 8th Ala., Regt., A. N. V.,
April 13—tf-pd. Richmond, Va.

FOR SALT.

FINE SMOKING TOBACCO,
" CHEWING TOBACCO,
" SCOTCH SNUFF,
15 " Call on C. J. FIQUET.

NOTICE.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, on the Estate of Wiley Hall, late of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., deceased, granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Moses McGuire, Judge of the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, on the 5th day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons, indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

15 WILLIAM WILLINGHAM, Ex'r.

State of Alabama, Walker Co.

Probate Court, Special Term, April 2, 1864.

THIS day came Elizabeth Isbell, widow of William P. Isbell, deceased, late of said County, and filed a list of the lands belonging to said Estate, described in her petition, in which she is entitled to Dower. She further alleges that William P. Isbell died seized of the lands in question, and Wednesday's Executors: Petitioner claims as herself, who is full age, who resides in the County of James J. Jones, and Benjamin G. Jones, minor heirs of Maurice J. Jones, deceased, who was a daughter of William P. Isbell, deceased, late of said County, and wife of Darwin A. Robins, late, who was a daughter of William P. Isbell; Jane Isbell and William R. Isbell, who are minor heirs of William P. Isbell deceased and all whom reside in this county, and prays for an order to sell said Dower. It is ordered by the Judge of the Court, that the third Monday in May, 1864, be set for the final hearing of said petition, and that the said James J. Jones, Benjamin G. Jones, Jane Isbell and William R. Isbell be by publication, on the Tuesdays thereof, of the filing of said petition, and of the day set for the hearing of the same, and that John M. Warner be appointed Guardian, ad litem, of the minor heirs, and that the same be made known to him.

13-4t MOSES McGUIRE, Judge Prob.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, by Marcus I. Dundin, J. P., on the 26th day of March, 1864, a negro man who calls his name WILLIAM, and says that he belongs to Warren Green, of Mississippi. Said boy is 6 feet, 2 inches high, weighs about 175 pounds, of dark complexion, and is about 25 years old.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise, he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. E. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
13

WANTED TO HIRE

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for the remainder of the year.

April 13—15 D. H. AVERY.

TAX IN KIND.

HEAD QUARTERS, TAX IN KIND,
2nd Cong. District Alabama.
TUSCALOOSA, April 6th, 1864.

BY order of the Assistant Quarter Master General, parties failing to deliver their TAX IN KIND, promptly to their respective Depots, will forfeit, *four times* the assessed value of same.

SHELDON TOOMER,
14-4t. Capt. & A. Q. M.

$300 REWARD!

STOLEN from my Stable, in Tuskaloosa, on Wednesday night, the 30th ult., a Bay Mare Mule, about fifteen hands with a few white hairs, fourteen and a half mule high—one or two years old—the other a sorrel horse mule, fourteen and a half hands high, seven or eight years old. They have been working in the 2d city carriage, and have been seen in the vicinity of Tuskaloosa. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of either of them to me, or any information in reference to them will be liberally paid for.

Apr 6—tf-14 R. H. CLEMENTS.

SALT! SALT!

A few hundred Bushels, on consignment, for sale. Also, COTTON CARDS, FACTORY THREADS, OSNABURGS, PLOWS and POINTS, HATS, and a few hundred Bushels of SALT to exchange for WOOL.

April 6. LEACH & AVERY.

WANTED,

TO purchase, hire, or borrow, a Two-horse Wagon and Harness. Also, wish to purchase a Small Yoke of Oxen, and a small Wagon.

April 6. D. H. AVERY.

TAX IN KIND.

THE attention of Planters is called to the following modifications of the orders heretofore published:

All produce delivered at the Depots, will hereafter receive at the Tuscaloosa Depot, 1 Corn on the ear, and Fodder unbaled.

At all other Depots, the receiving is reserved, subject to the above requirement. It is very earnestly requested that Planters will at once deliver their Wheat, Bacon, &c., as the Army is in pressing need of them, and the resources of the TAX IN KIND, are almost the only available dependence for furnishing supplies.

SHELDON TOOMER,
March 9 1864.—tf-10 Capt. A. Q. M.

SHEEP KILLING DOGS.

WE will card four pounds of unmixed Wool, for a good sized DOG SKIN.

Mar. 2, 1864. LEACH & AVERY.

COTTON CARDS!

NUMBER 10—4 feet rate article—for sale by
Feb. 10—tf-6 ALFRED ROBERTSON.

CORN FOR EXCHANGE!

TAX IN KIND.

UNDER authority of the Assistant Quarter Master General, I am desirous of exchanging Corn for Stock of all kinds, Horses, Mules, &c., for the use of the Army. Persons having Stock to dispose of to the Government would do well to call on me at once.

SHIEL.

Jan. 25—tf-4

TO SOLDIERS' FA

NOTICE is given to Soldiers' Wives living in ... County, that I have a number of bales of Cotton, at my Mill, at work, and prepared to spin same into ... ; and those who are really needing it to spin yarn, will be supplied by me, free, gratis, and for nothing.

HENRY BLACKBURN JR.
March, 16th 1864. 1m-11.

Headquarters Department of Alabama,

MISSISSIPPI & EAST LOUISIANA,
DEMOPOLIS, ALA., March 18, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

To the Citizens of the States of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana:

THE Commanding General of the 18 partment of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, in order to the more efficient cultivation of the crops for the government of labor, enforce as follows:

1. All powers of impressment of slave labor, heretofore granted to Officers of this command, will be under direct authority, coming from these headquarters.

2. The system will be carried out by one chief agent, and to insure an intelligent and just exercise of his powers, he will be assisted by a Board of Officers, one to be appointed by the Governors of the respective States in which improvements are ordered.

3. All applications for labor must be made to these headquarters, and must specify the number of slaves, the time required, and the purpose for which it is to be used.

4. Improvements will be made with a view to good to the interest of labor hitherto furnished, and the burdens to be borne in future, will be equalized. No improvements of labor will be made for a longer period than sixty days, except in cases of absolute necessity, and then the labored will be returned at the end of that period.

5. All orders of exemptions heretofore granted, are hereby revoked, and applications for exemptions or details will have to be made to the Chief Agent of Impressment, and those so empowered to grant such exemptions and discharges, and who will report the same to Department Headquarters.

6. In accordance with the Government, farm no ground for ex emptions, except in cases contained in orders from the Adjutant General's Office, at Richmond.

7. Impressments now being made by the orders of the Chief Agent of Impressment are not revoked by this order.

8. The co-operation of Governors of States, and Generals, in which States, improvements of labor for public service may be required, are cordially and earnestly solicited, and will be promptly rendered by order of the commanding at this time imperatively demand.

Their sweep ranges with the military authorities, in the defence of our common country, is confidently relied on, from their known patriotism and loyalty.

By command of Lieut. Gen. TAYLOR,
Apr 6-3t-14 THOMAS M. JACK, A. A. Gen.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the undersigned, at the bridge over Hurricane, about 5 miles beyond North Port, on the Tuscaloosa road, a small Mule, 2 yrs. old, fourteen and a half or fifteen hands high, five years old next spring, dark bay color, except a small branch at the end. Had on an iron rim'd dun colt, with metal stirrups, bridle and martingales, when last seen. The above reward will be paid to the delivery and delivering said Mule to the undersigned, or to Sheriff G. Berry, Tuscaloosa, will receive the above reward.

HENRY B. WHITFIELD.
April 2, 1864. 2t-14

RECRUITS WANTED.

THE 28th Alabama Regiment, now on duty as a Prison at Camp, at Andersonville, Sumter County, Ga., will be filled up to a maximum of 1,000 men, by the 1st of May next. This regiment is one of the oldest in the service, and has re-enlisted for the war, and is greatly in need of recruits.

JNO. S. GARVIN,
Lt. Col Com'g Reg.

State of Alabama, Jefferson Co.

Probate Court, March 12, 1864.

THIS day came William Vines, Administrator of the Estate of W. M. Isom, dec'd, and filed his statement and report, setting forth that said Estate is insolvent, and that he has fully administered the same; and that the 2nd day of April, 1864, be appointed a day for the creditors of said Estate to appear before the Court at the Probate Office, in Jefferson, and show cause why said report should not be confirmed, and the said Administrator be discharged from his trust.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Tuscaloosa Observer, for three consecutive weeks, previous to said day.

W. L. WILSON,
Judge Probate.

SEPTEMBER

The Observer.

VOLUME EIGHTEEN. TUSCALOOSA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864. NUMBER 38

THE TUSCALOOSA OBSERVER.

J. F. WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21st, 1864.

☞ The Circuit Court, for this County, convenes on Monday next.

☞ We regret to learn that the residence of Mrs. J. M. Jamison, a few miles from this city, was, on Tuesday night, 13th inst., entirely destroyed by fire. Loss of property heavy.

Sorghum Syrup.—There is much rivalry, we see, in the farming and planting districts as to who is manufacturing the best article, and employing the most approved means in its preparation. To settle this question, we suggest that our friends furnish us samples, and leave the whole matter to our judgment. We promise to give a fair and impartial decision in each and every instance.—No sample, less than a quart, or more than a gallon, however, should be submitted to us at one time.

☞ The Richmond Whig, from a perusal of a batch of Yankee papers, says that all the Republican journals, great and small, throughout the North, treat the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, as well as the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention, as out and out committing the Democratic party to peace. Peace or war is already the issue, and old Abe will have to stand on the rack, fodder or no fodder.

☞ From Augusta to Atlanta, the distance is 171 miles; from Atlanta to Macon 103; Atlanta to West Point 97; West Point to Montgomery 88; Savannah to Macon 190; Macon to Andersonville 50. By a reference to these distances it will be seen that Hood's army is 29 miles south of Atlanta, on the Macon road, 74 miles from Macon, and 134 from Andersonville, where the Yankee prisoners are confined, which will serve to dispel the idea that the prisoners are in danger.

☞ Of the nearly forty thousand Yankee prisoners confined in Andersonville, there are not two hundred and fifty whose term of service has not expired. That is the correct solution of all the points involved in the question of exchange.

☞ Herman, the Richmond correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*, says: I am glad to hear that the Confederate Government appreciates the existing state of things, and will exert itself to the utmost, to remedy late mishaps. Unless I have been misinformed, an event is about to occur which will bring joy to the people of Georgia, and disturb somewhat, the serenity of Sherman. This event will soon be adequate [illegible]

Tuscaloosans at Camp Chase.—The following named persons, belonging to Capt. Adams' Company, captured by the enemy, near Atlanta, on the 22nd ult., are now prisoners at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. Their names are:—Sergts. D. J. Hamar and Pope; Privates J. B. Savage, E. F. Bassett and Benj. Hill.

From Atlanta.—It is said that Sherman is running from eight to ten long trains of cars, loaded with provisions, into Atlanta daily. Also, that Sherman's line of communication is in complete repair to Nashville. If, what we hear concerning Forrest, and his men, be true, there will soon be some "gobbling up" of these provision trains.

Coon Stalks.—An exchange declares that, if saved, they are fully equal to the same weight of good hay. Prepare them by cutting into pieces of half an inch in length, and place in a hogshead. Throw in one gallon of boiling water containing one gill of salt, cover the hogshead with a blanket; the steam swells and softens the stalk; add a little ground meal, and feed to the cattle.

Wheeler.—We have it stated from a reliable source, says the Macon Confederate, that Gen. Hood expresses himself perfectly satisfied with what Wheeler has done, and that in a few days the people will be made aware of the service he has rendered. In spite of the assertion of the Yankees to the contrary, it is said that Wheeler has destroyed nearly 50 miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and that communication by railway cannot possibly be re-established for some time. He had preserved his forces intact and was still operating with effect upon that line.

☞ Within the past ten days, the price of corn in Columbia, S. C., has very materially declined. Beef, bacon and other articles of prime necessity have also declined considerably.

☞ Many regard the fall of Atlanta as a great blow to our cause, and are mourning over it extensively, while others, equally entitled to an opinion, think by timely measures it will prove instead of an evil, a great helping to us.

☞ Gen. Joe Johnston has been residing in Macon, since his removal from the command of the army, the statements of the Richmond press in regard to his arrival, there being without foundation.

☞ A grand peace mass meeting was recently held at Peoria, Ill., and forty-thousand people were present. Resolutions of the most defiant character, towards the Lincoln Administration, were adopted, and an immediate armistice demanded.

Hood's Army.

We do not know precisely where Hood's army is, but suppose it to be somewhere in the vicinity of Jonesboro'—for of what it is in great force. We may reasonably suppose that it is making the best use of its time in being ready at the close of the ten days armistice, to move any demonstration that may be made on the part of Sherman. There are various surmises as to the coming events after that time; but every one has his own opinion of them. Some, that he will continue quiet for a time, to fortify Atlanta, and make it his great base of future operations; Others, that he will soon move towards Augusta or Montgomery, or, even Macon, although he has destroyed a considerable section of the railroad above Jonesboro'. We cannot imagine that his intention is evidencing from any hostile motive with regard to the removal of the people of Atlanta, but to some base, and sinister purpose which he proposes to effect by it.

The removal of the inhabitants commenced on Monday, for which trains were provided, and Gov. Brown has made some provision for them, or a portion of them at Barnesville. The humanity of this order by Gen. Sherman, was never equalled by any one in modern warfare, or especially in barbarous countries of ages, where a whole community, old men, women and children, are driven from their homes, and prevented from taking a change of clothing. If there be a shadow yet remaining in the North, what will they say as such an act—or what would his end of it, had it been perpetrated in another country, by another people?

McClellan's Acceptance.

Our neighbor of the *Montgomery Mail*, thinks the letter of McClellan, accepting the Chicago nomination has completely knocked the platform from under his feet, and he him down as flat as he was after his Richmond campaign. There is no doubt a majority of the Convention were for peace. If it could be had with a restoration of the Union they preferred that—but if the South would not come back, then peace on the best terms it could be had. They are tired of the war and its concomitants. It was imperiously demanded—Gen. McClellan in undertaking to define the conditions upon which peace was to be made, has disappointed the expectation of the Convention, and dissent from his support the ablest and most energetic members of that body. It is most probable that the fate of McClellan has been sealed by his own act, and the Chicago nominees are but dead cocks in the pit. Had the Convention nominated a man like Pendleton, openly and honestly for peace on the basis of States' independence, he might have been elected by [illegible] was not honest and manly enough to do them for this, and we feel little sympathy in their disappointment; the less, because [illegible] not believe the peace movement is to be stopped by McClellan's defection, or by that of any other individual. The disaffection towards the war is among the people. It is spreading, and will continue to spread, unless some great and signal success of the Yankee arms shall give hope of our speedy subjugation. Let Grant be beaten from Richmond and Sherman from Atlanta, and the demand for peace will be heard upon every breeze from the North-west. Lincoln and his advisers will be compelled to obey the mandate.—The masses are writhing now under the oppression of the war policy. They will not longer endure these oppressions, if we maintain our hitherto defensive and defiant front. We have no idea that McClellan's views will be sustained by the masses—they mean war as much as Lincoln—not for the same objects—but still for a continuance of the war until the South is brought back into the Union. There is intelligence enough in the masses for them to understand that this contemplates an indefinite continuance of the struggle. Therefore the exchange of Lincoln for McClellan would not be an exchange of war for peace, but simply a continuance of the war only for other un-lamable objects. The South must continue to look alone to God and to arms for peace. That desirable boon can be had from no other quarter; except upon a base and unworthy abandonment of all the principles for which we have heretofore been battling. The man who, like George McClellan, was willing to be the subservient tool of Lincoln in violating the Constitution and laws of the country and trampling upon the sovereignty of the State of Maryland by the illegal and tyranical arrest of her representatives—such a man is not to be trusted with the rights of other States or with the liberties of those who might stand in the way of his views. We are glad the mask is off and that the world-be tyrant stands revealed in his native characteristics.

McClellan.—A good deal is being said, pro and con, respecting McClellan's letter of acceptance, some affirming that it is a virtual republication of the Chicago platform, while others protest that it means anything or nothing, so that it secures his election as the exponent of the great party to whom he is indebted for his nomination. We think it probable that he was convinced of the doctrines taught in the platform, and fully pledged to carry them out in the event of his success, otherwise we see not how he could have been acceptable to the great body of good and true men who supported him in the convention with such cordial unanimity. Another thing is, that New York, headed by George Seymour, gave her preference to McClellan over the heads of all others, which, in view of her resistance of the Lincoln draft and her scarcy advocacy of States rights, is scarcely reconcilable with the idea that he will not carry out her views. An attempt, in good faith, had to be made to reconstruct the Union, before recognizing the Confederacy. Of course the war wing of the Democracy had to be conciliated. It is in this manner that we account for McClellan's letter of acceptance. We believe an honorable peace is possible under his administration.—*Selma Reporter.*

☞ The Chicago Platform is a sort of accommodation train, designed to please passengers and to suit themselves. But its main feature is peace. It is proposes the same end for which Lincoln pledges the restoration of the "Union"—offers as the readiest means of attaining it. It declares for the agency of peace instead of war.—We desire peace also; and in that we sympathize with the Platform. We confess also that peace is far better adapted to secure the declared object than war—indeed, present the only possible means; and for this reason we should oppose the platform and desire the defeat of its candidates, if we were afraid to trust our people in diplomacy as they have [illegible] in the battle field. Peace is the interest of both countries, and we shall fall [illegible] Our present duty, however, is to [illegible] with all our strength. To do the best and only sure way to obtain an early peace.

Richmond Sentinel.

George H. Pendleton, of Ohio,—The Charlestowville Chronicle says:

Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, candidate of the Democratic party on the McClellan ticket, has represented Cincinnati in Congress several terms—he is the present member. Like Vallandigham, Pugh and Long, he is an earnest advocate of peace. His grandfather, Nathaniel Pendleton, of Culpeper county, Va., settled in New York shortly after the American revolution, and was the second of Hamilton in his duel with Burr—and the executor of his will. His father, N. G. Pendleton, removed to Cincinnati when he was a mere village, and acquired large property, which descended to the fortunate young man, who was a member of Congress when hardly 25 years old, and will be Vice President at 37 years of age. Mr. Pendleton is a State Rights Democrat of the strictest sect, a lawyer who has gained distinction in the Supreme Court, a gentleman of elegant address, and very handsome. He was eminently popular in the old Congress, especially with Southern members.

Mrs. Pendleton is a daughter of Francis Scott Key, of Maryland, author of the Star Spangled Banner. She is a very elegant woman, thoroughly Southern in her tastes and feelings, and warmly in favor of peace. Since Tyrone Tremaine took possession of the Halls of the Aubrey's, the Pendletons—so devoted to society in the palmy days of Washington—have probably never appeared [illegible] as [illegible]

The Right Spirit.

The [illegible] explains itself. Such [illegible] and patriotic spirit [illegible] commend [illegible] as well as the [illegible] with his spare time, would send greatly to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from the many embarrassments which necessarily beset his post.

Tuscaloosa, Sept. 3, 1864.

Capt. Wm. Gillespie, A. Q. M., Montgomery:

Dear Sir: We have your favor enclosing a circular from Maj. Cunningham, to pay us one-fourth cot certificate bearing four per cent. interest, secured by hypothecated bonds of the five hundred million loan and convertible at our pleasure into cash. We are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, and think it much better than to oelage the country with currency. We have everything at stake in this contest, and feel disposed to act as far as possible in conformity with the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Kirkman, Hays & Co.,
Proprietors of Tuscaloosa Factory.

The Convention of the States.—The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Register says Gov. Foote, in a long article printed in the Whig of last Monday, discovered nothing but peace in the Chicago platform, and is quite willing to trust the cause to the proposed convention of all the States, which seems to be the great fallcy of the North just at this time. I have heard of as many as high government officer who coincides with Gov. Foote in this opinion; nay, the Secretary of War himself, in a brief article, hints the readiness of the Administration to accede to the convention in question. The important thing is to secure a cessation of hostilities; when that is once accomplished, the people on both sides of the line, sick unto death of the war, will take good care that the sword is not lifted again.

Fernando Wood.—It will be remembered that sometime since, it was stated in our columns that Fernando Wood had been hissed in the House of Representatives at Washington. From the Richmond Dispatch we learn the reason as assumed by Mr. Fernando Wood lately delivered a speech in favor of peace in the Federal House of Representatives. On being charged with assisting in the organization of the Mozart regiment in the beginning of the war, he replied that he did so for the defence of Washington, and not for the purpose of waging war against the South; and, upon a member observing that the Mozart regiment was intended for service in the South, Mr. Wood said:—"If it is true that I raised so many men for such deeds of blood, may Almighty God forgive me for the sin and crime!" This remark was loudly hissed by the Republican members.

From Below.—The Tribune of the 15th says: "There is no change of importance in the position of the enemy's vessels. The number here is about the same as it was yesterday. The Confederate steamer Gaines, which figured so conspicuously in the late naval fight, and in which she was captured is to be ridded that it was necessary to breach her, has been repaired and put in the Yankee service. This morning she steamed up to within range of one of our western shore batteries, which fired two shots at her. Subsequently, the steamer Selma, another of our captured vessels, came up and shelled the woods along the shore in the vicinity of the same batteries.

A Gem of a Letter.

The following letter, written by Jas. (body servant of our young friend James Maxwell, in the army of Tennessee,) to his wife, a plantation negro, whose "pathway is literally strewn with may-pops and morning glories," will be found quite interesting:

Macon, Geo., Sept. 13th, 1864.

Dear Wife—I have just finished writing to my Mother, and having accomplished that gramatical task, now undertake the still more pleasant one of writing to you, whom to me, is the dearest one of my heart. Oh! how I would willingly lay down this poor life for you. Eh! my Lear Ann, do you not appreciate the love effection I have for you [illegible] at midnight, are you not? why don't you [illegible] has bereft me." I is awake, here, far away, and think of the time, when I once more can embrace you, and seal with many kisses, the burning love I have for you. Time in his remorseless flight rolls swiftly, but oh! ye slowly now for me, who burns with a desire to see you all, once more, and hear from your own sweet lips, the tale of your little woes and joys, which have sprung up since last I saw you. Would to Heaven that day were now, when I could bid farewell to all the "glorious pomp and circumstance of war," and with the speed of lightning, hurry homewards. But I must not be too impatient—God, in his mercy, has preserved me through three long years of trials, tribulations, blood and slaughter, and I should be thankful to him for it, and wait quietly, until in his own good time, he sees proper to restore me to you once more. I hope you have taken good care of my chickens, which I am confident you have done, as you are always so considerate. Present my compliments to Miss Harriet Ann; and tell her she must let me hear from her, and think of me some times—also to Miss Maria. Remember me to all those who enquire about me. Now I must bring this pleasant task to a close, and cease for awhile the sweet converse; but twill be but for a short time, as I will write again soon. Please answer as soon as possible. And now, may angels guard you while you slumber, and strew your pathway through the vivals of tears," with many flowers, and the dress King who rules above, look down from his holy throne, and watch over and protect you, till your loving husband return, is the heart felt prayer of

JIM.

☞ The term of service of 60,000 soldiers of the Yankee army expired in August; the terms of 78,000 expire in the present month; 64,000 in October; in November, 58,000, and in Dec. 51,000, making 300,000 whose term will have expired between the 1st of August and the last of December. These figures represent the number originally enlisted whose terms would have expired in the months indicated, if all had remained in the service. But it is reasonable to suppose that at least two-thirds of them have been killed, deserted or been discharged from service, which would leave about 100,000 to be discharged between the 1st of August and the last of December. To this must be added the number to be killed in battle, of die of disease, desert, and be captured within the time mentioned, which will probably swell the number to 150,000 more.

Rebel.

☞ We extract the following from the Griffin (Ga.) Rebel:

Sorghum Syrup and the Militia.

Tennesseans borrow brandies after the fight, Georgians after the battle is fought. Oh, Mercy! I cried Pompey, and still the Sorghum says, It is there on hand on high as though the helper! What, though starvation sweep them freely plains, What's the cry to us of Sorghum yet remains? Then, Georgians, stand by your Sorghum, and by your And never to say it while we live, and stand it as we die.

We once heard a drunken soldier shout:—"What is freedom without liberty, and what is liberty without independence?" Gov. Brown says what is independence without Sorghum; and how is sorghum to be saved without the militia?

We have heard of men "saving their bacon by getting out of a fight;" but, Gov. Brown has called in militia to save Joe Johnston some lasty sorghum. This flank movement on the sorghum is certainly a "reverse."

A Good Investment.—We noticed the sale of several barrels of Cane and Sorghum Syrup yesterday at auction at from $3.50 to $7.50 per gallon. The sale article has been selling from $15 to $20 in the market for a long time, and it affords us much pleasure to chronicle the tumble. This shows that the crop of syrup is likely to be very large and that prices are destined to come down still lower. We hail this as a good sign as we are confident the people will not starve with plenty of bread and Syrup. What other article of food will agree to follow the example of syrup.

Columbus Times, 15th.

To Prevent Molasses from Fermenting.—Sorghum Molasses imperfectly manufactured, is very apt to ferment, and become sour in hot weather. The cause and remedy are both easily understood. The fermentation is due to the presence in the first place to too much water; and in the second place to mineral acids of the juice left in the molasses unneutralized. The remedy for too much water is simply boiling, of course.—This should be kept up until a thick syrup is the result on cooling. While the boiling is going on, dissolve for each gallon of syrup, from a quarter to a half ounce of soda in a little water, and pour it into the kettle gradually. If but little effervescence follows the first portion added, the remainder may be withheld.

☞ A friend writing from Hawkinsville assures that the people down there "have made enough syrup to evacuate the Confederacy."—The crop of sorghum this year is unprecedently large all over the South.—*Macon Confederacy.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Press Correspondence.

From the Front in Georgia.

Atlanta, Sept. 14.—The rebel army under Hood, in Georgia, is reported to be in motion, and it is supposed that it will attempt to cut off Sherman's communications with Chattanooga. The rebel army is said to be in the vicinity of Lafayette, and numbers from 30,000 to 40,000 men. Hood's object is supposed to be to draw Sherman out of Atlanta, and then attack him in the open country. Sherman is not likely to be drawn out of Atlanta, but will probably send a force sufficient to cope with Hood, and then follow him up with the remainder of his army.

Atlanta, Sept. 17.—It is reported, with a certain degree of confidence, that Hood has crossed the Coosa River, and is moving on Rome. This movement is supposed to be a feint, and that Hood will cross the Coosa at Gadsden, and move on Decatur. The Rebel Cavalry, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 men, are reported to be in the vicinity of Gadsden. Our people are well prepared for them.

Atlanta, Sept. 17.—Hood's cavalry are now said to be crossing the Coosa at Gadsden, instead of Rome. Forrest is reported to be with the cavalry

WILCOX COUNTY

WILCOX NEWS AND
PACIFICATOR

1878

JULY

Wilcox News and Pacificator.

VOL. 13—NO. 15. CAMDEN, WILCOX COUNTY, ALA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1878. WHOLE NO. 617.

The News and Pacificator

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

F. P. M. GILBERT,

Proprietor.

Rates of Subscription.

One copy, one year, *in advance*....$3 50
One copy, six months, " 1 50
No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per square, (ten lines or less constituting a square) first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Business notices appearing in local columns 15 cents per line for each insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding two inches will be charged as advertisements.

Tributes of Respect full advertising rates.

Regular 3 month advertising rates.

1 square 6 months	6 00
1 square 12 months	12 00
¼ column 3 months	25 00
¼ column 6 months	40 00
¼ column 12 months	60 00
½ column 3 months	40 00
½ column 6 months	60 00
½ column 12 months	100 00

Advertisements not marked with the required number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out and paid for.

Announcing candidates for State offices, $10; County and Beat offices, $5, *in advance.*

All accounts for advertising are due on and after their first appearance in print. *Cash* required for Job work on delivery.

Letters on business must be addressed to

F. P. M. GILBERT,
Camden, Ala.

NOTICE.

THE ACCOUNTS of the *Wilcox Vindicator* have been placed in my hands for collection, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment and save costs.

F. M HORN, *Attorney.*
January 11, 1878. 691-9

GREAT REDUCTION AT OUR HOUSE.

ON and AFTER 1 TO DAY the price of the Best Whisky, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum &c., has been reduced to

Fifteen Cents per Drink. Cash.

Owing to the reduction in the price of al the necessaries of life, I have determined to make small profits and superior article as one of the chief objects of my business. All ye that thirst come and drink, cheaper than ever before in Camden. Remember Our House and call again.

Thankful for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same from my friends and the public generally, and wishing everybody a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

January 4, 1878. 690-3

WANTED—To make a *permanent* engagement with a Virginian having leisure, or a *Bible Reader*, to introduce in Wilcox County, The *CELEBRATED NEW* Centennial Edition of the **Holy Bible.** For description, notice editorial in last week's issue of this paper.

Address at once

F. L. HORTON & CO.,
Publishers & Booksellers, 80 E. Market St.,
[Jan 25] INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned not to enter upon or pass over any part of the strip of ground between Main Street and Shoal Creek road, in the Town of Camden, and lying South of the fence South of my dwelling, in said town—said strip of ground measuring twenty-six feet in width from said fence South of my said dwelling, and extending from said Main Street to said Shoal Creek road—he said strip being my private property, the public having no interest in it, nor any right whatever to use said strip of ground—Any person violating this notice will subject himself to a criminal prosecution for trespass.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1878.

HENRY KASTER.
June 14, 1878. 688-y

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election will be held at the several voting places of Wilcox county, Alabama, on the *first Monday in August*, 1878, being the 5th day of said month, for the election of the following officers, to wit: Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and State Superintendent of Education; also, a Senator in the General Assembly for the twenty second Senatorial District, composed of the county of Wilcox, and two Representatives in the General Assembly for the county of Wilcox.

JOHN C. PEGUES,
Sheriff Wilcox County.
June 28, 1878. 515-1

McCURDY'S BOARDING HOUSE,

WILLIAM H. McCURDY, PROPRIETOR

NO 28 SOUTH ROYAL ST.,
MOBILE, ALA.

TERMS:

Transient Boarders, per day
February 19,1878

NOTICE.

ALL whom it may concern are hereby notified that I will take permanent or transient *Boarders* at the following rates;

Boarding scholars, per month	$5 00
Single meal	25
Sleeping	15
Boarding per day	75

ELIJAH BALDWIN
January 25, 1878. 693-tf

FRANK BECK,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

SHAVING, Hair-Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dressing executed in the most approved style. Customers attended to at a moment's notice.
July 13 1870

Supreme Court of Alabama—December Term, 1877.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR SUMMER CALL.

It is ordered by the Court that the following shall be the order of business for the summer call of the docket during the present term of the Court:

The Second Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Bibb, Dallas, Monroe, Perry and Wilcox, shall commence on Monday, May 20, 1878, and continue one week.

The First Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Baldwin, Clarke, Mobile and Washington, shall commence on Monday, June 3, 1878, and continue one week.

The Eighth Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Blount, Colbert, Cullman, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, St. Clair and Winston, shall commence on Monday, June 10, 1878, and continue one week.

The Third Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Autauga, Butler, Conecuh, Escambia, Lowndes and Montgomery, shall commence on Monday, June 17, 1878, and continue one week.

The Fourth Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Pike, shall commence on Monday, June 24, 1878 and continue one week.

The Fifth Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Chilton, Chambers, Elmore, Lee, Macon, Randolph Russell, and Tallapoosa, shall commence on Monday, July 8th, 1878, and continue one week.

The Sixth Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Choctaw, Fayette, Hale, Greene, Lamar, Marengo, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuskaloosa, and Walker, shall commence on Monday, July 15th, and continue one week.

The Seventh Division, composed of the cases from the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Cherokee, DeKalb, Etowah, Jefferson, Shelby and Talladega, shall commence on Monday, July 22d 1878, and continue one week.

T. J. RUTLEDGE,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Testimonials.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Marion Female Seminary, held December 20th, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Prof. J. K. Thompson has made known to this Board that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the presidency of the Seminary after the expiration of his lease in June next, it being his intention to leave Marion and locate elsewhere;

AND WHEREAS, In view of the severance of the relation which has existed between us as Trustees and Principal for the past twelve years, it is the wish of the Board to preserve on its minutes a fit memorial of his arduous labors, and to give him some expression of our appreciation of the value of his services;

Therefore resolved, That during the past twelve years in which we have been associated

fence Thompson to be uniformly courteous and laborious in the discharge of his duties—illustrating in his conduct under all circumstances the character of the Christian gentleman, and sustained in his efforts by the approval of his numerous patrons. Taking charge of the Seminary immediately after the war, at the darkest period of its existence, he, of his own means, placed the institution on the basis of efficient opperation, and, ever since, under the most trying circumstances, he has kept it up to the highest standards of excellence.

That, as President of the school, he has been self-sacrificing, zealous and laborious, inspiring in his teachers a like zeal,—and infusing into his pupils a laudable desire to improve the advantages afforded them by assiduous study.

That, this management of the school has been characterized by kindness and firmness of discipline—faithfulness and thoroughness of instruction and a systematic regard for the best interest of his pupils and patrons.

That, in taking leave of him, we unhesitatingly recommend him as an educator of a high order of merit—combining in his qualifications the capacity of a disciplinarian with the learning of the teacher, and possessing the purity of character and dignity of bearing which fit him in an eminent degree for the responsible position of President of a female school.

That, we tender to him our best wishes for his future success and usefulness, and, in grateful remembrance of our obligations to him as our co-laborer in the cause of education, we direct that these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes, and a copy of them be forwarded to Professor Thompson, signed by the members of the Board Trustees.

TRUSTEES

DR. F. A. BATES, *President*
W. R. BROCK, Esq., *Secretary.*
Hon. J. J. Sowell, John Howe, Esq.,
Dr. Samuel Perry, James A. Moore, Esq.,
W. R. Love, Esq., Dr. Robert Foster,
James G. Irvine, Esq., Judge Pow. Lockett,
Capt. C. W. Lovelace, Genl. J. G. L. Huey.

GIN SHARPENER AND JOURNAL TURNER.

HAVING added a Portable Lathe to my Gin repairing fixtures, I am now prepared to turn journals. When brass rend filling the journals have often worn flat sided. I make them round and then fill the boxes, and they will run smoothly and not heat. I further propose to adjust ribs, fill brushes, make a Gin carry a roll, clean the seed and prevent cotton from sticking to saw teeth or clogging between ribs, &c.

For clubs of three or more in the same neighborhood, 10 percent. will be deducted.

Price of sharpening, 20 cents per saw;—other work in proportion.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

P. ARMSTRONG,
Camden, Wilcox county, Ala.
May 17, 1878. 609-tf

Mrs. Brewer

HAS a Select Stock of *DRESS GOODS, Uniting, Dabege, Linen, Poyne, Linen Lawn, &c.*

ALSO. *Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Embroidery, Fans* and *Holders, Skirt Supporters, Collars* and *Cuffs, Puffs* and *Ruffs, Ties,* (lace and silk) *Fancy Bows,* and almost every thing in that line of business.

Call and see for yourselves.

DRESSES made to order from two to four dollars.

GENTLEMENS SUITS cut and made at from three and a half to five dollars.
Camden, April 19, 1878. 605-y

Judge Black and the Frauds.

From the New York Star.

A reporter met ex Judge "Jere" Black, as he came out of the Surogate's court yesterday afternoon and had a talk with him on the famous fraud and the Potter investigation. The veteran lawyer and statesman did not mince matters much, but was boldly pronounced in his opinion on the prominent points on the subject.

He has no doubt that John Sherman and Stanley Matthews are both guilty, but is willing to give them any doubt there may be in other people's minds, when all the testimony in before the county. He says, if he was in the Senate, he would make a motion to expel Stanley Matthews.

"Sherman is in a tight place," said the Judge, "and I don't see how he is going to extricate himself. The testimony seems overwhelming, and they are both convicted out of their own mouths and by their own conduct."

Mr. Black regards Stanley Matthews at tempt to shield himself with Senatorial privileges as the thinest kind of pretext. "He has no greater privileges than any other man, and he will be obliged to attend the committee, or suffer the penalty due to any other witness in default."

"Suppose the frauds are made manifest—what will be the result in reference to the retention or deposition of Hayes?" asked the reporter.

"The present Congress cannot depose Hayes unless it can be proved that he had guilty knowledge of the frauds by which he was 'counted in,' and then the proper course would be by impeachment."

"What do you think of the letters to Mr. Evarts recommending Anderson and Dennis for official positions on the ground that they were "special cases?"

"I think it will be difficult to prove that he is directly responsible. or his personal knowledge of the fraud, from these letters I think he has probably been shrewd enough to save himself."

The J dge is not prepared to give any opinion as to the result in the event of Hayes, impeachment, but thinks that such an issue would be a good precedent in the constitutional history of the country, and that sub equent events could take care of themselves. But the greatest mistake of all, he said, was committed by the Democrats on the Electoral question. They should have resisted the fraud in its inception, and have put their feet down firmly on the first attempt to temper with the constitutional mode of electing the President.

He has considerable faith in Butler as an investigator, and on reflection in spite of his opinion of Hayes' shrewdness, says it is possible that the Essex statesman may unearth so many secrets and elicit so much testimony that impeachment may be possible after all.

The Judge said, finally, in closing the interview: "Butler will throw a brick at him that will hurt him, at all events."

Charity for the Fallen.

Never say anything damaging to the good name of a woman, it matters not how poor she may be or what her place in society. They have a hard enough time at best, and God help the man who would give them a kick down the hill. We are all too free with their names—we talk too much about them in our street-corner clubs and in pub lic places to be heard of men. We do very wrong. The least little hint that there is something wrong, that "she ain't all right," whether spoken in a jest or in anger, is taken up, and, unlike the rolling stone, gathers moss as it goes from corner to corner, and at last comes home to the persecuted creature with crushing weight She has done nothing but kept quiet while her idle persecutors have pursued her, and now she is kicked from door to door and is fallen so low that none will do her reverence. Give a dog a bad name and you had as well kill him; talk about a good woman in street, corner club, and across bar room counters and you had as well set her down as a social wreck. No man wants to help her We don't want so much theoretical dogmatic religion; we want a kind of blue jeans, homespun piety, that will do for its weak ness and the kitchen as well as the drawing room and the parlor—a sort of universal honesty that will not think a woman a thief because she happens to wear a sun bonnet and walk across the street with a string of mackerel in her hand. There is nothing disgraceful in manual labor, and honest poverty is a sure passport to heaven

Sheep should have a change of pasture. They eat them more contented, and thrive better. A large field will not graze so many as several small ones of the same aggregate size. Give salt a least once a week. For cure, give a tablespoonful of castor oil; if continued, give a teaspoonful each of prepared chalk, and essence of peppermint in a coupful of water. For stretches, which is only indigestion, common when the pasture gets dry, give an ounce of linseed oil with a dram of ground ginger.

Vote for Cobb and the whole State ticket

What An Old Man Would Do If He Were Young Now.

He would marry a clever, respectable, good looking, intellectual, healthy, well connected young woman, and love her and serve her with the utmost fidelity, as long as life should continue her to him as a wife. If any fool dare not understand the sense, duty and pleasure of this, upon the naked supposition, he would not understand the argument in support of it, I therefore pre termit it.

He would try in an humble, modest way, to do the will of God; and in his relations to all men, lovingly to "work righteousness."

He would by some honest means—for cash or on credit—by purchase, gift or inheritance obtain a "tract" of land, not less than two hundred acres, nor more than two hundred and forty. Here he would fix his earthly home for the whole term of his natural life, and having a plain substantial house, and commodious outhouses and shelters, with one hundred and fifty acres open land, besides orchards gardens, patches, lots etc, he would begin to cultivate his farm.

He would plant one thousand walnut trees; twenty or thirty years hence their yield of nuts and timber would be worth a large sum.

He would plant five acres of fig trees, and learn how to dry, preserve and pack the figs into boxes for market. After a few years the proceeds would be a profit of a thousand dollars annually.

He would plant five acres of Scuppernong grape vines. In a few years the wine would be worth several thousand dollars annually.

He would plant five acres in sugar cane, and manufacture his own syrup and molasses, and a little surplus.

He would cultivate five acres of cabbages, with the plow, and use them in making slops for polish cows and to fatten hogs This, also plenty of turnips, potatoes (none are equal to the yam), and hay, would always secure milk and butter in abundance.

He would level his land—gather all the loose rock to the low places where the soil would wash out of his field, and if rocks were at hand, would make rock fences of those places, so that no soil should escape and no rain water either. He would set his ditches on a perfect level, draw the dirt on the upper side, fill up low places, use ditches for guide rows, and to protect the bottom from inundation, he would manure the hill tops

He would manufacture ten tons of rom post, at a cost of not more than one ton of guano, or any popular superphosphate, possessing in value a crop and soil, twice the value of the single ton of commercial manure. In another article he will tell some what about how to do this.

He would read the Bible, pray and play with his children, comfort and encourage his wife, be just and liberal to his laborers, avoid political prejudices and the bitterness of party strife, and as to the corrupting, demoralizing disbelief of religious scepticism, he would try to forget that human nature was capable of it.—*Southern Cultivator.*

The Greenback Party.

The national Greenback party is making some headway in several counties in this State. It has organizations in Choctaw, Jefferson, Walker and other counties, and in the latter it has already a candidate for the Legislature. A county convention of the party will be held at Birmingham on the 27th (to day,) to nominate candidates for office, which will oppose those of the Democratic party. The Shelby *Sentinel* warns the members "that they are standing on dangerous ground." It says the "Nationalists or Greenbackers are becoming tainted with communistic and socialistic sentiments," and thinks that many good and true men have been led into the ranks without being aware that these opinions were the destructive features of their principles. The chief difference that the *Sentinel* has been able to discover between this party and the Democratic party is, that while the Green backers favor legislation restricting or limiting the amount of property any one individual shall possess, and also limiting the number of working hours for the laboring classes, the Democratic party thinks these are matters that should not be interfered with by legislation." The *Sentinel* further says: "Those who joined the party have entrusted themselves to a leadership neither sound nor safe. The course of some of the editors of their leading organs is rash and objectionable, and the communistic utterances recently put forth by one of them savors of the times of Dick Turpin and his highwaymen." We join the *Sentinel* in its timely warning to our people to consider well before they become members of an organization likely to lead them and the country into trouble.—*Eutaw Whig.*

Don't get above your business, as the lady said to the shoemaker who was measuring above her ankle in order to ascertain the size of her foot.

The Alabama Grange Fair.

To be Held in Mobile.

On Friday a committee from our Fair Association met a committee from the State Grange in relation to the contemplated Fair which the Grange proposes to hold here during the coming autumn. The Grange Committee is composed of W. G. Privett, Esq., and L. L. McCurdy, Esq., Secretary of the Grange, and they have come here, authorized to hold the Fair in this city, on the strength of the inducements offered by leading an influential citizens. The Committee on the part of the Mobile Fair Association was composed of Messrs. Leroy Brewer, F. S Parker, and Douglas Vase. After consultation, the meeting was adjourned until twelve o'clock yesterday, at which time the two committees again met, and it was decided to hold the Fair four days, commencing on October 29th and ending on November 2d. At the first meeting of the two committees a catalogue was adopted comprising many and very liberal premiums for the exhibits in the multifarious departments, and it now remains for Mobilians to bestir themselves and make the Fourth Annual Fair of the Alabama State Grange a complete success. The Grange Committee speak very highly of the success they have met with in their former fairs in Montgomery and Selma, and we believe that Mobile, the Empire City of the State, will not fail in doing her part in the work.—*Mobile Register.*

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

When you see his barn larger than his house, it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him driving his work in stead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When you always see in his wood house a sufficiency for three months or more, it shows that he will be more than a ninety days' wonder, in forming operations, and that he is not sleeping in his house after a drunken frolic.

When he has a house separate from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling to be a

When he
and paying in
spasing like
improvements
never gets his
poverty.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New Orleans *Democrat* says: "The grand salient feature, and the all important result of this great investigation is, that, for the first time in 13 years, the Radical party is thrown on the defensive. From the moment of his inauguration, down to the present day, Hayes has been engaged in using the honors and emoluments of the public service to pay the debts which his infamous agents contracted in his behalf in suborning perjury where perjury was needed, and in bringing men to commit or submit to forgery wherever forgery was necessary to the accomplishment of their designs. Bargains, intrigues and negotiations for the furtherance of fraud or the relization of its results in various ways, and to an extent and a great number of individuals high in public station, has all along been believed by the public These affairs of public knowledge and belief are now being turned into facts of legal establishment.

The Republicans of Illinois on Wednesday resolved "That the Democratic party, being largely composed of recent rebels and sympathizers, cannot be safely entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the government." Then the war is to go on—The South is to be governed, but those eleven States are not to participate in the government, except to obey the orders of the Republican party. There is to be no equality of States—no real Union, if the Republicans can prevent it. This is the position of the Illinois Republicans, and is not Republicanism in its trond sense: it is not free government; but it is party rule and tyranny—one section to be crushed and ruled, while the other takes the spoils—Under this state of things, free government would come to an end at an early day. The cry for Grant in 1880" was general in the convention, and the streets were gay with streamers and flags for Grant and a third term.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Why ought a cobbler never to 'peg out? He's supposed to be ever lasting.

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Jute Culture and Manufacture in the South.

There is now in progress of organization in Charleston S. C., a factory for the manufacture of cotton bagging from jute, which, it is said, will be in operation in less than two months. Jute seed has been distributed by the agricultural society of that state to about sixty planters along the coast, so that it is believed that within a very short time the south will raise, spin and weave jute; not only for its own use, but for other districts. The culture and manufacturing of jute have become very extensive, as a million acres of land in India are devoted to its cultivation, and one factory near Calcutta employs 4,000 workmen, while at Dundee, in Scotland, there are said to be about a hundred jute mills, employing some 20,000 operatives.

It is believed that the south can grow jute as successfu ly as India can, and manufacture it as profitably as it can be done if the import duty on jute be allowed to stand until the southern plantation and factories are allowed to have a fair start. To some extent the cultivation and manufacture of jute are an experiment, and unless there be a prospect of handsome returns, neither planters nor manufacturers will want to have anything to do with it. Notwithstanding this, it is proposed, just as the plantations and factories are about to make a beginning, to reduce the duty on jute, and impose such enterprises to a competition that did not exist and was not expected when they were projected. This is neither politic nor just, for, so long as the protective system exists, its beneficent effects should be felt by all young industries, whether in the north or south.

Facts Worth Remembering

One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover 100 square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath, nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair—enough hair to bind the mortar well—will make enough plaster to cover two hundred square yards, three coats.

A perch of stone wall, one foot thick and two feet high, contains twenty-two cubic feet, and a perch of stone wall, two feet thick and two feet high, contains forty-four cubic feet.

A cubic foot contains one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight inches, and is equal to a box two feet square inside, and one foot deep.

A box one foot square inside and one inch deep will contain one cubic foot.

A box two feet square inside and one foot deep will contain four cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and two feet deep will contain eight cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and three feet deep will contain twelve cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and four feet deep will contain sixteen cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and five feet deep will contain twenty cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and six feet deep will contain twenty-four cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and seven feet deep will contain twenty-eight cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and eight feet deep will contain thirty-two cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and nine feet deep will contain thirty-six cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and ten feet deep will contain forty cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and eleven feet deep will contain forty-four cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and twelve feet deep will contain forty-eight cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and thirteen feet deep will contain fifty-two cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and fourteen feet deep will contain fifty-six cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and fifteen feet deep will contain sixty cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and sixteen feet deep will contain sixty-four cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and seventeen feet deep will contain sixty-eight cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and eighteen feet deep will contain seventy-two cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and nineteen feet deep will contain seventy-six cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and twenty feet deep will contain eighty cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and twenty-one feet deep will contain eighty-four cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and twenty-two feet deep will contain eighty-eight cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and twenty-three feet deep will contain ninety-two cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and twenty-four feet deep will contain ninety-six cubic feet.

A box two feet square inside and twenty-five feet deep will contain one hundred cubic feet.

The Cincinnati Commercial corrects a general impression that the international monetary congress is called for the purpose of discussing the question whether silver shall be coined as money—whether the double standard shall be retained. This is not the question at all. The congress is held under the double standard, and is participated in only by nations recognizing it, and any debate of the standards will be out of order. The business of the congress will be "to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing a fixity of relative values between these metals." Beyond this the congress cannot go.

A man was seen coming out of a Texas newspaper office with one eye gouged out his nose spread all over his face like a piece of raw beef, and one of his ears chawed off. To a policeman who interviewed him he replied: "I don't like an article that appeared in the paper last week, an' I went in to see the man who writ. He war there, stranger."

An old Dutch tavern keeper who had his third wife, thus expressed his views of matrimony: Vell, you see de first time I married for love—dat was good. den I married for beauty—dat was good, too, about as good as de first; but dis time I marries for money—and dis is better as both.

A very wealthy farmer had this 'notice' posted up in his field: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxens gets into these here oats his or her tale will be cut off, as the case may be."

It is a bad policy to worry about filling your church. See that your pulpit is properly filled, and then the church will take care of itself.

News and Pacificator.

F. F. M. GILBERT, Editor.

CAMDEN. ALA.

Friday, July 19, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
RUFUS W. COBB,
OF DALLAS.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. SCREWS,
OF MONTGOMERY.

For Treasurer,
ISAAC H. VINCENT,
OF CHAMBERS.

For Auditor,
WILLIS BREWER.
OF LOWNDES.

For Attorney General,
HENRY C. TOMPKINS,
OF BULLOCK.

For Superintendent of Education,
LEROY F. BOX,
OF ST. CLAIR.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama in Convention assembled, reasserting the principles adopted in our Convention of 1876, do resolve and declare—

1. That the Democratic and conservative party of Alabama is the party of law and order and the only party of the Constitution, and to its patriotic and unceasing efforts, under the blessings of God, is due the final defeat of the Radical leaders in their wicked design, manifested from the inception of Reconstruction, to destroy the peace, happiness and prosperity of both races in the South by invoking flag them in ceaseless turmoil and collision.

2. That the financial distress, extending in many localities to misery and want, is the necessary outgrowth of the profligate expenditures, fraudulent practices and class legislation which have marked the course of the Republican party; they have created new and useless offices, and endowed those already created with princely perquisites inconsistent with the simplicity of our system of government; and have organized an army of officials now attaining a strength which Daniel Webster warned us, for y years ago, would endanger the liberties of our people. We denounce the methods, the measures and the men who are responsible for them as unworthy the support of an honest and free people.

3. We congratulate the who'e people of Alabama upon the reign of good will and reconciliation, the acme of liberty and security, which prevade the entire limits of the State, and while we renew the pledges of protection to all the colored people, we recognize and hold essential that, without doubtful; but State pride might give it to Mr. Thurman if he should be the Democratic candidate. In the state of the situation Mr. Thurman's Presidential prospects are more hopeful than they have ever been before. He has underwood this for some time past, and it is the explanation of his course in the currency discussions of the late session His success as a Presidential candidate depends on a vigorous support by the Democratic party of his own State, and he manipulated the Convention yesterday with a view to catch enough of the National party's vote to insure a Democratic victory No man has any chance of a Presidential nomination who cannot carry his own State, and if Mr. Tilden should lose his grip on New York, and Mr. Thurman should keep Ohio in the rank of Democratic States, Thurman stock will be quoted higher than Tilden stock in the Spring of 1880 The proceedings and platform of the Ohio Democratic yesterday must be interpreted in the light of Senator Thurman's Presidential aspirations. He yields to the currency heresies of his State because he could not oppose them without forfeiting his Presidential prospects.

The Republican State Convention in Illinois was not influenced by Presidential hopes That State has no citizen who is likely to be a candidate on either side. Mr. Washburne being practically out of politics, and Gen. Grant being in such a position that if he is nominated at all it will not be by Illinois influence, but by a general and spontaneous movement by the whole Republican party. He can neither be helped nor harmed by anything done in his own State. The proceedings of the Illinois Convention were in no degree influenced by Presidential aspirations or preferences; but they were nevertheless very weak on the currency question. There is, indeed, little sound monetary sentiment anywhere in the West The Illinois Republicans are not, indeed, as bold as the Ohio Democracy but it is too evident that the predominant sentiment of the West in both parties is opposed to sound monetary and financial measures.

Mass Meeting.

CAHABA, ALA., July 4, 1878.

Pursuant to adjournment on the 26th of April last, the ladies of the Wilcox Memorial Association and gentlemen of Camden and vicinity, met at the Baptist Church Col. WM F. SPURLIN was called to the chair, and JAMES T. BECK appointed secretary.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence and finance being called for, Mr. R. R. McWilliams made a report of the steps taken by that committee since the last meeting, showing the amount in the hands of the

News and Pacificator.

Friday, July 19, 1878.

Local Intelligence.

Notice.

Claims against Wilcox county, preceding registered number 738, will be paid upon surrender of warrants with the proper endorsement of the holders.

J. N. HOUGHTON, *County Treasurer.*
July 5, 1878.

ATTENTION, WILCOX GRAYS!!

There will be a meeting of the Company at the Court House on *Saturday*, July 13th, for the purpose of transacting important business. By order of Capt. JAMES T. BECK.

L. E. DAWSON, O. S.
Camden, July 4th, 1878.

Religious Appointments.

Rev. A. M. JONES, Bible Agent, will preach at the following times and places, viz:

2d Sabbath in July, 2 o'clock p. m.
3d " " 11 o'clock a. m.
3d " Pine Level, near Sterling Brown's
3d Sabbath, Rehoboth, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Lost!

ON the night of the Ice Cream Supper, a GOLD CROSS and CHAIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. 617-p

WILCOX LANDING.

WILCOX COUNTY, ALABAMA, June, 1878.

I WILL CONTINUE the *LANDING* and *WAREHOUSE* business as heretofore on my own account, and will give my personal attention strictly to conducting all business connected with *Wilcox Landing*, having secured efficient and reliable assistance in the discharge of its duties.

Teams and Hacks always at the Landing for the accommodation of travelers and business. I ask the continued patronage of my friends and the public.

Ever grateful for past favors and business, I hope for its continuance.

(Signed) ELIZA MOORE.
July 5, 1878. 616-tf

State of Alabama—Wilcox County.

Estate of Karl Kuhn, deceased

LETTERS Testamentary upon the Estate of Karl Kuhn, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of June, 1878, by the Hon. William Henderson, Judge of the Probate Court of Wilcox county: Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JEREMIAH KAHN, *Executor.*
Jun 28, 1878. 615-1

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the several voting precincts in Wilcox county, on the first Monday in August, 1878, for the election of the following officers, viz: Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and State Superintendent of Education; also, a Senator in the General Assembly for the Twenty-second Senatorial District, composed of the county of Wilcox, and two Representatives in the General Assembly for the county of Wilcox.

JOHN C. PITTCHETT,
Sheriff Wilcox County
June 28, 1878. 615-1

State of Alabama—Wilcox County.

Probate Court June 11th, 1878.

THIS day came A. G. Ervin, Administrator of the Estate of E. H. Ervin, deceased, and filed his accounts, vouchers, evidences and statements for a *final* settlement of his said Administration, said Estate having heretofore been declared insolvent.

It is ordered that the 22d *day of July*, 1878, be appointed a day for making said settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

WM. HENDERSON, *Judge.*
June 28, 1878. 615-p

W. B. SHIELDS, R. O. JAMES, F. O'BOURKE

W. B. SHIELDS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
MOBILE, Alabama.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Consignments of Cotton; cash for interest charged for the money, and will hold the Cotton till late in the Spring, if desired.

All Cotton consigned to us covered by our own insurance policy unless previously notified to the contrary.

The patronage of our friends and acquaintances is respectfully solicited.

Mobile, Nov. 30, 1877. 586-tf

GREAT REDUCTION AT OUR HOUSE.

ON and AFTER TO DAY the price of the Best Whisky, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum &c., has been reduced to

Fifteen Cents per Drink, Cash.

Owing to the reduction in the price of all the necessaries of life, I have determined to make small profits and superior article as one of the chief objects of my business. All ye that thirst come and drink, cheaper than ever in Camden. Remember Our House and call again.

Thanking for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same from my friends and the public generally, and wishing every body a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

J. R. BARRETT.
January 4, 1878. 590-p

WANTED—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a *Bible Reader*, to introduce in Wilcox County, The *ORLEANS BRANDED NEW* Centennial Edition of the **Holy Bible.** For description, notice editorial in last week's issue of this paper.

Address at once

F. L. HORTON & CO.,
Publishers & Bookbinders, 69 E. Market St.,
[Jan 24] INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DR. L. W. JENKINS

OFFERS his professional serv ces, in all its various branches, to the citizens of Camden. He may be found at all times at his residence on Vine Street, next block to the Bagley place, now owned by P. M. Horn, Esq.

Camden, March 8, 1878. 599-ym

New Advertisements.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Price only $25 00.

THIS highly recommended Sewing Machine is on exhibition at the residence of Mr. Armstrong, on Canton Bluff. Upon a careful trial it has proved its claims as an excellent family helper. It makes lock stitch alike on both sides, strong and firm, is easy to understand and to operate, the attachments are simple, yet do beautiful work—a full set, consisting of hemmers, ruffler, binder, tucker, &c., comes with each Machine, or can be bought separate from *this* machine to be used with any other. This excellent Machine with all its fixtures, just ready for use, can be had for the small sum of $25.00.

Call and try this very desirable Machine and be convinced of its advantages.

Mrs. A. M. WATTS, *Local Agent,*
Camden, Wilcox county, Ala.
May 17, 1878. 609-tf

GIN SHARPENER AND JOURNAL TURNER.

HAVING added a Portable Lathe to my repairing fixtures, I am now prepared to turn journals. When brass used in filling the journals have often worn flat sided. I make them round and then fill in brass, and they will run smoothly and not heat. I further propose to adjust ribs, fill brushes, make a Gin carry a roll, clean the seed and prevent cotton from sticking to saw teeth or clogging between ribs, &c.

For clubs of three or more in the same neighborhood, I propose to work at reduced rates.

Price of sharpening, 50 cents per saw; file and brushes extra.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

P. ARMSTRONG,
Camden, Wilcox county, Ala.
May 17, 1878. 609-tf

Mrs. Brewer

HAS a Select Stock of *DRESS GOODS, Knitting, Bulwyn, Linen, Pique, Linen Lawn, &c.*

ALSO, *Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Embroidery, Fancy and Hidden, Skirt Supporters, Collars and Cuffs, Puffs and Ruffs, Ties,* (ties and silk) *Fancy Bows,* and almost everything in that line of business.

Call and see for yourselves.

DRESSES made to order from two to four dollars.

GENTLEMENS SUITS cut and made to order and warranted to fit perfectly.

GRAND ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS AT

W. F. SPURLIN'S

PINE GOLD and SILVER *WATCHES;* GOLD *WATCH* and *CHAIN JEWELRY;* RAZORS, GUNS, PISTOLS, CAPS and CARTRIDGES;

SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, to suit all ages;

FINE TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY;

PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, and TOILET ARTICLES;

BLANK BOOKS, CAP, LETTER, NOTE, BILLET, PAPETERIE, ENVELOPES,

VISITING and PLAYING *CARDS* in great variety;

GOLD, SILVER and TISSUE *PAPER;*

ALBUMS; Bead Gold and Steel *PENS;*

PENCILS; MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; STRINGS;

FANCY ARTICLES in endless variety, suitable for Presents.

☞ Our old customers, friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock and prices.

Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and Warranted.

Camden, October 20, 1876. 531-tf

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned not to cut wood or pass over any part of the strip of ground between Main Street and School Creek road, in the Town of Camden, and lying South of the fence South of my dwelling, in said town—said strip of ground measuring twenty-six feet in width from said fence South of my said dwelling, and extending from said Main Street to said School Creek road—the said strip being my private property, the public having no interest in it, nor any right whatever to the said strip of ground—Any person violating this notice will subject himself to a criminal prosecution for trespass. Dated this 11th day of June, 1878.

HENRY KASTER.
June 14, 1878. 613-p

C. A. HARRIS,
of Dallas Co., Ala.

ZO. S. COOK,
for Wilcox Co., Ala

Late of L. Brewer & Co.

HARRIS & COOK,
COTTON FACTORS,
55 N. Commerce Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

Over L. Brewer & Co's. 612—pm
Mobile, June 14, 1878.

FATAMA ACADEMY,

IS AT FATAMA, WILCOX CO., ALA.,

Six miles south of Camden.

OPEN to young ladies and gentlemen, and solicits patronage in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Commercial Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English Grammar, Latin Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Phonography and Composition, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Piain and Ornamental Penmanship.

Specimen of Penmanship from the pen of S. S. LANDRUM, Principal of Academy, Professor of Mathematics and Penmanship

June 14, 1878. 613-tf

THE

DEXTER HOUSE,

SITUATED ON CLAIBORNE STREET

IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Board and Lodging on moderate terms

The Dexter House is in charge of the original proprietress, who solicits the patronage of her friends. C. A. DEXTER.
Camden, May 3, 1876. 607-tf

Weather Report.

MONDAY, July 8.

Sunrise	72
1 o'clock P. M.	91
9 o'clock P. M.	80

TUESDAY, July 9.

Sunrise	74
12 o'clock M.	91
8 o'clock P. M.	83

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Sunrise	72
12 o'clock M.	93
9 o'clock P. M.	82

THURSDAY, July 11.

Sunrise	74
12 o'clock M.	91
7 o'clock P. M.	84

FRIDAY, July 12.

Sunrise	74
1 o'clock P. M.	94

Baptist Church Notice.

The members of the Camden Baptist Church are requested to meet at their Church building on to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, to transact important business.

The Crops in Wilcox.

We have purposely refrained from alluding to the Crops in this county until now for the reason that we could not refer definitely and satisfactorily to their condition. At present the corn is as far advanced as we have a full crop—unless it be, and perhaps better in some localities than that of last year, and the cotton promises a full yield. It is growing of the finest condition generally, and from present indications will fruit heavily. The crops on the bottom lands are not as good, owing to the two overflows continued rains in June, while those on the up lands are earlier and promise a larger yield than last year. True, in some places the crops have been neglected, mostly by negroes, and where this is the case the grass has the ascendancy. Some of our farms are not as that they never had better crops. Taking every thing into account, and provided that no disaster occurs to them, our planters may safely calculate upon a yield equal to that of last season—in fact, the prospects in many localities indicate a larger harvest.

Struck by Lightning.

We have just been informed by a gentleman from Oak Ridge, eastern end of Wilcox, that on Saturday night last, the 6th instant, the Barn of Mr. Jessie B. McWilliams was struck by lightning, and immediately consumed by the fire originating therefrom, together with a large lot of corn, a new patent Cut and Gross Mower, and seven hundred and fifty bushels of oats. Not proof Oats, just grown and garnered this season.

Thus it is by the ruling of an all wise Providence we have the bitter and hard experience of several months in a few short moments—We are thankful that it is so worse, and deeply sympathize with Mr. McWILLIAMS in the loss he has sustained.

Home new, &c., to appear.

H. Rec.

The Marion Female Seminary, the oldest of our large schools here, is establishing for itself an enviable reputation under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Manly, Jr. Its buildings, rolling mills and an Iron foundry, employing 60 hands in their erection, and will employ two hundred when in operation, all in the incorporate limits of the town, and the Rome and Carrollton Railroad has admirably for sue a post. He has reason himself to be all that you said respecting him.

TALLADEGA, ALA., July 4th, 1878.

Mr. Editor—According to promise I thought I would give you a few lines, for the perusal of the many readers of the very welcome and interesting *News and Pacificator*, a copy of which I have just received, and which looks as neat and in as interesting as usual.

Talladega has lost none of her go ahead-ativeness of former days, for while her business men are pushing forward to keep up the mercantile interests of the old place, the farmers are coming in with good and encouraging reports of their crops.

There is a great deal of sickness here now—more than usual—but with little fatality, except in chronic cases; though it was our unfortunate lot to be robbed by death, of our earliest and best friend on earth—our Mother—whose star has set on earth forever, but to shine again in glory.

Sunday School Convention.

The State Sunday School Convention will meet in the city of Selma on Tuesday next, and continue two days.

The objects of the Convention are, 1st, To unite all the evangelical Christians throughout the State in earnest efforts to promote the cause of Christ through the Sunday School.

2. To bring together Sunday School workers for the purpose of considering the best methods for thoroughly organizing the State in connection with, though the County organization, and through these County links uniting all the Sunday Schools of the State in our fraternal bond.

3. For the dissemination of Sunday School ideas, the comparison of plans, the discussion of principles, and illustration of methods in Sunday School teaching.

4. To encourage the systematic and thorough preparation of Sunday School teachers for the high and responsible stations which they occupy.

5. Denominational integrity will not be inspired by the most active co-operation in this blessed labor.

These are important objects and should receive the fullest consideration of our wisest and best Sunday School workers.

The following Sunday Schools of Camden and vicinity have appointed delegates, viz:

Presbyterian—JOSEPH N. MILLER, WM. F. SPURLIN and DAVID T. MCMILLAN.

Methodist—L. W. JENKINS, F. H. SAVAGE and THOMAS D. MCCASKEY.

Oaklawn—FELIX TAFF.

Rock Wood—), EDGAR GULLETT. WILLIAM P. MCCRARY, Alternate.

The Institute.

Prof. THOMPSON, who has leased the Institute for a series of years, is expected in a few weeks with his family, whom work from the water as gracefully as a swan, and with the speed almost of an arrow. Capt. BLACK has many friends here who will be glad to learn that he is again on the river. Success to him and his palatial little steamer.

Cuban Chill Tonic, the Great West Indies Fever and Ague Remedy, is the best medicine ever presented to the People, for the speedy cure of malaria—It cures the Chills root and the Fever, purges out the malarial poison from the system, carries off the blank bile—It saves sickness, and gives health to the poor sufferer, get a bottle from your Druggist, Dr. J. P. JONES. It is Cheap and Safe.

The Supper.

Reader, be sure and attend the Supper at the O'Possum Bend Academy on Thursday evening next. It is a patriotic movement by the ladies, and worthy of patronage.

Mammoth Hybrid Swede Turnip.

Weighing from 5 lbs to pounds, inspected and given the past season from selected bulbs, a heavy cropper, very sweet and fine flavor. It, reschebly juicy, of sound constitution, and peculiarly hardy, thrives in all soils, grows on a large size with a single tap root, is free from mildew, and for evenness of crop and keeping qualities it is unequaled. For three successive years the heaviest crop of Swede in England was grown from this celebrated variety. It grows very smooth and uniform, and is very solid. *Don't pay high prices for old examinimed seed, but get fresh and reliable seed direct from the grower.*

☞ We are offering seed of this new variety in 25 cents a package, post (post paid) to any address, on receipt of price. Each package contains sufficient seed to plant ¼ of an acre. Address,

S. Y. HAINES & CO.,
41 North Front St., Philia., Pa.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting of the Board.

CAMDEN, ALA., July 2d, 1878.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment—Present—Councilmen F. P. M. Gilbert, T. Beck, M. A. Turner and W. H. Anderson—Absent—councilmen R. Gaillard and A. C. Matthews, Jr.

The claim of Wm. F. Spurlin of $2 25, for Blank Books for the Intendant's Docket and Ordinance book, was allowed and ordered to be paid.

The claim of Wm. H. Hall of $4 25, was allowed and ordered to be paid.

The claim of Wm. H. Hall for services as Marshal from the 6th to the 12th of March, 1878, amounting to $5 20, was also allowed and ordered to be paid.

On motion, the Board rejourned until the next regular meeting in August.

W. H. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

E. H. Cook Lodge, No. 381.

RICHMOND, ALA., June 16, 1878.

M. P. F. M. GILBERT:

Dear Sir and Brother: At a regular Communication of E. H. Cook *Lodge*, No. 381, held on the above date the following officers were elected for the present Masonic year:

John H Malone	*W M*
Thomas Bentley	*S W*
John Q Bensky	*J W*
Roger C Mixon	*Tr*
John W Gaston	*S D*
William F Kitzrell	*J D*
Thomas Davis	*Tyler*
W Dayton and W R Gulwin	*Stds*
Henry Prince	*Marshal*

Yours, fraternally,

JOHN W. GASTON, *Secretary.*

Evans James D. Craig, Esq. of Greenville Dallas County.

Old Talladega has, within the last few weeks, been re-encrusted, as it were, by the erection of a large and spacious building

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

In workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Exposition. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED: WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

ALABAMA STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

To be held in Selma, July 16–17, 1878.

TUESDAY, 10 A. M.—The Convention will assemble at the First Presbyterian Church, Broad Street.

1. Temporary organization.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

2 Welcome Address by Rev. W. C. Cleveland.

3. Responses by [illegible] Bancroft and Gov. M. Patton.

4. Permanent organization.

5. Brief reports from delegates.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. Sunday School Normal Work.

2. Its Work, and True Aim—Opened by Rev. W. C. Hearn.

3. Of Music—Opened by Rev. R. Raymond, D. D.

4. Its Superintendent—Opened by Joseph N. Miller, Esq.

5. Its Teachers—Opened by Rev. J. B. Stevenson.

EVENING SESSION.

THE RELATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TO THE CHURCH

Opened by P. T. Winkler, D. D.

Followed by R. F. Pulliam, D. D.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

1. Teacher's Meeting—Opened by Dr. F. A. Dales.

2. How to Prepare a Lesson—Opened by W. F. Pickard, Esq.

3. The Sunday School Session Exemplified—Lesson: The Childhood of Jesus (Luke 2: 40-52)—Conducted by W. L. Baker at 9½ precisely.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. State and County—Opened by Rev. J. H. Long, followed by A. C. Anderson, Esq.

2. Locals—Opened by Rev. W. H. Richardson.

3. Question Box opened.

EVENING SESSION.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL AS A MISSIONARY AGENT.

Opened by Rev. [illegible]

Democratic State Executive Committee

First District—R. B. Owen, of Mobile, M. C. Lewis, of Marengo, S. T. Price, Choctaw.

Second District—W. D. Wood, of Troy, F. S. Ferguson, of Montgomery, J. T. H. Foard, of Lowndes.

Third District—A. G. Gordon, of Henry, A. A. Scott, of Lee [illegible] city of Talbot.

Fourth District—John J. Steele of Lowndes, N. H. R. Dawson, of Dallas, Chas. G. Brown, of Perry.

Fifth District—T. L. Bulger, of Tallapoosa, John A. Holmes, of Chambers, A. T. Goodwin, of Elmore.

Sixth District—T. C. Clark, of Greene, N. [illegible] A. Walker, of Jefferson.

Seventh District—Joseph H. Johnston, of Talladega, R. K. Boyd, of Marshall, John H. Draper, of Etowah.

Eighth District—A. H. Kellar, of Colbert, A. S. Fletcher, of Madison, William J. Wood, of Lauderdale.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. Watts, W. L. Bragg, H. C. Semple, T. T. Sayre, T. B. Bethea, Montgomery.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church on the first and third Sabbaths of each month at 11 o'clock a. m., and at 8 p. m. Rev. R. J. Burgess, *Pastor.*

At the Oaklawn Methodist E. Church on the second and fourth Sabbaths of each month, at 11 o'clock a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Rev. R. J. Burgess, *Pastor.*

At the Cumberland Presbyterian Church by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, on the first and third Sabbaths of each month, morning at 11 aught. Rev. W. T. Wilson, *Pastor.*

Episcopal Church—Rev. F. H. Lee, *Pastor*—A. C. Matthews, Jr., *Acy Leader.*

Regular services on the second and fourth Sabbaths. Occasional services as may be announced.

At the Methodist Protestant Church on the 2d Sabbath in each month at eleven o'clock a. m. Rev. J. T. Hood, Pastor.

At Rock Wood Baptist Church on the first and third Sabbaths in each month at eleven o'clock a. m. Rev. Mr. Gollett, Pastor.

At Bethany Baptist Church on the second

POETRY.

MY HUSBAND.

Who is my youth said, "Dearest come,
Forsake your precious childhood's home,
And with me o'er the wide world roam?"
My husband.

Who gently led me on the way,
And caused my heart to bless the day
That took me from my home away?—
My husband.

Who at first sounding of alarm
Would fold round me his loving arm,
To shield me from impending harm?—
My husband.

Who at first token of distress
Exhibited by restlessness,
Oft soothes me by his fond caress?—
My husband

Who, if long, watchful nights there be,
When sleep—sweet sleep—won't come to me,
Will *k*ep awake for company?—
My husband.

Who, when I, with each nerve unstrung,
Next morn move round with cares among,
If I should fret, would "hold his tongue?"—
My husband.

When, if in haste, to mar our bliss
One word is thoughtless *[illegible]*
With alike *[illegible]*
My husband.

Who through all changing scenes of life,
The bright, the dark, the peace, the strife,
Would call me naught but "precious wife?"—
My husband.

When on the sound of suffering laid,
With throbbing pulse and aching head,
Who anxious watches round my bed?—
My husband.

Who, when of kindred dear bereft,
And my sad heart in twain is cleft,
Proves that my *dearest friend* is left?—
My husband.

When overwhelmed with grief and fears,
And through the gloom no star appears,
Who cheers my heart and wipes my tears?—
My husband.

Who, when I've done with all below,
And death's dark waters round me flow,
Would fain with me o'er Jordan go?—
My husband.

MY WIFE.

IN RESPONSE TO HER STANZA, "MY HUSBAND."

What maiden in the days of yore,
Smote me with one tender-nodous power,
Inflicting pangs unknown before!—
My wife.

Who pitied me in my distress,
And, by one simple little—"Yes,"
Changed all my woe to blessedness!—
My wife.

Who did with look almost divine,
My soul in cords of love entwine,
And gave her priceless heart for mine!—
My wife.

Who to the altar went with me,
Our hearts aglow with ecstacy,
And my good angel vowed to be!—
My wife.

Who *[illegible]*

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

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H Clay Armstrong, *R W G M*.. of Tuskegee
H C Tompkins, *D G M*....of Union Springs
R W Cobb, *G S W*.....of Shelby
J H Backhead, *G J W*.....of Lamar
Wm H. Dingley, *G Tr*.....of Montgomery
Daniel Sayre, *G Sec'y*.....of Montgomery
W C Bledso., *G Chap'n*.....of LaFayette
J M Kumps, *G Marshal*.....of Lawrence
Joseph W Adams, *G S B*.....of Ozark
J W Jones, *G J D*.....of Marengo
James Davidson, *G Tiler* ...of Montgomery

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D G H P—James Milton, of Eufaula,
A K—Luckey W Jenkins, of Camden,
J S—W S Foster, of Mobile
G Tr—W H Dingley, of Montgomery,
G Sec'y—Daniel Sayre, of Montgomery,
G C H—H Jelner, of Talladega,
G P S—W D Wadsworth, of Montgomery,
G R A C—W W McCullum, of Selma,
G M 3d V—G W Taylor, of Randolph co.
G M 2d V—W M Thornton, of Henry county
G M 1st V—I L Adams, of Tuskegee,
G Sent'l—James Davidson, of Montgomery

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F. P. M. GILBERT, *Secretary*

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JAMES T. HICK.....*J. W.*
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Professional Cards.

A. C MATHESON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAMDEN, ALA.,

WILL Practice in the Courts of Wilcox and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to any business entrusted to him.
Camden, November 8, 1871. 38—tf

T. W. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL Practice in Wilcox and adjoining counties.
He is also Notary Public and Ex Officio notice of the Peace for Wilcox county.
Rehoboth, January 21, 1874. 394—pm

JOHN Y. KILPATRICK,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CAMDEN, ALA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of Wilcox Clarke and Monroe counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States Courts.
July 6, 1867 198—tf

JOSEPH N. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Jamden, Wilcox county, Al
January 21 1874. 394—y

R. GAILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL practice in this and adjoining counties.
April 30, 1875. 5

G COCHRAN. B.B. DAWSON

COCHRAN & DAWSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Camden, Wilcox county, Ala.

PRACTICE in the counties of Wilcox, Monroe and Dallas, in the Supreme Court and in the United States Court at Mobile and Montgomery.
Camden, June 8, 1867. 9—

JOHN McCASKILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE, on the Camden and Pineville road, 4½ miles South of Camden. Will practice in this and the adjoining counties.
Sept. 23 1865. 8—tf.

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WESTERN LAGER BEER
CIGARS.
BAR STORES. ETC.,

J. H. BLACK,
A. C. LINAGE,
J. J. WRIGHT.
Pine Apple, May 24, 1878. 610—p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. J. CUMMING,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
CAMDEN, Wilcox county, Al.

HAVING relinquished his practice on the Circuit, will hereafter confine his business to Wilcox and Monroe counties, the U. States Court in Mobile and the Supreme Court of Alabama. Will be found at his office daily
Focus re-adverts to end the times.
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April 5, 1878. 603—pm

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E. D. MORRILL.
Camden, Nov. 2, 1877. 592—tf

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January 25, 187 593—tf

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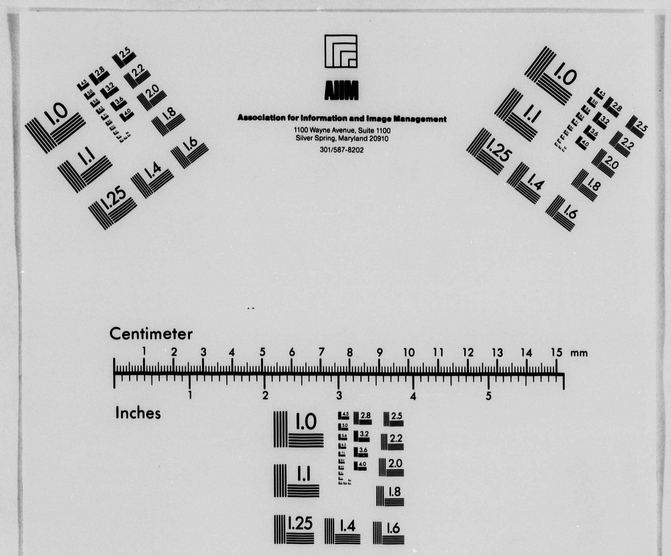
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