JUNE

Jacksonville Republican

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AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

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For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

☞ POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Whatley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.
G. C. WHATLEY, January 5, '52.
G. G. ELLIS. tf

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25,

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

B. F. PORTER. W. J. HARALSON.
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorney at law.
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business confided to their professional management.
Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County Alabama.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY. tf

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
January 13, 1852.

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. COBB.
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, St. Clair County, Ala.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

The Only Son.

A THRILLING STORY.

One fine summer morning, as I was riding with a friend through a handsome village in the central part of New York, and admiring the beauties he pointed out to me with all the pride and precision of the "oldest inhabitant," my attention was attracted by an aged couple, dressed in deep mourning, who were walking slowly down a shaded avenue, in front of one of the most beautiful residences in the place.

The feeble steps of the old lady, who leaned heavily upon the arm of her companion, and the expression of deep and lasting sorrow which possessed her thin pallied features, contrasted with the firm tread, and stern, solemn aspect of the old man awoke my curiosity, and I inquired if there was not some domestic history of interest connected with this venerable couple.

"There is, indeed," replied my friend. "You recall to my mind one of the most singular incidents the most startling tragedy, in short—which our goodly village ever witnessed.

"The old and sorrow-stricken couple," pursued my friend, "may be seen twice or three times a week; oftener when the weather is fine, walking down the avenue in just such a manner—never any faster, never any slower.

"You see them now getting into the carriage, which has just rolled up to the gate. They will ride a mile, when the carriage will stop, and they will walk through another gate, which is of iron, hanging between posts of iron, all black as ebony. They will enter a green field, where the birds sing sweetly these fine mornings, a lonely field, however, where there are none dwelling above ground, yet there are a great many inhabitants—the rich and the poor intermingled, and resting on the same level, about four feet beneath the sod!

This aged couple are going to visit the grave of their only child.

It was a son. I will tell you his history if you listen.

This old man was once the most enterprising, the boldest and most resolute man in the vicinity. His name is Col. H——. You have heard of him, for he distinguished himself in the last war. People used to say he was made of iron.—Yet he has one of most upright, generous hearts in the world.

The old lady, I remember as a lady of great beauty, not more than twenty years ago, when she was about forty. Besides she was quite as celebrated for her gentleness and benevolence, as the Col. for his iron will. She had a soft, affectionate heart, which shone beneficially on all, until its warmth was concentrated in an only child.

He was a wild, handsome, passionate boy, generous at times, but oftener, tyranical and wilful. We were schoolmates, and we always played together until he was sent away to an academy when our intimacy ceased. I saw him rarely afterwards, until having been expelled from college for striking a professor, in a fit of passion, he returned to his father's house.

Morgan, in his childhood, had been indulged and caressed by his fond mother, and his father treated him with undue severity. The Colonel loved his boy, but he believed in the necessity of discipline, to curb his passions, while Mrs. H. weeping over the stern treatment of her darling, endeavored to make up for it in indulgence. Then the boy grew up to fear his father, and to feel a contempt for the authority of his mother.

Well, on Morgan's return from college in disgrace, he was so changed that you would hardly have known him, not so much in personal appearance, for he was still handsome, but in his manners. All I need say is, he had earned the reputation of being the most reckless and dissipated fellow in the college.

Col. H. was terribly enraged at the disgrace his wild son brought upon himself and family. He treated him with greater severity than ever, refusing to gratify his love of pleasure by furnishing him with funds, and subjecting him to the most rigid discipline. The result was, father and son had a terrible quarrel, in which the latter boldly facing the thunders of the Colonel's wrath, proved himself to have inherited his iron will, if not his fearlessness of character.

On the very day Morgan left his father's house; and took up his residence at the hotel, to the great distress of Mrs. H., who from that time, never saw a happy day.—These events occurred twelve years ago.

I don't know that the young man ever entered the house but once afterwards, except to see his mother in the absence of the Colonel, and to obtain the funds she used to spare for him out of her own allowance.

Morgan wished to go abroad.—But to travel very extensively, required more money than Mrs. H. had at her command, and all her efforts to induce the Colonel to grant a supply for the purpose, were in vain. She might as well have asked the sea to deliver up its riches. Enraged at the ill success of her application, Morgan determined to see his father himself, and by some means secure the amount he was so desperately resolved to have.

Learning, one day, that the Colonel had received a large sum of money, from the sale of some land, Morgan thought it a fine opportunity to descend on the parental purse, and accordingly called on the gentleman before he had time to use the money, or deposit it in the bank.

A domestic in the family, who admitted Morgan, relates that the Colonel was in his study, and that there was a bundle of bills on the table when the young man entered.

The Colonel's countenance never changed as he looked up, and saw his son standing before him; and, when he spoke, his words came forth cold and hard, as if his throat had been of marble.

"What is your business, sir?"

Morgan returned his father's stern look with an unflinching gaze, as he replied,

"I come to prefer a claim."

At the word claim, the Colonel sneered, but said nothing.

"I desire to travel," pursued Morgan, as if he had been talking to an equal. "It can be no advantage to you to keep me within the sight of your door, which is shut against me, and within the odor of your gardens and orchards, which I cannot enjoy. You will not refuse, then, I hope, to supply me with funds that will enable me to see something of the world, and to establish myself abroad.

"If this is all your business," said the Colonel in a deeper tone, "the sooner you go the better;" and taking the bundle of bills, he locked it up in the desk with a firm hand. "I thought you had more judgment than to come to me on such a fool's errand. So what you knew it was impossible to obtain by pleading, you hoped to draw from me by impudence of a claim! Go! I say boy! Not a dollar of my money shall pass into your hands until you have submitted to my authority, which you have so lately despised."

Morgan's eyes flashed fire. The domestic who watched him from the door, declared she thought, from the grinding of his teeth and the clenching of his fists, that he was going to strike his father.

Without giving way to his passion, however, the young man turned upon his heel, passed out of the door, and never stopped to speak to his distressed mother, mounted his horse and rode off to the hotel.

Mrs. H. flew to her husband, and clasping her hands in agony, prayed that he would call the young man back, speak to him no longer in a stern and chilling tone, but kindly and fatherly and effect a reconciliation.

"My God!" murmured the Colonel passionately, "am I to be trampled upon by my own son? Am I to stoop and he to triumph? When he comes to me with an air of independence which is unsupportable, am I to bend to him and beg."

"No, no!" sobbed the wretched woman; "not that but speak to him kindly. Use persuasion—gentleness—"

"With a son!—persuasion! You wrong my patience," exclaimed the Colonel in a husky voice. "Leave me."

No more words passed between the parents of the unhappy youth; but during the remainder of the day the mother was keenly distressed and the stern father was ill at ease.

The father passed a sleepless night. He paced the floor until late, with his brow contracted and his lips compressed; then he retired, and lay for two hours, meditating on some subject which excited his brain, Mrs. H., who was likewise awake, knew too well what the subject was.

Considerably past midnight the Colonel arose.

"Is any thing the matter?" asked his wife.

"I don't know," replied the Colonel. "I thought I heard a sound in the lower part of the house, in the direction of the study. It may be only a cat that has got in there—but I will go and see."

"I heard something myself, said Mrs. H., "but I thought it was outside."

The Colonel had heard more, or understood better than his wife.—At all events he had no suspicion of cats—his allusion to them having been merely to avoid alarming her. He remembered that there was a sum of money in his desk, and probably suspected a robbery.

Going noiselessly down stairs, and opening the door of the study with a steady hand, he [illegible]rd the same noise much lo[illegible] than before. He stepped [illegible] into the room. It was a [illegible]ight, and turning his eyes t[illegible] window from which the noise appeared to proceed, he discovered a dim shadow moving the curtain.

At that moment the noise ceased. The Colonel stood motionless in the corner of the room, until it recommenced, when reaching a heavy sword, which hung against the wall, he slowly drew it from its scabbard.

The Colonel then stationed himself near the window, but no sooner had he done so, than the grating noise ceased again. After a short silence he heard another sound, like the breaking of glass; and immediately after, the curtain was moved aside by an invisible hand.

The darkness, [illegible]eliness of the chamber and the [illegible]tery of the dim shadow on the curtain, would have shaken the nerves of a man of less coolness and courage than the Colonel. Determined to take the robber, dead or alive, he calmly waited for him to enter the room.—But presently to his dismay, he heard footsteps coming down stairs. Some domestic or out door laborer, had evidently heard the sounds, and was coming to learn their origin. Perceiving that this must frighten the robber, the Colonel was revolving in his mind what he should do to effect his object, when the hand that had passed the curtain became visible. [illegible]s groping along the wind[illegible]e for the spring. Rapi[illegible]ghtning, yet noiselessly [illegible]seen, the old broadsword swe[illegible]ver the Colonel's head, and struck deep into the wood work of the window. There was a stifled cry—a heavy fall—and the curtain fell back to its place.

Rushing to the window the Colonel threw it open, and looked out. He could see nothing, however, owing to the darkness; and shutting it again, he hastened to procure a light.

As he burst into the hall, a laborer by the name of Jones, who slept in the house, appeared at the foot of the stairs.

"Good God! Colonel is that you?" cried Jones, who appeared agitated with terror. What is the matter?

"Give me a light," said Col. H.

He extended his hand. As the light shone upon it, Jones who must have been frightened terribly, saw that it was covered with blood. Starting back he dropped the lamp, which was broken to pieces on the floor.

The Colonel cursed his weak nerves, and hastened up stairs for the lamp in his chamber. Mrs. H. hearing the strange sounds, and alarmed by the protracted absence of her husband, had already arisen and struck a light. As the Colonel took it from her hand, she saw the blood upon his arm, and uttered a cry of horror.

"It is nothing," s[illegible] the Colonel. "A robber we[illegible]ng in at the window, and [illegible]ratched him."

He entered the study, followed by Jones, who shuddered at the scene which met his eyes. There was blood on the curtain and on the Colonel's chair, which stood near it, and on the wall. Across the desk where the Colonel had placed it, lay the broadsword, stained with blood.

Something on the carpet, under the window, attracted the eyes of Jones. He stooped to pick it up—he started back with a suppressed cry. It was a human hand!

The Colonel picked it up and held it by its lifeless fingers. It was still warm and dripping blood. It had been cut off just at the wrist.

Suddenly, the Colonel turned pale. Wrapping the member in his handkerchief, he seized the light and rushed up stairs.

"For Heaven's sake," he cried with a strange agitation, "tell me if you know this! It is no time to stand upon ceremony. Look!"

And locally regardless of the [illegible] sight would have [illegible] on his wife, the Colonel in his agitation, threw aside the folds of his handkerchief and revealed the hand.

Mrs. H. started back with horror! But in an instant, turning deadly pale, she bent eagerly forward, gazed a moment at the hand, and, with a shriek, fell lifeless to the floor.

The Colonel rushed out and met Jones on the stairs.

"Raise no alarm," he said, in a husky tone. "Go and saddle my horse and bring him to the door—quick!"

As soon as Jones had disappeared, the Colonel went out to see if he could discover any trace of the robber. There was nothing left but blood, which had gushed out in the grass like rain. The robber was gone.

Mounting his horse and again charging Jones to alarm no one, the Colonel rode to the hotel.

And thundering at the door some minutes, he succeeded in bringing a waiter, who admitted him, staring in stupid wonder to see young Morgan's father arrive at such a time, and with so ghastly a face.

"Is Morgan H. within?" demanded the Colonel.

"I think he is, I saw him here in the evening," was the reply.—"Shall I go up and see?"

"Show me his room," said the Colonel, striding into the hall.

The waiter preceded him up stairs. Hearing a suppressed groan, he looked around. The Colonel's hand was pressed upon his brow, and his eye fixed upon a dark spot on the floor.

"What is that?" asked the waiter.

"Go on! on!" muttered the Colonel, in so savage and husky a voice that it had about the same effect as a sharp bayonet in sending the waiter forward.

They reached the door of Morgan's room. The Colonel wrung the door with his iron hand, but the latch did not yield. Then with his fist he thundered the panel.

No sound came from within.

"With a rapid movement the Colonel held the lamp to the key hole. The point of the key was visible. The door was locked from the inside.

"Leave me," commanded the Colonel, turning to the waiter.

Then placing his mouth near the door, he said, "Morgan I am alone—let me in. It is your father that speaks!"

At that moment a short concussion, like the report of a pistol, sounded within the room. Then some heavy body fell on the floor.

The Colonel staggered against the banister; and the waiter, who was watching him below, ran up crying murder, thinking he was shot.

"Hush!" said the Colonel, in a calm voice, standing erect, as pale as death, before the waiter. "Go for an axe or a bar. The door must be broken open."

In a few moments the lock was forced, and the Colonel, followed by the landlord and others, rushed into the room. There was a human body extended on the floor, which was covered with blood.

"Horror!" ejaculated the waiter, "he has cut off his right hand!"

"And blown out his brains!" added the landlord.

The Colonel looked at the ghastly detorted face. It was that of his only son. He was a corpse!

Every body thought the calamity would kill Mrs. H., but you see her now, a feeble sorrow-stricken woman, who never leaves her room, except to visit the grave of the suicide.

The Colonel is a different man. Since the tragedy he has never been seen to smile. He stands like a withered oak, dry and stiff, yet strong in his decay.

We rode to the burying ground. We would have entered and looked at the tombstone of the erring youth, but I shrank from disturbing the contemplation of the mourners.

Hrs. H. was over the marble slab, and shedding tears which ran down her thin face like rain. The Colonel stood near by, erect—arms folded on his chest, and his cold grey eyes fixed on the grave with a look of speechless grief. We left them alone with the dead.

DISTINGUISHED HUNGARIAN.—The following marriage notice we find in a Western paper, which shows that they have aristocratic people there as well as anywhere else.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev Theodoreia Smithia, Mr. Jonathania Tompkinnia, to Miss Felixeia Pumkinnia, all of Sykesvilleria. Two were favoredia with a piecera pie.

Be temperate in all things.

Thrilling Incident.

Calendar Campbell, in his recent series of tales, of 'Winter nights' and capital amusement for such nights they are—describes in almost a painfully truthful manner the adventures of an officer in India, who was an eye-witness, under very extraordinary circumstances, to the feat of the ichneumon. The officer, through some accident, was wandering on foot, and at night, through a desolate part of the country, and at length, overcome with fatigue, threw himself down on the dry crisp spear grass, and just as the faint edge of the dawn appeared, fell asleep.

'No doubt of it! I slept soundly sweetly—no doubt! I have never, since then, slept in the open air either soudly or sweetly, for my awaking was full of horror! Before I was fully awake, however, I had a strange perception of danger, which tied me down to the earth, warning me against all motion, I knew that there was a shadow creeping over me beneath which to lie in dump inaction was the wisest resource. I felt that my lower extremities were being invaded by the heavy coils of a living chain; but as if a providential opiate had been infused into my system preventing all movement of thew or sinew. I knew not till I was wide awake that an enormous serpent covered my nether limbs, up to the knees!

'My God! I am lost!' was the mental exclamation I made; as every drop of blood in my veins turned to ice; and anon I shook like an aspen leaf, until the very fear that my sudden palsy would rouse there ptile, occasioned a revulsion of feeling, and I again lay paralyzed.

'It slept, or at all events, remained motionless; and how long it so remained I know not, for time to the fear struck is as the ring of eternity. All at once the sky cleared up—the moon shone out—the stars glanced over me; I could see them all as I lay stretched on my side, one hand under my head, whence I dared not remove it; neither dared I look downward at the loathsome bed fellow which my evil stars had sent me.

'Unexpectedly, a new object of terror supervened; a curious purring sound behind me followed by two smart taps on the ground, put the snake on the alert, for it moved, and I felt that it was crawling upwards to my breast. At that moment, when I was almost maddened by insupportable apprehension into starting up to meet, perhaps, certain destruction, something sprung upon my shoulder—upon the reptile! There was a shrill cry from the assailant, a loud appalling hiss from the serpent. For an instant I could feel them wrestling, as it were on my body; in the next, they were beside me on the turf; in another, a few paces off, struggling, twisting round each other, fighting furiously, I beheld them—a MONGOOS, or ichneumon, and a COBRA DICAPELLA!

I started up; I watched that most singular combat, for all was now clear as day. I saw them stand aloof for a moment—the deep, venomous fasination of the snaky glance powerless against the keen, quick, restless orbs of its opponent; I saw this duel of the eye exchange once more for closer conflict; I saw that the mungoos was bitten; that it darted away, doubtless in search of that still unknown plant whose juices are its alleged antidote against snake bites; that it returned with fresh viger to the attack; and then, glad sight! I saw the cobra di capella, maimed from hooded head to scaly tail, fall lieflless from its hitherto demi erect position with a baffled hiss; while the wonderful victor, indulging itself in a series of leaps upon the body of its antagonist, danced and bounded about purring and spitting like an enraged cat!

Little graceful creature! I have ever since kept a petimungoos—the most attached the most playful, and the most frog-devouring of all animals.'

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.—A facetious Boston editor is warm in praise of his lady subscribers. He says: "Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been editor now going on for eight years, and we have never lost a single dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and the printer—two classes of the community who some men think had pay, and no pay at all, man all the rest, put together. Whenever we have a woman's name on our book, we know it is just as good for two dollars and a half, as a picayune is for a ginger-cake." Moreover, he asserts that ladies *read* the newspapers to which they subscribe, and concludes by declaring that he "would rather have a dozen ladies on his books than one man."

Adulteration of Coffee and Coins.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

It is generally believed that in France, if nowhere else in the world, Coffee is Coffee. But independent of the fact that it is very often chickory, it appears from recent discoveries, to be sometimes paste. Be it known, then that a manufactory of paste coffee has just been pounced upon by the police, that would do no discredit to the inventors of the wooden nutmegs that gave so equivocal a fame to a certain portion of our own countrymen. It is chiefly for their benefit and to prove to the world that Yankees do not enjoy the monopoly of dishonest ingenuity in this line which is generally attributed to them, that I note the commencement of the manufacture of coffee in Paris. Here is the process: A paste is prepared of about the consistency of dough for bread, and perhaps of the same materials, only of adulterated or valueless flour. This paste or dough is by means of moulds skilfully prepared, made to assume the shape of grains of coffee, whether of Mocha, or Bourbon, or Martinique, to suit the taste of buyers. The artificial grain is then baked till it takes the color or parched coffee. It is then mixed in proper proportions with genuine parched coffee, and retailed as such, with great profit, in the grocery stores. The practice, very general in France, of buying from the grocers, coffee ready parched, facilitates this mode of falsification otherwise impossible.

Ingenuity not less remarkable has been shown in Paris recently, in the adulteration of money; and if the coins thus put in circulation, were only used in the purchase of the corresponding coffee, there would not be much cause of complaint. The worthies engaged in this branch of forgeries are not so much counterfeiters of money as money alterers, or, to use the words literally, money changers. The modus operandi is as follows: They take a genuine five-franc piece, and go to work as if they were about to manufacture a veritable snuff-box out of it. The process is obvious. One side of the coin is carefully removed by the use of a very thin fine saw; as much of the interior as possible is then cut out, the space left vacant is filled with a composition having the same weight, and nearly the same sound or ring as silver; then the side is carefully soldered on again, and the coin has of course the same outward appearance as before. Most of the pieces thus altered bear the effigy either of Louis XVIII, Charles X, or Louis Phillippe. The fraud was first detected at the Bank of France. The deterioration of the coins thus altered is about seven-tenths.

Girls of California.

Some young fellow writing to his sister in Zanesville, Ohio says:

"It is a rare treat in this country to enter a house hallowed by the presence of a lady, where, instead of a floor covered with boots and 'tater peelings, you see it nicely carpeted with coffee sacks neatly stiched together, and then to see in what trim order they keep their cupbords, whilst we men, miserable housekeepers that we are, pile everything pell-mell on one shelf; bread, meat, candles, soap, grease, hats and cigar stumps all together. If a gentleman is courting a lady, the precise time when he popped the question, and what was said on the occasion, is known through the country in the short space of no time. Men are seized with the hallucination in regard to female beauty, as bewildered Don Quixote when he invested a red-faced, tub shaped city wench with the comliness and charms of a Venus. An old maid was lately married in our neighborhood who had, no doubt, been singing "why don't the men propose?" for the last twenty years. She was red haired, squint-eyed, and freckled—sans teeth and sans money—in short; she had about as little pretension to beauty as the old gal whose husband had to practice kissing the cow a year before he screwed up his courage to give her a smack."

☞ It is stated that whenever the King of Siam feels like having a little field sport, he shoulders his rifle, and "goes a-gunning" after missionaries. Nice place to expound the gospel.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Hinds.
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Tuscaloosa.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. P. SAYRON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

WE are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county.

Virginia Mob.

Richmond has lately been the scene of one of the most outrageous mobs that ever disgraced a southern City. Gov. Johnson, it seems, commuted the punishment of a negro from death, "to sale and transportation beyond the United States." This gave offence to the inflamable spirits about the City, who congregated the rabble and made a regular assault upon the Executive mansion. To add to this deep disgrace, the enfuriated mob paid no regard to the condition of the family, two of the ladies being ill, at the time, in the house.

The friends of the Governor importuned him to call out the military, but he refused to protect his own person in that way.

Mr. McDonald in the House of Delegates, said, that the Governor was influenced in the exercise of "executive clemency" by "a petition signed by the clergy of Richmond—by a majority of the Bar who heard the trial—by the ex-Attorney General of the State and many of the best citizens."

The Governor submitted to the Legislature his reason for his course in the affair, asserting that the murder for which the negro was condemned, was not committed with malice prepense, and in a very pointed manner disclaims all allegiance to mobs. He says:

"The power to pardon and commute is a high and sacred trust; but it is one, in the discharge of which, the Executive of this commonwealth is responsible only to his conscience, his God, and the *State of Virginia.*"

The Whigs of the Mobile District held a Convention on the 18th ult. for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the National Whig Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 16th inst. They passed resolutions lauding FILLMORE and his administration; and at the same time made honorable mention of DANIEL WEBSTER and 'his distinguished services.' Fillmore of course, was the choice of the Convention for President.

Before this body adjourned a motion was made to meet the next night; "for the purpose of holding a REGULAR, OLD FASHIONED WHIG MEETING—which motion was adopted with loud applause."

Wonder if all the meetings, henceforth, in which the Fillmore Union loving gentry participate, will not be *regular, old fashioned Whig Meetings?* If that "same old coon" is not to play his part once more, then, there is no truth in the signs of the times.

The Mobile *Register* in an article upon "Congressional Illeness" suggests that a Ten minute rule be adopted instead of the Hour Rule We think this a good suggestion and hope those gentlemen who are in the habit of efferescing and giving vent to long-winded and profitless harangues will take the hint, and govern themselves accordingly. Certainly, if we had less frothy talk, in our Legislative Councils, and more prompt and vigorous action, infinitely more good would accrue to our common country.

At a recent election held for Judge in the 4th Judicial Circuit, B. W. Huntington, Esq., was elected by a majority of two hundred over his competitor Judge Reavis.

The Legislature of Rhode Island met and adjourned in *four days* having transacted all its business. A model Legislature that!

Mr. Berrien of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Gov. Cobb has appointed H. Charlton, of Savannah, as his successor.

Baltimore Convention.

To-day the representatives of the Democracy will meet in Convention to determine who shall be the Standard bearer in the coming Presidential campaign. We believe they will be in a good humor to guide them in their deliberations, and they will doubtless select a man upon whom the entire democracy can and will unite. The Convention will probably be in session three or four days. By our next issue we will have received the nominations, and hope to have the names of good old fashioned Jeffersonian Republicans flying at our mast head.

ERRATTA.—Several errors occurred in the letter from Augusta published in our last paper. In the 10th line of the third paragraph, it ought to read "refined", instead of "repined." In the first line of the fourth paragraph, it ought to read "several hours," instead of "several houses."

FIRE.—The Tuscaloosa *Observer* contains an account of a fire which occurred in North Port on the 21st ult. Four Store houses were consumed—loss, about $20,000—covered by insurance.

"PORTERVILLE"—NEW COUNTY TOWN.—We have omitted, heretofore, to advise our readers of the change which has been made by the good people of DeKalb Co., in relation to their Shire Town. In accordance with an Act of the last Legislature, an election has been held to determine between *Lebanon* and *Franklin Academy* (now Porterville) for the County Site. The latter place received a considerable majority.

Turn to our advertising columns and read the card of the Commissioners, who propose to sell, at auction, on the first Monday in July, town lots, in the above place.

A good deal of sport has been made of Gen. Taylor's *faux pas*, "all the world and the rest of mankind." The N. Y. Evening Post thinks the *Japanese* are "*the rest of mankind*" alluded to in the General's *grand climacteric.*

COTTON.—Every arrival from Europe brings an increase in the price of Cotton. It seems, notwithstanding the last years crop was the largest ever raised in the country, that the consumption and increased demand will bring this great staple up to a *living rate* for the farmer.

John S. Thrasher, of Cuban memory, recently pardoned by the Queen of Spain, has just arrived at New York.

We are indebted to Hon. W. H. Seward for *six* copies of his late speech on the "Collins Line."—These documents were addressed to the "Jacksonville Republican," "Choctaw Reporter," "Herald," "Gazette," "Union" and "Republic"—all at Jacksonville, Ala. He must think our humble village a New York in miniature, to support so many hebdomadals. For the benefit of Mr. Seward and other gentlemen who send out their "*Remarks*," we state, that there are only *two* papers at this place doing a "*healthy*" business in the way of *starvation.*

Our Huntsville Cotemporaries say that hail fell, in that place, on the 13th ult., as large as hen eggs.

ONE OF THE G'HALS.—There is a woman in Ohio, 30 years of age, who weighs *six hundred and eleven pounds.* She is a genuine 'Buck Eye' g'hal—born and raised in Ohio.

It is not known yet who is to be the successor of Mr. Donelson who has lately retired from the *Union.* Some think A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, will be the man, while others regard J. W. Forney of Pennsylvania as the person to conduct the central organ through the coming canvass.

ELECTOR FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Electors have appointed C. C. Clay, jr., of Madison, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Frazier, of Jackson.—We congratulate our neighboring District upon this appointment.—Mr. Clay is one of the best speakers and most thoroughly "posted" politicians in that part of the State. We feel confident that the Democracy in the 6th with such a leader, will do its duty nobly.

The attention of travelers and visitors to Charleston who may wish to replenish their wardrobe is called to the advertisement of "Welch's Fashionable Furnishing Store," corner of Meeting and [illegible] Streets. They will find it to their interest to examine our stock before they purchase elsewhere, more neat and fashionable articles, or find a trader whose representations are more reliable.

GEORGE OATES' PIANO, BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.—Persons desirous of purchasing musical instruments &c, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Oates in to-day's paper. It will be seen that he is sole agent for some of the most celebrated Piano Forte manufacturers in the world.—Erard of Paris, to whom was awarded the gold medal at the world's Fair—Bacon & Raven, who received the medal from the Franklin Institute; and many other manufacturers. Call at his Stores 234 and 236, King street, Charleston, S. C. and satisfy yourseles as to quality and prices.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.—The card of this old and well established firm, may be found in todays paper. We hope that our fiends will not forget that they are still to be found at No. 21, Hayne street, Charleston, S. C.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.—Visitors to Augusta, who may be patrons of this beautiful art—almost the greatest triumph of science in the nineteenth century, are referred to the card of Messrs. Leigh, Tucker & Perkins. We have in our possession, from these gentlemen some finished specimens of the art, which enables us to recommend them with confidence.

We have added to our Augusta directory this week, the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Service's Augusta Seed Store. His Store is situated on Broad street, nearly opposite the United States and Globe Hotels, and his stock of seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., not only very extensive, but warranted to be fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, May 25—Cotton is firm to day—Sales 3000 bales. Middling uplands 9 1-2; Orleans 9 3-4 a 9 7-8.

The methodest Conference at Boston have determined to meet next year at Indianapolis. The Conference elected the following Bishops: Dr. L. SCOTT of New York; N. SIMPSON of Cincinnati; P. C. BAKER of New Hampshire and E. R. LANES of Indiana.

An earthquake occured at St. Micheals on the 16th of April, by which 40 houses were demolished.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton firm to-day, and about 2000 bales sold. Middling Uplands 9 3-4; Orleans 10 1-4.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The excitement of the approaching Presidential Convention is beginning to be felt. Caucussing is active, and a coalition between CASS and BUCHANAN is talked of A large number of Delegates has arrived.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House to-day passed the Invalid and Navy Pension Bills. The Senate passed the Louisiana and Mississippi Railroad Bills, and also an amendment to the Deficiency Bill, allowing $110,000 as the balance due to the friendly Creek Indians.

Arrival of the Cambria.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Royal Mail Steamer Cambria has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 15th. The sales of Cotton for the week had been 112,000 bales. The demand was good and prices more stiff, though the quotations were unaltered.

The fete of the 10th of May had passed off brilliantly in Paris, but without any demonstration in favor of the re-establishment of the Empire.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Sales of Cotton to-day 3500 bales at yesterday's advance. Middling fair 10 a 10 1-4.

A POISON SPRING.—We saw a package on the steamer Logan yesterday addressed to Professor Silliman and Dr. Yandell, and which we learned contained a quantity of water taken from a spring near Logansport, Kentucky, which is said to be a deadly poison. The water is certain death to whoever drinks it, and it has been sent here to be analyzed.

Louisville Courier.

ESCAPE OF MEAGHER.—The New York Truth Teller publishes extracts from a private letter confirming the rumor that Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish Exile and Patriot, had made his escape from Van Dieman's Land.

Galphinism vs. Gardinerism.

The New Orleans Bulletin, published an article a few days ago, in which the following paragraph was quoted approvingly from the New York Express:

"The fact that Millard Fillmore is unpopular in New York, is only the cry that he holds the purse strings of the Federal Treasury, so that it cannot be used as has been the Treasury of this State, and it is a cry [illegible] to get into power the restoration of the era of Galphinism only."

Here is the old charge of Galphinism, raked up by a staunch whig paper, and endorsed by another paper which resented, in the strongest terms, the charges made against Secretary Crawford, in regard to his share (the principal share) in the Galphin affair. But a few months ago, this whole matter—this charge, so seriously implicating Gen. Taylor's Administration—was regarded as a piece of "locofoco malice" and slander.—Now, we find whig editors turning State evidence, and peaching on their own party, in order to aid their own private quarrels. The allusion of the Express, endorsed by the Bulletin, was intended to open [illegible] Secretary Scott, through ex[illegible] Clayton, who was one of the [illegible] Cabinet. We think the propriety of such allusions are very questionable. It is too much like the disgraceful habit of telling stories out of school. We fear that some developments will shortly be made, which will render the impolicy of these allusions still more certain. It will be remembered that charges of official corruption did not end with the case of Galphin and the retirement of Secretary Crawford. Other parties, not belonging to the Galphin Cabinet,' have been implicated in such charges. The Gardiner case, and other cases growing out of the administration of the office of Commissioner of Mexican claims, in which some of Commissioner Evan's relatives and friends have been suspected,—nay, proved to have a large interest,—have not escaped public attention, or if they have, are likely to be brought out anew, if certain developments, which have gone on to Washington, are not smothered in that great hot-bed of corruption and intrigue.

Our readers will remember that an agent was sent to Mexico to procure testimony in regard to the validity of these claims. That agent, Mr. Slocum, returned some weeks ago, and passed through this city. We have good reason to believe, (though we had no interview with the gentleman,) that he will, if permitted, make some extraordinary [illegible] sure when he gets to Wa[illegible] which will place members [illegible] present Cabinet in a position [illegible] will make allusions to Galphinism, by the Express and Bulletin, very imprudent indeed. The Gardiner claim, in which Secretary Corwin was interested to the extent of $100,000, will be shown to be a stupendous fraud; and the other claim, of which we have forgotten the tide, in which other exalted dignitaries are implicated, will be proved to be equally baseless.

Mr. Slocum performed his mission with much more promptitude than was expected by the Government, and it was thought he might spend a few weeks very pleasantly in this city; and the Secretary of State, it is rumored, very kindly gave him leave to remain here during that time; but Mr. S. preferred going on to Washington, where he has, no doubt, arrived. Whether, however, his disclosures will be made public before the action of the Baltimore Whig Convention, is very doubtful.

George Galphin.

The Whig quibles about our statement that a revolutionary soldier of this county knew Galphin, and knew him to be a tory. Does the Whig deny our statement? If he does, we will prove it. Probably that will satisfy him.

The old soldier to whom we referred is a man of the strictest veracity, and is known to be by the whole [illegible] No one will dispute his [illegible] any statement he makes [illegible] politics he is a whig. He heard Thompson's speech here about Galphin being a revolutionary hero, and having fought with Marion and Sumter, and he says there is not a word of truth in it.

George Galphin married the sister of the old soldier's father, and he therefore had an opportunity to know him. He says he knew them all, and they were the rankest and bloodiest tories in Georgia. They spared neither life nor property, sex or age. They headed a band of scoundrels, who murdered and plundered with the barbarity and ruthlessness of savages.

As a member of a band of American patriots, our old soldier says he has often sought for the Galphins; and declares that although connected with Galphin by the ties of blood, yet he would have killed him as soon and willingly as he would have killed a mad dog.

George Galphin had abandoned his wife, by whom he had two sons, and had taken up with a negress, by whom he also had two sons; and abandoning her, he took up with an Indian squaw who bore him two sons. He lived with the Indians, traded with them, and cheated them out of a large fortune. When the revolution broke out he joined the British, and with his six sons, and his Indian allies and cut throats and scoundrels, whom he gathered about him, he was the scourge and terror of the whole country around him.

This was the kind of man whom Mr. Thompson now holds up as a revolutionary hero, and whom he classes with Marion and Sumter, and the model of an American patriot. His heirs are the men to whom Gen. Taylor's cabinet gave $190,000 out public treasury for his losses and sacrifices in the cause of American liberty! And it is this act of public plunder which Mr. Thompson is now defending all over the State! We leave it to the people to say whether Mr. Thompson is a fit person to place at the head of our State government.

Hopkinsville (Ky.) Press.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune.

Corpus Christi Fair.

We find in the New Orleans Delta a detailed account of the Fair which commenced at Corpus Christi at the beginning of this month. The idea originated with Col. Kinney, and it was started mainly, we suppose, for the purpose of bringing his immense tracts of valuable land in that region into public notice.

The section of Texas to which Corpus Christi belongs is an exceedingly valuable grazing country, and most of the agricultural part of the exhibition was made up of fine cattle sheep, horses and mules.—The letter of the Delta says:

"The country in the immediate vicinity of Corpus is the finest in the world, for raising stock of all kinds, and to this end most of the premiums have been offered for the finest cattle, sheep, and horses.—Large droves have come in, and I was not a little surprised to see the stock looking so well. A mixture of the Durham breed here with the native stock, looks as well as our Kentucky cattle. The sheep are also very fine, and there are some fine blooded stallions here."

There were besides many articles of Mexican fabrication—such as saddles, bridles, spurs, blankets, quilts, embroidered work, &c. Mr. Wm. Dinn lately of New Orleans, has established a farm in the neighborhood, and from it many fine vegetables were drawn for exhibition.

The number of Mexican visitors was smaller than was expected; and this sparseness is attributed to the rumors set afloat that they would be plundered by the borderers who were engaged with Caravajal.

The value of the silver prepared for premiums was $2700.

Altogether there were some three thousand strangers present, and besides a circus, where Madam Ella Nunn was the bright particular star. There was some fine racing the first week.

During the second week large quantities of stock and lands were sold at extremely low prices—cattle at $5 per head, horses of the mustang breed at $20; mares from $6 to 13; and mules from $24 to 32. A great many persons purchased lands with the intention of settling on them, Town lots brought $100, and lands from $1 to $3 per acre.

The sports of the second week were of a more novel kind than those of the first. The Delta describes some of them as follows:

"The sports of the week commenced with a bull-fight. Camarena, the celebrated bull-fighter, of the City of Mexico, taking the field. There was a large crowd to witness the contest. The first two fights the bulls were badly wounded, but when they let in the little red bull "Colorado," which I suppose was the same that "came down from the mountain," Camarena found his match, and came near being twice gored to death. The little red bull was too much for him, and it was accordingly decided to make it a drawn fight.

On Wednesday, the 14th, cattle shows took place, and the premiums were well contested for. In the afternoon a novel exhibition came off, which would have been a rare sight in the "white settlements,"—a contest for superior horsemanship. The first feat of agility consisted in throwing a bull down, while running at full speed. This was accomplished in this wise: A bull was let out of the pen and started down the road, when a competitor would dash after him, and coming up, catch him by the tail, and, by a sudden turn, as the animal would rise on his fore legs, he would be thrown rolling on the ground. Shouts of laughter followed the accomplishment of this fear. But sometimes the bull would make a sudden bolt from the road, just as the rider would be reaching for the bull's tail, and before he could recover himself, would measure his own length on the ground, to the great merriment of the crowd.

Another feat of horsemanship, was to pick up a dollar from off the ground, under a full run. This feat created great sport, and loud cheers greeted the victor.

The next feat of dexterity was that of riding a wild bull, and the little red bull "Colorado," was turned loose for the occasion. The feat is effected by a sudden spring from the ground, and many a hard fall did the competitors receive before any met with success. At last, however, a Mexican triumphed, and such running, roaring and pitching, as followed, even made the mules laugh."

Gen. Caravajal was present at the fair and created no little sensation. On the 13th he delivered a written address to a large assemblage of the people. The Delta says:

"He was presented to the audience by Dr. Smith, who bespoke for him a patient hearing. In a clear and remarkably distinct voice he proceeded to set forth his cause, and that of the people of Tamaulipas, and the wrongs inflicted upon them by the tyranny and oppression of the Mexican Government.—He certainly made out a strong and very aggravated case. His address was written with great force and beauty of language, and his appeals were very eloquent. He was warmly applauded throughout. The address occupies sixteen pages, and will be published."

Gen. McLeod succeeded in a stirring addres in behalf of the same cause, and a great deal of enthusiasm seems to have followed.

Nowhere in the extreme south and south-west do we find a more energetic desposition for improvements than in Texas. It has sprung up only lately, but it has made rapid advances. This fair, we imagine, will help to confirm and increase it, and is an example which we trust will be followed frequently and effectually nearer home.

Row in a Church.

Quite a row occurred in the German Lutheran Church at Baltimore on Sunday. It seems that some portion of the congregation had taken umbrage at the conduct of Mr. Wise, the pastor of the church, and have been endeavoring for some time past to effect his removal. Sunday morning matters approached a crisis. On the pastor taking his seat in the pulpit, he was received with loud demonstration of dislike from that portion of the congregation who were ill-disposed towards him, and with equally loud tokens of approval from those among the congregation who were friendly to him, who, by the way, seemed to be a majority among those present. On Mr. Wise rising in the pulpit and making an attempt to deliver a sermon, he was first hissed and hallooed at, and this not accomplishing the object of making him leave the pulpit, a rush was made for the purpose of dragging him down. This gave rise to a display of fisticuffs, in the midst of which the police (who had been previously sent for) made their appearance, and soon succeeded in restoring quiet in what should have been the house of God. The minister then proceeded with his sermon, which he finished without any further disturbance.—A difficulty being in anticipation in the evening, the police were on the spot, but no disturbance occurred.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Judge Coleman's Resignation.

We take the following paragraph announcing Judge Coleman's withdrawal from the electoral ticket from the last Athens *Herald.* We had been advised privately that such was Judge C.'s determination, but had hoped that he might be induced to reconsider the matter, and suffer his name to remain. We regret the cause of his resignation, as well as the resignation itself, but rejoice to find him still true in the faith of Democracy.

We can but do here what we did in the case of Gen Frazier, that is: give the matter such direction as the remaining electors may suggest, regarding the selection of a suitable person to fill the vacancy:—*Adv. & Gaz.*

Judge Daniel Coleman has resigned his nomination to the Electoral Ticket of the State, in consequence of his inability to leave home to take his part in the ensuing Presidential canvass.

We mentioned some time since; that Mrs. Coleman had been severely injured by a fall from her carriag, the cap of her knee badly fractured, &c. We learn that she will necessarily be confined to her bed for a long time, in order to effect a permanent cure; and though with the Judge, we deeply regret the necessity, we cannot blame him for determining to remain at home, under the circumstances.

We are assured by the Judge, that notwithstanding his resignation, he will, in the ensuing contest, most heartily give all the aid in his power to the good old democratic cause.

HOKEE FANOKEE, A THRILLING TALE OF THE FRONTIER.—"A thrillin tale, eh?" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, as she picked up the book. "Why, blass your soul, young man, when I was a school marm in that pesky cold acadamus up to Four Corners, the only way I could keep my hands from freezin, were to call a young one every ten minutes, and spank away till the blood ran to suckalation agin. There was thrillin tails about pretty plenty I guess, Mister. Did 'em good, though," continued the dame, raking a pinch of snuff from the pond. "Thought knowledge isn't like a ten-penny nail, one blow drives in at the head, and you want to make young ones smart, you must always perceed to extremities."

SENATOR RHETT.—The Charleston Mercury publishes a correspondence between Senator Rhett and Governor Means of South Carolina, which gives the reasons for Mr. Rhett's resignation of his seat in the United States Senate. The determination of the recent State Convention not to adopt any measures of resistance to the aggressions of the Federal Government, makes him in his opinion an unfit representative of the interests and policy of South Carolina. Mr. Rhett is the most consistent of politicians. He pushes his doctrines to their legitimate conclusions. He is rigidly logical, but remarkably impracticable. He is something of a fanatic withal. These traits of character, combined with his proud independence and incorruptible integrity, do in fact, render him an unfit representative, in these degenerate days of intrigue and political profligacy.

Petersburg (Va.) Democrat.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. S. S. Jennings, of Mobile, claims to be the rightful heir to the great Jennings estate, in England. He says that not one single link is wanting in his lineage, from Charles, of 1681, down to the day of his birth; that he is the eldest male lineal descendant of Charles and Mary Jennings, who came from England, and was clerk of the court of Elizabeth city county, in the town of Hampton, Va., in 1681. His books are now in the clerk's office at Hampton, at which place 143 acres of land were granted to them as emigrants from England. Mr. Jennings estimates the estate to be worth from forty to fifty millions of dollars. The real estate for the fifty-two years has yielded about $40,000 annually.—Lord Howe has a portion of the property under his control, as trustee, for which he has given ample security.

MARRIED—on the 30th March, 1852, by Silas Woodruff, Esq., Mr. Wm. Mighten to Miss Matilda Waddle, all of this county.

SCROFULA.

It has been remarked by eminent men, that in the varied catalogue of diseases to which man is liable, there is scarcely one of such importance and of such interest as Scrofula. Whether we look to the obscurity of its origin, its insidious progress, the number and variety of organs that it attacks, or its remarkable incurability and extensive fatality.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a Specific in the most severe case of Scrofula.

☞See advertisement.

J. R. CLARK LODGE,

WILL celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Babtist, the 24th of June, at the Hall near Goshen, with the usual ceremonies. Neighboring Lodges and the Fraternity generally are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge,

J. R. GRAHAM, *Sec'y.*

June 1, 1851.

SALE OF LOTS.

NOTICE is given, that on the first Monday in July next, the Commissioners, appointed to select and run off a *New Site* for the county of DeKalb, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, and ratified by a vote of the people, will proceed to sell at public Auction, so many of the Lots of said NEW SITE, as shall be by them determined necessary for the public interest, at the said New Site, which is to be called and known by the name of

"*PORTERVILLE.*"

The conditions of sale are: Such a sum in cash, not exceeding 10 per cent., as may be necessary to defray expenses, the balance in notes, with security to be approved by the commissioners, payable in one, two, three and four years, without interest. Purchasers to pay for certificate of purchase, and title deeds; which deeds are to be made when the purchase money is fully paid up.

Porterville is situated in what is known as the *Little Valley*, at the junction of the roads leading thro' it and across the gap to wards Lebanon; at a place formerly known as the Franklin Academy.

O. W. WARD,
D. B. BURKHAULTER,
JOSEPH EDWARDS,
WM. R. NICKELSON,
RICHARD ROBERTS,
ALFRED LONG,
JNO. W. LANKFORD,
} *Com'rs.*

June 1, 1852.

CHANCERY SALE.

UNDER and in obedience to a decree in Chancery, in a cause, wherein Cicero Heath is Complainant and E. K. Sparks respondent, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Ala., on Monday the 5th day of July next, the west half of Section No. one, in Township twenty, Range eleven east in the Cross Land District.

WM. H. SMITH,
Register, &c.

June 1, 1852.—$3.

Importers, Merchants, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.

GEORGE OATES'
CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, BOOK AND MUSIC
STORES,
234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.

OFFER for Sale the following Unrivalled and Rare Articles of Manufacture:

1. PERRIN, from Paris and London, (founder of the) now whom was awarded the only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Pianos Fortes made in the world. The Judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.

2. BACON & WEENS, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.

3. G. A. P. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York.

4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.

5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute, Phila.

All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin, and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Everything sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the head.

GEORGE OATES.

June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

SHIRTS!

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS made in the Latest Fashion, and of the best Materials, superior workmanship and DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED PATTERN,

W. A. DANSKIN is the *original inventor* of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement.

DANSKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendation of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and has been pronounced *perfect*.

The superiority of *Danskin's Pattern* over all the *imitations* of it, is universally acknowledged. The yoke is neatly fitted to the neck and sh[illegible] without seams, and consequently does not chafe and annoy the wearer.

Gentlemen's Measures taken, and Shirts made to Order at short Notice.

Also, for Sale

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of Silk, Cotton Woollen and other desirable kinds,
Shoulder Braces,
Dressing Gowns,
Russia Belts,
Suspenders,
Half Hose,
Gloves,
Cravats and Hankerchiefs, } ready hemmed
Stocks,
Canes,
Umbrellas,
Soap,
Perfumery.

And a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Gentlemen.

☞ The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us. June 1, 1852—1y.

GREAT SOTTHERN and NORTHERN

U. States Mail Steamship Line.

Via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK!
Through in 50 to 60 Hours!!

Days of leaving Charleston:—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STAMERS
UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS. 1500 Tons.
MARION, Capt. M. BERRY. 1200 Tons.
SOUTHERNER, Capt. W. FOSTER. 1200 Tons.
JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKINSON. 1100 Tons.

THESE steamers having elegant state-room accomodations, and every convenience on board, tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished gentlemen, who have proved themselves good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made. Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accomodation.

Cabin passage $25—Steerage $8.

For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MISSROOM.

Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.

March 2, 1852.—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equi-distant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.

JAMES LOYD, *Proprietor.*

June 1, 1852—1y.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Judge of Probate of Randolph county, Ala., on the 24th day of May, 1852, on the estate of Jesse Gazaway, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

HENRY H. GAZAWAY, *Adm'r.*

June 1, 1852.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 21 Hayne Street,
BENJ. W. FORCE,
JOHN P. FORCE, } *Charleston, S. C.*
BENJ. CONLEY,

June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL,
By H. L. BUTTEREIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court at Vacation, May 26th 1852.

CAME Benjamin F. Jones, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased—and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the same having been audited and stated, are reported for allowance and for final settlement at a regular term of said court, to be held at Ashville on the 2nd Monday in August next.

All persons interested are notified that the same will be presented to said court on said day for allowance and final settlement of said estate, when and where all persons interested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Judge of Probate.

June 1, 1852.

HIRAM LODGE
—AND—
JAMES PENN CHAPTER

WILE Celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Babtist the 24th June at Jacksonville, with the usual ceremonies.

Neighboring Lodges and the Fraternity, generally, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Lodge & Chapter.
WM. H. FORNEY, Sec. H. Lodge.
O. HENDRICK, Sec. J. P. Chapter.

May 25, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will attend, at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road. It is expected the citizens will generally attend—the enterprise is of great importance and now the time to commence the work:

On Mon'y 14, June next at Alexandria.
" Tues'y 15, " " " Kirkse'y Mills, Talladega Co.
" Wed'y 16, " " " Curry's Store, Talladega Co.
" Thurs'y 17, " " " Oxford.
" Fri'y 18, " " " White Plains.
" Mon'y 21, " " " James Glover's, Cherokee Co.
" Tues'y 22, " " " Cobb's on Tarrapin, Cherokee Co.
" Wed'y 23, " " " Lokey's Cowan's Creek.
" Thurs'y 24, " " " Griff's Mill, Cherokee Co.
" Friday 25, " " " Cross Plains.

GEORGE W. ATLEY, *Agent.*

May 25, 1852.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, May 1, 1852.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Alabama by Resolutions of the 9th of February last, declared, "that it is expedient to call a general convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the Constitution thereof;" and that the sense of the people may be taken thereon, it is directed that the qualified voters of this State be assembled by proclamation of the Governor, on the first Monday of August next, at the usual places of voting in their respective counties, and that the polls be opened under the rules and regulations governing the election of members of the House of Representatives of this State: *Further*, it is made the duty of each returning officer, or one of the Judges of the Election to propose to every voter as he present himself, the question, "Convention" or "No Convention," and of the Clerk of the polls to register the votes so given, and the Sheriffs to make returns of the votes of their respective counties to the Secretary of State by the first Monday in September next; and if any Sheriff shall fail to perform this duty, he is made liable to the same penality as is imposed for failing to return the vote for Governor.

Be it therefore Known, That I, Henry W. Collier, Governor of the State of Alabama, in obedience to the Resolutions above recited, do hereby request the qualified voters of this State to assemble at their usual places of voting on the day therein designated, and cast their votes either affirmatively or negatively upon the proposition submitted to them: And I do earnestly admonish all Sheriffs, returning officers, Judges of elections and clerks of the polls to perform with exactness and punctuality the duties severally enjoined upon them by said Resolutions.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at the city of Montgomery, the first day [L. S.] of May, A. D., 1852, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventy-Sixth.

By the Governor:
H. W. COLLIER.
W. GARRETT, Sec'ry of State.

May 11, 1852.

BEST Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Cigars &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ADDANTA, GA.

Ware House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundant accommodations.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

JAS. O. MCDANIEL, } A. W. MITCHELL,
ROBT. MCDANIEL, } E. J. HULSEY.

May 25, 1852—1y.

THE GENTLEMAN'S RESORT.

R. H. WYNNE respectfully announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he can be found at all times at the Room, formerly known as the *Arcade*, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

Fashionable Tailoring,

at short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with him Mr. P. G. May, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and taste. Having received the latest Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Spring and Summer, he flatters himself that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will be given all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Cutting attended to promptly ☜

May 18 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.

GILMER & CO.,
Warehouse & Commission Merchants.

FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSE STORAGES.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their past liberal support, and hope, by prompt attention to the interest of their patrons, to give full satisfaction, and merit a further extension of their business. They have now in course of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COTTON WAREHOUSE, situated on the property so well known as Bibb & Nickels' Warehouse, which, for convenience, will be unequaled by any other in the city, and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in front of their old stand. With these additions to their present large capacity for storage, they may safely promise to their customers that their Cotton and other produce will be well sheltered and taken care of.

From the locality of their Warehouse—immediately on the bank of the river—they are enabled to offer extra inducements as to promptness and dispatch in their shipping department, as well as security in case of fire.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of Cotton.

☞ All consignments of Cotton per Railroad received free of drayage to the shipper.

☞ They offer for sale, at the lowest market prices—

600 pieces best Kentucky Bagging,
600 coils " " Rope,
1200 lbs. " " Twine,
500 bales India Bagging.

Montgomery, Ala., GILMER & CO.

May 18 1852.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Special Term, 4th day, May 13th, 1852.

THIS day came John Watson of said county, and filed his petition in writing, praying the Court to compel Amanda Lister, administratrix of the estate of Theadore M. Lister deceased, to convey to petitioner titles to the East half of the South East quarter of Section fourteen, Township fourteen, Range five, East, in St. Clair county Alabama, and in the Huntsville Land District. Which land the said Theodore M. Lister did in his life time sell to the said Watson for the sum of three hundred dollars, and executed to him a bond under seal and dated October 6th, 1843, to make titles to said land. The said Amanda Lister is by authority from this court administratrix of the estate of the said Lister dec'd, who died without making title to said land. It is therefore ordered by this court that the 2nd Monday in September next, be set for hearing said petition at the court house in Ashville, Alabama, and notice of the time and place be given by publication, once a month for three consecutive months, in the Republican, a weekly news paper published in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., that all persons in terested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Judge of Probate.

May 18, 1852.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Circuit Court of De Kalb county. I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county, on the first Monday in July next, the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit: The S. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth—ten acres of the N. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth, also twenty-two acres of the N. W. fouoth of S. W. fourth, all in Township eight of Range eight in Section nineteen, situated in said county, levied on as the property of Jessee Wilder, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of A. W. Majors & Son.

A. A. HUGHS, Sh'ff.
By his dep't. JOSEPH PRICE.

May 18, 1852.

LAND WARRANTS
of 40 80 & 160 acres
For sale by
A. WOODS &
J. A. McCAMPBELL.

We will also make the location for the purchaser if desired.

W. & McC.

Jacksonville Ala., Mar. 30, '52.

ROME DIRECTORY.

NOTICE
And Look to Your interest.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public and my old customers for the fact, that I have sold out my interest in the Mercantile business in *Rome*. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to them for their patronage heretofore extended to me.

I shall continue my WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, and will give my attention to the same. I date myself that from the experience I have in the Cotton trade I can make it greatly to the interest of the farming community to send their produce to me, as I am so situated as to be fully posted in the prices.

I am also engaged in a regular *Carriage Repository Business*, and will, at all times, have a large stock on hand, consisting of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best materials and latest styles, and have no fears in making the assertion, that I can sell them on such terms as will enable me to compete with any establishment of the kind in the southern country. My jobs are all complete with harness and other fixtures, and will have them coming [illegible] regular rotation. I will only s[illegible] and examine for yourselves [illegible] no fears of the result. I [illegible] rant in every instance where or[illegible] care is given. There is no *humbug* in this matter, and to all wanting, I will say don't stand back for I am ready to surprise you, at the extremely low prices of these articles. WM. JOHNSON.

May 25, 1852—1y.

OWEN & FARELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.
ROME, GEORGIA.

May 25, 1852—1y.

ROBERT BATTEY,
DRUGGIST, ROME, GA.,

TENDERS his acknowledgements for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him. He still keeps a full assortment of MEDICINES of the choicest quality, which he offers on very accomodating terms at his old stand under the *Choice Hotel.*

May 25, 1852—1y.

HARDWARE STORE,
ROME..... GEORGIA.

ROBERT T. McCAY has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; his stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASONS, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL.

A complete and splendid [illegible] all kinds of CARRIAGE [illegible]S, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Pat[illegible]er, Enameled do., Stirrups, Dogs, [illegible]man Irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS ever brought to this country.

Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Dish Covers, Urns, Gelley and Mellow Moulds, Steak Dishes, &c., also all kinds of Japanned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks from 50 cts. to $25 per set, all kinds and descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, etc. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store.

Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Straw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm.

Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself none will go away dissatisfied. R. T. McCAY.

JOHN P. SHIPLEY.

May 25, 1852—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD. ALE'T G. PITNER.

Stanford & Pitner,
ROME, GEORGIA,

THE subscribers have opened a large Stock of

NEW GOODS,

In the two-story Brick h[illegible] the Hilburn House, [illegible] ters and Farmers, selected [illegible] ton and New York, and will [illegible] constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, Domestics, Cotton yarns, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, Halters, Bagging Rope' Twine Bed Cords, Well Ropes and Plow lines.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Iron, and Steel of all descriptions, Salt, Biscuit Crackers, and other Family Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye and Corn Whiskey; Cognac Brandy; Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port and Champagne Wines, together with other superior old Wines, Brandies and Whiskey.

They have also made arangements to order from the North for Planters, all kinds of improved

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scythes, Sickles, Shovels, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved and latest inventions.

They hope for a liberal patronage, and will devote their best attention to give satisfaction to their customers.

May 25, 1852—1y.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

ROME DRUG STORE,
In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Lawrence.

WE are now receiving an extensive direct from Importers and Manufacturers, a fresh and well selected stock of

DRUGS,

of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms of wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms, as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very is fine, consisting of the following articles:

Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creasot, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph, Quinine, Iodine, Potash Nitrate, Silver, Phos, Calx, Precipt, Chloroform.

Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tinfoil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, putty, sash glass of every size, perfumery of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and Lin oil, burning fluid, corn and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine segars, macaboy, Scotch and rapee snuff, fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medicinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian, medicines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Druggist line.

Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO.

May 25 1852.

WOMEN RULE THE WORLD

TO all the people of Cherokee, Ala. GREETING: Like all good men and true, we are persuaded that you want to please your wives, then call at our

New and Fashoinable COACH Manufactory,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, in the city of ROME, and take home one of our beatiful Buggies, Rockaways, or Carriages as the case may be, and you will have the *best wives*, the *sweetest looking girls*, and HAPPIEST HOMES in all christendom. Will you try it? Repairing of every description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest style, and [illegible] durable materials, and by workmen that can't be excelled.

WILLIAM T. PRICE & Co.

March 9, 1852.

Brushes.

WHITE Wash, Masons, Paint, Varnish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME.....GEORGIA.
Wm. Ketcham, (PROPRIETOR.)

N. B. No drumming for passengers at this House; a competent person will be at the Cars to take charge of all Baggage pointed out to him.

No Omnibus runs to this House, the distance being less than 100 yards. In bad weather, a Carriage will convey our passengers to and from the Rail Road.

Rome, Ga., Nov. 20 1851.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Byler Love deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of April 1852, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN S. McALMAN, Adm'r.

May 18, 1852.

MORRISVILLE
Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Morrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to make WAGGONS, BUGGYS, also Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings for Houses; Bed Steads, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist mills, Saw Mills, Smutters, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers &c.—They will have ready for the present crop, a large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with and without Gear, and winding blade Thrashers, one of simplest and best machines for the price in use, which they will sell low for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing Establishment for the purpose of making all of the above named articles, and many others by machinery, of which timely notice will be give.

Address, the people's humble servants,
MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.
E. G. MORRIS,
HIRAM HICKS,
J. R. LOYD,

MAY 11, 1852

NOTICE.

LETTERS of admin'tration were granted to me at May Term of the Probate Court of St. Clair county Ala., upon the estate of Phillip Watkins, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me. JOHN WATKINS

May 18, 1852—6t. *Adm'r.*

JACKSON NOVELTY
CHEAP STORE—
Stokes & Bible
Are just receiving their Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS—

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF Lady's Dress Goods, Gentlemen and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING, all sizes and qualities. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linen Drills, Mariners, Stripes, Velvet and Marseilles Vestings. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Flour, Mackerel, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which they are offering at reduced prices.

March 16, 1852.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
A Shade Cheaper than the Cheapest.
H. W. WIENGES.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his well selected stock of **Spring and Summer Goods**, which he is now receiving, and will continue to receive throughout the season—

Consisting in Part of

Rich plain and colored Jackonet Muslins,
Berege De Laines,
Fancy stripe Paredis, suitable for evening Dresses,
Check and stripe Cambrics,
French Lawn and Cambric Hdkfs.
Ginghams, Calicos, Embroidered Swiss Muslines,
Linens suitable for mens and childrens wear,
Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at greatly reduced prices *without fail*.

April 6, 1852.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer
GOODS.
WALKER & PETTIT,
AT MT. POLK,

ARE now receiving a large and handsome stock of the cheapest spring and summer GOODS that will be offered in this county. This stock consist of all kinds of goods needed by the planters of the country; and as times are hard and money scarce, we shall sell goods lower than they have ever been sold in this part of the country. All we ask is to give us a call at Mt. Polk and a fair showing and for the *ready "rhino"* you shall have goods cheaper than ever. We also sell on a credit to customers who pay once a year.

We, also, keep sugar, coffee, rice, molasses, salt, iron, nails, and lots of the very best good old rye and corn whiskey, brandy, gin, rum and wine.

N. B Iron by the 100 lbs. at 5cts cash.

Our thanks for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and selling goods cheaper still to receive a more liberal portion.

N. B. All those who have not closed the last year's acounts will do us a favor to give us a call and pay part if not all as we need money.

April 27, 1852.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.
A. R. SMITH & CO.,

HAVE lately received their usual Spring and Summer supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, among which and in addition to their usual supply they have a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING, Ladies and Gentlemen's summer Dress Goods; an extensive assortment of Summer Hats, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes, &c.

Among their lot of Groceries they deem it only necessary to mention that they have and will constantly keep on hand a good supply of the best quality of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c., also a good supply of Tobacco and Cigars, very superior quality, Candies, Pickles, Preserves, &c. Flour and various other article of Family Groceries. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, either for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same from their old friends and customers and the public generally.

Jacksonville, May 4, 1852.

NEW CASH STORE,
AT DAVIS' GAP
ON THE RAIL ROAD.
WALKER, PETTIT & Co.

ARE now receiving an entire new Stock of *Spring and Summer*

GOODS,

which they intend to sell *exclusively* for cash. Their stock consist of all kinds of goods kept in a country retail store, and for the *ready cash* will be sold lower than any goods in this country. Also a good stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Castings, Steel, Nails and Tobacco, and of that same OLD Corn and Rye WHISKEY, Gin Brandy and Rum.

N. B. All persons wishing to purchase goods and pay the *cash* for them, will do well to call at DAVIS' GAPP, 5 miles west of Mt. Polk, and at the west end of Col Crook's section on the Railroad.

May 4, 1852.

SHERIFF SALE.

I WILL offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county Ala., on the first Monday in June next, the following Lands to wit: Ten and a fourth acres off the west part, of the south west fourth; and forty acres of the north half of the south west fourth; and forty acres of the south fourth of the north east fourth, all in Section 3, Township 18, and Range 9, East, in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of Hansell Hunt, to satisfy a fifa in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, in favor of Benj. Hunt, assinee &c. This May the 7th, 1852.

JOEL T. MORRISON, Sh'ff.

May 18, 1852.

APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syrup &c., for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

—BLANKS—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

[illegible] Vermifuge
AND ALSO FOR
WHOOPING COUGH & COUGH DROPS, IN

COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION

OVER nine years have tried the efficacy and is no humbug, but a sovereign remedy, the consequence of which has been to accompany each bottle of the Vermifuge. To no instance will it fail to relieve the tightness and oppression about the chest common to all such maladies, as well as producing a free and easy expectoration.

Whilst Dr. Little makes no pretensions that his medicine will cure a decided case of Consumption, yet he has known many cases thought to be far advanced, entirely surrounding the chest with his strengthening plaster, and using the Cough Drops a few weeks.

For Asthma this is a great remedy; but in some old and obstinate cases the action of the medicine is greatly facilitated, by adding one third the quantity of antimonial wine, and taking it in the usual doses.

For the cure of violent Coughs, Colds and pains through the chest, resulting often to a pleuritic or pneumonic affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Whooping Cough is always relieved and the attack cut short by its use. At night, when children are harassed with Coughs, Colds, or even symptoms of Croup, a dose or two will quickly relieve them. No medicine, when, and where ever introduced, has done so much good, or stands higher than the Anodyne Cough Drops. See Pamphlet.

From one of the most respectable farmers of the country, read the following case, which was witnessed by the whole neighborhood.

Jones County Ga., Dec. 1848.

DR. LITTLE—*Dear Sir.* It is with heartfelt gratitude that I inform you, your Anodyne Cough Drops saved a child of mine from the grave. He was attacked with the pneumonia, as the doctor who attended him a week called it, without being able to arrest it. By this time he had become prostrate, and, from the violence of the cough and fever, was expected to die constantly. In this situation we discontinued all other medicine and began with your cough drops; the first dose helped him much, and after repeating it a few times the cough and fever subsided, leaving him calm and tranquil for the first time since the attack. The medicine was continued and after twenty four hours' use, we considered him out of danger. From this time he improved rapidly, and soon recovered. In two other cases in my family it proved highly beneficial in curing coughs and colds. I have used your vermifuge with a great advantage in a number of cases.

In future I intend keeping a supply of your Family Medicine on hand, as well as advise my friends to the same course.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS W. CHOATE.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor at his Manufacturing Depot, *Philadelphia, and Macon, Ga.*

In *Jachsonville*, by Wienges and the Druggist, and Agents & Druggists generally, throughout the *Southern States.*

N. B.—These Medicines are not like the quack nostrums from the North, good for everything, but will assuredly cure the diseases that they are prescribed for.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTEREST.—Dr. Little's Vermifuge is put up in vials, double size of any other, is given in the same way, requires nothing afterwards, and is one of the most safe and effectual remedies to relieve children of worms ever offered to the public. Price 25 cts. and $1.

May 11, 1852—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY,
Probate Court Special Term, April 3rd, 1851.

THIS day came James Roberts and Henry Warren and filed their petition in writing praying the court to compel Andrew J. Berry and Samuel C. Ward, Administrators of the estate of John Ward, late of said county deceased, to make title and convey to the said Roberts and Warren a part of the north east fourth of Section 20, Township 9, Range 7, bounded to wit: begining at the north east corner of said fourth section, and runing a south west direction to the south line, a sufficient distance from the south east corner of said fourth section to make sixty acres in said corner, situated in the county aforesaid, which said land, the said John Ward deceased, did in his life time bind himself by bond to convey to petitioners aforesaid. It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jachsonville Alabama, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday of July next, at regular term of the Probate court, to be held in the town of Lebanon, the court will, if it is found that the contract for said land was fairly made and complied with, order the administrator of said John Ward deceased, to make title as such to the land described as aforesaid to the said Roberts and Warren.

R. ESTES.
Probate Judge.

April 13, 1852.—m3m.

8000 lbs. of Superior Bacon and *LARD* for sale, for cash, by
J. C. FRANCIS.
Jacksonville, May 4st. 1852.

Notice—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by an order of the court of Probate of St. Clair county, on the 20th day of March, 1852, upon the Estate of John B. Tuck dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

XERXES H. MILLER, *Adm'r.*

May 4, 1852—6t.

J. C. RUPERT, } J. C. K. MCLELAND,
M. S. CASSETTY.
Rupert, McLeland & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
September 16, 1851. 1y

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Earthquake in Congress.

A Senator sat in his cushioned chair,
His head on its back and his feet in the air—
The true Senatorial attitude;
Grave and serene was his honored mein,
No sleeker Senator was ever seen,
And he felt himself that he never had been
In a greater state of beatitude.
He thought of his good eight dollars a day,
Of the six good years he had there to stay,
Of his mileage and countless 'perquisites,'
His pickings and other Congressional sweets,
His last great speech and his next good dinner,
And he thought to himself, "As I am a sinner,
This washington City's a snug old town,
And a mighty great man is Senator Brown!"

The hour was one, and all was still,
When suddenly shook the Capitol Hill!
Senators shook with fear as with cold,
The earthquake shattered the nerves of the bold
And upset the wits of the weaker;
Some called out "order!" and "silence!" some,
While others were struck by agony dumb,
And sat, content to remain quite mum,
But imploringly eyeing the Speaker.

Down on his knees dropped Senator B,
Disturbed in his dream of felicity
He thought that the final hour had come:
That the earthquake's roll was the roll of the drum
To summon sinners, to strike them dumb,
And with terror dread appal them;
For he hadn't a very distinct *idee*,
Whether a drum or a trumpet should be
The instrument to call them.

While looking, in a horror of fears,
And expecting the walls about his ears,
Before his mind, like a flash, appears
A vision of all his misspent years—
A vision dim of phantoms grim
Who had pressed their claims with prospects slim
Of getting redress—in the interim,
They died worn out in patience;
And now before his mind they swim,
Some shaking their private claims at him,
And some French Spoliations!
Each with a grin the Senator mocks,
Each rained Congressional claimant,
And he thought, if I once get out of this box,
I'll go in for their speedy payment!

But little he thought poor Senator B.
That he should e'er be permitted to see
The bright to-morrow's sun come,
And he trembled to think, so was he unmanned,
Of his own little speech for the good of the land,
And his ninety-nine for Buncome!
He trembled as no one e'er can tell,
As he tried to think if he had spent well
His loved eight dollars a day;
And he thought, with dread unspeakable,
Of the little he'd done for principle,
And the vast amount for pay.

Mixed with his fears was a shade of regret,
For he could not altogether forget
His greatness in the nation;
But he somehow thought that there might be found,
Even in the world to which he was bound,
The honor and pay of his station;
Still might he get his eight dollar fee,
And still be Honorable Mr. B.,
And mileage too—now, who could tell?
The journey was very long to—well!
But then the earth gave another shake,
And set poor B. in a terrible quake.
He sank in a swoon, but the earth grew still,
And the Senators gathered in right good will
And stretched him out in a pallet;
But by and by his senses got back,
And he woke to a speech of Senator Clack
And the noise of the Speaker's mallet.
He rubbed his eyes, and he rubbed his nose,
And an anxious glance around he throws,
On the floor and up at the ladies;
For he fancied he smelt both sulphur and smoke,
And wasn't quite sure that he had'nt a woke
To a morning session in Hades!
He rose to his feet an altered man,
Home to his lodgings he almost ran,
And to Mrs. Brown he wrote 'tis said,
The lovingest letter she e'er had read. G.

REFINING THE SENTIMENT.—The populer negro melody,
"Dance, boatman dance,
Dance all night till broad daylight,
And go home with the gals in the morning,"
is thus rendered into prose
"Mingle in the mazes of the dance thou knight of the oar, while the resplendent luminary of the day has withdrawn from the earth, till the bright Aurora gilds the eastern sky with golden light, and [illegible] accompany thee, fair and unsophisticated participants of thy pleasures, to their paternal mansions."

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

NEW WHOLESALE
Dry Goods House,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE have just opened at 183 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short paper of undoubted proptness.—As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices *unusually low*. Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.
SHEPHERD, M'CREERY & Co.
March 16, 1852.—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE
PRATT, RUFF & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston S. C

WOULD call the attention of Physicians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and fancy Goods imported expressly for the southern trade. All articles sold in this establishment warrented to be as represented, or can be returned at our risk and expense.
March 16, 1852.—3m.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,
(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
144 *Broadway*, 1 *Door South of Liberty Street*,
NEW YORK,

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, *New Goods*, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods*. Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are Manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for NETT CASH, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods*.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tarletons.

Embroider Collars, Chemisettes, capes, Berthas, Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings.

Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hem-stitch Cambrick Hdkfs.

Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps

Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.

Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.

English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.

Kid. Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, American, and Italian.

Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.
March 9, 1852.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ON the first Monday in June next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door, in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. in obedience to. and in the manner prescribed by the present revenue law of said State, the following described tracts of land, to wit:

The east half of south west fourth of Section 19, Township 14, Range 3, east. lying on Canoe creek. joining G. Pope; sold as the property of the estate of Wm. Black, deceased. State and County tax for 1851, and cost, three dollars and five cents.

Also the north east fourth of north east fourth of Section 17, Township 15. Range 5 east, lying on the waters of Trout creek. Owner unknown. Tax from the year 1843 and cost, including Printer's fee $5 28 1-2 cts.

Also the west half of the north east fourth, and part of the east half of north west fourth of Section 3, Township 18, Range 3, east, containing one hundred acres, lying in Coosa valley joining James Robinson; belonging to the estate of Joseph Howard. Tax and cost including Printer's fees $3 35.

NATHAN E. HAMMETT, T. C.
March 2, 1852.—3m.

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Benton county, Alabama, will hold a special Term of the commissioners court on the 15th day of June next, at the Court House of said county, for the purpose of districting said county, and establishing election precincts therein. At which time and place, those feeling an interest can attend.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*
May 11, 1852

NOTICE.

THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce MANUFACTORIES in the South, I take this method to inform the public that I am making **Factory Thread**, that the best judges pronounce equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual men, or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Chocolocco Valley.

WM. MALLORY.
March 30, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of John R. Armstrong late of Randolph county deceased, are requested to present them duely authenticated within the time the law prescribes, or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate either by account or notes are requested to make immediate payment, this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1852.

DAVID V. CRIDER, Adm'r.
April 27, 1852.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—SUCH AS—
Pamphlets, Hand Bills
Circulars, Legal Blanks,
Bill Heads, Business Cards,
Blank Notes, Address Cards,
Labels, &c. Visiting Cards,
&c. &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joins Scrofula, Kings Evil, White Swelling Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever.

Where this Plaster is applied pain cannot exist. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness, such as Pain and Weakness in the Stomach, Weak Weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain or weakness in the back or sides should be without it. Married ladies in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this Plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, coughs, phthisic, and affection of the Lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.

TRENTON, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.
MESSRS. SCOVAL & MEAD—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling and pain had extended up nearly to the armpit, and occasionly she could hardly breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
JESSE J. WELLS.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!*

Caution.—The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and, in order to prevent purchasers being imposed on by a counterfeit article, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine;

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine turned bottomed boxes, soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying record of court to E. Taylor Rochester.

Also take Notice

That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which, will be prosecuted as forgery.

The counterfeit is coarsely put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.

Beware of It—It is Worthless.
SCOVIL & MEAD,
118 Chartres st., N. Orleans.
To the Southern States, to whom applications for agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Hoke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala., Dickison & Green Alexandria, W. R. J. Burnett Cedar Bluff, Young and Hughs Gadsden, Byers & Rowan Ashville, J. G. L. Huey Talladega.

BATTY & BRO., Rome, Ga.
Ap'l 20, '52—4m

STATE OF ALABAMA.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate court regular Term, second Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

BEFORE Irby Woolley, Judge of the Probate court of said county, notice is hereby given to Isaac Cox, of Greenville District, South Carolina, of full age, and Marion Cox, Elizabeth Brown, and her husband Jasper Brown, James Cox, John H. Cox, who are of full age, and Archy Cox, jr. and Martha Cox who are ever fourteen years of age and residing in Pontotoc Mississippi, heirs and devisees of Abraham Cox, late of said county deceased, to appear before the said Irby Woolley Judge of the said court at a regular term thereof to be held at the court-house of said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to answer the petition of Aaron Cox, sole surving administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of the said Abraham Cox deceased. Who hath filed a petition in said court this day setting forth that it is necessary to sell the real estate of said Abraham Cox deceased, to make an equal, fair and beneficial division of the same amongst the heirs of said Abraham Cox deceased, and that the same cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided amongst said heirs without a sale thereof, and praying this court to grant an order for the sale of the real estate of the said Abraham Cox deceased, consisting as alleged in said petition of the west half of the south east quarter, and the north east quarter of the north east quarter, and the south west quarter of the north east quarter, all in Section twenty-one, of Township fourteen, of Range four, east in the Huntsville Land District and that the said Isaac Cox, Marion Cox, Elizabeth Brown, James Cox, John H. Cox, Archy Cox, jr. and Martha Cox are heirs of the said Abraham Cox deceased.

WITNESS, Irby Woolley, Judge of said court of Probate for said St. Clair county, this eight day of March A. D. 1852.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
March 30, 1852.

GEO. W. TARLETON, JOHN WHITING
TARLETON & WHITING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at cash prices.
Mobile, March 9, 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Brown's Indian Expectorant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup and Halsland's Syrup of Tar, for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.
The new and splendid Steam-Ships
Florida, CAPT. LYON,
AND
Alabama, CAPT. LUDLOW,
Belonging to the
New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passsage, $25—bayable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.,
SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL,
194 Front street, } *Ag't N. Y.*
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA
THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY
OF GEORGIA,

RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz:
DAVID L. ADAMS. (iron,) CHATHAM, (iron)
THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE,
Which with tow-boats and lighters, afford unrivalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships *Florida* and *Alabama*—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded *free of commission*.

☞ In order to prevent *detention* or *miscarriage*, bills of lading should be addressed to SAM'L M. POND, President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.
July 1, 1851. 1y

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE.....ALABAMA,

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

J. L. C. DANNER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.

Office west from the court house, Wedowee Ala.
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

Jewelry and Cosmetics.

Jewelry (Bell) Extra for the Archief, Pomatum, Rose, Bear's and Macassar Oil. Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

RISLEY'S, Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea. for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBRT.
March 9, 1852.

DR. ROSS'S BURNON,

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.
25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.
50 Gallon's Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
October 7, 1851.

IRON WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1951.

FARRELLS celebrated Arabian and Loudens Cherokee Liniment. for sprains, bruises, &c., of both Man and Horse, also Hewes and Hays linament &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
[illegible] 1852.

SHERIFF SALES.

ON first Monday in June next, by virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph county, and to me directed, in favor of Elijah Hern vs. Robert Smedley, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Ala., the north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 22. Township 21, Range 12, east in the Coosa Land District.

J. T. MORRISON, *Sh'ff.*
By A. H. ENLOW, *Debt. Sh'ff*

Also at the same time and place.

BY virtue of two venditioni exponas in favor of Jones Haynes & Co. and one in favor of Joseph M. Baker, the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section 14, Township 21, Range 12. east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of John T. Brooks.

J. T. MORRISON, *Sh'ff*
By A. H. ENLOW, *Debt Sh'ff.*

Also at the same time and place.

BY virtue of one venditioni exponas in favor of John T. Carter vs. John Wortham, the north half of the south west fourth of section eight. township 19, Range 11 east in the Coosa Land District

J. T. MORRISON, *Sh'ff.*
By A. H. ENLOW, *Debt. Sh'ff*
April 27, 1852.

—BLANKS—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. Apl 20 1852.—1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this Establishment, every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the Purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers. Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing eelsewhere, call and examine.
Ap'l 20, 1852—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 20, 1852. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas,
Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.

G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.

From their connection with manufactories, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or N. York.

They challenge a comparison with other markets. April 20, 1852.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA,.....GA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 20 '52. 1y

J. & S. Bones & Brown.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices.
Call and examine April 15, 1851. 1y

BAKER & HART.
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a *Large and well Selected Stock of*
All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets. upon the most favorite terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we, also receive Cotton and all produce from our customers
Apl 20, 1852—1y.

NEW ESTABLISHEMENT.
City Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, GA.
3rd door below Ga. R. Road Bank.

THE under signed has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINS, Paints, Oils, Glass. Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.

Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season—*Guano* Land Paster, (or Paster Plaris,) to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.

☞ All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Ap'l 20, '52—1y W. HAYNES.

H. & J. B. Moore,
Successor to Moore & Davis,
Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery. TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.
Ap'l 20 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Liquors, Wines, Cegars, &c
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.
April 20, 1852—1y.

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA,.....GEORGIA.
By *L. S. MORRIS.*
April 20, 1852. 1y

W. E. Jackson & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masonic Hall Building.
Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.
New Goods received daily. Ap'l 20, '52. 1y

Lamback & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candies, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
April 20 1852. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PIANO Fortes, Music, Books, Stationary, &c 234 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufactories of Bacon and Raven, A. H. Gale and Co., and Dubois and Newbury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low for cash, or city acceptances.
April 20, 1852. 1y

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, *the largest and best assortment* of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of *SUSPENDERS, PURSES*, Beads, Wallets, Port-Monnies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.

ALSO
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAN & BLEAKLEY.
Ap'l 20, '52—1y *Augusta, Ga.*

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, jr., & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 20, 1852. 1y

GIBBS & McCORD,
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
McINTOSH ST. AUGUSTA, GA

CONTINUE the Ware and Commission business, at their
FIREP-ROOF BUILDINGS
on McIntosh street. All business entrusted to their care will have their strict personal attention. They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to them heretofore

☞ Cash advances made on produce in store, when required. Orders for Bagging, Rope, Salt, Iron, and other Groceries will be faithfully executed.

T. F. GIBBS,
GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 2, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
—AND—
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

THE subscribers continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS in the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS.
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
REFER TO
E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 9, 1851. 1y

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, at his old stand. (*Fire-proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

☞ Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce *in store*. Sept. 9, 1851.

REFER TO
Hoke and Abernathy, Simmons & Turnipseed,
J. Forney and Son, Caver and Gunnels,
Isbell and McMillan, Hudson H. Allen, esq.
Rev. Richard Fort, John Borders, esq.,
W. Floyd Bush Esq., Col. W. Williams,
Elijah Teague, Esq.,

D'Antignac, Evans & Co.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1851

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS'
—PREMIUM—
DAGUERREAN GALLERY
BROAD ST., (Opposite United States and Globe Hotels.) AUGUSTA GA.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens.

Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices.
May 25, 1852—1y

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite United States and Globe Hotels where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers

Red and White CLOVER SEED, Blue GRASS, TIMOTHY, ONION SETS, Giant ASPIRAGUS ROOTS, FLOWER SEEDS. BULBS, &c.
May 25, 1852 J. H. SERVICE

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;
Fare Reduced at the
KINGSTON HOUSE.

Single Meal,	25	cts.
Children,	25	"
Servants,	25	"
Board by the day	$1 00	"
" " week	6 00	"
" " month	15 00	"

Kept by W. H. MASSENGALE.
Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

WINDOW Glass, Putty, White Lead. Linseed Oil, Copal, Black, Japan, and Mastic Varnish, Turpentine and Paints of all kind. for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sands, and Risleys, for sale by,
April 8, 1851. HOKE & ABERNATHY

Through Passage to Baltimore [illegible] Philadelphia $19, and to New York $20.

The great mail route from Charleston [illegible]

LEAVING the wharf at the foot of Laurens st. [illegible] AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 *A. M. and 2 P. M.*, THE SEABOARD ONLY connecting at WELDON, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines are of the first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy Trail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours and New York in 50½ hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New-York in 61 1 2 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.
March 30, 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE. 1851.

John H. Murphy's
Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Cotton Storage.
General Agency and Commission Business

THE subscriber takes pleasure in returning his thanks to his old customers, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage received during the many years he has been engaged in the Cotton Ware-House and Commission Business in this city, and by his usual strict attention to all business matters entrusted to his care, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

This season he is building a new brick COTTON WARE HOUSE, strictly Fire-Proof, on Bibb street, opposite to his present warehouse, capable of holding EIGHT THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON, all under cover, which with his present Warehouse, will enable him to put under cover from weather about
TWENTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON
He flatters himself this season, for security, safety and convenience to show a set of COTTON WARE-HOUSES, &c., that will not be surpassed by any in the South. The two Warehouses being separate and apart from each other the rise of one hundred feet, those who have large crops and do not wish to insure against fire, can divide the risk, if they choose, by having half the crop stored in each Warehouse. His Warehouses being situated in the business part of the city, afford facilities and conveniences both to the Planter and the Broker in the sale and purchase of Cotton not equalled by any other Warehouse in the city—particularly in time of freshets and bad weather generally.

Cotton consigned to him by the Rail will have immediate attention, and be hauled his Warehouse from the Rail Road Depot free of any charge to the planter.

[illegible] to be the best market for planters to sell their Cotton, he will give his strictest personal attention to all Cotton placed with him for sale. At the same time will make liberal cash advances to those who prefer shipping their cotton to his friends in Mobile and New Orleans. He also calls the attention of those who wish a choice article of BAGGING AND ROPE to his large stock, being all made expressly to order and warranted.

JOHN H. MURPHY.
Montgomery, Ala. October 14, 1851.

United States Mail Line.
NEW-YORK & CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.

Leave Adger's Wharves every Saturday and Wednesday.

THROUGH IN SIXTY HOURS.
Steam Ship UNION, 1500 *Tons*,
R. ADAMS, Commander.
Steam Ship MARION, 1200 *Tons*
M. BERRY, Commander.
Steam Ship SOUTHERNER, 1000 *Tons*,
WILLIAM FOSTER, Commander.

These splendid Ocean Steamers leave as follows:

Steam Ship UNION, April 3d, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Steam Ship SOUTHERNER, April 7th, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Steam Ship MARION, March 26th, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The new Steam Ship, JAMES ADGER, will be ready to take her place in the line early in April, when there will be regular semi-weekly trips.

For Freight or Passage, having elegant State room accommodations,
Apply to the Agent at Charleston,
HENRY MISSROON,
Cor East Bay and Adger's Wharves.
Cabin passage $25—Steerage $8.
March 2, 1852.—1y.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. SURLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

PAIN KILLED.
PAIN KILLED.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 2nd, 1852.

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 16.—No. 23. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852. Whole No. 810.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

At $2 in advance, or $3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagemet for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates $3 in advance, or $5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

☞ POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

Bruntfield.

A TALE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The war carried on in Scotland, by the friends and enemies of Queen Mary, after her departure into England, was productive of an almost complete dissolution of order, and laid the foundation of many feuds which were kept up by private families and individuals long after all political cause of hostility had ceased. Among the most remarkable quarrels which history or tradition has recorded as arising out of that civic broil, I know of none so deeply cherished or accompanied by so many romantic and peculiar circumstances as one which took place between two old families of gentry in the neighborhood of Edinburg. Stephen Bruntfield Laird of Craig house, had been a zealous and disinterested partizan of the Queen. Robert Moubray, of Barnbougle, was the friend successively of Murray and Morton, and distinguished himself very highly in their cause. During the year 1572, when Edinburgh Castle was maintained by Kirkaldy of Grange in behalf of the Queen, Stephen Bruntfield held out Craig house in the same interest, and suffered a siege from a detachment of the forces of the Regent, commanded by the Laird of Barnbougle.—This latter Baron, a man of fierce and brutal nature, entered life as a younger brother, and at an early period chose to cast his fate among the Profest leaders, with a view of improving his fortunes.

The death of his elder brother in rebellion at Langside enabled the Regent Murray to reward his services with a grant of the patrimonial estate of which he did not scruple to take possession by the strong hand, to the exclusion of his infant niece, the daughter of the late proprietor. Some incidents which had occurred in the course of the war, had inspired a mutual hatred of the most intense character into the breasts of Bruntfield and Moubray; and it was therefore with a feeling of strong personal animosity, as well as of political rancor, that the latter undertook the task of watching the motions of Bruntfield at Craighouse. Bruntfield after holding out for many months, was obliged along with his friends in Edinburgh Castle, to yield to the party of the regent. Like Kirkaldy and Maitland, of Lethington, he surrendered upon a promise of life and estate; but while his two friends perished, one by the hand of the executioner, the other by his own hand, he fell a victim to the sateless spite of his personal enemy, who, in conducting him to Edinburgh as a prisioner, took fire at some bitter expression on the part of the captive, and smote him dead upon the spot.

Bruntfield left a widow and three infant sons. The lady of the Craighouse had been an intimate of the unfortunate Mary from her early years; was educated with her in France in the Catholic faith and had left her court to become the wife of Bruntfield. It was a time calculated to change the natures of women, as well as men. The severity with which her religion was treated in Scotland the wrongs of her royal mistress, and finally the sufferings and death of her husband, acting upon a mind naturally enthusiastic, all conspired to alter the character of Marie Carmichael, and substitute for the rosy hues of her early years, the gloom of the sepulchre and the penitentiary. She continued, after the restoration of peace, to reside in the house of her late husband; but though it was within two miles of the city, she did not for many years reappear in public. With no society but that of her children, and the persons necessary to attend upon them, she mourned in secret over past events, seldom stirring from a particular apartment, which in accordance with a fashion by no means uncommon, she had caused to be hung with black, and which was solely illuminated by a lamp.

In the most rigorous observances of her faith she was assisted by a priest, whose occasional visits formed almost the only intercourse which she maintained with the external world. One strong passion gradually acquired complete sway over her mind—revenge; a passion which the practice of the age had invested with a conventional respectability, and which no kind of religious feeling, then known, was able either to check or soften. So entirely was she absorbed by this fatal passion that her very children at length ceased to have interest or merit in her eyes, except in so far as they appeared likely to be the means of gratifying it. One after another as they reached the age of fourteen, she sent them to France, in order to be educated; but the accomplishment to which they were enjoined to direct their principal attention was that of martial exercises. The eldest, Stephen, returned at eighteen, a strong and active youth with a mind of little polish or literary information, but considered a perfect adept at sword-play.

As his mother surveyed his noble form, a smile stole into the desert of her wan and widowed face as a winter sunbeam wanders over a waste of snows. But it was a smile of more than motherly pride; she was estimating the power which that frame would have in contending with the murderous Moubray. She was not alone pleased with the handsome figure of her first born child: but she thought with a fiercer and faster joy upon the appearance which it would make in the single combat against the slayer of his father.—Young Bruntfield, who having been from his earliest years trained to the purpose now contemplated by his mother, rejoiced at the prospect, now lost no time in preferring before the king a charge of murder against the Laird of Barnbougle, whom he at the same time challenged, according to a custom then not altogether abrogated, to prove his innocence in single combat. The king having granted the necessary licence, the fight took place in the royal park, near the palace; and to the surprise of all assembled, young Bruntfield fell under the powerful sword of his adversary.—The intelligence was communicated to his mother at Craighouse, where she was found in her darkened chamber prostrate before an image of the Virgin.

The priest who had been commissioned to break the news, opened the discourse in a tone intended to prepare her for the worse; but she cut him short at the very beginning with a frantic exclamation; "I know what you would tell; the murderer's sword has prevailed, and there are now but two instead of three, to redress their father's wrongs." The melancholy incident, after the first burst of feeling, seemed only to have concentrated and increased that passion by which she had been engrossed for so many years. She appeared to feel that the death of her eldest son only formed an addition to that debt which it was the object of her existence to see discharged. "Roger," she said, "will have the death of his brother as well as that of his father to avenge. Animated by such a double object his arm can hardly fail to be successful."

Roger returned about two years after, a still handsomer, more athletic, and more accomplished youth than his brother. Instead of being daunted by the fate of Stephen, he burned but the more eagerly to wipe out the injuries of his house with the blood of Moubray. On his application for a license being presented to the court, it was objected by the crown lawyers that the case had been already closed by *mal fortune* of the former challenger. But while this was the subject of their deliberation, the applicant caused so much annoyance and fear in the court circle, by the threats which he gave out against the enemy of his house that the king, whose inability to procure respect either for himself or for the law is well known, thought it best to decide in favor of his claim.—Roger Bruntfield therefore, was permitted to fight in *barras* with Moubray; but the same fortune attended him as that which had already deprived the widow of her first child. Slipping his foot in the midst of the combat, he reeled to the ground, embarrassed by his cumberous armor. Moubray according to the barbarous practice of the age immediately sprang upon and despatched him. "Heaven's will be done!" said the widow, when she heard of the fatal incident; "but, *Gratias Deo!* there still remains another chance."

Henry Bruntfield, the third and last surviving son, had all along been the favorite of his mother.—Though apparently cast in a softer mould than his two elder brothers, and bearing all the marks of a gentler and more amiable disposition, he in reality cherished the hope of avenging his father's death more deeply in the recesses of his heart, and longed more ardently to accomplish that deed, than any of his brothers. His mind, naturally susceptible of the softest and tenderest impressions, had conducted the enthusiasm of his mother's wish in its youngest shape; as the fairest garments are capable of the deepest stain. The intelligence, which reached him in France, of the death of his brothers instead of bringing to his heart the alarm and horror which might have been expected only braced to the adventure which he now knew to be before him.—From this period, he forsook the elegant learning which he had heretofore delighted to cultivate.—His nights were spent in pouring over the memoirs of distinguished knights—his days were consumed in the tilt-yard of the sword-player.

In due time he entered the French army, in order to add to mere science that practical hardihood the want of which he conceived to be the cause of the death of his brothers. Though the sun of chivalry was now declining far in the Occident, it was not altogether set: Montmorency was but just dead; Bayard was still alive—Bayard, the knight of all others who has merited the motto, *sans peur et sans reproche* Of the lives and actions of such men, Henry Bruntfield was a devout admirer and imitator. No young knight kept a firmer seat upon his horse—none complained less of the severities of campaigning—none cherished lady's love with a fonder, purer, or more devout sensation. On first being introduced at the Court of Henry III, he had signalized, as a matter of course, Catherine Moubray the disinherited niece of his father's murderer, who had been educated in a French convent by her other relatives, and was now provided for in the household of the queen.

The connection of this young lady with a tale of his own family, and the circumstances of her being a sufferer in common with himself, by the wickedness of one individual, would have been enough to create a deep interest respecting her in his breast. But, when in addition to these circumstances, we consider that she was beautiful, was highly accomplished, and in many other respects qualified to engage his affections, we can scarcely be surprised that that was the result of their acquaintance. Upon one point alone did those two interesting persons ever think differently. Catharine, though inspired by her friends from infancy with entire hatred of her cruel relative, contemplated, with fear and aversion, the prospect of her lover being placed against him in deadly combat, and did all in her power to dissuade him from his purpose.—Love, however, was of little avail against the still more deeply rooted passions which had previously occupied his breast. Flowers thrown upon a river might have been as effectual in staying its course towards the cataract, as the gentle entreaties of Catherine Moubray in withholding Henry Bruntfield from the enterprise for which his mother had reared him—for which his brothers had died—for which he had all along moved and breathed.

At length, accomplished with all the skill which could then be acquired in arms, glowing with all the earnest feelings of youth, Henry returned to Scotland. On reaching his mother's dwelling, she clasped him, in a transport of varied feeling, to her breast, and for a long time could only gaze upon his elegant person. "My last and dearest," she at length said, "and thou, too, art to be adventured upon this perilous course! Much have I bethought me of the purpose which now remains to be accomplished.—I have not been without a sense of dread lest I be only doing that which is to sink my soul in flames at the day of reckoning; but yet there has been that which comforts me also. Only yesternight, I dreamed that your father appeared before me. In his hand he held a bow and three goodly shafts—at a distance appeared the fierce and sanguinary Moubray. He desired me to shoot the arrows at that arch traitor, and I gladly obeyed. A first and second he caught in his hand, broke, and trampled on with contempt. But the third shaft, which was the fairest and goodliest of all, pierced his guilty bosom, and he immediately expired. The revered shade at this gave me an encouraging smile and vanished.—My Henry, thou art that *third arrow*, which is at length to avail against the shedder of our blood! The dream seems a revelation, given especially that I may have comfort in this enterprise, otherwise so revolting to a mother's feelings."

Young Bruntfield saw that his mother's wishes had only imposed upon her reason; but he made no attempt to break the charm by which she was actuated, being glad, upon any terms, to obtain her sanction for that adventure to which he was impelled by feelings considerably different. He therefore began in the most deliberate manner, to take measures for bringing on the combat with Moubray. The same legal objections which had stood against the second duel were maintained against the third; but public feeling was too favorable to the object to be easily withstood.—The Laird of Barnbougle, though somewhat past the bloom of life, was still a powerful and active man and, instead of expressing any fear to meet this third and more redoubtable warrior, rather longed for a combat which promised, if successful, to make him one of the most renowned swordsmen of his time. He had also heard of the attachment which subsisted between Bruntfield and his niece; and in the contemplation of an alliance which might give some force to the claims of that lady upon his estate, found a deeper and more selfish reason for accepting the challenge of his youthful enemy.—King James himself protested against stretching the law of the *per duellum* so far; but sensible that there would be no peace between either the parties or their adherents till it should be decided in a fair combat, he was fain to grant the required license.

The fight was appointed to take place on Cramond Inch, a low grassy island in the Frith of Forth, near the Castle of Barnbougle.—All the preparations were made in the most approved manner, by the young Duke of Lennox, who had been the friend of Bruntfield in France. On a level space, close to the northern beach of the islet, a space was marked off, and strongly secured by a paling. The spectators, who were almost exclusively gentlemen, (the rabble not being permitted to approach,) sat upon a rising ground beside the enclosure, while the space toward the sea was quite clear. At one end, surrounded by his friends, stood the Laird of Barnbougle, a huge and ungainly figure, whose features displayed a mixture of ferocity and hypocrisy, in the highest degree unpleasing. At the other, also attended by a host of family allies and friends, stood the gallant Henry Bruntfield, who, if divested of his armor, might have realized the idea of a winged Mercury. A seat was erected close beside the barras for the Duke of Lennox and other courtiers, who were to act as judges; and at a little distance upon the sea lay a small decked vessel, with a single female figure on board. After all the proper ceremonies which attended this strange legal custom had been gone thro', the combatants advanced into the centre, and, planting foot to foot, each with his heavy sword in his hand, awaited the command which should let them loose against each other, in a combat which both knew would only be closed with the death of one or the other.

The word being given the fight commenced.—Moubray, almost at the first pass, gave his adversary a cut in the right limb, from which the blood was seen to flow profusely. But Bruntfield was enabled, by this mishap, to perceive the trick upon which his adversary chiefly depended, and, by taking care to avoid it put Moubray nearly *hors du combat*. The fight then progressed for a few minuts, without either gaining the least advantage over the other. Moubray was able to defend himself pretty successfully from the cuts and thrusts of his antagonist, but he could make no impression in return. The question, then, became one of time. It was evident that, if no lucky stroke should take effect beforehand, he who first became fatigued with the exertion would be the victim. Moubray felt his disadvantage as the elder and bulkier man, and began to fight most desperately and with less caution. One tremendous blow, for which he seemed to have gathered his last strength, took effect upon Bruntfield, and brought him upon his knee, in a half stupified state; but the elder combatant had no strength to follow up the effort. He reeled towards his youthful and sinking enemy, and stood for a few moments over him, vainly endeavoring to raise his weapon for another and final blow. Ere he could accomplish his wish. Bruntfield recovered sufficient strength to draw his dagger and thrust it up to the hilt beneath the breastplate of his exhausted foe. The murderer of his race instantly lay dead beside him, and a shout of joy from the spectators hailed him as the victor.

At the same instant a scream, of more than earthly note, arose, from the vessel anchored near the island; a lady descended from its side into a boat, and rowing to the land, rushed up to the bloody scene, where she fell upon the neck of the conqueror and pressed him with the most frantic eagerness to her bosom. The widow of Stephen Bruntfield at length found the yearnings of twenty years fulfilled; she saw the murderer of her husband, the slayer of her two sons, dead on the sward before her, while there still survived to her as noble a child as ever blessed a mother's arms. But the revulsion of feeling produced by the event was too much for her strength; or, rather, Providence, in its righteous judgement, had resolved that so unholy a feeling as that of revenge should not be too signally gratified. She expired in the arms of her son, murmuring, "*Nunc dimittis, Domine!*" with her latest breath.

The remainder of the tale of Bruntfield may be easily told. After a decent interval, the young Laird of Craighouse married Catherine Moubray; and as the king soon after restored that young lady to property originally forfeited for service to his mother, the happiness of the parties might be considered as complete. A long life of prosperity and peace was granted to them by the kindness of Heaven; and at their death they had the satisfaction of enjoying that greatest of all earthly blessings, the love and respect of a numerous and virtuous family.

The tale of Bruntfield was founded upon facts.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.—How to get sleep is to some persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or a towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a very few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good, rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times, just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Mountaineer.

A BIBLE HOUSE IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.—It will give the friends of the Bible, in Alabama, great pleasure to know that a late visit of the Southern Secretary, Dr. Stiles, to Montgomery, has led to the purchase of a large and substantial house, located in the business part of the city. This is to be a general depot for Bibles, of sufficient amount to supply the State. We understand that the munificent sum of $15,000 was contributed by one gentleman for the purchase of the premises, and that twelve or fifteen thousand more were subscribed by various other persons, in aid of an enterprise looking to the noble object of scattering the Word of God broadcast over the State of Alabama. This whole movement is a cheering sign of the times, and it promises large results.—*So. Chrts. Adv.*

Arrival of the State of Georgia.

The splended new steamship State of Georgia, Capt. John E. Walton, the pioneer steamer between Philadelphia and Savannah, reached her wharf early Saturday morning. She arrived in the river at an early hour Friday evening, making the trip in sixty hours, but the pilot did not think it prudent to come up to the city in the night with an unfavorable tide.

We have heretofore laid before the reader a full description of this superb steamship, and need not repeat it here. A personal inspection has satisfied us, that she is all that has been said of her. Too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon her general arrangements and appointments. To describe her in as few words as possible, would be to say she is a floating palace, combining strength and elegance in the highest possible degree. Every part has been designed and produced with the most exquisite skill and taste, and taken as a whole, the steamer reflects the highest credit upon the Philadelphia artizans.

She was built at Vaughan & Linn's ship yard, Kensington, is of about 1,300 tons burthen, Customhouse register, 1,700 carpenter's measure—is 214 feet in length, 34 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. Her engines, which are by Merrick & Son, are of 72 inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke, and 500 horse power. These works display a remarkable degree of neatness in their appearance and arrangement, while at the same time they are of the most substantial description.—Her paddle wheels are of 30 feet diameter.

The steamer is capable of accommodating 200 passengers with ease and comfort, and the saloons, staterooms, and other apartments for these are sumptuously fitted up and furnished. In the after and upper saloons, the floors are covered with tapestry carpeting, the sofas are of rosewood and figured velvets, and the panels of the saloons of solid zebra, satin, and rosewoods. The tables are marble topped, and at the head of the companion way entrance to the upper saloon is a large slab of Sinai marble beneath an expensive mirror. The forward dining saloon is furnished with Brussels carpeting, as are all the cabin and staterooms, and the tables, &c., are of polished black walnut. In the bath room provision is made for supplies of hot and cold water. Two family staterooms located aft are fitted up elegantly with French bedsteads, lace curtains, &c. All the cabins and staterooms, however, are large, comfortable, and exceedingly neat in their style. Indeed, we do not know of any part of the vessel which does not merit praise, and the highest credit must be awarded to those who planned and devised all her arrangements.—Upon her hurricane deck is a promenade superior to anything of the kind that can be found in any other sea steamer.

We have said sufficient to enable the reader to perceive that this steamer is a very attractive one.—For passengers, especially, she is admirably calculated, resembling more a sea palace than a packet. For health, comfort, and convenience, no better steamer can be found; and her speed is sufficient to make her a desirable line for travel and for freight, which have always been considerable between Savannah and Philadelphia, and must with the advantages of this line greatly increase.

The reader is referred to the Card of the steamer's passengers in another column. It gives us pleasure to add, that Mr. Vaughan, the builder, and Mr. Merrick who furnished the engines, came out as passengers, and that they, as well as Capt. Walton, are highly pleased with the working of the machinery and the entire performance of the steamer. Capt. Walton, a stranger thus far amongst us, comes highly recommended as a courteous and obliging officer, and a skillful seaman.

The colors of the steamer were presented by Gov. Cobb, It is the custom for the State after which a vessel is named to furnish her with colors, and it was in conformity with this custom that Gov. Cobb acted. A magnificent flag floats from the mainmast, with an elaborate painting of the coat of arms of Georgia, and bearing the noble inscription of "Justice, Prudence and Moderation"—sentiments which should ever be remembered both in the government of a State and the command of a Steamship.

Savannah Republican.

☞ Here is a passage from an epistle to the editor that will make the reader laugh—"somedele," or we are greatly mistaken: "Some five years ago, having received my diploma from the Philadelphia Medical School, I started off, and in a few weeks had set up, in the northern part of Georgia, a shingle, whereby I tendered to the community my services as Physician and Surgeon. A few days after, as I was engaged in the preparation of divers medicines, the door of my office was opened, and a tall, brawny specimen of the genus homo entered. Apparently quite at his ease, he pulled off his battered castor, and stepping up to a small mirror, passed his hand over an enormous mass of fiery hair, and complacently remarked: "There's a heap o' ha'r for you! What d'ye think of that?" Having expressed my admiration thereof, he removed his coat, and ensconcing himself in my arm-chair, said:—"Well, stranger, you can just go to work and mow off a couple of pounds?" I blandly replied that I was exceedingly sorry, but that really I could hardly enumerate hair-cutting among my accomplishments. 'What?' said he, regarding me with a look of huge contempt, 'what! let on to be a surging and can't cut hair! H—ll!' And so resuming his coat and hat, he strode disdainfully away. Not long after, just as I was congratulating myself on being so well rid of him, the door opened again, and my customer reappeared with a visage highly inflamed with alcoholic beverages. 'Look here, stranger!' said he fiercely 'may be you hold yourself too *good* to cut my hair!' I immediately and eagerly disclaimed any such feeling, and he soon departed, after having remarked, while gently rapping the horn handle of his bowie: 'I'm cussed ef it aint well you *don't*, or perhaps I might have done a little cutting myself!'"

Vampire.

Not long since, a young girl, 1. years of age, who lived in Paris, attempted to murder her mother, sister, and many of her playmates, for the purpose of drinking their blood. After a careful examination by scientific men, it was declared that she was subject to the strange and terrible mania of cannibalism. As she was extremely young, this strange perversion of natural instinct afforded a prospect of cure. All will remember the case of the sergeant, who used at midnight to leave his quarters, and dig up bodies in Pere la Chase, which he subsequently devoured. This unfortunate man is now cured and is but thirty-two years of age. He preserves of the episodes of his past life only a confused memory, like the recollection of a painful dream. In other days, science feared to approach these sufferers.

In 1789, a young man named Ferrage, under the influence of this malady, suddenly left his companions, and surrendered himself up to this horrible propensity. He selected, as his retreat, a cavern near the top of one of the mountains of Aure, whence he used to descend, like a beast of prey, into the champagne country, killing all the women; he could eat nothing else, and was constantly seeking, as if in wait for an opportunity to seize his prey. He went abroad without a dog, armed gun, a belt full of ball and a dagger. So great terror he inspired, that he was speedily to come into towns for ammunition, without any molestation.

A peasant, whom he suspected of a design upon him, had his house burned over his head.—He used to decoy any muleteers he chanced to discover in the woods, to his den, where they were uniformly murdered. A large reward was offered for his capture in vain, until a bold peasant insinuated himself into his confidence, and captured him. This beast of prey, for such he was, was executed on the 12th December, 1798. He was broken alive on the wheel.—For four years he lived exclusively as a cannibal.

TO KILL FLEAS.—To all those finding any inconvenience from Fleas, we especially recommend the following as the surest mode of destroying them and if strictly adhered to we vouch its efficacy.—CATCH 'EM!!

N. B. We should remind the reader that care should be taken always to prevent escapes. After catching that's the only difficulty.

The wheat crop in Pennsyvania, it is said, will be a short one, probably the shortest for many years.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers

WE are authorized to announce G. B. DOUGHIT, Esqr., as a Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns the reader will see that the Commissioners have ordered an election for the Directory of the Alabama and Georgia Rail Road.

SPECIAL COURT.—We are requested by some of the Counsel for the State and for the Defendant, to say that the Hon. Robert Dougherty, will hold the Special Term of the Circuit Court for DeKalb county, on Monday the 14th day of June, (inst.) appointed for the trial of James H. Campbell, upon a charge of murder.

The witnesses are desired to be in attendance.

Mails—Convention.

We have received but few of our exchanges during the past week.—Not a single paper has reached here from below Talladega. All mail communication has been cut off between Montgomery and the up country by the recent unparalleled rise in the Tallapoosa River. The papers that have come to us by the northern and eastern mails have brought us no news upon that subject which is of the greatest interest to us at the present.

We are, therefore, unable at this time (Monday morning) to give our readers any information as to who is or likely to be the nominee of the Democratic Convention. A Telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston papers announces that SAUNDERS of N. C. was temporarily called to the chair, and committees were appointed to affect a permanent organization. Mr. Saunders is a Buchanan man and his appointment is regarded by some as favorable to his nomination.

☞ We have received a communication on the subject of the Gadsden and Guntersville Rail Road, which shall have a place in our next paper.

The Affray Between Hon. Edward A. Hannegan and Captain Duncan.

We have already given an account of the unfortunate affray at Convington, Indiana, between the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, and recently U. S. Ambasador to Austria, and his brother-in-law, Captain John Duncan, which resulted in the death of the latter after thirty-six hours of intense suffering. The Lafayette Journal says:

"To all inquiries as to the cause of the difficulty, its origin, &c., Captain Duncan invariably replied, 'Nothing, it was nothing,' and seemed determined not to reveal any thing that would afford additional evidence against Mr. Hannegan. It is said that a short time before he died he observed he himself was to blame. It thought by some that he made declarations as to the whole, but if so they have not yet made public. He died after the most intense pain, and composed, at 12 o'clock Saturday last, fully and freely forgiving Mr. Hannegan. Immediately after the occurrence, Captain Duncan requested the Mansonic fraternity, of which both he and Mr. Hannegan were members, to take him in charge. They did so, and he was buried with the honors of that order on Sabbath afternoon. The funeral took place from Mr. Hannegan's residence, where Captain Duncan died. The latter was the only living brother of Mrs. Hannegan, who still lives, the object of universal pity. The anguish of Mr. Hannegan's mind is said to be most intense and excruciating. The consequences of his rash act have driven him to a state closely bordering on insanity."

Captain Duncan raised a troop of horse in Licking county Ohio, during the Mexican war, and served gallantly on the field of battle.—He was brave noble and genorous. As a merchant in Convington for the last two years, was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly demeanor. Mr. Hannegan and himself had always been warm friends, but unfortunately they were both intemprate, and at the time of the occurrence, as well as the day previous, were intoxicated with liquor.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Reported for the Constitutionalist & Republic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer ARCTIC.

CHARLESTON, May 31.

The steamer Arctic arrived at New-York on Saturday, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 15th of May were 18,000 bales at advancing rates; speculators and exporters taking 10,000 bales. On the 17th, the article was more freely offered, and business reaching 10,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 3000 bales, but the extreme rates of the 15th were barely attainable. On the 18th, the sales were 7000 bales, 2500 of which were on speculation. Exporters taking none. The market was quiet, yet steady, without noticeable change from the prices of the 15th.

In Breadstuffs there was a better feeling and a slight advance and larger rates.

The Asia arrived out on the 15th.

ENGLAND.—The English news is unimportant. Business in the Manufacturing districts was brisk. Money abundant.

Russia, Austria and Prussia, in relation to France have determined to uphold the treaties to 1814 and 1815.

FRANCE.—The meeting of the Soverigns at Vienna had caused great trepidation at the Tuilleries. Spies had been sent to watch their movements, Generals Lamoriciene, Bedeau and Lefac, had refused to take the oath of allegiance.

BALTIMORE, May 31.

The excitement has commenced. The nomination on the third day deemed certain.

The Whig Convention of Maine has adopted resolutions in favor of Scott.

Cass and Buchannan is considered defuct. Butler and Douglass ascending.

NEW YORK, May 29—p. m.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales. Middling Orleans 10, Uplands 9 3-4 cents.

NEW YORK, May 31, p. m.

COTTON.—The market is dull.—Sales 500 bales. Middling Upland 9 3-4, Orleans 10 cents.

The steamer Bay State, while preparing for a trip, burst her boilers, killing the Captain, Engineer and five of the crew.

CHARLESTON, June 1—p. m.

COTTON.—Sales 9000 bales at 8 to 10 1-2 cents. The markst is depressed and prices rather in favor of the buyers. There is no quotable decline.

A BLOODY MURDER.—*Indian Vengeance.*—We learn that within a few days past, a most savage and sanguinary occurrence has taken place among a branch of the remnant of Choctaw Indians, who still live in the upper part of this county, near the route of the Railroad, and between Beaver Meadow and Citronelle. It is stated thatsome days since, a young Indian, the son of a somewhat noted character known as "Old Bill," was severely stabbed or cut by another Indian, in a fight. He was carried off, and placed under the care of a physician. "Old Bill," upon hearing of the occurrence, threatened that he would shoot, and *skin* the assailant of his son. Some days after, a citizen, in passing through the woods, came upon the body of an Indian, who had been shot, and which had literally been stripped of its skin, and this had been stretched and suspended upon the limbs of a tree.

It is believed that this dead body is that of the object of "Old Bill's" revenge, and that the latter in pursuance of the usages of his tribe, and the instincts of his savage nature, had perpetrated this diabolical murder.

We state these facts merely on the authority of a gentleman from that part of the county, who had heard them as a rumor. But they are of such a character as to demand that they should be investigated by our civil authorities, and if a murder such as stated, has been committed, that the savage perpetrator should be shown that for such acts, he is amenable to our laws.—*Mobile Register, 27th ult.*

Louis Napoleon and California.

A very singular statement is made to the New York Herald, by a New Orleans correspondent, who signs himself David Holta, Jr. It is to the effect that he has learned by passengers direct from California that certain movements are being secretly made by Louis Napoleon, for the seizure of that land of gold. This statement is bassed upon the alleged fact that the immense number of French citizens, who have been sentenced to exile and imprisonment in Cayenne, Guaudalope, and other South American possessions, have not really been sent there, but have been landed at different points in the Gulf, and on the Pacific coast, and furnished with money and other means to reach Sonora, where officers have been placed to receive them. Quite a large number of these persons, it is said, have been seen at this rendezouse, and some of them have let out the object of their collection there, to be to take possession of the Ophir of the West. The large number of French emigrats who have been sent by the French government to California it is hinted also, are to take part in this movement; and the late letter of Louis Napoleon to the President of Mexico, is believed to have a connection with the same object.

This whole statement strikes us as a hoax, but we chronicle it as one of the *on dits* of the day.

Mo. Register.

Terrible Outrage and Tragical Result.

We have just been informed by the officers of the Kate Kearney, and also by two gentlemen who came as passengers on that boat, of some of the particulars attending one of the most extraordinary circumstances which it has ever been our duty to chronicle. The meagre details, as furnished to us, are substantially as follows: Monday evening last, the steamer Martha No. 2, left port for Galena, with an unusually large trip of freight and passengers; among the latter there were several deckers.

An elderly gentleman, from Hardin county, Kentucky, whose name we did not ascertain, had taken deck passage for his family, consisting of two daughters, a son, and son-in-law.

About the hour of 10 o'clock, the family were aroused from their repose by the intrusion of one of the deck hands, who attempted to take unwarrantable liberties with one of the females. He was repulsed, but in a few moments returned and recommenced the attempt. The father proceeded to the cabin and represented the state of affairs to the clerk, who promised that the family should suffer no further molestation.

These worthy people were allowed to enjoy their places in quiet, till about four o'clock the following morning, when all the lights in the engine room and on deck were suddenly extinguished, and several men walked in the direction of the sleepers, evidently determined on an attack. The noise awakened the old man and his sons, and they made immediate preparations for defence.

The son was struck down with some sharp instrument; the father at once rushed to his relief, and by the prompt use of a sabre, it is said, killed two of the ruffians, and inflicted a mortal wound on a third.

When the son fell, the women dragged him to another part of the boat, to which circumstance he is indebted for his life. They also made free use of pots, skillets and other utensils, in defending themselves from the intruders. The latter soon retired, but not till they had inflicted several dangerous wounds on the person of the old man. When the boat reached Louisiana, this unfortunate family went ashore, and the boat proceeded on her trip.

We give these details, as we received them from what we consider to be authentic sources, and shall refrain from any comments on the horrible transaction, till we ascertain further particulars. When our informants left Louisiana, the old man was in a very critical condition, and by many was not expected to survive.

St. Louis Union.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

Height of Waves.

"Acton," in this paper of the 20th inst., says, on the authority of Boyle, that the *highest waves* do not rise more than *six feet* above the general level of the ocean!—or 12 feet from the trough of the sea to the summit of wave.

I know not who "*Boyle*" is, but both he and Acton are very much in error on this subject. One would almost fancy had never seen blue water, and had confined their voyaging to what is called in the English Parliament the "narrow seas," such as the English and Irish Channels, &c.

I have been in a ship *lying to* three days on the broad Atlantic, in a gale from N. W. When the sea had got what sailors call a regular fast, the waves were miles in length, and when we were down in the trough of the sea, and looked upwards to the rolling mass advancing towards us, it appeared something like the long ridges of the Alleghany mountains in motion; and I could realize in their full force, the lines of Southey, in his "Madoc"—"To know all human skill, all human strengh is vain,—to see the mountain roll incumbent with its weight of bursting waters o'er the reeling bark,—this is a horrible sight; and he who hath endured the horrors once of such an hour, doth never hear the storm howl round his home, but he remembers it, and thinks upon the suffering mariner."

The best authority for the height of waves of the ocean that I know of, is Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition. When entering the Pacific Ocean from Cape Horn, in February, 1839, he had two vessels with him which gave him a very good opportunity to observe and assertain the height of the waves. The vessels were two waves apart,—and as they were in the trough, they could see exactly where the line of the wave cut the mast of the other ship.

After several careful observations, he found the height of the waves were 32 feet,—their velocity 26 1-2 miles an hour,—and the breadth of the wave about 280 feet.

NEW YORK.

A Small Plate of Soup from Gen. Scott.

The editor of the Herald, published at Georgetown, Kentucky, has read an important letter, addressed by General Scott to a leading whig politician of that county, which has the following paragraph:

* * * I have no public opinions to conceal—I have but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South, East, or West; and these opinions I am prepared to submit to general consideration, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, either by the action of a State, or a National Convention.

* * * * * * *

If the Whig National Convention call for my views on the leading questions of the day, they will *promptly and most explicitly be given in writing.* * * * *

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"If" the National Convention call—if—ay, there's the rub—as Touchstone says: "there's much virtue in if." But if the National Convention do not call upon the General, then there's no letter—and we cannot have a second hasty plate of soup. There's the calamity.

[*N. Y. Herald.*

General Scott, we suspect, has broken away from his keepers, and gone to writing letters. He has written one to this State, we learn, endorsing the compromise up one side and down the other and all round in general, and the fugitive slave law in particular. There is no doubt of the fact, and we deem it but proper to give his friends notice. His mamma ought to know he's out, and send the bell-man after him.—*Lou. Dem.*

DEATH OF THE OLDEST METHODIST PREACHER IN THE WORLD.—The New York *Christian Advocate* contains the following. "Rev. George Highfield, of the British Wesleyan Conference, the eldest Methodist Preacher in the World, ceased his lengthened pilgrimage near Liverpool, on the 9th of December. He was called into the ministry by Mr. Wesley in 1785, and continued to travel until 1852, when the state of his health compelled him to become a supernumerary, but he still labored in the pulpit and on pastoral work until his strength entirely failed. During the last four years infirmities grew rapidly upon him his memory failed so that secular things were nearly obliterated from it, but he could always recall portions of Scripture and hymns which had long been treasured there. The forenoon of the day before he died, he spent alone, and was unusually happy. He was ninety-one and had been in the ministry sixty seven years."

A Novel Duel.—We find the following in the Eddyville (Ky.) Telegraph:

Two young bloods of our city becoming offended at some imaginary insult, a challenge was passed and accepted, as both thought nothing but blood could wash out the insult. The terms on which the challenge was accepted were these—that they should meet at Dr. N.'s office, and be bled until one or the other should be satisfied. They accordingly met, and the Doctor opened a vain for them. They bled until both becoming extremely weak, and looking as white as their own linen, pronounced themselves satisfied. So ends this bloody affair.

JASMIN VINE POISON.—Two children, near Sumterville, S. C., were recently poisoned by chewing and swallowing a portion of the root of a yellow jasmin vine, which a gentleman, the father of the children, had trimmed away from his garden. Both of the children fell asleep in a short time and died, the youngest first.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—The steamer Boston arrived at Louisville on the 20th inst., from New Orleans, lost seven deck passengers from Cholera. Francis Vorist, a wealthy citizen of Peoria, Ill., died of cholera on the 15th inst. The emigrants at St. Joseph, Mo., where the cholera appeared, had encamped in the woods, and were recovering. The trains were begining to leave for the plains.

A piece of gold weighing 305 ounces and 11 pwts. solid and shining, was found near Sonora, on the 29th ult. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California.

IS THERE A HEART THAT NEVER LOVED.—The editor of the Bungtown *Herald* thus expresses himself on this interesting toic:

"What, a man, and never loved!—Pshaw, such a man must have a heart of ice, the gizzard of a goose, a soul as lifeless as a corn cob and a head as sappy as a cocoanut!"

A Dark Day.

Saturday last will doubtless be long remembered by the people of this region of the country, as "the dark day." The phenomenon exhibited on that day was, to say the least of it, unusual, and such as to excite the apprehension in the minds of supernatural and disasterous event. During Friday the atmosphere was exceedingly foggy—owing as it was supposed to fire in the forests west of us—and the sun went down with a peculiar appearance. Saturday morning was cloudy, damp and chilly. About twelve o'clock, the clouds thichened, and seemed to promise a protracted season of rain. Between one and two o'clock they assumed a most portentous aspect in the West, being of almost inky blackness. A violent storm was of course anticipated, but just before it was expected to break, we were quite suddenly deprived of all daylight. The darkness was so great as to make the use of candles necessary in dwellings, and we are informed that fowls went to roost.—This obscuration continued some ten minutes, accompanied by slight thunder, and occasional flashes of lightning, when the dark cloud spread out over the sky and assumed a bright yellow hue. A gentle shower of rain succeeded and every unusual appearance passed away. *Stanton (Va.) Spectator.*

A Steamer with a Lunatic Captain.

Recently it was stated that Capt. Floyd, of the steamship Washington, was deranged, and it was afterwards stated that he had recovered and was about to take command again. The Deutsche Reicha-Zeitung gives some extracts from a journal of the late voyage from New York to Southampton, kept by one of the passengers, which show that the malady of the commander repeatedly came near destroying the vessel, and losing the lives of many if not all on board. The Captain repeatedly changed the course of the ship, and whenever the second mate gave the ship another direction, the captain changed it back again, though it was evident to all on board that the course was not the right one.—The narrator after relating many escapes, says:

"Just before sunset we reached Land's End. A little distance off from it, on the water, are two pretty high cliffs, Longship Cocks, (?) on one of them a light-house. Our course was directly upon them. The Captain who was walking back and forward, himself gave the orders to the helmsman, and the course was unchanged, though we every instant came nearer and nearer to the rocks. An agitation was soon apparent among the officers as well. The first and second mates, the doctor and the engineer conferred together. The first mate went to the Captain again and again, to call his attention to our dangerous nearness, and the doctor did the same. 'Yes, I known,' was the reply, and it was utterly impossible to prevail on the Captain to give other orders. A German Captain, who was among the passengers, and who had sailed a ship for sixteen years, spoke to him; in vain. Then the passengers, and even the doctor, went to the wheel and gave orders to steer to the west, in order to avoid the constantly approaching danger. The helmsman, at first, unwillingly yielded; but the Captain perceiving it, went up to the wheel, commanding, 'South!' Those standing near, begged him not to do this; repeating to him that he was risking the lives of all his passengers. The sole answer was, 'You have nothing to do here!"

"More vehement orders were given by the passengers to the helmsman to steer West, and he obeyed them. The Captain renewed his counter-order, adding, 'I'll shot you down if you don't do what I say.' The helmsman anew represented the danger, and the certainty of loosing the passengers lives. Let them go to hell!" was the reply. Hereupon the passengers and officers surrounded him, crowded him away from the wheel, the Doctor declairing him out of his mind.

He resisted, but was carried below to his state-room, whence his pistols and other weapons—which he now sought for, that he might use them—had been prudently removed. We were now free of him on deck, a westerly direction was taken, and we avoided the rock by a pistol-shot. Had we kept the same course a few minutes longer, the passengers and ship would have been lost. The intention of the Captain to wreck us was evident, both from his words and actions, and how near was the danger, was plain from what was said by one of the sailors, who left the wheel, exclaiming that we were going ashore in a few minutes!"

The command was taken from the captain and given to the first mate, and they soon after reached Southampton. It was also determined to lay the whole matter before the American Consul in Southampton, and requested him to remove Captain Floyd from the ship. All the passengers and one of the officers declared that they would not go to Bremen with her if Capt. Floyd remained on board.

NEW YORK, June 1.

The sales of Cotton amount to 800 bales. Middling Uplands, 9 5-8 a 9 3-4.

The Methodist Conference at Boston had adjoured finally, after altering the Discipline so as to admit men and women together in the churches.

A terrible accident happened by the upsetting of a boat in the Soucook river, near Concord, N. H. by which twelve females were drowned.

Mr. Gobden, in a recent debate in Parliament on the Militia bill, spoke of a "power far more formable than France—the most powerful of nations—the United States."

OBITUARY.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Another Soldier of the Revolution Gone.

"Immortal may their memory be,
Who fought and bled for Liberty."

DEPARTED this life, at the residence of Alexander Goggans, Esq., in Carroll County, Georgia, on Sabbath 21st of March, 1852, at 6 o'clock in the evening, WILLIAM GOGGANS. The deceased was born in Richmond county, Virginia, on the 14th day of January, 1758. In early life, his parents emigrated to the State of South Carolina, and settled in Newbury District. When the subject of this notice was quite young, the war broke out, and though he was but 16 years old, a desire for liberty, a heart burning for the good and wellfare of his country, he fled to North Carolina for reffuge, and took up arms in the defence of his country, and joined Col. William's in the seige at the battle of Kings Mountain, N. C. In that battle he was wounded in his left shoulder. Some time after that on his return to South Carolina in a scouting party he was shot through the left leg with a musket ball; after he got well in another scouting party he was cut down with a broad sword by the tories and left with the blood streaming from his forehead, supposed to be dead. After his recovery he again joined his companions and continued in the service till the end of the war. After peace was made he married Mary Dashields, who departed this life 22d Oct. 1800.—About the year 1815 he was again married to Elizabeth Kilpatrick.—He resided in Pendleton about 20 years he emigrated to the State of Tennessee Lincoln county. About the year 1819 he moved to Lawrence county, Ala., where he resided till the year 1836, when he was bereaved of his last wife. The same year he moved to Carroll county, Ga., where he resided till his death. Having obtained peace and pardon in the wounds of a Crucified Redeemer in the year 1838, he united with the Baptist Church at Bethany, Carroll county, Ga., of which he continued a faithful member till death. Religion was his theme, he was regular in his attendance at the house of God, delighted in the service of the Sanctuary, and when it was said come let us go to the house of God to worship his totering frame, could be seen wending its way to the place of worship, till the last 5 or 6 months before his death, he was deprived of that privilege, which was a grief of mind and sorrow of heart to him. Yet he murmured not at the dispensations of Providence, but was resigned to the will of his Heavenly Father. He was a lover of his country, Republican in principle; as a citizen and neighbor he was respected and beliked, honest in his dealing with his fellow man. From the wounds he received in the service of his country, as a soldier, we judge he was brave: as a husband, he was affectionate, as a father, kind and tender; as a christian, meek and humble, devoted and zealous, worthy of imitation, adorning his profession by an orderly walk and Godly conversation. During the short acquaintance of 2 years, we had with him, religion was the theme he delighted to converse upon, and when that subject was mentioned, there was an expression in his countenance that bespoke the feeling of his heart.—To use his own language, there were many things which had taken place in his life which he had forgotten, but one thing he never had, that was the time and place where God spoke peace to his troubled soul. While age and infirmity was preparing his body for the grave his spirit was ripening for the mansions of bliss, he bore his afflictions with patience, and christian resignation, often expressed, a willingness to depart and be with Christ, there was no fear of death nor dread of the grave. It is a matter of comfort and consolation to his bereaved connections and friends, that he died in the triumphs of a living Faith. He was perfectly composed and in his right mind, knew his friends till the last moments of his earthly existence.—Laid his hands on his breast and fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, aged 94 years 2 months and 7 days. On Monday, 22d of March, his mortal remains were intered with the honors of war, in the grave yard at Bethany Church, to wait the morn of the reserection. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

R. H. T.

☞ The Greenville Mountaineer and Pendleton Messenger, will please copy.

"*Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.*"

DIED, at his residence in Talladega county, on the 25th inst. Isaac Brewer, 90 years old, who was in the war of the revolution before he was 16 years old, and served from the time of Gates defeat to the end of the war, peace to his ashes.

A FRIEND.

SCROFULA.

It has been remarked by eminent men, that in the varied catalogue of diseases to which man is liable, there is scarcely one of such importance and of such interest as Scrofula, whether we look to the obscurity of its origin, its insidious progress, the number and variety of organs that it attacks, or its remarkable incurability and extensive fatality.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," which is proving itself a Specific in the most severe case of Scrofula.

☞ See advertisement.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of the charter of the Alabama and Georgia Rail Road, requiring $50,000 stock to be subscribed, previons to an organization of said company, and said amount having been subscribed. The Commissioners, appointed in said charter, hereby order an election to be held on the 3rd day of July next, for a President and Six Directors; for said Rail Road Company, viz: At Jacksonville, Ladiga, and Cantrells Store, in Benton county, and Sylvanus Mintons, in Cherokee county. The following persons will please hold said election as follows, and report to me.

Jacksonville, John D. Hoke, J. M. Crook and Wm. White: Ladiga, J. B. Clark, Wm. Little and Neil Fergurson,: Cantrells Store, John Burden, W. C. Cantrell and John Wheeler: Mintons, Sylvanus Minton, Edmund Roberts and Elijah Walker.

MILES W. ABERNATHY,
Chairman of Board of Com'rs.
June 8, 1852.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufactories of *Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.* and *Dubois & Seubury*, N. York, which are *warranted* in every respect, to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscribers would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and *fresh from the manufacturers.* For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at

GEORGE A. OATES & CO.'S
Piano, Book and Music Depot. Broat St.,
Augusta, Ga.
June 8, 1852—1y.

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, at his old stand, (*Fire-Proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

☞ Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce *in store.*

REFER TO

Hoke and Abernathy,	Simmons & Turripseed,
J. Forney and Son,	Caver and Gonnels,
Isbell and McMillan,	Hudson H. Allen, esq.
Rev. Richard Pace,	John Borders, esq.
W. Floyd Bush Esq.,	Col. W. Williams.

Elijah Teague, Esq.,
June 8, 1852—1y.

NOTICE.

APPREHENDED and stoped at my house in Randolph County, Ala, equi-distant between Chulafinna Post office and Riddles Ferry, a lad about 16 years of age about 5 feet 2 inches high, Slender built, thin visage, red curley head, black eyed, and hard favored, brought with him a large bay horse, some saddle spots, marks of gear, barefooted, about 12 years old, in good order, but much abused with the hard ride, which, the boy says, he stole from his father, who he says lives in 5 miles of Marion, in Perry county, Alabama, and whe he says is by the name of *James Gournett*, he also says his name is Alonzo.—He seems to manifest much indifference about every thing—I think it likely he has some copartner and accompaner in his projects. Said boy says he left his father on Tuesday 26th May, he was taken up here Saturday 29th.

PRIOR REAVES.

N. B. I think the horse blind in the right eye.

☞ The paper printed in Marion, and the Selma Reporter will please copy the above notice, and look to the owner of the horse for pay, or send their accont to the subscriber at his office, Chulafina, Randolph Co., Ala., before the horse is taken away, and he will try to collect it.

June 8, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, having been granted tot he undersigned, by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 3rd day of June, 1852, on the estate of James B. Chamblin, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. S. GREEN, *Adm'r.*
June, 8, 1852.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama, on the 30th day of May, 1852, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is PRIMUS. That he was bought of one Cox in Tennessee, by Pitzer Miller, of Bolivar Tennessee, a short time since, and sent by said Miller to Mrs. Sarah Stephens of Black Hawk Mississippi. Had in his possession a letter from Pitzer Miller to F. Shoemake, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, dated April 29th, 1852, directed (postage paid) to said Shoemake and post marked, "Boliver Ten. April 30th." Said letter purports to enclose a pass of same date, which was also in said Boy's possession—together with a memorandum of direction, and note addressed to sundry persons between Holly Spring and Blackhawk, requesting them to aid said boy in his progress, May 2nd, 1852—and signed "F. Shoemake."

Primus, is about 25 to 30 years of age—about five feet eight or nine inches high, heavy set—full black, large, full eyes, and open countenance—two of his upper, front teeth gone. He says he changed his course after passing Holly Springs, and was, when apprehended, endeavoring to return to the man of whom Cox bought him, in South Carolina.

JAS. J. ADAMS,
Shff of Cherokee Co., Ala
June 8, 1852.

RULES by the Register at office of the 37th District, Northern Chancery division on Monday, 31st May, 1852.

JANE E. MATHENY, }
By her next friend }
vs.
FRANCIS M. MATHENY. }

BY complainants bill affidavit on file—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that the defendants residence is unknown. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four weeks consecutively, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said Court, at his office, at the court-house in the county of DeKalb, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complainant by complainant filed within sixty days from the date hereof or the same will be taken as to him confessed—and the cause set for hearing exparte and that a copy of this order be posted upon the court house door, of said county, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be sent to the said defendant, if his residence be made known.

J. B. WALDEN, *Reg'r.*
June 5th 1852.

J. R. CLARK LODGE.

WILL celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Babtist, the 24th of June, at the Hall near Goshen, with the usual ceremonies. Neighboring Lodges and the Fraternity generally are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge,

J. R. GRAHAM, *Sec'y.*
June 1. 1851.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will attend, at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road. It is expected the citizens will generally attend—the enterprise is of great importance and now the time to commence the work:

On Mon'y 14, June next at Alexandria.
" Tues'y 15, " " " Kirkser's Mills Talladega Co.
" Wed'y 16, " " " Corry's Store, Talladega Co.
" Thurs'y 17, " " " Oxford.
" Fri'y 18, " " " White Plains
" Mon'y 21, " " " James Glover's Cherokee Co.
" Tues'y 22, " " " Cobb's on Terrapin, Cherokee Co.
" Wed'y 23, " " " Lokey's Cowan's Creek.
" Thurs'y 24, " " " Griffy's Mill, Cherokee Co.
" Friday 25. " " " Cross Plains.

G. C. WHATLEY, *Agent.*
May 25, 1852.

CHANCERY SALE.

UNDER and in obedience to a decree in Chancery, in a cause, wherein Cicero Heath is Complainant and E. K. Sparks respondent, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Ala., on Monday the 5th day of July next, the west half of Section No. one, in Township No. 12, and the south half of Section No. 12, and the south half twenty, Range eleven east in the Coosa Land District.

WM. H. SMITH,
Register, &c.
June 1, 1852.—$3.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 2nd. 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louden's Indian Expectorant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup and Hafeland's Syrup of Tar. for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

COLOGNE (Bell) Extra for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Macassar Oil, Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

SALE OF LOTS.

NOTICE is given, that on the first Monday in July next, the Commissioners, appointed to select and run off a *New Site* for the county of DeKalb, persuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, and ratified by a vote of the people, will proceed to sell at public Auction, so many of the Lots of said NEW SITE, as shall be by them determined necessary for the public interest, at the said New Site, which is to be called and known by the name of

"*PORTERVILLE.*"

The conditions of sale are: Such a sum in cash, not exceeding 10 per cent., as may be necessary to defray expenses, the balance in notes, with security to be approved by the commissioners, payable in one, two, three and four years, without interest. Purchasers to pay for certificate of purchase, and title deeds; which deeds are to be made when the purchase money is fully paid up.

Porterville is situated in what is known as the *Little Valley*, at the junction of the roads leading thro' it and across the gap to wards Lebanon; at a place formerly known as the Franklin Academy.

O. W. WARD,
D. B. BURKHAULTER,
JOSEPH EDWARDS,
WM. R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD ROBERTS,
ALFRED LONG,
JNO. W. LANKFORD. } *Com'rs.*
June 1, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
Probate Court, in Vacation, May 26th 1852.

CAME Benjamin F. Jones, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased—and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the same having been audited and stated, are reported for allowance and for final settlement at a regular term of said court, to be held at Ashville on the 2nd Monday in August next.

All persons interested are notified that the same will be presented to said court on said day for allowance and final settlement of said estate, when and where all persons interested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS.
Judge of Probate.
June 1, 1852.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Montgomery, May 1, 1852. }

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Alabama by Resolutions of the 9th of February last, declared, "that it is expedient to call a general convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the Constitution thereof;" and that the sense of the people may be taken thereon, it is directed that the qualified voters of this State be assembled by proclamation of the Governor, on the first Monday of August next, at the usual places of voting in their respective counties, and that the polls be opened under the rules and regulations governing the election of members of the House of Representatives of this State: *Further*, it is made the duty of each returning officer, or one of the Judges of the Election to propose to every voter as he present himself, the question, "Convention" or "No Convention," and of the Clerk of the polls to register the votes so given, and the Sheriffs to make returns of the votes of their respective counties to the Secretary of State by the first Monday in September next; and if any Sheriff shall fail to perform this duty, he is made liable to the same penality as is imposed for failing to return the vote for Governor.

Be it therefore Known, That I, Henry W. Collier, Governor of the State of Alabama, in obedience to the Resolutions above recited, do hereby request the qualified voters of this State to assemble at their usual places of voting on the day therein designated, and cast their votes either affirmatively or negatively upon the proposition submitted to them: And I do earnestly admonish all Sheriffs, returning officers, Judges of elections and clerks of the polls to perform with exactness and punctuality the duties severally enjoined upon them by said Resolutions.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at the city of Montgomery, the first day of May, A. D., 1852, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventy-Sixth.

[L. S.]

By the Governor:
H. W. COLLIER.
W. GARRETT, Sec'ry of State.
May 11, 1852.

HIRAM LODGE
—AND—
JAMES PENN CHAPTER

WILE Celebrate the Anniversary of ST. JOHN the Babtist the 24th June at Jacksonville, with the usual ceremonies.

Neighboring Lodges and the Fraternity, generally, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Lodge & Chapter.
WM. H. FORNEY, Sec. H. Lodge.
O. HENDRICK, Sec. J. P. Chapter.
May 25, 1852.

THE GENTLEMAN'S RESORT.

R. H. WYNNE respectfully announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he can be found at all times at the Room, formerly known as the *Arcade*, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

Fashionable Tailoring,

at short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with him MR. P. G. MAY, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and tast.—Having received the latest Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Spring and Summer, he fatters himself that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will be given all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Cutting attended to promptly.☜
May 18. 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.

GILMER & CO.,
Warehouse & Commission Merchants

FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSE STORAGES.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their past liberal support, and hope, by prompt attention to the interest of their patrons, to give full satisfaction, and merit a further extension of their business. They have now in course of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COTTON WAREHOUSE, situated on the property so well known as Bibb & Nickels' Warehouse, which, for convenience, will be unequaled by any other in the city, and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in front of their old stand. With these additions to their present large capacity for storage, they may safely promise to their customers that their Cotton and other produce will be well sheltered and taken care of.

From the locality of their Warehouse—immediately on the bank of the river—they are enabled to offer extra inducements as to promptness and dispatch in their shipping department, as well as security in case of fire.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of Cotton.

☞ All consignments of Cotton per Railroad received free of drayage to the shipper.

☞ They offer for sale, at the lowest market prices—

600 pieces best Kentucky Bagging,
600 coils " " Rope,
1200 lbs. " " Twine,
500 bales India Bagging.

Montgomery, Ala, GILMER & CO.
May 18 1852.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
ST CLAIR COUNTY. }
Probate Court, Special Term, 4th day, May 13th, 1852.

THIS day came John Watson of said county, and filed his petition in writing, praying the Court to compel Amanda Lister, administratrix of the estate of Theadore M. Lister deceased, to convey to petitioner titles to the East half of the South East quarter of Section fourteen, Township fourteen, Range five, East, in St. Clair county Alabama, and in the Huntsville Land District. Which land the said Theodore M. Lister did in his life time sell to the said Watson for the sum of three hundred dollars, and executed to him a bond under seal and dated October 6th, 1843, to make titles to said land. The said Amanda Lister is by authority from this court administratrix of the estate of the said Lister dec'd, who died without making title to said land. It is therefore ordered by this court that the 2nd Monday in September next, be set for hearing said petition at the court house in Ashville, Alabama, and notice of the time and place be given by publication, once a month for three consecutive months, in the Republican, a weekly news paper published in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., that all persons in terested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS.
Judge of Probate.
May 18, 1852.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Circuit Court of De Kalb county. I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county, on the first Monday in July next, the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit: The S. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth—ten acres of the N. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth, also twenty-two acres of the N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth, all in Township eight of Range eight in Section nineteen, situated in said county, levied on as the property of Jessee Wilder, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of A. W. Majors & Son.

A. A. HUGHS, *Sh'ff.*
By his dep't. JOSEPH PRICE.
May 18, 1852.

LAND WARRANTS
of 40 80 & 160 acres

For sale by

A. WOODS &
J. A. McCAMPBELL.

We will also make the location for the purchaser if desired.

W. & McC.
Jacksonville Ala., Mar. 30, '52.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Judge of Probate of Randolph county, Ala., on the 24th day of May, 1852, on the estate of Jesse Gazaway, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

HENRY H. GAZAWAY,
Adm'r.
June 1 1852.

ROME DIRECTORY.

NOTICE,
And Look to Your Interest.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public and my old customers to the fact: That having sold out my interest in the Mercantile business in Rome, I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to them for their patronage heretofore extended to me.

I shall continue my WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, and will give my attention to the same. I flatter myself, that from the experience I have in the Cotton trade I can make it greatly to the interest of the farming community to send their produce to me, as I am so situated as to be fully posted in the prices.

I am also engaged in a regular *Carriage Repository Business*, and will, at all times, have a large stock on hand, consisting of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best materials and latest styles, and have no fears in making the assertion, that I can sell them on such terms as will enable me to compete with any establishment of the kind in the southern country. My jobs are all complete, with harness and other fixtures, and I will have them coming on in regular rotation. I will only say, call and examine for yourselves, and I have no fears of the result. I will warrant in every instance where ordinary care is given. There is no *humbug* in this matter, and to all wanting, I will say don't stand back for I am ready to surprise you, at the extremely low prices of these articles. WM. JOHNSON.
May 25, 1852—1y.

OWEN & FARELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.
ROME, GEORGIA.
May 25, 1852—1y.

ROBERT BATTEY,
DRUGGIST, ROME, GA.,

TENDERS his acknowledgements for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him. He still keeps a full assortment of MEDICINES of the choicest quality, which he offers on very accomodating terms at his old stand under the *Choice Hotel.*
May 25, 1852—1y.

HARDWARE STORE,
ROME, ... GEORGIA.

ROBERT T. McCAY has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; his stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASONS, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL.

A complete and splendid stock of all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMINGS, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent leather, Enameled do., Stirrups, Dogs, Pitman irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS ever brought to this country.

Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Dish Covers, Urns, Gelley and Mellow Moulds, Steak Dishes, &c., also all kinds of Jappaned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks from 50 cts. to $25 per set, all kinds and descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, etc. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store.

Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Straw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm.

Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself none will go away dissatisfied. R. T. McCAY.

JOHN P. SHIPLEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

JOHN B. STANFORD ALE'T G. PITNER.

Stanford & Pitner,
ROME, GEORGIA,

THE subscribers have opened a large Stock of

NEW GOODS,

In the two-story Brick house opposite the Hilburn House, suitable for Planters and Farmers, selected in Charleston and New York, and will keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, Domestics, Cotton yarns, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, Halters, Bagging Rope' Twine Bed Cords, Well Ropes and Plow lines.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Iron, and Steel of all descriptions, Salt, Biscuit Crackers, and other Family Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye and Corn Whiskey; Cognac Brandy; Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port and Champagne Wines, together with other superior old Wines, Brandies and Whiskey.

They have also made arangements to order from the North for Planters, all kinds of improved

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,

Straw Cutters, Scythes, Sickles, Shovels, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved and latest inventions.

They hope for a liberal patronage, and will devote their best attention to give satisfaction to their customers.

May 25 1852—1y.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

ROME DRUG STORE,

In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.

WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS,

of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very is fine, consisting of the following articles:

Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creasot, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph, Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos, Calx, Precipt, Chloroform.

Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tinfoil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, putty, sash glass of every size perfumery of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and Lin oil, burning fluid coro and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine segars, macaboy, Scotch and rapee snuff fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medecinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian, medisines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Druggist line.

Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO.
May 25 1852

WOMEN RULETHE WORLD

TO all the people of Cherokee, Ala.: GREETING: Like all good men and true, we are persuaded that you want to please your wives, then call at our

New and Fashoinable COACH Manufactory,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, in the city of ROME, and take home one of our beatiful Buggies, Rockaways, or Carriages as the case may be, and you will have the *best wives*, the *sweetest looking girles*, and HAPPIEST HOMES in all christendom. Will you try it? Repairing of every description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest style, with the most durable materials, and by workmen that can't be excelled.

WILLIAM T. PRICE & Co.
March 9, 1852.

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME, ... GEORGIA.
Wm. Ketcham, (PROPRIETOR.)

N. B. No drumming for passengers at this House; a competent person will be at the Cars to take charge of all Baggage pointed out to him.

No Omnibus runs to this House, the distance being less than 100 yards. In bad weather, a Carriage will convey our passengers to and from the Rail Road.

Rome, Ga., Nov. 201851.

Brushes.

WHITE Wash, Masons, Paint, Varnish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Byler Love deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of April 1852, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala; all ersons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN S. McALMAN, Adm'r.
May 18, 1852.

MORRISVILLE
Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Morrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to make WAGGONS AND BUGGYS, also Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles for Houses; Bed Steads, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist mills, Saw Mills, Smutters, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers, for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers &c.—They will have ready for the present crop, a large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with and without Gear, and winding blade Thrashers, one of simplest and best machines for the price in use, which they will sell low for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing Establishment for the purpose of making all of the above named articles and many others by machinery, of which timely notice will be give.

Address, the people's humble servants,
MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.
E. G. MORRIS.
HIRAM HICKS.
J. R. LOYD,
MAY 11, 1852

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to me at May Term of the Probate Court of St. Clair county Ala., upon the estate of Phillip Watkins, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me. JOHN WATKINS.
May 18, 1852—6t. Adm'r.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
Stipes & White.

ARE just receiving their Stock of SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS.

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

Lady's Dress Goods. Gentlemen and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING, all sizes and qualities. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets. Linen Drills. Mariners. Stripes, Velvet and Merseilles Vestings. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Flour, Mackerel, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which they are offering at reduced prices.
March 16, 1852.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
A Shade Cheaper than the Cheapest.
H. W. WIENGES

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his well selected stock of **Spring and Summer Goods**, which he is now receiving, and will continue to receive throughout the season—

Consisting in Part of

Rich plain and colored Jackonet Muslins,
Bereege De Laines,
Fancy stripe Parodis, suitable for evening Dresses,
Check and stripe Cambrics,
French Lawn and Cambric Hdkfs.
Ginghams, Calicos, Embroidered Swiss Muslines,
Linens suitable for mens and childrens wear,
Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at greatly reduced prices *without fail*.
April 6, 1852.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer
GOODS.
WALKER & PETTIT,
AT MT. POLK,

ARE now receiving a large and handsome stock of the cheapest spring and summer GOODS that will be offered in this county. This stock consist of all kinds of goods needed by the planters of the country; and as times are hard and money scarce, we shall sell goods lower than they have ever been sold in this part of the country. All we ask is *to give us a call* at Mt. Polk and a fair showing and for the *ready "rhino"* you shall have goods cheaper than ever. We also sell on a credit to customers who pay once a year.

We, also, keep sugar, coffee, rice, molasses, salt, Iron, nails, and lots of the very best good old rye and corn whiskey, brandy, gin, rum and wine.

N. B Iron by the 100 lbs. at 5cts cash.

Our thanks for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and selling goods cheaper still to receive a more liberal portion.

N. B. All those who have not closed the last year's acounts will do us a favor to give us a call and pay part if not all as we need money.
April 27, 1852.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.
A. R. SMITH. & CO.

HAVE lately received their usual Spring and Summer supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, among which and in addition to their usual supply they have a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING, Ladies and Gentlemen's summer Dress Goods; an extensive assortment of Summer Hats, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes, &c.

Among their lot of Groceries they deem it only necessary to mention that they have and will constantly keep on hand a good supply of the best quality of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c., also a good supply of Tobacco and Cigars, very superior quality, Candies, Pickles, Preserves, &c. Flour and various other article of Family Groceries. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, either for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same from their old friends and customers and the public generally.
Jacksonville, May 4, 1852.

NEW CASH STORE,
AT DAVIS' GAP
ON THE RAIL ROAD.
WALKER, PETTIT & Co.

ARE now receiving an entire new STOCK of *Spring and Summer*

GOODS,

which they intend to sell *exclusively* for cash. Their stock consist of all kinds of goods kept in a country retail store, and for the *ready cash* will be sold lower than any goods in this country. Also a good stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Castings, Steel, Nails and Tobacco, and of that same OLD Corn and Rye WHISKEY, Gin Brandy and Rum.

N. B. All persons wishing to purchase goods and pay the *cash* for them, will do well to call at DAVIS' GAPP, 5 miles west of Mt. Polk, and at the west end of Col Crook's section on the Railroad.
May 4, 1852.

SHERIFF SALE.

I WILL offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county Ala., on the first Monday in June next, the following Lands to wit: Ten and a fourth acres off the west part, of the south west fourth; and forty acres of the north half of the south west fourth; and forty acres of the south fourth of the north east fourth, all in Section 2, Township 18, and Range 9, East, in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of Hansell Hunt, to satisfy a fa in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Beaton county, in favor of Benj. Hunt, assinee &c. This May the 7th, 1852.

JOEL T. MORRISON, Sh'ff.
May 18, 1852.

APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syrup &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9. 1852.

—BLANKS—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Of Sixteen Years Standing.

THOSE interested, and who are not, are requested to read the following testimonials, and ponder upon the facts therein contained, as among the many that might be adduced, corroborating the efficiency of Dr. Little's Vermifuge.

If the means of the people were equalled, as many, very many already are, the hundreds of children would be saved, as many inveterate case cured by Dr. Little's medicines, that otherwise have baffled every thing else. In more than two hundred places in Georgia his medicines are to be had, and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, or palming off something else by using the same names, all are cautioned to look well for the signature of the proprietor, and also his name blown in the glass of each bottle.

Baker co., Ga. 1852.

DR. LITTLE—Dear Sir: For sixteen years I had a Tetter affection of an obstinate character, somewhat spread over the body. To cure it, almost everything was tried in vain. At length I met with your Ringworm and Tetter Ointment and used it freely—it has entirely cured it, for three years have elapsed without a return.

JNO. D. DUDLY.

Monroe co., Ga., Jan. 1851.

Having given Dr. Little's Vermifuge frequently, I take pleasure in stating that it is just the thing to be kept and used in families. In one case recently, a negro child discharged over 150 large worms from taking two doses. In no instance have I known it given, but with most excellent effect, and in my part of the country is much used.

Signed BENIER PYE.

Jacksoboro, Nov. 1850.

Dr. Little's Vermifuge has entirely taken place of the Dead shot and Fahnestok's Vermifuge, in this part of the country, which has succeeded beyond all expectation, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I ever saw to relieve children of worms, &c.

T. H BURNS, P. M.

Hancock co. Ga., Nov. 1850.

A Remarkable Case.—My little boy, for some time, was badly afflicted with whooping cough, and a wretched state of health. At length, we thought it must be worms, and gave him calomel, Pink Root, Wormseed, Oil, &c, without discharging any. Believing still it must be a case of that sort we resorted to Dr. Little's Vermifuge, and in less than 24 hours he discharged 66 large worms, and rapidly recovered his health.

W. S. PALMER.

Milledgeville, Ga. Jan. 1851.

Dr. W. G. Little—Dear Sir: Having turned over your medicine to Mr. Hunt, and in justice to you, I will state I have used in my family your Vermifuge, Cough Drops Ringworm and Tetter Ointment, and Antacid, all of which I can safely recommend as being perfectly harmless and further that they are the best medicines I ever used.

Signed P. L. WEEKS.

LITTLE'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER.
For the Cure of Weakness of the Back or Breast, Weak Joints, and for all Deep seated Pain, &c. &c.

Finding these so useful in the treatment of many cases, indeed often indespensatly necessary, I am therefore induced to have an article prepared ready for use, that it really good to place with my pharmaceutical medicines for family use. They are spread upon lambskin, and can be applied in two minutes, and must be invariably worn upon the chest while taking the Anodyne Cough Drops, for the cure of all old and deep seated coughs. This course pursued with close attention for a while, has cured a number of persons thought to be decidedly consumptive.

June 8, 1852.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor at his Manufacturing Depot, *Philadelphia, and Macon, Ga.*

In *Jacksonville*, by Wienges and the Druggist, and Agents & Druggists generally, throughout the *Southern States.*

N. B.—These Medicines are not like the quack nostrums from the North, good for everything, but will assuredly cure the diseases that they are prescribed for.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTEREST.—Dr. Little's Vermifuge is put up in vials, double size of any other, is given in the same way, requires nothing afterwards, and is one of the most safe and effectual remedies to relieve children of worms ever offered to the public. Price 25 cts. and $1.

May 11, 1852.—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
DEKALB COUNTY, }
Probate Court Special Term, April 3rd, 1851.

THIS day came James Roberts and Henry Warren and filed their petition in writing praying the court to compel Andrew J. Berry and Samnel C. Ward, Administrators of the estate of John Ward, late of said county deceased, to make title and convey to the said Roberts and Warren a part of the north east fourth of Section 20, Township 9, Range 7, bounded to wit: begining at the north east corner of said fourth section, and runing a south west direction to the south line, a sufficient distance from the south east corner of said fourth section to make sixty acres in said corner, situated in the county aforesaid, which said land, the said John Ward deceased, did in his life time bind himself by bond to convey to petitioners aforesaid. It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday of July next, at regular term of the Probate court, to be held in the town of Lebanon, the court will, if it is found that the contract for said land was fairly made and complied with, order the administrator of said John Ward deceased, to make title as such to the land descrited as aforesaid to the said Roberts and Warren.

R. ESTES.
Probate Judge.
April 13, 1852.—n3m.

8000 lbs. of Superior Bacon

and *LARD* for sale, for cash, by
J. C. FRANCIS.
Jacksonville, May 4s. 1852.

Notice—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by an order of the court of Probate of St. Clair county, on the 20th day of March, 1852, upon the Estate of John R. Tuck dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

XERXES H. MILLER, *Adm'r.*
May 4, 1852—6t.

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MOLELAND.
M. S. CASSETY

Rupert, McLeland & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
September 18, 1851. 1y

Poetry.

Song.—To an Absent One.

BY VIRGINIUS HUTCHEN.

I know not where thy parents be,
Or where *thy* lot is cast;
My memory can but trace for me
The home where we met last:
Time's never pausing wing hath borne
Eight weary years away—
And I seem living but to mourn
Their fleeting and decay.

I have missed thee, loved one, long,
My heart's a hermit's now;
I cannot hear thy low, sweet song—
I cannot kiss thy brow;
That brow, which snow-drops blushed to see—
Those cheeks with roses set—
That they are gone now saddens me—
Their absence wakes regret.

I love thee as the Naiads love
Their crystal-flowing streams;
I see thee, where no feet may rove,
In the fairy Land of Dreams;
I hear thy voice in every breeze
That hymns a tune to even;
And then my spirit mounts and flees
To seek thine in the heaven.

The stars of night (her eyes that shine),
And their concave of blue,
Remind me of those orbs of thine,
And their cerulean hue;
And vines that twine, in garden bowers,
Around some favorite tree,
Remind me of those halcyon hours
When my arms encircled thee.

When I clasped, I loved thee, idol one,
As the song-birds love sweet May;
But passion burneth *as the sun*
Since thou art gone away.
Thy mem'ry lingers with me still,
Though I know not where thou art;
Thy own is still the hand to thrill
The "harp-strings of *my* heart!"

A Doctor as is a Doctor.—A selfsufficient humbug who took up the business of physician and pretended to a deep knowledge of the healing art, was once called upon to visit a young man afflicted with apoplexy. Bolus gazed long and hard, felt his pulse and pocket; looked at his tongue and his wife, and finally gave vent to the following sublime opinion:

'I think he's a gone fellow.'

'No, no!' exclaimed the sorrowing wife, 'do not say that.'

'Yes,' returned Bolus, lifting up his hat and eyes heavenward at the same time, "yes I do say so: there arn't any hope, not the leastest mite—he's got an attack of nihil fit in his lost frontis—"

"Where?" cried the startled wife.

"In his lost frontis, and he can't be cured without some trouble and a great deal of pains. You see his whole planetary system is deranged: fustly, his vox populy is pressin, on his advakram, secondly, his cutscarpial cutaneous has swelled considerable if not more; thirdly and lastly; his solar ribs are in a concussed state and he an't got any money, consequently he's bound to die."

Short Drama in two Scenes.—1st Scene—Millionaire seated in an easy chair. By him stands a poor man in a supplicating attitude.

Millionaire—Ahem! Very sorry, my young friend, that I can't do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of good advice—"*economise.*"

Poor Man—But when a man has nothing to——"

Millionaire—Nonsense! Under certain circumstances a man *must* know how to save.

2nd Scene.—The Millionaire drowning in a pond, the poor man only regarding him from the shore.

Poor Man—Sorry my friend that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of good advice—"*swim.*"

Millionaire [choking]—Bub-bub-but when a m-man *can't* swim——"

Poor Man—Nonsense! Under certain circumstance a man *must* know how to swim.

Union Magazine.

Economy.—A negro having bought a pair of "go-to-meeting" boots, asked the shopkeeper to wrap them up in paper to carry home. The merchant called him a fool for not wearing them but "Sambo knew best" for on the way he ran against a stub, and tore off a toe-nail "slick as possum fat." "Dare now, spose dat hab been new boot, bim gone, sure. Toe massa's—boot, belong to dis nigga Ya, ya, save money dat time sartain. Can't go in de cornfield wid toe for two days, no how you can fix him. Dis nigga's smart.

"*Fifty-two* sons of Temperance," exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "and twenty-five daughters, too! Why, bless me, how many children has aunt Tempy" got? And I hear some talk about Cadets of Temperance—what sort of debts are them? But no wonder she owes debts, she has so many children to maintain—how I pity the old critur."

LAW NOTICES.

Whatley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. C. WHATLEY, January 5, 52.
C. C. ELLIS. tf

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. Turnley, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. Davis, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25,—

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

B. F. PORTER. W. J. HARALSON.
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorney at law.

WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business confided to their professional management.

Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County Alabama.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY. tf

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. January 13, 1852.

J. I. THOMASON. B. W. COBB.
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Ashville, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.
ASHVILLE,.....ALABAMA,

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

C. C. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.

Office west from the court house, Wedowee Ala.
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

W. H. GOODSPEED,

Having settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. SUBLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

GEO. W. TARLETON, JOHN. WHITING
TARLETON & WHITING.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at cash prices.
Mobile, March 8, 1852.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Hand Bills,
Circulars, Legal Blanks,
Bill Heads, Business Cards,
Blank Notes, Address Cards,
Labels, &c. Visiting Cards,

&c. &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "Republican," Jacksonville, Alabama.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

THE GREAT SUMMER MEDICINE!
DR. GUYSOT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

FOR the cure of all diseases or disorders generated by impure blood. Its great success justly entitles it to the name of the GREAT AMERICAN SPECIFIC. So far as it is known it is universally appreciated, and many eminent physicians use it daily in their practice with the most happy effects, and certify that it is the best extract in existence, and the only one that

STANDS THE TEST OF TIME.

Every year adds to its great popularity, and multiplies its astonishing cures. The victim of

HEREDITARY SCROFULA,

With suppurating glands, honeycombed flesh, and CARIES eating into his bones, find Guysot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla a balm for his afflictions. His horrible torments are assuaged, and his malady not only relieved, but

PERMANENTLY CURED.

It may be safely ascertained from the results of past experience, that "Dr. Guysot's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is beyond all comparison, the

Most Wonderful Remedy on Earth

for the following diseases, and all others proceeding from VITIATED BLOOD.

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rhumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore eyes, Ring Work or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pains of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in life, Liver Complaint, Ague and Fever, Intermitting Fever, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Plethora of Blood in the Head, Piles, Pains in the back sides, Breast and all forms of Muscular, Glandular and Skin Diseases. It is a sovereign specific for General Debility, and the best renovation of a broken constitution. It braces and re-invigorates every organ, promotes activity and regularity in every function, and produces that condition of the whole physical system, which is the best security for LONG LIFE!

Let all who wish to purge the blood from the impurities contracted from the free indulgence of the appetite during the winter, and to prepare the system to RESIST SUMMER EPIDEMICS, resort now to Guysot's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself an antidote for many of the most malignant diseases that flesh is an heir to, and they will never be disappointed; for in this remedy the public faith has never wavered, never can waver; for it is founded on experience, just as their want of faith in other and spurious compounds is also founded in experience. They

Fly from Mineral Nostrums

to seek hope, life and vigor from this

Purely Vegetable Remedy.

Therefore, however broken down in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery, let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies only in GUYSOTS EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and persuade him for his LIFES SAKE to try it, and we have no hesitation in producing his restoration to health. As a means of regulating all the functions of

Woman's Delicate Organization,

it has no equal in the materia medica, and at that critical period of life when, the first stage of her decline commences, its cordial and invigorating properties will enable her to

Pass the Crisis Safely.

☞ None genuine unless put up in large bottles containing a quart, and name of the syup blown in glass, with the written signature "S. P. Bennet" on the out side wrapper.

Price, $1 per Bottle or six bottles for $5.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
116 Chartres st., N. Orleans.

Only agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Hoke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala., Dickison & Green Alexandria, W. R. J. Burnett Cedar Bluff, Young and Hughs Gadsden, Byers & Rowan Ashville, J. G. L. Hney Talladega.

Batty & Bro, Rome, Ga.
April 20, '52—4m

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Benton county, Alabama, will hold a special Term of the commissioners court on the 15th day of June next, at the Court House of said county, for the purpose of districting said county, and establishing election precincts therein. At which time and place, those feeling an interest can attend.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*
may 11, 1852

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of John R. Armstrong late of Randolph county deceased, are requested to present them duely authenticated within the time the law prescribes, or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate either by account or notes are requested to make immediate payment, this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1852.

DAVID V. CRIDER, Adm'r.
April 27, 1852

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.
25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.
50 Gallon's Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
October 7, 1851.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1951.

FARRELLS celebrated Arabian and Loudens Cherokee Liament, for sprains, bruises, &c., of both Man and Horse, also Hewes and Hays linament &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

COLOGNE (Bell) Extra for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Macassar Oil, Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

BISLEY'S, Old Dr. Townsend's Sanas, and Louden's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea. for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

NEW WHOLESALE
Dry Goods House,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE have just opened at 133 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short paper of undoubted proptness.—As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices *unsually low.* Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.

SHEPHERD, M'CREERY & Co.
March 16, 1852.—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE
PRATT, RUFF & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston S. C

WOULD call the attention of Physicians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and fancy Goods imported expressly for the southern trade. All articles sold in this establishment warrented to be as represented, or can be returned at our risk and expense.

March 16, 1852 —3m.

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men &c.!
GEORGE OATES'
PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC
STORES,

234 & 236 *King St, Charleston, S. C.,*

SOLE agent for the following Emerient Piano Forte Manufacturers:

1. P. ERARD of Paris and London, (founded 1983) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the *best Piano Fortes* made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.
2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.
3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York
4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.
5. A. H. GALE & Co, New York, who received the Gold Medel from the Franklin Institute Phila.

All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the head.

GEORGE OATES.
June 1, 1852—1y

Travelers are invited to call at WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SHIRTS!

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS made in the Latest Fashion, and of the best Materials, superior workmanship and DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED PATTERN,

W. A. Danskin is the *original inventor* of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement.

DANSKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendation of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and has been pronounced *perfect.*

"The superiority of *Danskin's Pattern* over all the *imitations* of it, is universally acknowledged. The yoke is neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders without seams, and consequently does not chafe and annoy the wearer.

Gentlemen's Measures taken, and Shirts made to Order at short Notice.

Also, for Sale
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of Silk, Cotton Woollen and other desirable kinds.

Shoulder Braces,
Dressing Gowns,
Russia Belts,
Suspenders,
Half Hose,
Gloves,
Cravats and Tie,
Handkerchiefs, Hemmed
Stocks,
Canes,
Umbrellas,
Soap,
Perfumery.

And a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Gentlemen.

☞ The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us. June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 21 Hayne-Street,
BENJ. W. FORCE, JOHN. P. FORCE, BENJ. CONLEY. } *Charleston, S C.*
June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL,
By H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852—1y.

NOTICE.

THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce MANUFACTORIES in the South, I take this method to inform the public that I am making **Factory Thread,** that the best judges pronounce equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual men, or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Chocoloco Valley.

WM. MALLORY.
March 30, 1852.

GREAT SOUTHERN and NORTHERN
U. States Mail Steamship Line.
Via CHARLESTON to NEW-YORK!
Through in 50 to 60 Hours!!

Days of leaving Charleston:—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
UNION, Capt. Richard Adams, 1500 Tons.
MARION, Capt. M. Berry, 1200 Tons.
SOUTHERNER, Capt. W. Foster, 1200 Tons.
JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. Dickinson, 1500 Tons

THESE steamers having elegant state-room accomodations, and every convenience on board, tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished gentlemen, who have proved themselves good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made. Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accomodation.

Cabin passage $25—Steerage $8.

For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, Henry Misroom.

Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.
March 2, 1852.—1y.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore $17.50, to Philadelphia $19, and to New York $20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st daily, AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via Wilmington, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at ***8 A. M. and 2 P. M.***; THE 8 O'CLOCK ONLY connecting at Weldon, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfork, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re laid with heavy Trail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours. Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50½ hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New-York in 61 1 2 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st, Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.

The new and spledid Steam-Ships
Florida, Capt. Lyon.
—AND—
Alabama, Capt. Ludlow.
Belonging to the
New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, $25—bavable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO., Savannah.
S. L. MITCHELL, New York.
194 Front street,
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA
THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY
OF GEORGIA,

RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz.

David L. Adams (iron,) Chatham (iron)
Thos. S. Metcalf, Tennessee,

Which, with tow boats and lighters, afford *unequalled* facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. Adams will connect with the steamships *Florida* and *Alabama*—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded *free of commission*

☞ In order to prevent *detention* or *miscarriage*, bills of lading should be addressed to SAM'L M. POND, President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to John A. Moore, Agent, Augusta, Ga.
July 1, 1851. 1y

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey.
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

In Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary artices. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

I. O. McDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL,
P. E. McDANIEL, E. J. HULSEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equi-distant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.

JAMES LOYD, *Proprietor.*
June 1, 1852—1y

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. Apl 20 1852—1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this Establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the Purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 20, 1852. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.

G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.

From their connection with manufactories, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or N. York

They challenge a comparison with other markets. April 20, 1852.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA,.....GA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 20 '52. 1y

J. & S. Bones & Brown,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices.
Call and examine April 15, 1851. 1y

BAKER & HART.
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a *Large and well Selected Stock of*
All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets upon the most favorite terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we, also receive Cotton and all produce from our customers

Apl 20, 1852—1y.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
City Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, GA.
3rd door below Ga. R. Road Bank.

THE under signed has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINS, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.

Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season—*Guano* Land Plaster, (or Paster Plaster) to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.

☞ All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Ap'l 20, '52—1y W. HAYNES.

H. & J. B. Moore,
Successor to Moore & Davis,
Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.
Ap'l 20 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Liquors, Wines, Cegars, &c
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.

April 20, 1852—1y.

GLOBE HOTEL.
AUGUSTA,.....GEORGIA.
By *L. S. MORRIS.*
April 20, 1852. 1y

W. E. Jackson & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masonic Hall Building.

Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.

New Goods received daily. Ap'l 20, '52. 1y

Lamback & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candies, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
April 20 1852. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PIANO Fortes, Music, Books, Stationary, &c
234 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufactories of Bacon and Raven, A. H. Gale and Co., and Dubois and Newbury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low for cash, or city acceptances.

April 20, 1852. 1y

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, *the largest and best assortment* of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Sciesors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of *SUSPENDERS, PURSES,* Beads, Wallets, Port-Monnies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAN & BLEAKLEY.
Ap'l 20, '52—1y *Augusta, Ga.*

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, jr., & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 20, 1852. 1y

GIBBS & McCORD,
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
McINTOSH ST., AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE the Ware and Commission business, at their
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS
on McIntosh street. All business entrusted to their care will have their strict personal attention. They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to them heretofore.

☞ Cash advances made on produce in store, when required. Orders for Bagging, Rope, Salt, Iron, and other Groceries will be faithfully executed.

T. F. GIBBS,
GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 2, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.
—AND—
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

THE subscribers continue the Commission Business in the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
REFER TO
E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 9, 1851. 1y

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business at his old stand, (*Fire-Proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

☞ Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce *in store.* Sept. 9, 1851.

REFER TO
Hoke and Abernathy, Simmons & Turnipseed,
J. Forney and Son, Carter and Gennett,
Isbell and McMillan, Hudson H. Allen, esq.
Rev. Richard Pace, John Borders, esq.
W. Floyd Bath, Esq., Col. W. Williams.
Elijah Teagee, Esq.

D'Antignac, Evans & Co.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

Augusta, Ga. September 24, 1851.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS'
—PREMIUM—
DAGUERREAN GALLERY
BROAD St. (Opposite United States and Globe Hotels) AUGUSTA GA.

Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens.

Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices.

May 25, 1852—1y

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite United States and Globe Hotels where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, &c., 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White CLOVER SEED, Blue GRASS, TIMOTHY, ONION SETS, Giant ASPIRAGUS BOOTS, FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, &c.

May 25, 1852 J. H. SERVICE.

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;
Fare Reduced at the
KINGSTON HOUSE.

Single Meal,	25	cts.
Children,	25	"
Servants,	25	"
Board by the day	$1 00	"
" " week	6 00	"
" " month	15 00	"

Kept by W. H. Massengale.
Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

WINDOW Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Copal, Black, Japan, and Mastic Varnish, Turpentine and Paints of all kind, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sands and Rishon, for sale by

April 8, 1851. HOKE & ABERNATHY

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. 10.—No. 24. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852. Whole No. 811.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

At $2 in advance, or $3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagemet for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be [illegible] until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates $3 in advance, or $5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

☞ POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

POETRY.

From the Home Journal.

My Wife.

Long years ago I met a child,
As through the world I passed,
She was the first star of my life—
The dearest and the last.
An angel child, by some strange fate,
To earth a dweller driven,
Who brought her virtues to my heart,
And left her wings in heaven.

I dreamt not that this child of love
Would mine forever be,
That she had come to tread this world,
This weary world with me,
But as in kindness, side by side,
We wandered, day by day,
The more I loved her, and the more
She seemed inclined to stay.

'Twas strange that from that very hour
I never knew a care,
Yet seemed, through some unearthly power
A pleasant thing to hear;
And if perchance her gentle eye
E'er marked a tear of mine,
'Twas turned to smiles by her kind heart,
And treasured on its shrine.

Around my growing destiny
Her hopes all centered were,
How much I tried to make this world
A pleasant home to her;
And still withal she seemed content
To bear its rougher part,
Together with the joys she found
Whilst nestling at my heart.

And thus together, hand in hand,
We trod this vale of tears;
Our youth departing, but our love
Increasing with our years,
Forgetting all that outward world,
Made up of grief and sin,
But loving more the world above,
And a bright world within.

The cheek that closely presses mine
Is furrowed now by years.
For we have known the cares of life,
And we have wept its tears;
But God was ever kind to us,
Although the world was cold,
And we are growing happier,
As we are growing old.

There seems a brighter world in view,
A home from sorrow free,
A dwelling of eternal years,
For my dear wife and me;
And O! the angel of my youth,
So good, and very fair,
I know will take her wings again,
And be my angel there. A. H. S.

CHARACTER.—We may judge of a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifests delight in low and sordid objects—the vulgar song and debasing language, in the misfortunes of his fellows or cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous purities engage his heart and draw out his affections—we are satisfied that he is an upright man. A mind debased, shrinks from association with the good and wise.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

The Genii of the Gold Mines.

BY T. H. WHIPPLE.

"Can gold calm passion, or make reason shine?
Can we dig peace or wisdom from the mine?
Wisdom to gold prefer; for 'tis much less
To make our fortune than our happiness."
YOUNG.

David Winters sat by the fireside one cold blustering night.—His arm chair was drawn up within a few feet of the crackling wood fire, and he felt in a very comfortable, drowsy—contemplative mood. What cared he if the wind did shake the casement and rattle the doors, as though it would break through into his snug parlor? He only gazed complacently around upon the comfortable arrangements of his fireside, and relapsed into a fit of musing. Mr. Winters was not what one might call rich in this world's goods. He had his comfortable house, a few acres of good tillable land, good barn, well filled with live stock, a smart sprinkling of hens, ducks, and geese; and he had another thing, which he prized as of far greater value than all the rest, a good wife, and two children—a boy and a girl. My reader will perhaps say learning this. "Is he not contented with his lot? can he wish for any greater riches?"

I am very sorry to say, dear reader, that he was not. He was blessed with health in his family, a loving spouse, and an easy, independent life, yet he was not satisfied. Some of his neighbors had been to the land of gold, and returned with well filled purses. He had taken this infection, and wanted to visit that land himself.—Visions of "mountains of gold," gold dust, and golden ingots filled his brain.

Mary, his wife, sat on the opposite side of the hearth, turning her spinning wheel and converting the shining flax into tough thread, which in turn was to be converted into garments for David Winters Junior, who was at that time enjoying himself in a delicious sleep beside his mother.

"Mary," said Mr. Winters, suddenly breaking the silence, and striking his open hand upon his knee, as if he had an idea in his head—a singular idea—"Mary do you know what I was just thinking of?"

"La, me, David, no! How should I know, unless you was thinking how much more wood it would take to melt the old—"

"Pshaw Mary! nonsense," broke in David not waiting for her conclusion—"I was just thinking how much money, how much gold would satisfy me."

"Gracious! David, what a man you are! Haven't you got everything comfortable around you; everything nice and convenient? and can't you be satisfied? Well, how much did you think would make you contented?"

"I thought, Mary, that if I had all I could place in the half bushel measure, I would be nearly satisfied; and, that if I had all I could put in this room, I should be perfectly satisfied!"

"Dear me! what an avaracious man you are. David! You'll never be contented I'm afraid, if nothing less will satisfy your craving for wealth. I heard you tell Mr. Wilson to day, that you had made up your mind to go to California. You was not in sober earnest *was* you husband? Oh! I know you wasn't! How *could* you leave little David, Jennette and me?"

A tear trembled in the good woman's eye, and the hand that guided the flaxen thread shook nervously. She tangled the yarn around the spindle—her hands then fell to her side, and her head sank upon her bosom.

"Oh! don't cry, Mary," said David, almost relenting his ambition, "When I come back with a heap of money, you will be as glad to help to dispose of it as any body. Don't cry, Mary!"

An hour passed, and the old clock recorded it in its musical chimes. Mrs. Winters had resumed her spinning, and David sat in his chair almost asleep. The wheel buzzed merrily, fire cracked cheerily, the old cat upon the hearth stretched herself lazily, and David's eyelids almost closed together.

As he sat there gazing into the bright fire—upon the glowing *coals*—he saw a slight movement among them, and a little fellow, all covered with dust and ashes, leaped out on to the hearth and shook himself. When David's eyes first discovered him he was not certainly bigger than a man's thumb, and might have been mistaken for a coal of fire, he was so red in the face.—Gradually, he seemed to expand in form and limb, until his figure could hardly stand beneath the ceiling of the room. As the figure increased in size, his face grew redder and redder, until it grew warm around him, and David felt uncomfortably warm. He did not feel at all alarmed in the presence of the giant creature, but involuntarily inquired who he was.

"*I am the Genii of the Gold Mines*," said he, looking down upon David with his great yellow eyes. "I am the spirit of the mines, and have it in power to make you rich. I can show you where the main treasure lies, and teach you how to gain immense quantities of gold."

"And what do you require of men in return for this information?" said Mr. Winters.

"I only require that they should give me full sway over their bodies and souls—give themselves entirely to my service, the remainder of their lives. When I call they must answer; when I command they must obey; and when death summons them hence, their souls are delivered up to my guardianship."

"Is that all? Truly, some men hazard as much, and in the end get nothing. Show me the treasure sir, and I'll comply with your stipulations. Give me 'gold galore,' and I'll serve you through life, and make over to you a quit claim deed of my spirit after death!"

A smile curled the red Genii's lip, and he immediately disappeared in the coals, from whence he came. David sat by the fire some minutes, impatiently awaiting the return of the Genii. He had almost persuaded himself that it was all a dream, and that the Genii would never return, when a beautiful girl appeared before him, as if by magic, with golden hair and the deepest blue eyes; the pearliest teeth and the most bewitching little smile that he ever saw. She opened her ruby lips, and in a mellow flute-like voice, that thrilled his very heart, she said:—

"Mortal, you see before you a servant of the Genii of the mines.—I am called Flora. I am sent to conduct you to the presence of my master!"

"Lead on," said David, bewildered with her beauty, "lead on, and I will follow."

She placed her dark blue eyes steadily upon his for a moment, glided toward him, and placing one taper finger upon his forehead she retreated toward the fire place.—David did not leave his chair, but it seemed to glide along, as if upon ice, in the same direction. Thus, as if in a mesmeric sleep, he entered the glowing grate. A moment and all was dark. Still he felt the impress of the finger upon his forehead, and that he was passing through the atmosphere at a rapid rate. Soon there appeared in the distance a light as of a glimmering star. It grew rapidly larger and larger, and brighter and brighter, until the dazzling light blinded his eyes. He stood in the presence of the Genii when he again looked around him, and his guide had disappeared. He stood in an immense cavern, whose sides, roof and floor, were of solid, massive, golden rock.

"Frail mortal, thou standeth in the main treasure-chamber, from whence cometh all the gold of the earth," said the Genii. Look around and feast thy greedy eyes upon the millions of millions that are here deposited. You can never but once penetrate to it. Sign these writings, and then choose thy manner of taking a share of gold from these walls."

David seized the pen and subscribed his name to the Deed. The letters traced were of a dark red color.

"There, that will do," chuckled the Genii; "you are mine, *mine*, MINE! heart, soul and body! ha! ha! ha!" and he almost shrieked a laugh. The echo was caught up and resounded from each corner and point of the immense cavern. It was terrific—awful. The perspiration started from every pore, and David most heartily wished himself out of the place.

"How much gold will satisfy you?" said the Genii, fixing his yellow eyes upon his, as though he would read his inermost thought.

"Would you be satisfied with as much as you could raise from the floor?"

Now be it known, that David was not a man who might be called small or weakly. He once prided himself very much upon his bodily strength, and the enormous weights he could lift. So the proposition of the Genii was in his favor.

"Yes," answered he. "Give me all I can lift, and I will be satisfied."

"Let it be so, you shall have your wish."

The Genii seized an iron instrument, and commenced digging the gold from the wall. His blows fell thick and fast. Presently a large lump of the precious metal was detached. He threw aside the instrument and from a chest near by took a stout linen bag, apparently capable of holding two bushels of grain.

"Now," said he to David, who stood amazed, "I will make you acquainted with my further conditions." David did not answer, for he was glad to do anything to get himself out of the present predicament.

"You can take this bag," resumed the Genii, "and place in it as much of the metal, as in your best judgment, you think you can raise. If you over-estimate your strength, and get more gold than you can lift, you shall have none, but shall be sent back to your family worse than when you left them. If you do lift it, it shall be yours. My servants shall escort you home, and a conveyance shall be furnished for your treasure."

David took the sack, and began filling it with the largest and brightest pieces. At first he thought he would limit his desires, and be sure not to put in more than he could raise. As he handled the precious lamps he became more and more excited until he had no command over himself. The bag was about half filled, and he desited a moment. The idea of having so much gold, stimulated him to prepare for immense exertion in order to raise it. "One more, lump," thought he, and added it to the pile.

"Oh! *one* more will not make it much heavier."

Another lump was added—and yet another. The bag was placed in a convenient position, and he paused over it, to take breath before he tried the lift. He did not have the slightest doubt but he could raise it, so excited had he become. He stooped, grasped the mouth of the sack in both his brawny hands, and raising himself slowly, steadily, but with all his strength he essays the task. He strained, he tugged with all his might; he exerted every muscle; the blood rushed to his brain—he saw more stars than revolve in the firmament; but it was all in vain. The obstinate load would not budge a hair's breadth.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the demon, and his face glowed with a brighter glow. "You did not raise it! But try once more, and then if you do not raise it—ha! ha! ha!" Again the echo was caught up, as if a myriad of fiends, and the cavern was filled with the laugh.

Once more David Winters grasped the sack. This time, with the determination to raise it or die in the attempt. When he was lifting with the utmost of his strength, the solid linen of the sack parted in twain, and David, losing his balance, fell heavily upon the floor. The Genii raised another—Ha! ha! ha!" and again it echoed through the cave.

"Lost! lost! lost!" cried David, and—*awoke*.

"Bless my hart, David! what is the matter? Here you've been tugging and pulling at the *arm of your chair*, and now you've pulled it clean off, and fallen on the floor. Oh! what is the matter?"

David rubbed his eyes and looked around.

IT WAS ALL A DREAM!

He related his dream to Mary that night, but said not a word about going to California, as in fact he never did afterwards. Several days passed before he recovered from the severe contusion on his head from the fall.

The moral of this simple sketch is obvious. When a man is comfortably located, having a home and a family, and with a fair income, he is not justified in leaving all, to seek mere gold afar off. Like the hero of this dream, in doing so, he may not gain anything there, but lose everthing he *has* at home.

KISHWAUKIE, *April* 30th, 1852.

POTATOES A PROFITABLE CROP.—Mr. Robert Lewis, near Charlottesville, Va. planted last year in a piece of land, less than an acre, upon which he had put fifty loads of manure, six bushels of mercer potatoes, from which he raised three hundred bushels of very superior potatoes. Last week he sold a portion of them at one dollar per bushel.

The average mortality of London is 154 per day!

A Most Melancholy Suicide

The officers of the Emma Dean, which steamer arrived here yesterday from Fort Smith, bound for Cincinnati, gave us the particulars of the very melancholy suicide of one of her lady passengers during the voyage to this city.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, whilst the Emma Dean was under full headway, some forty miles below Memphis, Miss Mary Ann Bradley walked deliberately out upon the guard of the boat, sprang overboard and disappeared immediately beneath the waters. Several persons saw her commit the rash act, the vessel was stoped instantly, the yawl manned and every possible effort made to save her; but to no purpose. She never rose to the surface again, and after waiting and searching in vain, for some time, the boat was compelled to return to the steamer, which proceeded on her voyage.

It appears that a state room was engaged at Little Rock for two persons, Miss Bradly and a gentleman, to whom she was to have been married previous to their embarkation. When the time arrived for the departure of the steamer, only one of the passengers, Miss Bradly, for whom the room had been engaged, came on board, unaccompanied by any one beside. The boat then left the city with Miss B. as a passenger, until the shocking occurrence of yesterday morning. The evening previous to her death, she paid her passage to this city, remarking to the clerk, as she did so, that she had three trunks, one of which she would give to him, the other two were to be delivered to parties whom she named, but were forgotten by the officer She appeared to be very much dejected, and thinking her manner somewhat strange and incoherent, the officer paid but little attention to what she said, not dreaming of the sequal. The clerk deposited all three of the trunks, together with her other baggage, with Capt. Shaw of the wharf boat, where they now await the order of whoever may be entitled to their possession.

It appears, from what was said by one of her fellow passengers, that immediately before the marriage, something transpired which prevented its fulfillment. The precise nature of this cause is not known, though it is undertsood to be nothing derogatory to her character. She is described as a young and beautiful girl, of Irish birth, with the address and conversation of an accomplished lady. To us the circumstances conected with the suicide of this lovely young stranger are extremly touching. Great must have been the desolation of heart that prompted the deed. It has cost us the deepest sadness to write the simple story of her death. May it be the last of the kind we shall ever be called on to record. Peace to her pure ashes—rest to her gentle soul. The shadow of care dimmed the brightness of her youth, but she has passed with her beauty away from the earth, and now sleeps well, we trust, in her own chosen grave beneath the dark waters.—[Memphis (Tenn.) Whig, 22d inst.

Horrors of a Field of Battle.

Stand, in imagination, on a summer's morning, upon a field of battle. Earth and sky melt together in light and harmony. The air is rich with fragrance, and sweet with the song of birds; but suddenly break in the sounds of fierce music, and the measured tramp of thousands.—Eager squadrons shake the earth with thunder, and files of bristling steel kindle in the sun; and opposed to each other, line to line face to face, are now arrayed men whom God has made in the same likeness, and whose nature he had touched to the same issues. The same heart beats in all. In the momentary hush, like a swift mist, sweeps before them the image of home; voices of children prattle in their ears; memories of affection stir among their silent prayers. They cherish the same sanctities, too. They have read from the same book. It is to them the same character of life and salvation. They have been taught to observe its beautiful lessons of love. Their hearts have been touched alike with the meek example of Jesus. But a moment, and all these affinities are broken, trampled under foot, swept away by the shock and shouting. Confusion rends the air; the slumbering bomb ploughs up the earth; the iron hail cuts the quivering flesh; the steel bites to the bone; the cannon shot crashes thro' serried ranks; and under the clouds of smoke that hide your earth and heaven, the desperate struggle goes on. The day wanes, and the strife ceases. On the one side there is victory, on the other defeat. The triumphant city is lighted with jubilee, the streets roll out their tides of acclamation, and the organ heaves from its groaning breast the peal of thanks given; but under that tumultuous joy there are bleeding bosoms and inconsolable tears; and, whether in triumphant or defeated lands, a shudder of orphanage and widowhood, a chill of wo and death, runs far and wide through the world. The meek moon breaks the dissipating veil of the conflict, and rolls its calm splendor above the dead. And see now how much woman has mingled with the inevitable evils of the universe. See, now, the fierceness of his passion, the folly of his wickedness, witnessed by the torn standards, the broken wheels, the pools of clotted blood, the charred earth, the festering heaps of slain? Nature did not make these horrors; and when these fattened bones shall have mouldered in the soil, she will spread out luxuriant harvests and hide these horrors forever.

Sandwich Islands.

Further of the Eruption.—Accounts concerning the late volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa were received in Honolulu to the 2nd of March. The Polynesian says that:

By an accurate measurment of the enormous jet of glowing lava where it first broke forth on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be 500 feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was 30 miles distant. We are of the opinion that it was a greater distance, say from 40 to 60 miles. With a glass, the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projected into the air to a distance of 500 feet was a sight so rare, and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration even when viewed at a distance of 40 or 50 miles. The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over a hundred feet! In some places this river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines of 100, 200 and 300 feet in depth; and still it floowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries are cut down before it, like grass before the mower's scythe! No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea! Mounds are covered over—ravines are filled up—forests are destroyed and the habitations of man are consumed like flax in the furnace.—Truly, "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

BARBAROUS.—We will not describe at length the contest which took place yesterday between the bear Andrew Jackson and the bull Columbus, for it was an exhibition disgusting in all its details, and demoralizing in its influences. It was worthy of Madrid in the worst days of brutality and bull-fights; it was unworthy of New-Orleans, and should not have been permitted by an enlightened community.—Nevertheless, if all the "bulls and bears" of Wall street were assembled in one immense cage and exhibited, a greater assemblage would not have come together to see them. The excitement and the crowd were very marked, and an interest was shown in the barbarous struggle, which was anything but flattering to the character of those who gathered on the battle ground. The bear was beaten, and the bull, with a torn mouth and bruised limbs, retired from the field a melancholy victor. We trust it will be a long time before we are called upon to notice such another spectacle.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE CURCULIO.—It is comfortable to hear of any plan for destroying the curcullio, and it wou'd be a real blessing to find a complete remedy for its depredations. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says, take cotton batting, put three circles, six to twelve inches apart, around your plum trees. He caught sixty in the first circle in twenty four hours, in the second circle but few had been caught, in the third circle scarcely one got so high. He found this a sure preventive, and got lots of fine plums last year, for the first time for many years. He further recommends keeping the ground free from weeds and litter, as they [illegible] which goes into the ground to mature itself.

Small pox is prevailing at Macon, Georgia.

Application of Lime to Thin Sandy Land.—Slake the lime with salt brine; when it falls into powder, mix with every 25 bushels of it, 10 loads of clay, layer and layer about; throw it into a bulk, and let it remain two or three weeks.—In the mean time, manure, plow and harrow the land, then shovel over the compost, so as to intimately mix the lime with the clay, and broadcast eleven loads of mixture evenly over the surface of each acre, and harrow and cross harrow, and then ro.l, when the land will be fit to receive the crop which you may intend it for. If lime be thus applied to *thin sandy land*, ten loads of putrescent manure will actually perform more positive good, than would twenty loads applied without the addition of the clay, provided a bushel of plaster per acre be sowed over the land.

Application of Lime to Stiff Clays.—To stiff clays, that may have been exhausted by long continued cropping, which may need *lime*, 50 bushels of lime may be applied, per acre. If *unslaked*, it will be the better by being slaked with salt brine. If *slaked*, we would mix one bushel of salt with every two bushels of lime, layer and layer about, let it lie in bulk, under cover, for three months; then shovel it over, and apply it to the land after it has been plowed and harrowed, at the rate of 50 bushels of the salt and lime per acre; harrow and cross-harrow it in, and finish by rolling.

Application of Lime to Stiff Clays, Rich in Vegetable and Animal Matters.—To such land, d[illegible] ble the last named quantity w[illegible] found beneficial; though, f[illegible] ent purposes, one-half the [illegible] ty would answer, and p[illegible] tive for several years.

Application of L[illegible]
To moulds, or loam[illegible] there may be m[illegible] animal remains p[illegible] 50, or 100 bushels [illegible] tageously be applie[illegible] or loams, which may [illegible] exhausted by bad culture, 25 bushels as a first dressing will be sufficient.

To lands of the latter description, as well as to *thin sandy*, heavy dressings of compost, formed of woods-mould, and leaves, marsh or river mud, composted with equal quantities of barn-yard and stable manure, will be found eminently serviceable, in reinstateing the abstracted mould, as well as producing a just equilibrium in the soil, and re-establishing its absorbent and retentive powers.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 17, 1852.—A singular plot was recently discovered in this place, which, had it been carried into execution, would have horrified the inhabitants of this peaceful city, and brought mourning in[illegible] innocent and helpless family [illegible]lant Pro-vidence, whi[illegible] the sinister [illegible] signs of evil [illegible] rested the in[illegible] Two dissipat[illegible] an upholstere[illegible] entered into a [illegible] der their father [illegible] to his dwelling [illegible] up the crime by e[illegible] of the meditated vi[illegible] these brothers is considera[illegible] than the other, and a married man. A third and younger brother is said to have obtained some knowledge of their designs, and thus to have prevented the catastrophe. They were promptly bound over to take their trial at the Supreme Court now in session at New Castle. Chief Justice Booth presiding.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A PREDICAMENT.—The N. York papers state that after the fire which recently occured in the Tract House, in that city, a glazier was engaged to repair the windows in the fifth story. In repairing one of them he sat, with the window partially raised, in the windo' space his back towards the street. Attempting to raise the window further suddenly, his hands slipped, and losing his ballance, he fell back and would have fallen five stories to the street and been dashed to death, had not two young ladies, working close by, observed him on the instant, and seized him by the legs as he was actually falling—in which position they held him until help, attracted by their cries, came to his relief. It required the strength of three men to pull the glazier up—yet these two brave girls held him fast for some minutes, his whole body, save his legs below the knees, hanging suspended, to the terror of the crowd below, over the street!

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852.

For President,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

[OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.]

For Vice President,

HON. W. R. KING,

[OF ALABAMA.]

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers

WE are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esqr., as a Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county.

National Democratic Convention.

This Honorable body met, in Baltimore, on the 1st inst., pursuant to a previous call—made its nominations—adjourned—and by this time the democracy throughout the entire country know who are to be the standard bearers in the approaching contest.

The ticket with the names of GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE and HON. W. R. KING inscribed upon it, has been well received, everywhere, we think, by the people and the press of the democratic party. As to ourselves, since the South has determined to acquiesce in, and endure the compromise, we give the ticket as hearty a welcome as any other which could have been made, having a northern man in the lead.

We hail the fraternal feeling which seemed to prevail among the members of the Convention, as a harbinger of better times—of peace and harmony restored to the democratic ranks. We regard the una- [illegible] imity with which the nominations [illegible] made as an earnest of that [illegible] of action which has so of- [illegible] victory to the party; and [illegible] can safely congratu- [illegible] racy upon the pros- [illegible] ng, once more, the [illegible] ernment from the [illegible] nd placing them [illegible] l of old line demo- [illegible] fersonian Republicans.

We therefore fling the banner of PIERCE and KING upon the outer wall, confident that the *people* will rally to its support and that the democratic party will again march forth "conquering and to conquer."

We publish to-day a communication signed "Equal Rights," the object of which seems to be to advance the Railroad interests of his section of the country. We presume it will hardly be necessary for us to reply to the strictures of the writer upon our course in relation to the Railroads in this part of the State. We think we have always expressed ourselves [illegible] his subject in [illegible] language—so [illegible] ans can read;" [illegible] lent will only [illegible] our remarks [illegible] at he has en- [illegible] ed our posi- [illegible] the communication. [illegible] e word which we [illegible] e satisfactory to "Equal Rights," and all others between Gadsden and the Tennessee River. We have always desired that the Road should be built, as speedily as possible, from Jacksonville to Gadsden, and thence, to, or somewhere near Guntersville on the Tennessee River; and whatever devotion we may have shown to the Rome road or to Georgians, we think our friends across the Coosa have no reasonable grounds to regard us as enemies to their project; on the contrary we have expressed ourselves as friends, and do sincerely wish them all success—and will rejoice with them even if they get their road before our "diverson" is completed.

We have not received the entire proceedings of the late Convention at Baltimore. We give in another column, a synopsis, taken from an exchange, which we presume contains all the prominent points, or as many as will be likely to prove interesting to the reader.

The Maine Whig State Convention met at Portland on Thursday. The feeling of the Convention was decidedly for Scott.

"Who is Franklin Pierce?"

In 1844 when the Baltimore Convention selected James K. Polk as the champion to meet the great embodiment, Henry Clay, the whigs througout the country, with a scornful disdain that would have done credit to "the mighty man of Gath" when he met the stripling David upon the plains beyond Askelon, asked "Who is James K. Polk?" Forgetful of the withering rebuke which they received through the ballot-box, in reply to their question, they now ask, in the same spirit of derision, "Who is Franklin Pierce?" The democracy, once more united, will rise in the majesty of its strength, and as in the case of the illustrious and much lamented Polk, will make the welkin ring with the same proud answer.

The nomination of Gen. Pierce has fallen like a bomb shell into the ranks of whiggery—it has scattered to the winds all those old speeches, resolutions and public documents that have been piled up mountain high against Cass, Buckhanan and other Presidential aspirants—it has killed off all the stump speaking about 'Nickolson letters,' "noise and confusion," "meanwhiles," "Federalism," Kossuthism &c., as applied to the various prominent democrats—leaving the party in as bad a fix as the fellow that wanted to know, "who struck Bill Patterson!"

"Who is Franklin Pierce?" He is a Staterights democrat—belonged to the same school of democracy with Levi Woodbury, and amid all the changes of party, coalitions, and the like he has preserved his escutcheon bright and untarnished; both in public and in private life. As soon as he was eligible, he was sent to the House of Representatives from New Hampshire, where he remained for four years. He was then, elected to the U. S. Senate and discharged his important duties with ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.—This position he retained for five years, voluntarily resigned and retired to private life. He refused the nomination for Govenor, which is equivolent to an election in his State; and when Mr. Woodbury was appointed Supreme Judge, the Govenor tendered him the appointment to the U. S. Senate; this he declined, as also, a place in Mr. Polk's cabinet. He is known to have been a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Polk; and during the exciting scenes of the '44 canvass, he was warm for the annexation of Texas and gave all his influence to the ticket. He has resisted abolitionism and freesoilism on every side. While in Congress he was for the rights of the States—was opposed to Banks and Tariffs—was for a strict construction of the Constitution—and against federalism in whatever guise it made its appearance.

During the Mexican war he volunteered as a soldier, was elected Col. of a Regiment and afterwards was made a Brigadier General by Mr. Polk. Since his return home he has remained in the private walks of life.

Such is the man, whom the Convention has chosen to lead the solid columns of the democracy to battle, and such the man with whom we expect to beat "old fuss and feathers," Webster, Fillmore or any other federalist, freesoiler or abolitionist who may be thrust into the field.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Mrs. Wilkie & Dr. Gleize.

On last Friday, the examination of Mrs. Wilkie's & Dr. Gleize's little school took place at their school room. A very genteel audience had assembled to see and enjoy their exhibition.

It was truly amusing to witness the confidence and easy manner of the little pupils.

The pieces selected for recitation were in good taste and honored quite handsomely; considering that many of the speakers labored under dental disadvantages.

Grandma Wilkie, is an elderly and motherly lady who has seen much of good society and with a parental kindness peculier to her, wins her *little fellows* over to a laudable ambition for learning. With her exuberance of gaity and Dr. Gleize's excessive mildness and possitiveness they possess the faculty in a good degree

"To fear the young and tender mind,
And teach the young idea how to shoot"

The London Lancet for May contains, among many interesting articles, an account of a murder detected by a microscopic investigation of some blood spilt, and alleged to be that of a horse instead of a human being.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have seen several communications published in your paper, which appear to have for their object, the death blow of the Rail Road from Jacksonville to Gadsden, or any point north west of that place. We are sorry to see so many men in the community with their judgements so based with selfishness, that great enemy of mankind, that they cannot give to any matter of public interest impartial justice; and we are equally sorry to see the people of North Alabama all cast off, or not known to our southern and eastern friends. We say friends, for we are satisfied we have old and tried friends in that vicinty. I think if they would take the scales of prejudice from their eyes, and consider the matter impartially they would incline to give us some showing as a common people, all equally interested in all the great improvements which have proven themselves to be of such great public advantage to all our sister States that have given them a fair trial.

One of the great objections which we see urged against our part of the road, is, that we have no need of a road running through our country—that we have nothing to send to market, and therefore we need no road. We confess that we are poor and that is one of our strongest reasons for complaint, and our friends who have been so fortunate to become rich by industry, or rich kindred have so little regard for their poor neighbors.—Another strange objection in our simple opinion, is, that we should begin to look to the interest of our own State and try to have our own markets to receive our own produce and we in return receive the necessaries that we are compelled at this time to get from other States, to-wit: Georgia for one. Yet we say hurrah for Georgia as she has taken the lead so far as Rail Roads are concerned, and we have not a word of complaint against Georgia, no matter how many inducements she may hold out to Alabama to meet them with a road from Jacksonville to Rome; they will all agree with the people of Benton and Talladega counties, or at least that portion of them that is in favor of stopping the road at Jacksonville and running to Rome, instead of Gadsden. It is unreasonable to suppose for one moment that the north western portion of Georgia would be in favor of our road leading to Gadsden. Question? if there was a memorandem kept at Chattanooga for twelve months, and let the public see a statement of the cotton and the pro[illegible] passing by that place to Augusta and Charleston, I think they would say we are not deceived in that matter that the road to Gadsden and thence to Guntersville are necessary, and ought to be built; and further, hear the complaints that are now in the public prints about the Rail Road agent, showing favors to particular persons on the Rail Road in freighting; now if that market is so much overrun with produce that the ware houses will not contain it, and there streets almost impassable. Pray be good enough to tell us from whence it comes as we presume the largest portion of it is cotton, which every man that knows his right hand from his left, knows East Tennessee makes but very little cotton for market, now just give one sober thought and tell us of any link of road in any country that would be of more general utility to our own State, which would take all the North Alabama trade thro' it with middle and part of East Tennessee, which now has to pass up Tennessee River to Chattanooga and encounter the difficulty of the suck, in said river, on its way to market. We are entirely in favor of Mr. Troosts opinion on this subject, as we think, he is right side up; he is for free trade and justice, we don't hear Mr. Troost objecting to the road turning off at Jacksonville, but hear him saying let the road be continued along its chartered line to its designated points which looks to us to be fair and right.

We do not care if roads are built up in any direction that they think proper, so that the people will desist from saying that the road to Gadsden is gone—it is done—it never will be built by the present company now at work. Just like all other roads built heretofore, the first company fell through and a second one came on and completed the work, which is true in several instances; but let us tell you, that day and time is passed away and people see a little farther into Rail Road matters, than they could twenty years past. We say to the men engaged in grading that portion of the road, success to you and our best wishes for your prosperity as well as the companies working on that part of the road, as they have labored under circumstances every way discouraging which makes every lick they strike dull and heavy, for obvious reasons, one is that we are well aware that such has been the case with many roads within our own knowledge the first company fell through and we suppose, sustained considerable losses of course, and another is that it is heard from nearly every quarter you go that that portion of the road is gone, it never will be finished by the present company now at work, which gives to every man more or less a check, no matter how energetic he may be, which every man of common reason will readily admit, but after all these discouraging predictions we hear the people of Jacksonville pleading innocence to the charges alledged, but with all their cunning and deceit they cannot hide their position even from the most ordinary observers, they say they have been land locked long enough, that they have it in their power now to connect with the Atlantic cities as well as with our own Queen city, Moble. I would have left out the word Queen city, but it is so plain that they prefer to give all their trade to Georgia at the rates of four dollars freight to one dollar and twenty five cents to get a market that is no better than our own, and not as good groceries, which is of the most importance to a large majority of our community.

We do think the people of Benton, when they boast of State pride had well nigh missed the mark entirely, for actions speaks plainer than words for after contributing liberally to the road to get it to come by their town and thence by Gadsden and to the Tennessee river, which is given up by all impartial writers to be when finished one of the best roads in a thousand miles of this place, they are now willing for North Alabama to be cut off, and say help yourselves. And if you want roads make them and we will throw all the obstructions in the way that we can, we will help Georgia and let Alabama help herself. I think although there is a great quantity of produce raised for market in Benton, it does seem to us that our own State market could consume it all at as fair a price as Augusta or Charleston, S. C., and besides the difference in the distance seems to us to be of some importance, to-wit: One hundred and forty-five miles from four hundred and fifty makes a difference of three hundred and fifteen miles, and we had just as soon have one dollar of our own State in our possession as to have John G. Winter's, or any other Georgia money, as Winters is not the first bank that has made our people run their hands away down in their pockets to feel for the last dollar, to see how much they had of it. It is not the first time they have made long faces and been made to put on their studying caps, to know what to do to get rid of their broken Georgia money.

It reminds us of an old saying that where there is so much smoke there is some fire, and the first smoke that was seen was at Jacksonville. We think if they would keep the golden rule they speak of there would have been no complaints against them, and if they will take their own words for their guide and keep them, we are satisfied our road will be built in spite of all predictions to the contrary, and we regard all impediments thrown in the way as an officious intermeddling with other mens matters.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, June 4. The Cotton market to-day has been dull and unsettled with no sales. Price unchanged.

The Crescent City and Empire City have arrived from Chagres with the California mails, over three hundred passengers and a million and a half in gold. Among the passengers is Signor HEBERA, Minister from Peru to Rome. The news is unimportant.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton is heavy to-day and prices irregular. Sales 1000 bales. Sales of the week 8000 bales.

The Humboldt sailed for Europe, with half a million of specie.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Despatches have been received from CASS, HOUSTON, BUTLER, BUCHANAN, and other candidates, approving of Gen. PIERCE's nomination for the Presidency and pledging him their support.

Arrival of the Hermann.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The United States Mail Steamer Hermann arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 25th, three days later than the Asia. Cotton was firmer, and had advanced one-eighth penny. Sales of Monday and Tuesday (24th and 25th) amounted to 27,000 bales, of which two thirds was taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed firm. The manufacturing districts were active.

The Havre Cotton market was firm.

The steamer Niagara arrived out on the 24th.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL will be a candidate for the House of commons at the ensuing election.

Sinclair and Boyd, an extensive mercantile house in Belfast, have ailed.

A Company is forming in London with a capital of two millions sterling, to establish a line of steamers between that city and New York.

Portugal contemplates a revision of her tariff.

In France some excitement prevails about a supposed coalition of Russia, Austria and Prussia against LOUIS NAPOLEON. Otherwise things are quit.

The Rothschilds have positively taken the Austrian loan of two and a quarter millions sterling.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of June 1.

Arrival of the Asia.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the British Mail Steamer Asia we have intelligence from Liverpool and London of May 22d, and from Paris of the 21st.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Franklin arrived off Cowes on the 19th in 11 1-4 days from this port.

The unfortunate condition of Europe is set forth in the following extract:

From the London Times of May 22.

The fall of liberty in France is of itself the severest blow that could be inflicted on the constitutional cause. In Germany an attempt made to give a more constitutional and popular character to the Confederation, has resulted in a deplorable failure. In many of the minor States, as in Hesse Cassel, the Constitutions which had flourished longest have been uprooted and destroyed. In Prussia a species of representative Assembly had been called into existence, but it neither speaks the will of the nation nor controls the acts of the Government, and its chief danger is, not from foreign influence, but sheer ination. In Hungary one of the most ancient Constitutions of Europe has disappeared altogether, and we need not add that the constitutional schemes of Austria are unfulfilled.

In Sardinia constitutional monarchy has been tried under very favorable circumstances, and with great success for three years. But within the last few days their principal organs declare that the canals of the Chamber have rendered all government impossible, the Cabinet—able and excellent as it was—has been broken up, and the King will probably be reduced to try the chances of a dissolution.

To say the truth, the little kingdom of Belgium and the lesser States of Northern Europe are the only parts of the continent in which we can venture to rely on the self-supporting power of national freedom. Everywhere else the institutions which we desire to see extended are languishing and insecure.

From the San Francisco Herald, May 3.

Important News from the Interior.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INDIANS KILLED.—We learn of the killing of nearly one hundred and fifty Indians by a company of citizens of Trinity county, under the command of Sheriff Dixon, recently. It was supposed that these were the Indians who murdered Mr. Anderson a short time since. The following is the account of the affair: "The company that went in pursuit of the Indians returned to-day, having been absent just a week. They had little difficulty in following the trail. The foot prints of the cattle which the Indians had driven off with them, together with portions of clothing of the deceased; which they had found scattered along the way, and were readily recognized by his son who was in the company, showed unmistakeable signs of the path of those whom they were pursuing. But it was necessary to proceed with great caution in order not to alarm the savages, and accordingly the party generally laid by during the day, sending spies ahead and travelling by night. On Thursday afternoon, the 22d ult. the scouts discovered the rancheria in a small valley at the base of three mountains on the South Fork of Trinity river. At midnight the company started from their encampment, Capt. Dixon having divided his force into three parties, so as to come upon the Indians from different quarters, and surround them. When day broke all parties were in the desired position, and on the signal beings given the attack was commenced. Each rifle marked its victim with unerring precision; the pistol and the knife completed the work of destruction and revenge, and in a few brief moments all was over. Of the one hundred and fifty Indians that constituted the rancheria only two or three escaped, and those were supposed to be dangerously wounded; so that probably not of those engaged in the murder of the unfortunate Anderson now remains alive. Men, women, and children all shared the same fate; none were spared, except one women and two children, who were brought back prisoners.

The U. S. Consul at Acapulco had received intelligence of the loss of the brig "Amphitrite," fitted out by a Mr. Edmonds, at Panama, with 190 passengers and crew. She sailed on the 1st of February last, under the command of Captain Kent. The brig was about 150 tons register, and by the United States laws could only carry 60 passengers. When she was 40 days at sea she was obliged to put into San Carlos, somewhere on the coast of Salvador, for water and provisions. The captain had no money, and had abandoned the vessel. The passengers subscribed among themselves $800 to fit out their craft.

The propeller Monumental City, was sent from Acapulco to San Juan del Sur, by Mr. Vanderbilt's agent, to take away 600 passengers who were sent forward for the steamship North America. The United States Court would admit the Monumental City to carry 280 passengers—but she took on 580, which, with a crew and servants, amounting to nearly a hundred more, so crowded her, that thirteen persons died in six days; twenty-two were left at Acapulco sick, and twenty or thirty more purchased tickets on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. boats.

Democratic National Convention.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BALTIMORE, June 1st, P. M.

The city is thronged with strangers, says a telegraphic despatch to the *N. O. Delta*, and the excitement is great. The Buchanan men are working hard, and are now engaged in caucus with the Virginia delegation. They will stick to their man till the last, as was resolved this morning. Gen. Butler has written a letter in favor of Gen. Cass, who he says is entitled to the nomination. Gen. B. calls upon his friends to vote for Cass, and wishes to be considered out of the field as long as Cass is in it. It is thought that the friends of Gen. Cass will unite with those of Butler, should they be compelled to give up their favorite. The Cass men suspect the Maryland delegation are inclined to go for Douglas.—Lookers on think Douglas will be the nominee.

The Georgia difficulty is not settled. Lumpkin stands firm for Cass, and will contest the seats of the Mississippi delegates, unless it is amicably arranged. There are 46 delegates who claim seats.—Either Mr. Davis of Indiana, or Cave Johnson of Tennessee, will be President of the Convention. The friends of Gen. Houston are pressing his claims with great energy. The New York delegation is said to be divided between Cass and Douglas.

LATER.—The committee on organization reported the name of the Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, for President of the Convention, thirty-one Vice Presidents, and ten Secretaries.

The two-thirds rule was adopted. And a vote to re-consider laid on the table, a vote of 193 to 13.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of delegates, were unable, in consequence of the Georgia difficulty, to report, and the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Several Resolutions opposing the Compromise were presented, read and ordered to be printed.

The committee on Credentials are not yet able to report.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met this, Wednesday, afternoon according to adjournment. The Committee on credentials were still out discussing the claims of the Georgia delegations, and were unable to report.

The resolutions proposing the adoption of a platform before making the nomination produced an animated debate. Mr. Soule opposed, and Mr. Wise favored the resolution, which was finally laid on the table.

A majority of the committee reported against Rantoul's right to his seat, and the minority in favor. They also reported in favor of the Georgia delegations jointly casting the vote of the State.

THURSDAY, MORNING SESSION.

Rantoul and Commander ruled out. Georgia, State Rights Delegates recognized.

First Ballot—Cass 116; Buchanan 93; Douglas 20; Marcy 27; Houston 8, King 13.

Second Ballot.—Cass 118; Buchanan 95, Douglas 23; Marcy 27; Butler 1; Houston 8; Dodge 8; Lane 13; Dickinson 1; Blank 1.

Third Ballot.—Cass 119, Buchanan 94; Douglas 21; Marcy 26; Butler 1; Houston 7; Lane 13; Dodge 3; Dickinson 1; Blank 1.

Fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ballots little change.

Eighth Ballot.—Cass 113; Buchan 88; Douglas 34; Marcy 26; Butler 1; Houston 9; Lane 13; Dodge 3; Dickinson 1.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY, AFTERNOON SESSION.

9th Ballot.—Cass 112; Buchanan 97; Douglas 39; Butler 1; Houston 8; Lane 13; Dickinson 1; Marcy 26.

10th.—Cass lost 1; Buchanan lost; Douglas gained 1.

11th.—Cass 101; Buchanan 87; Douglas 50.

12th.—There was a slight change.

13th.—No change.

14th.—Cass gained 1; Buchanan lost 1.

15th.—No change.

17th.—Cass 99; Buchanan 87; Douglas 50; Marcy 21; Butler 1; Houston 11.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

At one o'clock to-day the Convention adjourned to 4 P. M.

The 26th ballot showed but little change from the previous four ballots. Louisiana supported Douglas. The 27th, 28th, and 29th ballots, exhibited but slight variation. On the 30th ballot, vote stood Cass 33, Buchanan 91, Douglas 92, Butler 20, Scattering 52. After this Cass continued to rise, and on the 33d ballot he received 123 votes, Virginia still voting for Buchanan.

The Convention adjourned to Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

On the 4th ballot this morning, Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, received two hundred votes, and was unnanimously declared the choice of the Convention.

The Southern States turned to him in a body, followed by Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wm. R. King was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot.

The platform adopted consists of the resolutions of 1844, and others approving decidedly of the Compromise Measures, including the fugitive slave law, and deprecating all attempts to repeal or disturb any of said measures, which was unanimously passed.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Scott on Savery.

As there is now little doubt but that the commanding Major General of the regular Army of the United States, is to be the Whig candidate for the Presidency; it is well to understand what his views are upon the subject of Slavery and why he is such a favorite with Senator Seward and the other Abolitionits of the North. As he pertinaciously refuses to write any letter now for the public eye, we compelled to revert to his past publications, which are however very few, to find his opinions. These may be found briefly expressed in a letter which he wrote to T. P. Atkinson Esqr., of Danville, Va in 1843, when he was spoken of for the Presidency. In that letter which is written with much specious and diplomatic caution, evidently designing to maintain throughout compensating equipoises, he gives us a pretty clear insight into his views, if we note the prominent parts of the several sentences. Italicising the significant expressions, we present all the material portion of the letter, which will enable us to see why Seward and Greeley are so anxious to "saddle White Surrey for the field."—*Mo. Register.*

Gen. Scott *loquitur:*

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries *in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves.* That appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and in the period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but *my early impressions are fresh and unchanged.* Hence, if I had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831–'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out these views, I *should certainly have given it my hearty support.*

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. *I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion.* But my conviction is equally strong that unless it be step by step with the Legislature of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the colored race whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the "pursuit of happiness," would in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitting families themselves—unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation.—*But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery even to extermination.*

EGGS.—One hundred barrels of eggs were shipped from New Orleans, by the Empire City, on her last trip to New York. This a curious fact in the history of Cincinnati eggs traveling to New Orleans fifteen hundred miles, over the Gulf of Mexico and up the Atlantic, fifteen hundred more, to New York thence to be shipped three thousand miles further to Europe, constitutes one of the wonders of modern commerce.

The Other Side.

It is stated that a writer at the South is getting up a counterpart to Mrs. Stowe's work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to counteract its influence. It is to be called "Uncle Tom's Cabin, as it is."

Somebody had better write a history of Uncle Tag, Rag and Babtail's Cabin at the North, illustrating it with women fishing out drift wood from the ice of the river for fires; children eating with hogs out of barrels; emaciated corpses of fathers and mothers, enshrouded, but ready for the grave, with starvation written on their sunken brows, young women, reduced by necessity to crime, leading a life of shame and vice, and giving birth to diseased and suffering children, whose little ray of life quickly expires amid the noxious atmosphere of sin and woe by which they are surrounded. Or, all those groups might be placed in one picture, and complete the whole, a likeness given of Mrs. Stowe, treading gingerly along upon her tiptoes, not noticing one of these objects at her doors, but her eyes fixed upon distant "Africa," and her plaintive voice bemoaning the fate of the stout, fat healthy negroes and negresses of the South, who are not only in an infinitely superior condition to the white poor of the North, but who, we dare say, are quite as well fed and a geatdeal happier than Mrs. Stowe herself.—[Richmond Republican.

It is now very clear that the whig party in Alabama will have a full representation from every Congressional District, except the renowned 7th. The Union organizers must feel lonesome, and will doubtless soon be looking out for somewhere to go. In a few days, or weeks, at most, the stock on hand will not be sufficient to pay any craft for a trip up Salt River, and therefore they will be forced to go that long journey on *foot*, and if much *clemency*, is not exercised towards them, many will go whirling to their political *tombs*

Watchtower.

The progres of business at Washington is pretty fairly expressed in the number of public acts Congress have passed. The *Republic*, which publishes them as fast as they are approved, contained, on the 20th ult., two laws, approved on the 19th. They are numbers fourteen and fifteen, and one is to authorize the State of Missippi to sell some school lands, and the other to regulate the mileage of the delegate from Oregon. Congress had been in session then about twenty-eight weeks, and the result of the whole average about half a law per week?

SCROFULA.

It has been remarked by eminent men, that in the varied catalogue of diseases to which man is liable, there is scarcely one of such importance and of such interest as Scrofula, when we look to the obscurity of its origin, its malignant progress, the number and variety of organs that it attacks, or its remarkable incurability and extensive fatality.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe But there is an antidote for this disease in "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," which is proving itself a Specific in the most severe case of Scrofula

☞See advertisement.

Examination & Exhibition.

THE present session of the Silver Run Academy will close on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of July next, with an Examination on Tuesday and an Exhibition on Wednesday; both commencing promptly at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

The friends of education and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and by so doing encourage the great enterprise of education. G. TAYLOR.

June 15, 1852.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Circuit Court of Benton county, I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county, on the first Monday (5th) in July next, the following described tract of land, to-wit: The north west quarter of Section nineteen, Township fifteen and Range eight, east in Benton county, levied on as the property of Charles A. Richey, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of Hudson, Terry and Wyly.

A. MOORE, *Sh'ff.*

June 15, 1852.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of the charter of the Alabama and Georgia Rail Road, requiring $50,000 stock to be subscribed, previous to an organization of said company, and said amount having been subscribed. The Commissioners, appointed in said charter, hereby order an election to be held on the 3rd day of July next, for a President and Six Directors; for said Rail Road Company, viz: At Jacksonville, Ladiga, and Cantrells Store, in Benton county, and Sylvanus Mintons, in Cherokee county. The following persons will please hold said election as follows, and report to me.

Jacksonville, John D. Hoke, J. M. Crook and Wm. White: Ladiga, J. B. Clark, Wm. Little and Neil Fergurson, Cantrells Store, John Burden, W. C. Cantrell and John Wheeler: Mintons, Sylvanus Minton, Edmund Roberts and Elijah Walker.

MILES W. ABERNATHY,
Chairman of Board of Com'rs.

June 8, 1852.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama, on the 30th day of May, 1852, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is PRIMUS. That he was bought of one Cox in Tennessee, by Pitzer Miller, of Bolivar Tennessee, a short time since, and sent by said Miller to Mrs. Sarah Stephens of Black Hawk Mississippi. Had in his possession a letter from Pitzer Miller to F. Shoemake, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, dated April 29th, 1852, directed (postage paid) to said Shoemake and post marked, "Boliver Ten. April 30th." Said letter purports to enclose a pass of same date, which was also in said Boy's possession—together with a memorandum of direction, and note addressed to sundry persons between Holly Spring and Blackhawk, requesting them to aid said boy in his progress, May 2nd, 1852—and signed "F. Shoemake."

Primus, is about 25 to 30 years of age—about five feet eight or nine inches high, heavy set—full black, large, full eyes, and open countenance—two of his upper, front teeth gone. He says he changed his course after passing Holly Springs, and was, when apprehended, endeavoring to return to the man of whom Cox bought him, in South Carolina.

JAS. J. ADAMS,
Sh'ff of Cherokee Co., Ala.

June 8, 1852.

RULES by the Register at office of the 37th District, Northern Chancery division on Monday, 31st May, 1852.

JANE E. MATHENY, By her next friend
vs.
FRANCIS M. MATHENY.

BY complainants bill affidavit on file—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that the defendants residence is unknown. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four weeks consecutively, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said Court, at his office, at the court-house in the county of DeKalb, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complainant by complainant filed within sixty days from the date hereof or the same will be taken as to him confessed—and the cause set for hearing exparte and that a copy of this order be posted upon the court house door of said county, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be sent to the said defendant, if his residence be made known.

J. B. WALDEN, *Reg'r.*

June 8th 1852.

J. R. CLARK LODGE.

WILL celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Babtist, the 24th of June, at the Hall near Goshen, with the usual ceremonies. Neighboring Lodges and the Fraternity generally are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge,

J. R. GRAHAM, *Sec'y.*

June 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will attend, at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road. It is expected the citizens will generally attend—the enterprise is of great importance and now the time to commence the work:

On Mon'y 14, June next at Alexandria.
" Tues'y 15, " " " Kirksey's Mills Talladega Co.
" Wed'y 16, " " " Curry's Store, Talladega Co.
" Thurs'y 17, " " " Oxford.
" Fri'y 18, " " " White Plains
" Mon'y 21, " " " James Glover's Cherokee Co.
" Tues'y 22, " " " Cobb's on Terrapin, Cherokee Co
" Wed'y 23, " " " Lokey's Cowart's Creek.
" Thurs'y 24, " " " Griffy's Mill, Cherokee Co
" Friday 25, " " " Cross Plains.

G. C. WHATLEY, *Agent.*

May 25, 1852.

CHANCERY SALE.

UNDER and in obedience to a decree in Chancery, in a cause, wherein Cicero Heath is Complainant and E. K. Sparks respondent, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Ala., on Monday the 5th day of July next, the west half of Section No. 12, and the south half of Section No. one, in Township twenty, Range eleven east in the Coosa Land District.

WM. H. SMITH,
Register, &c.

June 1, 1852.—$3.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 2nd. 1852

Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louden's Indian Expectorant. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup and Hafeland's Syrup of Tar. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

COLOGNE (Bell) Extra for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose. Bears and Macassar Oil, Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

SALE OF LOTS.

NOTICE is given, that on the first Monday in July next, the Commissioners, appointed to select and run off a *New Site* for the county of DeKalb, persuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, and ratified by a vote of the people, will proceed to sell at public Auction, so many of the Lots of said NEW SITE, as shall be by them determined necessary for the public interest, at the said New Site, which is to be called and known by the name of

"*PORTERVILLE.*"

The conditions of sale are: Such a sum in cash, not exceeding 10 per cent., as may be necessary to defray expenses, the balance in notes, with security to be approved by the commissioners, payable in one, two, three and four years, without interest. Purchasers to pay for certificate of purchase, and title deeds; which deeds are to be made when the purchase money is fully paid up.

Porterville is situated in what is known as the *Little Valley*, at the junction of the roads leading thro' it and across the gap towards Lebanon; at a place formerly known as the Franklin Academy.

O. W. WARD,
D. B. BURKHAULTER,
JOSEPH EDWARDS,
WM. R NICHOLSON,
RICHARD ROBERTS,
ALFRED LONG,
JNO. W. LANKFORD.
} *Com'rs.*

June 1, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court, in Vacation, May 26th 1852.

CAME Benjamin F. Jones, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased—and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the same having been audited and stated, are reported for allowance and for final settlement at a regular term of said court, to be held at Ashville on the 2nd Monday in August next.

All persons interested are notified that the same will be presented to said court on said day for allowance and final settlement of said estate, when and where all persons interested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Judge of Probate.

June 1, 1852.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, May 1, 1852.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Alabama by Resolutions of the 9th of February last, declared, "that it is expedient to call a general convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the Constitution thereof;" and that the sense of the people may be taken thereon, it is directed that the qualified voters of this State be assembled by proclamation of the Governor, on the first Monday of August next, at the usual places of voting in their respective counties, and that the polls be opened under the rules and regulations governing the election of members of the House of Representatives of this State: *Further*, it is made the duty of each returning officer, or one of the Judges of the Election to propose to every voter as he present himself, the question, "Convention" or "No Convention," and of the Clerk of the polls to register the votes so given, and the Sheriffs to make returns of the votes of their respective counties to the Secretary of State by the first Monday in September next; and if any Sheriff shall fail to perform this duty, he is made liable to the same penality as is imposed for failing to return the vote for Governor.

Be it therefore Known, That I, Henry W. Collier, Governor of the State of Alabama, in obedience to the Resolutions above recited, do hereby request the qualified voters of this State to assemble at their usual places of voting on the day therein designated, and cast their votes either affirmatively or negatively upon the proposition submitted to them: And I do earnestly admonish all Sheriffs, returning officers, Judges of elections and clerks of the polls to perform with exactness and punctuality the duties severally enjoined upon them by said Resolutions.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at the city of Montgomery, the first day of May, A. D., 1852, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventy-Sixth.

[L. S.]

By the Governor:
H. W. COLLIER.
W. GARRETT, Sec'ry of State.

May 11, 1852.

HIRAM LODGE
—AND—
JAMES PENN CHAPTER

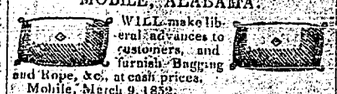
WILE Celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Babtist the 24th June at Jacksonville, with the usual ceremonies.

Neighboring Lodges and the Fraternity, generally, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Lodge & Chapter.
WM. H. FORNEY. Sec. H. Lodge.
O. HENDRICK, Sec. J. P. Chapter.

May 25, 1852.

EO. W. TARLETON, JOHN WHITING
TARLETON & WHITING.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.



WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at cash prices.

Mobile, March 9, 1852.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blank Notes, Labels, &c Hand Bills, Legal Blanks, Business Cards, Address Cards, Visiting Cards, &c. &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

DR. ROB'T BURTON,

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Byler Love deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of April 1852, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN S. McALMAN, Adm'r.

May 18, 1852.

MORRISVILLE
Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Morrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G MORRIS, where they are prepared to make WAGGONS AND BUGGYS, also Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles for Houses; Bed Steads, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smutters, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers &c.—They will have ready for the present crop, a large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with and without Gear, and winding blade Thrashers, one of simplest and best machines for the price in use, which they will sell low for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing Establishment for the purpose of making all of the above named articles, and many others by machinery, of which timely notice will be give.

Address, the people's humble servants,
MORRIS, HICKS, & CO,
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

E. G. MORRIS,
HIRAM HICKS,
J. R. LOYD,

MAY 11, 1852

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to me at May Term of the Probate Court of St. Clair county Ala., upon the estate of Phillip Watkins, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me. JOHN WATKINS.

May 18, 1852—6t *Adm'r.*

NOTICE.

APPREHENDED and stoped at my house in Randolph County, Ala, equi-distant between Chulafinna Post office and Riddles Ferry, a lad about 16 years of age about 5 feet 2 inches high. Slender built, thin visage, red curley head, black eyed, and hard favored, brought with him a large bay horse, some saddle spots, marks of gear, barefooted, about 12 years old, in good order, but much abused with the hard ride, which, the boy says, he stole from his father, who he says lives in 5 miles of Marion, in Perry county, Alabama, and who he says is by the name of *James Gournett*, he also says his name is Alonzo.—He seems to manifest much indifference about every thing—I think it likely he has some copartner and accompaner in his projects. Said boy says he left his father on Tuesday 26th May, he was taken up here Saturday 29th.

PRIOR REAVES.

N. B. I think the horse blind in the right eye.

☞ The paper printed in Marion, and the Selma Reporter will please copy the above notice, and look to the owner of the horse for pay, or send their accout to the subscriber at his office, Chulafina, Randolph Co., Ala., before the horse is taken away, and he will try to collect it.

June 8, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 3rd day of June, 1852, on the estate of James B. Chamblin, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. S. GREEN, *Adm'r.*

June, 8, 1852.

WINDOW Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Copal, Black, Japan, and Mastic Varnish, Turpentine and Paints of all kind, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sands and Risleys, for sale by.

April 8, 1851. HOKE & ABERNATHY

THE GENTLEMAN'S RESORT.

R. H. WYNNE respectfully announces to his old friends and the public generally that he can be found at all times at the Room, formerly known as the *Arcade*, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

Fashionable Tailoring,

at short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with him Mr. P. G. MAY, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and taste.—Having received the latest Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Spring and Summer, he fatters himself that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will be given all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Cutting attended to promptly ☜

May 18, 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.

GILMER & CO.,
Warehouse & Commission Merchants.

FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSE STORAGES.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their past liberal support, and hope, by prompt attention to the interest of their patrons, to give full satisfaction, and merit a further extension of their business. They have now in course of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COTTON WAREHOUSE, situated on the property so well known as Bibb & Nickels' Warehouse, which, for convenience, will be unequaled by any other in the city, and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in front of their old stand With these additions to their present large capacity for storage they may safely promise to their customers that their Cotton and other produce will be well sheltered and taken care of.

From the locality of their Warehouse—immediately on the bank of the river—they are enabled to offer extra inducements as to promptness and dispatch in their shipping department, as well as security in case of fire.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of Cotton.

☞ All consignments of Cotton per Railroad received free of drayage to the shipper.

☞ They offer for sale, at the lowest market prices—

600 pieces best Kentucky Bagging,
600 coils " " Rope,
1200 lbs. " " Twine,
500 bales India Bagging.

Montgomery, Ala, GILMER & CO.

May 18 1852.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Probate Court, Special Term, 4th day, May 13th, 1852.

THIS day came John Watson of said county, and filed his petition in writing, praying the Court to compel Amanda Lister, administratrix of the estate of Theadore M. Lister deceased, to convey to petitioner title to the East half of the South East quarter of Section fourteen, Township fourteen, Range five, East, in St. Clair county Alabama, and in the Huntsville Land District. Which land the said Theodore M. Lister did in his life time sell to the said Watson for the sum of three hundred dollars, and executed to him a bond under seal and dated October 6th, 1843, to make titles to said land. The said Amanda Lister is by authority from this court administratrix of the estate of the said Lister dec'd, who died without making title to said land. It is therefore ordered by this court that the 2nd Monday in September next, be set for hearing said petition at the court house in Ashville, Alabama, and notice of the time and place be given by publication, once a month for three consecutive months, in the Republican, a weekly news paper published in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., that all persons in terested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Judge of Probate.

May 18, 1852.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Circuit Court of DeKalb county. I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county on the first Monday in July next, the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit: The S. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth—ten acres of the N W fourth of the N. W. fourth, also twenty-two acres of the N. W. fourth of S. W fourth, all in Township eight of Range eight in Section nineteen, situated in said county, levied on as the property of Jessee Wilder, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of A. W Majors & Son.

A. A. HUGHS, *Sh'ff.*
By his dep't. JOSEPH PRICE.

May 18. 1852.

LAND WARRANTS
of 40 80 & 160 acres

For sale by

A. WOODS &
J. A. McCAMPBELL.

We will also make the location for the purchaser if desired.

W. & McC.

Jacksonville Ala., Mar. 30, '52.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Judge of Probate of Randolph county, Ala., on the 24th day of May, 1852, on the estate of Jesse Gazaway, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

HENRY H. GAZAWAY,
Adm'r.

June 1, 1852.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
Stripe & Hobile,

ARE just receiving their Stock of SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS.

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF Lady's Dress Goods. Gentlemen and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING, all sizes and qualities. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linen Drills. Mariners, Stripes, Velvet and Merseilles Vestings. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Flour, Mackerel, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which they are offering at reduced prices.

March 16, 1852.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
A Shade Cheaper than the Cheapest.
H. W. WIENGES

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his well selected stock of **Spring and Summer Goods**, which he is now receiving, and will continue to receive throughout the season—

Consisting in Part of

Rich plain and colored Jackonet Muslins,
Berege De Laines,
Fancy stripe Parodis, suitable for evening Dresses,
Check and stripe Cambrics,
French Lawn and Cambric Hdkfs.
Ginghams, Calicos, Embroidered Swiss Muslines,
Linens suitable for mens and childrens wear,
Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at greatly reduced prices *without fail*,

April 6, 1852.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer
GOODS.
WALKER & PETTIT,
AT MT. POLK,

ARE now receiving a large and handsome stock of the cheapest spring and summer GOODS that will be offered in this county. This stock consist of all kinds of goods needed by the planters of the country; and as times are hard and money scarce, we shall sell goods lower than they have ever been sold in this part of the country. All we ask is to give us a call at Mt. Polk and a fair showing and for the *ready "rhino"* you shall have goods cheaper than ever. We also sell on a credit to customers who pay once a year.

We, also, keep sugar, coffee, rice, molasses, salt, Iron, nails, and lots of the very best good old rye and corn whiskey, brandy, gin, rum and wine.

N. B Iron by the 100 lbs. at 5cts cash.

Our thanks for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and selling goods cheaper still to receive a more liberal portion.

N. B. All those who have not closed the last year's acounts will do us a favor to give us a call and pay part if not all as we need money.

April 27, 1852.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.
A. R. SMITH. & CO.

HAVE lately received their usual Spring and Summer supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, among which and in addition to their usual supply they have a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING. Ladies and Gentlemen's summer Dress Goods: an extensive assortment of Summer Hats, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes, &c.

Among their lot of Groceries they deem it only necessary to mention that they have and will constantly keep on hand a good supply of the best quality of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c., also a good supply of Tobacco and Cigars, very superior quality, Candies, Pickles, Preserves, &c. Flour and various other article of Family Groceries. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, either for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same from their old friends and customers and the public generally.

Jacksonville, May 4, 1852.

NEW CASH STORE,
AT DAVIS' GAP
ON THE RAIL ROAD.
WALKER, PETTIT & Co.

ARE now receiving an entire new Stock of *Spring and Summer*

GOODS,

which they intend to sell *exclusively* for cash. Their stock consist of all kinds of goods kept in a country retail store, and for the *ready cash* will be sold lower than any goods in this country. Also a good stock of Sugar, Coffee Molasses, Salt, Iron, Castings, Steel, Nails and Tobacco, and of that same OLD Corn and Rye WHISKEY, Gin Brandy and Rum.

N. B All persons wishing to purchase goods and pay the *cash* for them, will do well to call at DAVIS' GAPP, 5 miles west of Mt. Polk, and at the west end of Col Crook's section on the Railroad.

May 4, 1852.

Brushes.

WHITE Wash, Masons, Paint, Varnish, Tooth, Nail, Hair Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c., for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

BEST Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Cigars &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

RISLEY'S, Old Dr, Townsend's Sands, and Louden's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBRT.

March 9, 1852.

APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syrup &c., for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9. 1852.

—BLANKS—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Of Sixteen Years Standing.

THOSE interested, are hereby requested to read the following statements, amongst the many that might be offered correspondent testimonials.

If the masses of the people were well informed, as many, very many already are, the lives of hundreds of children would be saved, as well as many inveterate case cured by Dr. LITTLE'S remedies, that otherwise have baffled every thing else. In more than two hundred places in Georgia his medicines are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, or palming off something else to using the same names, all are cautioned against well for the signature of the proprietor and also his name blown into the glass on each bottle.

Baker co., Ga. 1850.

DR. LITTLE—Dear Sir: For sixteen years I had a Tetter affection of an obstinate character, somewhat spreading over the body. To cure it, almost everything was tried in vain. At length I met with your Ringworm and Tetter Ointment and used it freely—it has entirely cured it, for three years have elapsed without a return.

JNO. D. DUDLY.

Monroe co., Ga., Jan 1851.

Having given Dr. Little's Vermifuge frequently, I take pleasure in stating that it is just the thing to be kept and used in families. In one case recently, a negro child discharged over 150 large worms from taking a word of it. In no instance have I known it given, but with most excellent effect, and in my part of the country is much used.

Signed BENIER PYE.

Jacksboro, Nov. 1850.

Dr. Little's Vermifuge has entirely taken place of the Dead shot and Pannestock's Vermifuge, in this part of the country, which has succeeded beyond all expectation, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I ever saw to relieve children of worms, &c.

T. H. BURNS, P. M.

Hancock co. Ga., Nov. 1850.

A Remarkable Case.—My little boy, for some time, was badly afflicted with whooping cough, and a wretched state of health. At length, we thought it must be worms, and gave him calomel, Pink Root, Wormseed, Oil, &c, without discharging any. Believing still it must be a case of that sort we resorted to Dr. Little's Vermifuge, and in less than 24 hours he discharged 66 large worms, and rapidly recovered his health. W. S. PALMER.

Milledgeville, Ga. Jan. 1851.

Dr. W. G. Little—Dear Sir: Having turned over your medicine to Mr. Hunt, and in justice to you, I will state I have used in my family your Vermifuge, Cough Drops Ringworm and Tetter Ointment, and Antacid, all of which I can safely recommend as being perfectly harmless and further that they are the best medicines I ever used.

Signed P. L. WEEKS.

LITTLE'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER.
For the Cure of Weakness of the Back or Breast, Weak Joints, and for all Deep seated Pain, &c. &c.

Finding these so useful in the treatment of many cases, indeed often indespensably necessary, I am therefore induced to have an article prepared ready for use, that is really good to place with my pharmaceutical medicines for family use. They are spread upon lambskin, and can be applied in two minutes, and must be invariably worn upon the chest while taking the Anodyne Cough Drops, for the cure of all old and deep seated coughs. This course pursued with close attention for a while, has cured a number of persons thought to be decidedly consumptive.

June 8, 1852.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor at his Manufacturing Depot, *Philadelphia, Ga.*

In *Jacksonville*, the Druggist, and gists generally

Southern Sta

N. B.—They nostrums from but will assur prescribed for

Look to Little's Vermifuge of any other, is given nothing afterwards, as safe and effectual remedies of worms ever offered to the pu[illegible] de 25 cts and $1.

May 11, 1852—[illegible]

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY.

Probate Court Special Term, April 3rd, 1851.

THIS day came James Roberts and Henry Warren and filed their petition in writing praying the court to compel Andrew J. Berry and Samuel C. Ward, Administrators of the estate of John Ward, late of said county deceased, to make title and convey to the said Roberts and Warren a part of the north east fourth of Section 20, Township 9, Range 7, bounded to wit: begining at the north east corner of said fourth section. runing a south west direction [illegible] the south line [illegible] a sufficient [illegible] to pay [illegible] said [illegible] to [illegible] It is [illegible] that [illegible] for three [illegible] Jackson [illegible] paper [illegible] Jacksonville [illegible] sons interested, that on the [illegible] Monday of July next, at regular term of the Probate court, to be held in the town of Lebanon, the court will, if it is found that the contract for said land was fairly made and complied with, order the administrator of said John Ward deceased, to make title as such to the land described as aforesaid to the said Roberts and Warren.

R. ESTES.
Probate Judge.

April 13, 1852.—m3m.

8000 lbs. of Superior Bacon and *LARD* for sale, for cash, by J. C. FRANCIS.

Jacksonville, May 4st. 1852.

Notice—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by an order of the court of Probate of St. Clair county, on the 20th day of March, 1852, upon the Estate of John B. Tuck dec'd All persons indebted to said Estate, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

XERXES H. MILLER, *Adm'r.*

May 4, 1852—6t.

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. McCLELLAN,
M. S. CASS.
Rupert, McClellan & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

September 18, 1851. 1y

LAW NOTICES.

W. B. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Law, at Jacksonville, Ala.
C. C. WHATLEY, January 5, '52.
C. C. ELLIS. tf

Taraley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

R. F. PORTER. W. J. HARALSON.
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorney at law.
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business confided to their professional management.
Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County Alabama.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY. tf

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, 1851.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.
ASHVILLE,.....ALABAMA,
Hereafter attend the Circuit Courts of Pl[illegible]

Attorney.
[illegible] office, [illegible] services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.
Office west from the court house, Wedowee Ala.
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.
THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.
C. SUBLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

Rev. C. W. Dr. Townsend's Sanatives, and Loudon's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea.
For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

ROME DIRECTORY.

NOTICE,
And Look to Your Interest
I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public and my old customers to the fact. That having sold out my interest in the Mercantile business to Rome, I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to them for their patronage, heretofore extended to me.
I shall continue my WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, and will give my attention to the same. I flatter myself, that from the experience I have in the Cotton trade I can make it greatly to the interest of the farming community to send their produce to me, as I am so situated as to be fully posted in the prices.
I am also engaged in a regular *Carriage Repository Business*, and will, at all times, have a large stock on hand, consisting of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best materials and latest styles, and have no fears in making the assertion, that I can sell them on such terms as will enable me to compete with any establishment of the kind in the southern country. My jobs are all complete, with harness and other fixtures, and will have them coming on in regular rotation. I will only say, call and examine for yourselves, and I have no fears of the result. I will warrant in every instance where ordinary care is given. There is no *humbug* in this matter, and to all wanting, I will say don't stand back for I am ready to surprise you, at the extremely low prices of these articles. WM. JOHNSON.
May 25, 1852—1y.

OWEN & FARELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.
ROME, GEORGIA.
May 25, 1852—1y.

ROBERT BATTEY,
DRUGGIST, ROME, GA.,
TENDERS his acknowledgements for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him. He still keeps a full assortment of MEDICINES of the choicest quality, which he offers on very accomodating terms at his old stand under the *Choice Hotel.*
May 25, 1852—1y.

HARDWARE STORE,
ROME,..... GEORGIA.
ROBERT T. McCAY has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; his stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASONS, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL.
A complete and splendid stock of all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent leather, Enamelled do., Stirrups, Dogs, Pitman Irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS ever brought to this country.
Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Dish Covers, Urns, Gelley and Mellow Moulds, Steak Dishes, &c., also all kinds of Japanned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks from 50 cts. to $25 per set, all kinds and descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, etc. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store.
Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Straw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm.
Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself none will go away dissatisfied R. T. McCAY.
JOHN P. SHIPLEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD ALE'T G. PITNER.
Stanford & Pitner,
ROME, GEORGIA,
THE subscribers have opened a large Stock of
NEW GOODS,
In the two-story Brick house opposite the Hilburn House, suitable for Planters and Farmers, selected in Charleston and New York, and will keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, Domestics, Cotton yarns, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, Halters, Bagging Rope' Twine Bed Cords, Well Ropes and Plow lines.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Iron, and Steel of all descriptions, Salt, Biscuit Crackers, and other Family Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye and Corn Whiskey; Cognac Brandy; Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port and Champagne Wines, together with other superior old Wines, Brandies and Whiskey.
They have also made arangements to order from the North for Planters, all kinds of improved
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scythes, Sickles, Shovels, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved and latest inventions.
They hope for a liberal patronage, and will devote their best attention to give satisfaction to their customers.
May 25 1852—1y.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

ROME DRUG STORE,
In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.
WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS,
of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at whole sale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very is fine, consisting of the following articles:
Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creasot, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph, Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos, Calx, Precipt, Chloroform.
Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tinfoil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, putty, sash glass of every size perfumery of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and Lin oil, burning fluid corn and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine segars, macaboy, Scotch and rapee snuff fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medecinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian, medicines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Druggist line.
Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO.
May 25 1852

Women Rule the World!
TO all the people of Cherokee, Ala., GREETING: Like all good men and true, we are persuaded that you want to please your wives, then call at our
New and Fashoinable COACH Manufactory,
Opposite the Railroad Depot, in the city of ROME, and take home one of our beatiful Buggies, Rockaways, or Carriages as the case may be, and you will have the *best wives*, the *sweetest looking girles*, and HAPPIEST HOMES in all christendom. Will you try it? Repairing of every description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest style, with the most durable materials, and by workmen that can't be excelled.
WILLIAM T. PRICE & Co.
March 9, 1852.

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME,.....GEORGIA
Wm. Ketcham. (PROPRIETOR.)
N. B. No drumming for passengers at this House; a competent person will be at the Cars to take charge of all Baggage pointed out to him.
No Omnibus runs to this House, the distance being less than 100 yards. In bad weather, a Carriage will convey our passengers to and from the Rail Road.
Rome, Ga., Nov. 20 1851.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.
THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints Scrofula, Kings Evil, White Swedling Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever.
Where this Plaster is applied ain cannot exist. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and Weakness in the Stomach, Weak Weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain or weakness in the back or sides should be without it. Married ladies in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this Plaster.
The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, coughs, phthisic, and affection of the Lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.
TRENTON, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.
MESSRS SCOVAL & MEAD—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling and pain had extended up nearly to the armpit, and occasionly she could hardly breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
JESSE J. WELLS.
☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!*
Caution.—The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and, in order to prevent purchasers being imposed on by a counterfeit article, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine;
1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned buttonwood boxes, rosidered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying record of court to E. Taylor Rochester.
Also take Notice
That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which, will be prosecuted as forgery.
The counterfeit is coarsely put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.
Beware of It—It is Worthless.
SCOVIL & MEAD,
118 Chartres st., N. Orleans.
Only agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must invariably be addressed.
Sold by Hoke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala., Dickison & Green Alexandria, W. R. J. Burnett Cedar Bluff, Young and Hughs Gadsden, Byers & Rowan Ashville, J. G. L. Huey Talladega.
BATTY & BRO, Rome, Ga.
Ap'l 20, '52—4m

FARRELLS celebrated Arabian and Loudons Cherokee Liniment, for sprains, bruises, &c., of both Man and Horse, also Hewes and Hays linament &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

NEW WHOLESALE
Dry Goods House,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE have just opened at 133 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short paper of undoubted proptness.—As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices *unusally low.* Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.
SHEPHERD, M'CREERY & Co.
March 16, 1852.—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE
PRATT, RUFF & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston S. C
WOULD call the attention of Physicians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and fancy Goods imported expressly for the southern trade. All articles sold in this establishment warrented to be as represented, or can be returned at our risk and expense.
March 16, 1852 —3m.

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men &c.!
GEORGE OATES'
PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC
STORES,
234 & 236 *King St., Charleston, S. C.,*
SOLE agent for the following Emperient Piano Forte Manufacturers:
1. P. ERARD of Paris and London, (founded 1983) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the *best Piano Fortes* made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.
2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York
3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York
4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.
5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute Phila.
All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebiated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.
The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the head.
GEORGE OATES.
June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at
WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SHIRTS!
FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS made in the Latest Fashion, and of the best Materials, superior workmanship and DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED PATTERN,
W. A. DANSKIN is the *original inventer* of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement.
DANSKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendation of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and has been pronounced *perfect.*
"The superiority of *Danskin's Pattern* over all the *imitations* of it, is universally acknowledged. The yoke is neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders without seams, and consequently does not chafe and annoy the wearer.
Gentlemen's Measures taken, and Shirts made to Order at short Notice.
Also, for Sale
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of Silk, Cotton Woollen and other desirable kinds.
Shoulder Braces,
Dressing Gowns,
Russia Belts,
Suspenders,
Half Hose,
Gloves,
Cravats and } ready
Handkerchiefs, } hemmed
Stocks,
Canes,
Umbrellas,
Soap,
Perfumery.
And a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Gentlemen.
☞ The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us. June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 21 Hayne-Street,
BENJ. W. FORCE, }
JOHN. P. FORCE, } *Charleston, S. C.*
BENJ. CONLEY. }
June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL,
BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852—1y.

NOTICE.
THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce MANUFACTORIES in the South, I take this method to inform the public that I am making **Factory Thread,** that the best judges pronounce equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual men, or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Chocoloco Valley.
WM. MALLORY.
March 30, 1852.

GREAT SOTTHERN and NORTHERN
U. States Mail Steamship Line.
Via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK!
Through in 50 to 60 Hours!!
Days of leaving Charleston:—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STAMERS
UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS. 1500 Tons.
MARION, Capt. M. BERRY, 1200 Tons.
SOUTHERNER, Capt. W. FOSTER, 1200 Tons.
JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKINSON. 1000 Tons
THESE steamers having elegant stateroom accomodations, and every convenience on board, tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished gentlemen, who have proved themselves good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made. Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accomodation.
Cabin passage $25—Steerage $8.
For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MISSROON.
Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.
March 2, 1852.—1y.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore $17.50, to Philadelphia $19, and to New York $20.
The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st daily, AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at *8 A. M. and 2 P. M.*; THE 8 O'CLOCK ONLY connecting at WELDON, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfork, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK
The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently relaid with heavy Trail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50½ hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New-York in 61 1 2 hours.
Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW,
Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.
March 30, 1852,

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.
The new and spledid Steam-Ships
Florida, CAPT. LYON.
—AND—
Alabama, CAPT. LUDLOW.
Belonging to the
New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.
On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passsage, $25—payable in advance.
PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL, } Agt's N. Y.
194 Front street, }
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA
THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY
OF GEORGIA,
RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz.
DAVID L. ADAMS (iron,) CHATHAM. (Iron)
THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE,
Which, with tow boats and lighters, afford *unequalled* facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.
The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships *Florida* and *Alabama*—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded *free of commission.*
☞ In order to prevent *detention* or *miscarriage*, bills of lading should be addressed to SAM'L M. POND,
President, Savannah, Ga.
Merchandise from the interior to JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.
July 1, 1851. 1y

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATLANTA, GA.
Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st., Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.
—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
In Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary artices. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.
I. O. MCDANIEL, } A. W. MITCHELL,
P. E. MCDANIEL, } E. J. HULSEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.
BEING situated almost equi-distant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.
JAMES LOYD, *Proprietor.*
June 1, 1852—1y

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

PIANO FORTES.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufactories of *Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.* and *Dubois & Seabury*, N. York, which are *warranted* in every respect, to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.
The subscribers would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and *fresh from the manufacturers.* For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. OATES & CO.'S
Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broat St., *Augusta, Ga.*
June 8, 1852—1y.

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUES the business in all its branches, at his old stand. (*Fire-Proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.
☞ Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce *in store.*
REFER TO
Hoke and Abernathy, J. Forney and Son, Isbell and McMillan, Rev. Richard Pace, W. Floyd Bush Esq., Simmons & Turnipseed, Caver and Gunnels, Hudson H. Allen, esq. John Borders, esq., Col. W. Williams, Elijah Teague, Esq.,
June 3, 1852—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLE-ALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. Apl 20 1852—1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING.
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this Establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the Purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.
Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing eslsewhere, call and examine.
Ap'l 20 1852—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 20, 1852. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps Bonnets and Umbrellas,
Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.
G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.
From their connection with manufactories, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or N. York
They challenge a comparison with other markets. April 20, 1852.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA,.....GA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 20 '52. 1y

J. & S. Bones & Brown,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices.
Call and examine April 15, 1851. 1y

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.
WE keep constantly on hand a *Large and well Selected Stock of*
All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorite terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city
Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we, also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers
Apl 20, 1852—1y.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
City Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, GA.
3rd door below Ga. R. Road Bank.
THE under signed has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINS, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.
Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season.—*Guano* Land Paster, (or Paster Plaris.) to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.
☞ All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Ap'l 20, '52—1y W. HAYNES.

W. E. Jackson & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c., Masonic Hall Building.
Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.
New Goods received daily. Ap'l 20, '52. 1y

GREAT SALE.
THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, *the largest, and best assortment* of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of *SUSPENDERS, PURSES,* Beads, Wallets Port-Monnies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.
Also
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.
Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAN & BLEAKLEY.
Ap'l 20, '52—1y *Augusta, Ga.*

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, jr., & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 20, 1852. 1y

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.
—AND—
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.
THE subscribers continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS in the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods Cash advancess made on produce in store. Address as above.
JOHN M. ADAMS.
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
REFER TO
E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 9, 1851. 1y

H. & J. B. Moore,
Successor to Moore & Davis,
Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery. TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.
Ap'l 20, 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Liquors, Wines, Cegars, &c.
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.
All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.
N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.
April 20, 1851—1y.

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA,.....GEORGIA.
By L. S. MORRIS.
April 20, 1852. 1y

Lamback & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candies, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
April 20 1852. 1y

D'Antignac, Evans & Co.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.
Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.
Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.
Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.
AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1851.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS'
—PREMIUM—
DAGUERREAN GALLERY
BROAD ST., (Opposite United States and Globe Hotels) AUGUSTA GA.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens.
Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices.
May 25, 1852—1y

Augusta Seed Store.
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, crop 1851.
Allowance made to country dealers.
Red and White CLOVER SEED, Blue GRASS, TIMOTHY, ONION SETS, Giant ASPIRAGUS ROOTS, FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, &c.
May 25, 1852 J. H. SERVICE.

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;
Fare Reduced at the
KINGSTON HOUSE.

Single Meal,		25 cts.
Children,		25 "
Servants,		25 "
Board by the day	$1 00	"
" " week	6 00	"
" " month	15 00	"

Kept by W. H. MASSENGALE.
Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.
25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.
50 Gallon's Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
October 7, 1851.

IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1951.

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 16.—No. 26. **JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852.** **Whole No. 813.**

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

At [illegible] or $3 dollars at the end of the year. [illegible] subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged *double the foregoing* rates.

Job work and advertising, must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates $3 in advance, or $5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

☞ POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

POETRY.

Keep the Heart as light as you can.

We have always enough to bear,
We have always something to do;
We have never to ask for care
When we have the world to get through!
But what though Adversity test
The courage and vigor of man,
They get through misfortune the best
Who keep the heart light as they can.

If we shake not the load from the mind,
Our energy's sure to be gone;
We must wrestle with care or we'll find
Two loads are less easy than one!
Sit in disconsolate mood
Is a poor and profitless plan;
The true heart is never subdued,
If we keep it as light as we can.

There's nothing that Sorrow can yield,
Excepting a harvest of pain;
Far better to seek Fortune's field,
And till it and plough it again,
The weight that *Exertion* can move,
The gloom that *Decision* can span,
The manhood within us but prove!
Then keep the heart light as you can.

Life of an Editor.

The editor of a paper published at Canton, Ohio, gives the following description of his partner:

"Mr. Pike and I published a newspaper in 1817, among the Miami Indians in the State of Indiana. It was a great partnership, that.—We had two advance paying subscribers, one who liquidated his subscription with beans, the other with saw logs. Godfrey, the chief, took five papers, and could not read a word. Our paper was called the "Peru Forester," and being printed in the woods, that title was appropriate. The town of Peru had a number of magnificent names for its streets, such as Pearl, Broadway, &c., which streets exhibited the animating and bustling spectacle of stumps and trees as high as a man's head.

The stirring events which transpired in that city imperiously demanded a couple of chroniclers, and Pike and I were at hand to discharge this important function. Pike wrote poetry; I dipped considerably into State politics, and discussed in a very learned manner every question of interest to the few settlers and Indians. Besides being an editor and printer, he kept the Broadway Hotel—was post master, justice of the peace land agent, pettifogger, canal contractor, merchant, overseer of the poor, painter, had been a schoolmaster, and a day laborer, was twice a widower, was brought up a Quaker, and the last time I saw him he was a preacher—had married a third wife, and was an auctioneer, and what more I know not.

A tailor, who was seating, fell thro' the ice, declared that he would never again leave a hot goose for a cold duck.

The Pedlar and his Dog.

Some years ago, I traveled thro' a portion of Michigan. I went on foot, or rode, as best suited my purpose. I carried rich silks and jewelry, such as those disposed to buy. My only companion during my journey, was a large dog of the Newfoundland breed. Lion was fit to be king of his species. He was good-natured and quiet and there was something more than human in his eyes. He attended to his own business, and never quarreled like curs of low degree. He would bear an insult, from worthless puppies, with philosophy worthy of emulation, and I never knew him, save on a few occasions to resent the undue liberties of puppies of larger growth. When his bile, however, was thoroughly aroused, he made such offenders a terrible warning to "evil doers."

When I traveled, he trotted along by my side, and when I stopped to trade, he seated himself near by me, and watched all my movements with a business like expression. It annoyed him a little, sometimes, to see my customers drag the goods from my pack, and handle them with such freedom, which he expressed by a low growl, while he followed every piece with his eyes, to see that they were not appropriated without proper compensation, and my full consent.

He really took a strong dislike to those who were disposed to find fault with every thing, and my prices in particular. I believe he knew every article I carried, and the value I attached to them. Be this as it may, he seemed satisfied when I was, and wagged his tail when I made a good trade. He was an excellent watch-dog, and there was no danger of anything confided to his care, being taken away. I found him very useful and companionable in my travels.

Conveyance was so scarce and uncertain, that I was obliged to go on foot from one settlement to another. Sometimes these journeys were anything but pleasant; and as of society anything but good, robberies were frequently perpetrated upon those lonely roads, and there were many, no doubt, to whom the rich stuffs I carried, would be a sufficient inducement to commit a murder.

This idea frequently occurred to me in traveling through the wild woods of the West. But old Lion was by my side, ready to die in my defence, and proud to share my wanderings. I always went armed. An excellent brace of pistols—steel barreled, and loaded with ball—were never from my pocket, save long enough to see that they were in order, and at night they lay beneath my pillow. I felt quite safe with these and Lion, who were the companions of my nights as well as my days. He always lay down between my bed and the door, with his face towards the latter. No one could enter without attracting the attention of Lion.

One day in the summer of 1838, I found myself in a small settlement, on the borders of a small lake, anxious to get forward to the next which was about eight miles distant. No conveyance could be obtained, without waiting until the next day, which I was not inclined to do, so I set out on foot. It was near night, and I walked forward briskly. I was not long in discovering that my expedition would be by no means an agreeable one.

The road—if road it could be called—was very bad, and passed through the most gloomy forest of that part of the country. The night, too, crept on apace, and promised to be darker than common. But Lion trotted along by my side; I was a smart walker, and was confident I was getting over the ground fast, so I didn't mind it much.

The darkness was on before I was aware of it. It seemed to me that I had already walked eight miles, but I could see no signs of a settlement. This surprised me a little, for I was used to traveling, and knew well my ability to calculate distance. But I kept up a good heart, and went on, until I was quite certain I had mistaken the way, or been misinformed in regard to the distance. I concluded it would be best to keep the road that I was in, until I reached some habitation. In a short time I was glad I had made this resolution, for I saw a light glimering from a cabin. I approached it as soon as possible. It was rather above the medium size. I thought I might be accommodated there very well. It had the appearance of being very comfortable within. I knocked for admission. The door was opened by a man.

Now, I am not a person to believe in presentments, misgivings, and all that sort of thing; but I certainly saw something in that man's countenance that I did not like, the moment I set my eyes on him. In a gruff voice, he asked my business. I told him I believed I had lost my way, and was under the necessity of asking accommodations. After hesitating a moment, he asked me to enter. A tall female was seated in a corner, near a large stone fire-place. She seemed busy watching a piece of meat hissing over the fire. It struck me I had never seen a more apathetic looking countenance than hers. She hardly noticed my entry. She might, from her appearance, be forty years old. Her face was remarkably long, and wrinkled to a degree to excite curiosity. Her nose was sharp and skinny, as was, indeed, her whole face. The head-gear was wholly indiscredible, and from beneath it gray hairs were visible. Her entire dress was quaint, and unlike anything I had ever seen. I could hardly keep my eyes off her. She, as well as the man glanced eagerly at my pack as I laid it down. The latter was a coarse looking person, whose countenance appeared more indicative of opacity than vanity.

To my questions he replied very civilly, after I entered, and he had got a view of my person. I learned from him what I had suspected for the last half-hour—that I had taken the wrong road.

A kind of telegraphing took place between the two, after which I was informed I could stay. This did not appear to me a very great favor, since, I had a chance to observe my host and hostess.

At length, the meat which had been cooking upon the coals, was placed upon the table. I was invited to partake of it, which I did with my host, who had been absent, and had returned a few moments before my arrival. During my repast, Lion took his seat by my side receiving a portion, as he always did.

but he did not condecend to express any uneasiness at that rather decided and energetic expression of her feelings.

I now thought it time to wake up, which I did with a preliminary yawn or two. The same apathy came back and settled upon the features of my entertainers that had before marked their countenances. I gave them to understand that I wished to retire. There were but two apartments in the cabin; and they both left the one I was in to make some arrangements in the other for my accommodation. They were both absent for some time, and I was quite sure I heard them moving the bed to another part of the room. They came out at length, and I was told that my bed was ready. They watched my movements with considerable interest when I arose to retire. I started at first without my pack on purpose. The faces of the worthy pair lighted up; I returned and took it, they fell in a moment. This was not all—I passed in first, and the woman attempted to shut the door on Lion; but the latter, putting forth his strength sprang in after me in an instant, almost upsetting the bag in the operation.

"I thought the creter would like to stay by the fire," said she by way of apology.

"Call the varmint out—'taint likely the gentleman wants to sleep in the room with a beast," added my host, in a way that expressed a great deal of Christian anxiety for my welfare.

"I prefer to have him with me," I replied.

"He won't eat the quarter of meat in there will he?"

"Oh, no," I answered; "you are quite right—he never takes anything that is not his."

Saying this, I wished them good night and closed the door.

They had provided me with a dim tallow candle, and the first thing I did was to examine everything in the room. 'Twas pretty

from the board, and taking a paper from my pocket, pretended to be busy reading.

I glanced up occasionally from under my brows, and was startled to see the appathy of the woman (as well as the man) wearing off rapidly. Her eyes grew animated, and in unison with his, sought my pack oftener and oftener. They glanced at the dog with evident dissatisfaction.

Presently I nodded over my paper, like a sleeping person. Instantly the manner of the two persons grew more alarming. Finally the tall hag lifted up my pack, and weighed it in her hand as well as she was able. Her eyes flashed like a serpent's for it contained a large quantity of specie, besides valuable jewelry and costly silks. I always made a practice of putting my silver money in a bag, and depositing it in a corner of said pack; but my bills were placed in a belt, which I wore next my person, round the body.

After she had done this, she motioned to him to come and lift it, which he did, with apparently as much satisfaction as his other half had experienced.

He then opened the door softly, and motioned to the dog to go out. Though I have no doubt but Lion unterstood pantomime as well as anybody, he did not offer to stir, but lay at my feet as quietly as ever. At last the old hag got impatient, and shook the poker at him. Lion showed two rows of white teeth, and uttered a low growl.—The pantomime ceased in an instant. The door was closed, and the poker returned to its place. I stirred a little. They were quick to observe me.

"A fine dog," said the man, thinking it probable I might hear the remark. "I reckon he wants to get out—he growls as though he did."

A pause followed this remark.—He thought I might order him out, but I did no such thing.

"Nice dog," the woman added, after a moment, "nice dog," and then she offered him a piece of meat, and attempted to fondle him. Contrary to her expectation, he refused the meat, an put an end to all familiarity by showing his teeth again in a very testy manner.

This was something strange for him. I never knew him to refuse meat before, when it was offered him. Had Lion shared my suspicion? Had his instinct taught him that the hand outstretched was not a friendly one?

By this last act of hostility on the part of my dog, the hag appeared not a little disconcerted. She retreated almost behind my chair, and shook her skinny fist at him;

of vegetables occupied different corners, among which were pumpkins, potatoes, melons, &c, &c., together with a quarter of venison some jerked beef, and skins of animals. The bed next passed under my inspection. It was a poor concern, the frame being made of round poles, in the same state that they were taken from the wood, and the clothing upon it was coarse enough for a hermit. But what struck me as being a little singular, was that the head of the bed was turned towards the partition separating the two rooms, and right opposite the pillow was a wide crack, which had the appearance of being left by design.

I began to feel queer—but that is not just the word to express what I mean. I had large sums of money about me, enough to tempt the cupidity of my entertainers at any rate, as their actions had already convinced me. How easy it would be for them to shoot me through the crevice, while I slept. The idea got possession of me fully, and I could not drive it away. I would have fastened the door, but there was nothing to fasten it with, and I was impressed with the idea that the danger would not come in that direction. If it should, Lion was there to apprise me of it. I laid off my coat, and bustled about as though I was undressing. I put my pistols under my pillow, and laid down—but such an unaccountable and terrible sense of evil pressed upon me, that I could not think of sleeping. Lion, too, appeared uneasy—come and put his four paws upon the bed every few minutes, then went back to his post by the door, and laid down in a kind of feverish anxiety.

At last I feigned sleep, and snored most musically; but I did not fail to look through the crevice, to see what my host and hostess were doing. They laid down upon the bed which stood in the room, without taking off their clothes, and were quiet enough until I began to snore; then I heard them whisper. What were my sensations when I saw them arise softly, and the man take a gun from behind the bed! I saw him, assisted by the hag, draw out a charge of shot which was in the gun, and reload it with a handful of slugs. I turned over heavily and pretended to awake. My plan of action was arranged in a moment. I had worn a wig for several years, on account of losing my hair by a fever. I now determined to make it of more use than it had ever been before. I lifted myself quietly from the bed and felt about in the dark until I had found one of the pumpkins I had seen. Over this I drew

my wig, and it happened to be an excellent fit. Having dressed it in this uncommon manner, I crept back to my bed, and placed it upon the pillow in the exact position my head had occupied. When it was thus adjusted, it was in juxta position with the crevice, through which I now took another look.—Heavens! the fiends were now loading a brace of pistols with the same infernal slugs!

I can't say but I felt a little dry about the throat just then. I looked toward old Lion. I could just discern his great eyes through the darkness. He was still upon the alert. The perspiration began to roll down my face in great drops, not that I felt absolutely afraid—for I flatter myself that I am not a coward—but I did not like the idea of taking human life. I was confident I could defend myself, yet even that confidence was not enough to make me feel altogether comfortable.

Taking my pistol in my hands, I bent over the bed, and commenced snoring again, at the same time watching the movements of the man and his aimable spouse.

Every explosion from my nose seemed to give her infinite satisfaction. They looked at each other, nodded, and smiled grimly. He took the gun, and in his stocking feet approached the crevice opposite my bed, followed by the hag with the pistols and carving-knife. Stopping, he peeped into my room, and brought his ferocious-looking eyes to bear upon my wig. I knew it would be dangerous to see any more. I raised my head out of harm's way, and emitted now and then a snore. I distinctly heard him fix the muzzle of the gun against the fissure opposite the wig, and then with a tremor of indignation, and a kind of creeping sensation all over me, I drew back and awaiting the result. It was a moment of awful suspense to me.—What if he should discover the cheat and elevate his piece? A thousand such thoughts rushed through my mind in an instant. The cold sweat ran down my face in streams. Thank heaven I was not kept long in suspense.

A terrible explosion followed the fearful pause.

A storm of slugs poured into my bed, perforating my wig, and scattering the pumpkin in every direction.

"He won't never tell no stories," I heard the assassin say, as he dropped the breech of the gun heavily on the floor. "Now for the dog."

During these operations, Lion had placed himself by my side, with his fore feet upon the bed, while to keep him still, I put my hand over his mouth. At the moment of the discharge, he gave a low growl, and I pointed towards the door. He understood my meaning well. His eyes flashed like balls of fire, while he waited the moment to wreak his vengeance on the assassins.

"I will open the door a little, and when the creatur sticks his head out, shoot him," said the she wolf.

The door was opened, but "the creatur" didn't "stick his head out." Lion knew better than that, he waited his chance. Emboldened by not hearing anything, the door was gradually opened.

Now was the time. With a terrific howl, Lion leaped over the head of the woman, and seizing the ruffian by the throat, dragged him in an instant to the floor, where a great struggle took place. In another moment the hag was writhing in my nervous grasp. Her surprise was so great that she made but little resistance, and I quickly bound her hand and foot, with a cord which she had procured for another use—perhaps to drag my body into the woods.

The next thing was to attend to the man and Lion. The struggle was still going on, but the former had the worst of it. Lion had set his sharp teeth into the throat of the wretch, and rendered all his efforts abortive, although he was a man of powerful frame. He was already reeking with blood and I hastened to save what little life was in him. The dog was loth to quit his hold, and when he did, he left one victim to punish another! for before I could prevent it, he set his teeth quite through the hag's arm, who shrieked like a lunatic.

The fellow looked ghastly enough when I released him. His neck was frightfully torn, but he got no sympathy from me. I bound him as I did his companion in iniquity, while he maintained a moody silence and she heaped curses upon the dog. I bound her apron about his neck, which was all the surgical

aid he got from me. Lion seemed well satisfied with the arrangments, and laid down in the corner, and watched them with much calm philosophy.

We remained with them until morning. I cannot say but I enjoyed our triumph as much as Lion did, as they were certainly old offenders, and so it was afterwards proved in a court of justice. As good fortune would have it, a man passed the next morning, by whom I sent word to the nearest settlement of what had occurred.

By [illegible] were in the hands of the law. They were conveyed to the nearest jail, where they awaited their trial, which took place about two months after.

They were sentenced to ten years imprisonment, which, all the circumstances considered, was not too much. I believe if they ever live to get out they will kill Lion, should he survive their punishment; and he is still as strong and healthy a dog as you can find anywhere. No money would tempt me to part with him. He is now looking me quietly in the face as I write this. I have hinted to him the propriety of having his likeness published with this sketch but he shakes his head gravely, as much as to say—"I don't care about it, master; every worthless puppy has his likeness published now-a-days."

Grateful for past services, I suffer him to have his own way in this, as in a great many other matters. Let no one despise the dog, for he is the only animal who, forsaking his own species, cultivates the society and friendship of man.

Olive Branch.

Battle of the Pyramids.

Cairo is on the eastern bank of the Nile. Mourad Bey had there assembled the greater part of his Mamelukes, nearly ten thousand in number, for a decissive battle.—These proud and powerful horsemen were supported by twenty thousand foot soldiers, strongly entrenched. Napoleon was marching along the western shore. On the 27th of July, Napoleon, conscious that he was near the city, set his army in motion before the break of day. Just as the sun was rising in those cloudless skies, the soldiers beheld the lofty minarets of the city upon the left, gilded by its rays, and upon the right, upon the borders of the desert, the gigantic pyramids rising like mountains upon an apparently boundless plain. The whole army instinctively halted, and gazed awe-stricken upon the monuments of antiquity.

The face of Napoleon beamed with enthusiasm. "Soldiers," he exclaimed, as he rode along the ranks, "from those summits forty centuries contemplate your actions. The ardor of the soldiers was roused to the highest pitch.—Animated by the clangor of the martial bands, and the gleam of flaunting banners, they advanced with impetuous steps to meet their foes. The whole plain before them, at the base of the pyramids, was filled with armed men. The glittering weapons of ten thousand horsemen, in the utmost splendor of barbaric chivalry, brilliant plumes, the arms of burnished steel and gold, presented an array equally imposing. Undismayed, the French troops, marshalled into five invincible squares, marched on.—There was apparently no alternative.

Napoleon must march upon these entrenchments, behind which twenty four thousand men were stationed, with their artillery and musketry, to sweep his ranks, and a formidable body of horsemen, on fleet and powerful Arabian steeds, awaiting the onset and ready to seize upon the slightest indication of confusion, to plunge with all the fury which fatalism can inspire upon his bleeding and mangled squares. It must have been a moment of intense anxiety. But as Napoleon sat upon his horse, in the centre of one of the squares; and carefully examined with his telescope the disposition of the enemy, no one could discern the slightest trace of uneasiness. His grave gaze was long and intense.

The keenness of his scrutiny detected that the guns of the enemy were not mounted upon carriages, and they could not therefore be turned from the direction in which they were placed. No other officer, though many of them had equally good glasses, made this important discovery. He immediately, by a lateral movement, guided his army to the right, towards the pyramids, that his squares might be out of the range of the guns, and that he might attack the enemy in the flank. The moment Mourad Bey perceived this evolution he divined its object, and with great military sagacity resolved instantly to charge.

"You shall now see," said the proud Bey, "cut up those dogs like gourds."

It was indeed a fearful spectacle. Ten thousand horsemen, magnificently dressed, with the fleetest steeds in the world, urging their horses with bloody spurs to the onset, rending the heavens with their cries, and causing the earth beneath the thunder of iron feet, came down upon the adamantine host. Nothing was ever seen in war more furious than this charge. Ten thousand horsemen is an enormous mass. Those longest inured to danger felt that it was an awful moment. It seemed impossible to resist such an avalanche.—The most profound silence reigned through the ranks, interrupted only by the word of command. The nerves of excitement being raised to their utmost tension, every order was executed with the most marvellous precision and rapidity. The soldiers held their breath, and, with bristling bayonets, stood shoulder to shoulder to receive the shock.

The moment the Mamelukes arrived within gun shot, the artillery of the angles ploughed their ranks, and platoons of musketry, volley after volley, in a perfectly uninterrupted flow, swept into their faces a pitiless tempest of destruction.—Horses and riders, struck by balls, rolled over each other by hundreds in the sand, and were trampled and crushed by the iron hoofs of thousands of frantic steeds, enveloped in dust and smoke, compassing the impetuous column. But the squares stood as firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. Not one was broken—not one wavered—the daring Mamelukes, in the frenzy of their rage and disappointment, threw away their lives with the utmost recklessness.

They wheeled their horses round, and rein[illegible] them back upon their ranks, that they might kick their way into the terrible fortresses of living men. Rendered furious by their inability to break the ranks, they hurled their pistols and carbines at the heads of the French.—The wounded crawled along the ground, and cut at the legs of their indomitable foes. They displayed superhuman bravery, the only virtue which the Mamelukes possessed.

But an incessant merciless fire from Napoleon's well trained battalions continually thinned their ranks, and at length the Mamelukes, in the wildest disorder broke and fled. The infantry in the entrenched camp, witnessing the utter discomfiture of the mounted troops, whom they had considered invincible, caught the panic and joined the flight. Napoleon now, in his turn, charged with the utmost impetuosity. A scene of indescribable confusion and horror ensued.

The extended plain was crowded with fugitives—footmen and horsemen, bewildered with terror, seeking to escape from their terrible foes. Thousands plunged into the river and endeavored to escape by swimming to the opposite shore.—But a shower of bullets, like hail stones, fell upon them, and the waves of the Nile were crimsoned with blood. Others sought the desert, a wild and rabble rout.—The victors, with their accustomed celerity, pursued, pitilessly pouring into the dense masses of their flying foes the most terrible discharge of artillery. The rout was complete—the carnage awful. The sun had hardly reached the meridian, before the whole embattled host had disappeared, and the plain as far as the eye could reach was strewn with the dead and the dying.

The camp, with all its wealth fell into the hands of the victor; and the victors themselves with its profusion of splendid shawls magnificent weapons, Arabian horses, and purses filled with gold. The Mamelukes were accustomed to lavish great wealth in the decoration of their persons, and to carry with them large sums of money. The gold and the trappings found upon the body of each Mameluke were worth from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars. Besides those who were slain upon the field, more than a thousand of these formidable horsemen were drowned in the Nile. For many days the soldiers employed themselves in fishing up the rich booty, and the French camp was filled to abundance. This most sanguinary battle cost the French scarcely one hundred men killed and wounded. More than

ten thousand of the enemy perish-
Napoleon gazed with admiration upon the bravery which these proud horsemen displayed. "Could I have united the Mameluke horsemen to the French infantry," said he, "I should have reckoned myself master of the world."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852.

For President,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. G. W. LEE, of Perry
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers

WE are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esqr., as a Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county.

Whig Nominations.

Since our last issue we have received accounts from the Baltimore Whig Convention, announcing to the country the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for President and William A. Graham of North Carolina, for Vice President.

Scott, Fillmore and Webster were the champions of the three divisions of the party. Fillmore was the exponent of the Southern Whigs,—Webster of the Northern Whigs (proper); while Scott was an automatch in the hands of William H. Seward, the Abolition wizard of the North, to whose shrewdness and pliability to every touch of party interest, the Gen. was indebted for his nomination.

It has been a little amusing to see the wry faces made by some of the whig press, South, swallowing this bitter pill. But, as a man when death is staring him in the face, will gulp down any sort of a dose whether administered by the family physician, or a wandering quack; so the whig party at this [illegible] are willing to tak[illegible] ott to preserve the life, the nationality of the party, whether true to the South or not. Almost every whig paper that has endorsed him begins by saying. "He was not our first choice," "but,"-"yet"-"nevertheless"-"notwithstanding" &c., since the convention in its *wisdom* has seen fit to make him our standard bearer we will have to take him.—We suppose they submit to this nomination, trusting in Seward, his abolition cohorts, or in some other "higher law" power for a faithful adherence to the "finality" which they boast so much of having adopted.

Although the whig party, from [illegible] memorial has claimed all [illegible] decency principle and talent" of the country, yet no party ever e[illegible]te, guilty of more glaring inconsistencies in selecting their candidates, or when in power guilty of greater faux pas, in the administration of the government, than this [illegible]f styled *decency* party.

[illegible]n Jackson's day they cried out [illegible]ily against the old hero-against [illegible] evils of selecting a military [illegible]eftain to sway the destinies of a [illegible]epublic. What a beautiful comment upon the position then assumed is the course which they pursued in '40, in the case of Gen. Harrison, with Gen. Taylor in '48 and which they have again taken in the nomination of old "Fuss and Feathers"! Their *principles* have never been [illegible] able to stand the test of the dem[illegible] gaze, success [illegible] them in an open [illegible]ight. Humbuggery, [illegible] raps, [illegible] cabins, coonskins or military glory has always been the means by which victory became theirs. In all the periods alluded to, they killed off their best man, and sacrificed the "decency and talent," of the party to their great God—*expediency*. They are now playing the same game; but it wont win. The people we think are satisfied that something more than a *warrior* is necessary to direct the affairs of this government. Harrison and Taylor, however brilliant their achievements in war, showed clearly that they were wholly incapacitated for the duties of a civilian. So with Gen. Scott, although he has won imperishable laurels on the battle field, we think every act of his, as a statesman, like his "hasty soup" and "fire in the rear" will hardly secure for him as much glory as was added to his fame by the brave deeds of our gallant soldiers in Mexico.

The Weather, Crops, &c.

Now that the wheat and oat harvest is nearly over, we can speak with confidence of the yield of these crops, and also of the prospect of the growing crops of corn and cotton. It has been remarked that a finer and larger yield of oats has never been known since the settlement of the country. The wheat crop has not been so good. The injury resulting from the last hard winter, together with that from rust and smut in some localities, has hardly left an average yield. The prospect of the growing crop of corn and cotton, is at present very good. Should the corn not be injured in future by drought, the crop no doubt will be a very abundant one. The weather has been unusually cold for the season, and cloudy with but very little rain, for several days past. This sort of weather is unfavorable to the cotton crop, and will be very injurious if long continued. We are inclined to the opinion that there has been much less cotton planted this year, in this and adjoining counties than for several years past; in consequence no doubt of the scarcity and high price of provisions, and the low price of cotton last year.

☞ We have just been informed by Col. W. B. Martin, one of the Counsel for the State, that the trial of James H. Campbell, for the murder of Miss Garrett of Cherokee county, was brought to a close at Lebanon, Ala., on Saturday night last, after a patient and laborious sitting of the special Court for two weeks. The jury after a retirement of not more than half an hour returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed as the punishment, confinement in the Penitentiary for life.

Georgia.

From the signs of the times, we think Georgia will give an overwhelming majority for Pierce and King.

The two wings of the democracy in this State are united upon the ticket to a man; and have gone to work in earnest to bring Georgia straight once more.

We have heard the names of several distinguished whigs in Georgia who have renounced Scott and declare themselves for the democratic ticket. The *Chronicle and Sentinel* the most influential whig paper in the State says, that it will not under any circumstances yield its support to Gen. Scott. What can the whigs of Georgia do without the Chronicle and Sentinel?

A friend of ours has taken down the testimony in the trial of J. H. Campbell, which together with the charge of Judge Dougherty, and a condensed statement of the arguments of counsel for the state and for the prisoner, we expect to publish in pamphlet form, so soon as the manuscript can be prepared for the press.

We expect also to publish in our paper sketches containing the most important testimony and principal incidents of this deeply exciting and interesting trial.

☞ We notice in the proceedings of Congress, that the Bill granting lands to Alabama and Florida to aid in constructing certain railroads, was postponed until the second Friday in July.

☞ The nomination of General Pierce, says the Boston Journal, has put into circulation some erroneous statements in regard to the birth place of some of our first men. As we have also fallen into an error in relation to this matter, we have taken some pains to ascertain the following facts. Gen. Lewis Cass was born in the town of Exeter, New Hampshire. Daniel Webster was born in the town now called Franklin, formerly Salisbury, in Merrimack county, N. H. D. S. Dickinson, of New York, was born in Merrimack, as well as John A. Dix. Gen. Franklin Pierce is a native of Hillsboro', Hillsboro' county, and is a lineal descendant of the family of Percys and the Duke of Northumberland, the title being now extinct. Judge Stephen, A. Douglass of Illinois, was also born in New Hampshire, but shortly after his birth his father removed to Vermont, where, as is well known the representative of 'Young America,' learned a cabinet maker's trade.

At at a court of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues held at the court house in Benton county, Ala., on the 15th & 16th inst. the following precincts in said county were laid off and boundaries defined as herein stated together with the places of holding elections in each precinct.

Be it ordered by the court, That the election precinct, No. 1, Jacksonville, be bounded as follows, to wit: from the top of the mountain to Ira Scott's old place, from thence to the Poor House of said county, from thence to Hokes Mills, from thence to Willis Kelley's old place, from thence to the south east corner of Section 19, T. 14, R. 8, across said Section, from thence to Joseph Smith's, from thence to Joshua Draper's, sen., thence in a straight line to Wm. Woodley's house, thence to Wm. Willingham's house, (Alias Burk) thence to Nesbit's Saw Mill, thence to Thos. L. Wakely's, thence to the Regt. line on the top of the mountain where the White Plains road crosses the same to the beginning.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct, No. 2, Alexandria, be bounded as follows. Commencing at John T. A. Hughes', running in a straight line to Thos. Johnson's, thence to Willis Kelly's old place, thence to the south east corner of S. 19, T. 14, R. 8, thence north with said Section to Joseph Smith's house, thence with the precinct line No. 1, to Wm. Woodley's, thence with the Gadsden road to Atka Thomas', sen., thence to Silas Woodruff's house, thence in a straight line to John Willis' house, thence to James Stills' house, thence to David W. McReynold's, thence in a straight line to John Wakefield's, thence in a straight line to the beginning. Election precinct Alexandria.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 3. Commencing on the top of the mountain where the White Plains road crosses the same, and running in a Westwardly direction with the line of the prescinct No 1, to Willis Kelly's old place, thence to John T. A. Hughes', thence in a straight line to the ten mile Spring, thence around the mountain with the regimental line to the top of the White Plains mountain, thence along the said mountain to the beginning on top of said mountain where the White Plains road crosses said mountain. Election precinct at Jas. Taylor's old place.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 4, be bounded as follows. Commencing at John T. A. Hughes' house, and running in a straight line to John Wakefield's, thence to D. W. McKeynolds', thence to Obanon's old place on the Talladega road, thence along said road to Uriah Dulaney's, the county line, thence with the county line until it intersects the line of the 73d Regt. A. M. thence along the said Regimental line to John Spencer's house on the Oxford road, thence along the said road to the ten miles Spring, thence to the beginning. Election precinct at the school house at or near Geo. D. Cunningham's.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 5, be bounded as follows. Commencing at the house of David W. McReynold's, and running along the precinct line No. 2 to James Steels, thence to John Willis', thence down the Tallassahatchee creek to its junction with the Coosa river, thence down the said river to the Talladega county line, thence along said county line to Uriah Dulaney's house, thence along the Talladega road to Obanons old place, thence to the beginning. Election precincts at Polkville and at John N. Wills' house.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct, No. 6, be bounded as follows. Commencing at Atka. Thomas' house, thence westwardly with the line of precinct, No. 2, to John W. Willis', thence down Tallassahatchee to the Coosa river, thence up the river to Boyd's old place, thence south to the Ford on Ohatchee at John Keelings' old place, thence to the beginning precinct. Election precinct at Robt. A. Martin's and A. W. Kirby's.

Ordered by the court, That the precinct, No. 7, be bounded as follows. Commencing at the house of W. Woodley's, running with the Gadsden road to Atka Thomas' sen, thence running west, with the precinct line, No. 6, to the Coosa river, thence up said river to the county line of Cherokee, thence running with the said county line to the corner of the old Malitia Beat line, thence to Stokely T. Nelson's house, thence to Nesbit's Saw Mill, thence to Wm. Woodley's, the beginning point. Election precinct Alfred M. Cobarn's house.

Ordered by the court, That the election Precinct No 8, be bounded as follows: commencing at Nesbit's saw mill, thence running in a straight line to Stokely T. Nelson's, thence in a straight line to the line of Cherokee county, thence along the said line to Thomas Alsup's, thence in a straight line to Jacob Nolen's house, on the Rome road, thence along the mountain until it comes opposite Thos. Wakely's, thence to Thos. Wakely's house, thence with the precinct line No 1 to Nesbit's saw mill. Election Precint at Edward Allen's.

Ordered by the court, That the election precint No. 9, be bounded as follows: Commencing at the house of Thos. Alsup's on the county line of Cherokee county, thence along said line east to the top of the mountain east of Terrapine creek, thence along said mountain to James Barger's mills on Terrapin creek, thence south along the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Chockolocko and Nances creek until it comes opposite Robt. Foster's house, thence a cross to the Nances creek valley, via the gum springs in a straight line to the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Nances creek and Tallasahatchee, thence along said mountain north until it comes opposite Jacob Nolen's house, thence to Thos. Alsup's via said Nolen's to the begining. Election precincts, Cross Plains and Ladiga.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No 10, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the top of the Tallasahatchee mountains opposite the Gum spring running along said mountain south to where the Turnpike road crosses said mountain, thence with the said road east to Champion's mills, thence running in a straight line to Joseph Williams' house, thence running in a straight line to Abner A. Teague's house on Chockolocko creek, thence running in a straight time to Edward Manning's house, thence on a straight line east to the line of the 97 Regt. thence along said Regt line to James Batton's, thence north to Barges' mills, thence south along the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Chockolocko and Nances creek until it comes opposite Robt. Foster's house, thence across the Nances creek valley *via* the Gum spring in a straight line to the top of the mountain to the begining. Election precinct, at Rabit Town Cross Roads.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct, No. 11, remain bounded as heretofore established by the militia boundary of the same Election Precinct, White Plains.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 12, remain bounded as heretofore established by the militia boundary of the same. Election precinct, Teague's Cross Roads.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 13, remain bounded as heretofore established by the militia boundary of the same. Election precinct, Oxford.

Ordered by the court That the election precinct No. 14, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Randolph county line, east of Sec. 3, thence along said county line to Chockolocko mountains to the line of the 73d Regt. thence along said line to Battalion line, thence along, said Bat. line to the line of section 3 in T. 16, R 10. east in the Coosa Land district' thence south to the begining. Election precinct, Sugar Hill.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 15, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Randolph county line immediately west of Sec. 25 in T 16 R. 11, thence north to the boundary line above specified, thence in a south eastern direction to the head of Morrow's creek, thence down said creek to its month, thence south in a straight line to W. M. Pesnall's Mill on Tallapoosa river, thence along the Pesnall Mill road to the Randolph line, thence along the said Randolph county line to the beginning. Election precinct Pine Grove.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 16, be bounded as follows. Commencing where the Pesnall mill road crosses the Randolph line, thence east to the Georgia line, thence north to the line branch, thence west to the mouth of said line creek or branch, thence down Tallapoosa river to the mouth of Wolf creek to the Bat. line, thence south to the beginning. Election precinct Pounds' store place.

Ordered by the court. That the election precinct No. 17, be bounded as follows. Commencing at the head of Morrows creek, east along the same to the mouth, thence east to the big spring on the head of Wolf creek, thence north west between the waters of Muscadine and Cane creek to Wm. Eubanks', thence west to the line of the 73d Regt., thence south along said line to the beginning. Election precinct James Backus' store.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 18, be bounded as follows. Commencing at Mountain creek on the Georgia line, thence west along the new Bat. line on the west along the dividing waters of Muscadine and Cane creek to William Eubanks, thence east to the big spring on the head of Wolf creek, thence up the Tallapoosa river to the mouth of Line creek, thence along the same to the Georgia line, thence north along the Georgia line to the beginning. Election precinct Hardens school house, Pine Thicket.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 19, be bounded as follows. Commencing at the Georgia line at the crossing of mountain creek, thence to Solomon H. Jackson's, thence to James Bolton's, thence to the head of the south prong of Terrapin creek, thence to Benj. Rhodes', thence to Larkin Brown's, thence to Carter Mahaffy's near the Georgia line, thence to the beginning. Election precinct at the house of Jefferson Phipps.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 20, be bounded as follows. Commencing at the south east corner on the Georgia line, thence north along the same to the Cherokee county line, thence west to Crave Wilson's field, thence south to Solomon H. Jackson's, thence east along the new Beat line to the beginning. Election prescinct at Nimrod Whorton's.

A. MOORE, *Sh'f.*

Gen. Pierce's Letter Declining the Attorney Generalship.

CONCORD, N. H. Sept., 6, 1846.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 27th was received a week since.—Nothing could have been more unexpected; and considering the importance of the proposition in a great variety of aspects. I trust you will not think there has been unreasonable delay in arriving at a decision. With my pursuits for the last few years and my present tastes, no position, if I were in a situation on the whole to desire public employment could be so acceptable as the one which your partiality has proffered.

I ought not, perhaps, in justice to the high motives by which I know you are governed; to attribute your selection to personal friendship; but I cannot doubt that your judgment in the matter has been somewhat warped by your feelings. When I saw the manner in which you have cast your cabinet, I was struck by the fact that, from the entire range of my acquaintance formed at Washington, you could not have called around you men, with whom it was my fortune to be better acquainted, for whom I entertained a more delightful recollection, than Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Walker, Mr. Mason and Mr. Johnson. A place in your cabinet, therefore, so far as personal association is concerned, could not be more agreeable had the whole been the subject of my own choice.

When I add your important measure in the foreign and home administration of the government have commanded not merely the approbation of my judgment, but my grateful acknowledgements as an American citizen, you will see how desirable on every ground connected with the administration, the office tendered would be to me; and yet after mature consideration I am constrained to decline. Although the early years of my manhood were devoted to public life, it was never really suited to my taste. I long and often have done so, the quiet and independence that belongs only to the private citizen, and now, at forty, I feel that desire stronger than ever.

Coming unexpectedly as this offer does, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to arrange the business of an extensive practice between this and the first of November, in a manner at all satisfactory to myself, or to those who have committed their interest to my care and who rely on my services. Besides, you know that Mrs. Pierce's health while at Washington was very delicate—it is, I fear, even more so now, and the responsibilities which the proposed change would necessarily impose upon her, ought probably in themselves to constitute an insurmountable objection to leaving our quiet home for a public station at Washington.

When I resigned my seat in the Senate in 1842, I did it with the fixed purpose never to be voluntarily separated from my family for any considerable length of time, except at the call of my country in the time of war, and yet this consequence, for the reason before stated, and on account of climate, would be very likely to result from my acceptance.

These are some of the considerations which have influenced my decision. You will, I am sure, appreciate my motives. You will not believe that I have weighed my personal convenience and ease against the public interest, especially as the office is one which, if not sought, would be readily accepted by gentlemen who would bring to your aid attainments and qualifications vastly superior to mine.

Accept my grateful acknowledgements; and believe me, truly and faithfully, your friend.

FRANK PIERCE.

The following is an extract of Mr. Polk's letter tendering Mr. Pierce the appointment. It shows the high estimate which he placed upon the character of the democratic nominee, and reflects upon him the highest honor:

"It gives me sincere pleasure to invite you to accept a place in my cabinet, by tendering to you the office of Attorney-General of the United States. I have selected you for this important office from my personal knowledge of you, and without the solicitation or suggestion of any one. I have done so because I have no doubt your personal association with me would be pleasant, and from the consideration that in the discharge of the duties of the office, you could render me important aid in conducting my administration. In this instance, at least, the office has sought the man, and not the man the office, and I hope you will accept it."

What will the Southern Rights Men do.

THIS question is frequently asked by the whigs, in these days of trial and trouble to them. They are on the watch to discover some signs of dissention in the democratic ranks, but so far they can find but little, if any thing, to please them, as the democrats, both Union and Southern Rights, meet upon the Platform of the Baltimore Convention, and shoulder to shoulder, will roll on the democratic car. The whigs hoped to see a division in the party on the subject of the Compromise measures, but in this they are, so far, mistaken. We return, however, that the aim of the whig press and the whig speakers in the south, will be to produce discord among democrats on this very subject, since they are aware of the fact that unless the democracy are divided the whigs cannot conquer. But it is clear that all efforts to disrupt the democratic party on that account will be unavailing. The democracy of Alabama resolved to cease all active opposition to the compromise, and to abide by it as a final settlement of the slavery question at the State Convention last Winter in Montgomery, and from that period a distinct Southern Rights organization ceased to have an existence. The alternatives, then, of co-operation with either the whig or Democratic party, were presented to the States Rights men; and we ask every man who is at all acquainted with the tenets of the two great national parties, what was their most natural course under such circumstances? It is unmistakable and undeniable that the National Democratic and the Southern Rights party held many sentiments and opinions, in common. It was then, to be expected that the southern rights men should act with the party which inscribed upon its banner, strict construction of the constitution, anti-tariff, anti-bank, anti-internal improvements by the general government, anti-consolidation, and advocated the sovereignty of the several States, and retrenchment in the expenditures of the federal government.

The whig party of the Union subscribes to none of the foregoing important doctrines. Neither its principles, its action or its men will suit the States Rights party. It is a federal party in theory, says the Southern Press, and a consolidation one in practice. Its construction of the constitution is latitudinarian—in short, it differs in every part [illegible] States Rights party. Then the impossibility for States Rights men to affiliate with the whig party is apparent. They can, however, affiliate with the democratic party without the sacrifice of any active principle, and from every indication it will be done with a free good will.

The convention contributed much to the permanency and thorough organization of the National Democratic party, both in the platform adopted and in the candidates presented.

One of the resolutions of the platform is important to the peace and quietude of the people, and also to the stability of the institution to which it relates. It reads thus:

"Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempt at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation on the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

The Democratic party has thus taken upon itself the protection of the institution of slavery, and by resisting agitation defend it from further attacks from its enemies.—No National party has ever before given such assurances of respect for southern rights, and we venture to predict that the whig party never will.—*Dem. Watchtower.*

Horrid Murder.

By a communication in the Aberdeen (Miss.) Monroe Democrat, we learn that a most atrocious murder was perpetrated on the 25th ult., in that county, on Mary Ann Bell, about sixteen years of age, daughter of widow Sarah Bell, a respectable resident of Monroe county. The communication says the girl went to school (about one mile from her mother's residence) in the morning and about noon started home. About sunset her mother became uneasy and had her hunted. The near neighbors assisted in the search, mounted on horses with torches, and the corpse was found about 2 or 3 o'clock next morning, in a path leading from the school house towards home, her eyes and month closed, lying on her face, all her clothes in a proper manner; her bonnet on, and no sign of blood. Upon examination marks of strangulation were found about her neck, various bruises upon her body, and evident signs of her having been violated by some inhuman fiend. A meeting of the citizens was at once called, and the most searching investigation instituted, but without avail.—The most intense excitement existed in the vicinity, and the citizens were determined to leave nothing undone to discover and punish the monster.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Reported for the Constitutionalist & Republic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer

FRANKLIN.

COTTON ADVANCED ONE EIGHTH.

Corn, Wheat and Flour declined.

NEW YORK, June 22, p. m.

The steamship Franklin has arrived from Southampton, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst.

Cotton Market.—The sales on Monday and Tuesday reached 17,000 bales at one eighth advance.

CHARLESTON, June 22.

National Whig Convention.

GEN. SCOTT THE NOMINEE.

The Convention re-assembled on Monday morning. Fillmore and Webster commenced falling on the 48th ballot, being the second ballot after the assembling of the Convention. Scott continued gaining until the 53rd ballot, when he was nominated.

The vote stood, Scott	159
Fillmore	112
Webster	21

The Southern States all stood firm for Fillmore. Virginia cast 6 votes for Fillmore 8 for Scott, one blank.

The Delegates from Alabama moved that the nomination be unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dayton appealed to the South in his behalf.

The Louisiana delegation declared unanimously for the nominee.

A letter from Gen. Scott, accepting the nomination was read, in which he approved of the Platform adopted by the Convention.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CHARLESTON, June 22.

The Convention adjourned from 3 to 5 p. m., when Graham of North Carolina, was nominated Vice President, on the second ballot.

[Telegraphic for the Baltimore Sun.]

BUFFALO, June 15.

SERIOUS RIOT AT DUNKIRK.—Last evening, about 2,000 of the inhabitants of Dunkirk rose en masse and attacked the house of Henry Tiles, foreman in the New York and Erie Railroad Machine Shop, and having captured him, burnt his house to the ground. Tiles having accused another man, named Isaac Smith, in the same establishment, of having improper intercourse with his wife, with a view of extorting money from him. On the false oath of Tiles' wife Smith was arrested, tried and acquited. Smith took it so much to heart that he committed suicide yesterday. Tiles wife then confessed her perjury. On the facts getting wind the in[illegible] in their custody, and serious disturbances are apprehended.

There were sixty-two deaths in the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, last week, of which thirty-nine were from chilora. This shows an abatement in that disease. We, before last there were seventy-nine deaths by it in Charity Hospital.

On the 7th inst., in New York, the New York and Buffalo O'Reilly Telegraph Line was sold at auction for $39,000. The capital stock was $170,000, of which $100,000 had been paid up in cash.

The steamer Humboldt sailed from New York for Havre on the 5th inst. with 149 passengers and $641,000 in specie. The Great Britain sailed the same day with 125 passengers, but not much specie.

The income of the Georgia state Rail-road for May, was $40,872; for the same month last year it was $20,369—showing an increase of over a hundred per cent. This increase was, on freight $16,837, and on passengers and the mail $3,692.

The cholera has broken out in Maysville, Kentucky. There were twenty deaths from it within three days, ending the 8th instant.

On the 7th inst., G. M. Dallas, late Vice President, made a speech at a grand meeting in Philadelphia, held to ratify the Baltimore nominations.

John W. Maury, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Washington by a majority of 893 over the present incumbent, Walter Lennox, Esq.,

HILLING CROPS.—Hilling, riding, and moulding up plants, though the too general practice from time immemorial, is as much opposed to reason and observation as it is to the economy or nature, and these ought to govern all our agricultural pursuits. It is a practice only serviceably to celery, or other plants which require to be BLANCHED. This mistaken practice compels the plants to form a new set of roots, as often as they are hilled up. This injures the growth of the plants. It is also exactly calculated to carry off rains and produce artificial droughts. A level cultivation, which is the best, should only be indeed enough to exterpate weeds. Ridging and cutting roots of the plants with the plow, although very commonly done, is undoubtedly an injurious practice. The hoe and cultivator are the best instruments for clearing crops.

TREMONT HOUSE, Bos. May 27, '52.

My Dear Sir:—I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the Compromise Measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the Convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of Constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The master should be met at the threshold; because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the Confederacy. The sentiment of no one state is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive slave law, and upon what we believe to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country. What I wish to say to you, Lally, is this: if the Compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the Constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the Convention must, in my judgment, be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the Constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned through our time-serving policy, the hopes of Democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the Convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men or parties—transcendantly important to the hopes of Democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend,
FRANK PIERCE

Col. F. T. LALLY, Baltimore, Md.

Southern men who desire to understand the true position and past career of our candidate for the Presidency, should read attentively the whig papers of the North.

The N. Y. Tribune—the most powerful of all the whig journals, and a steady opponent of our Southern system of labor, says:

"It is a notorious fact that Gen. Pierce has for years been foremost in proscribing, ostracising and running down men of his own party in New Hampshire, including its nominees for Congress and for Governor, because of their avowed repugnance to the extension of slavery and to the Fugitive Slave Law. We refer to the proscription and defeat of John P. Hale in '45 and John Atwood in '51, when each was the regular, fairly nominated candidate of his own 'Democratic party.'"

This is whig testimony, and strong testimony to the merits and nationality of the democratic candidate. His devotion to the Union—to the rights of the States—is not mere lip service; not for expediency sake; not with a view to ciliate the South, like the patriotism of Webster and Fillmore, who were our bitterest opponents, consorting with abolitionists, endorsing their views, sustaining their petitions and animating their fury, until accident called the one to the Presidency, and the other attained high position, and both deemed it expedient to become conservative and national.

Let the Whig Convention pronounce in favor of either Webster or Fillmore for the Presidency and their votes and acts, quoted from the record, will soon open the eyes of the South.

Calomel is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. Cleanse the wound as soon as possible with soft water and castile soap, then apply a plaster of mercurial ointment.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary, upon the last will and testament of Wm. H. Holleman, late of DeKalb county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of said county, on the 14th day of May, 1852; all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

MONTRAVILLE DAVINPORT.
June 22, '52. *Executor.*

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50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.
25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.
50 Gallon's Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
October 7, 1851.

WALKER & PETTIT,
At Mt. Polk,

ARE again Receiving by this weeks Steamer (Georgia) a lot of *new summer Goods*, which must and will be sold cheap for cash.
June 22, 1852.

RUNAWAY SLAVE

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama, on the 30th day of May, 1852, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is PRIMUS. That he was bought of one Cox in Tennessee, by Pitzer Miller, of Bolivar Tennessee, a short time since, and sent by said Miller to Mrs. Sarah Stephens of Black Hawk Mississippi. Had in his possession a letter from Pitzer Miller to F. Shoemake, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, dated April 29th, 1852, directed (postage paid) to said Shoemake and post marked, "Bolivar Ten. April 30th." Said letter purports to enclose a pass of same date, which was also in said Boy's possession—together with a memorandum of direction and note addressed to sundry persons between Holly Springs and Blackhawk, requesting them to aid said boy in his progress, May 2nd, 1852—and signed "F. Shoemake."

Primus, is about 25 to 30 years of age—about five feet eight or nine inches high, heavy set—full black, large, full eyes, and open countenance—two of his upper, front teeth gone. He says he changed his course after passing Holly Springs, and was, when apprehended, endeavoring to return to the man of whom Cox bought him, in South Carolina.

JAS. J. ADAMS,
Sh'ff of Cherokee Co., Ala
June 8, 1852.

RULES by the Register at office of the 37th District, Northern Chancery division on Monday, 31st May, 1852.

JANE E. MATHENY,
By her next friend
vs.
FRANCIS M. MATHENY.

BY complainants bill affidavit on file—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that the defendants residence is unknown. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four weeks consecutively, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said Court, at his office, at the court-house in the county of DeKalb, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complainant by complainant filed within sixty days from the date hereof or the same will be taken as to him confessed—and the cause set for hearing exparte and that a copy of this order be posted upon the court house door, of said county, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be sent to the said defendant, if his residence be made known.

J. B. WALDEN, *Reg'r.*
June 8th 1852.

Examination & Exhibition.

THE present session of the Silver Run Academy will close on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of July next, with an Examination on Tuesday and an Exhibition on Wednesday; both commencing promptly at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

The friends of education and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and by so doing encourage the great enterprise of education. G. TAYLOR.
June 15, 1852.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me ton county, I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county, on the first Monday (5th) in July next, the following described tract of land, to wit: The North West quarter of the North East quarter Section nineteen, Township fifteen and Range eight, east in Benton county, levied on as the property of Charles A. Richey, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of Hudson, Terry and Wyly.

A. MOORE, *Sh'ff.*
June 15, 1852.

EDUCATION.

MRS. WILKIE, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that she will open her school on Monday 12th July next, assisted by Dr. WM. GLEIZE.

Rates of Tuition:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and first lessons in Arithmetic	$5 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History per session of five months,	$8 00
Drawing and Painting,	$10 00

Mrs. Wilkie will also give lessons in French, and promises, with strict attention on the part of the pupils to enable them to converse in French by the end of the first session.

Patrons and friends of the school are requested to come every Friday afternoon to witness the exercises of the pupils. No deduction only in case of sickness.
June 22, 1852.

CHANCERY SALE.

UNDER and in obedience to a decree in Chancery, in a cause, wherein Cicero Heath is Complainant and E. K. Sparks respondent, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Ala., on Monday the 5th day of July next, the west half of Section No. 1, and the south half of Section No. 12, in Township twenty, Range eleven east in the Coosa Land District.

WM. H. SMITH,
Register, &c.
June 1, 1852.—$3.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.
SALE OF LOTS.

NOTICE is given, that on the first Monday in July next, the Commissioners appointed to select and run off a *New Site* for the county of DeKalb, persuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, and ratified by a vote of the people, will proceed to sell at public Auction, so many of the Lots of said NEW SITE, as shall be by them determined necessary for the public interest, at the said New Site, which is to be called and known by the name of

"*PORTERVILLE*."

The conditions of sale are: Such a sum in cash, not exceeding 10 per cent., as may be necessary to defray expenses, the balance in notes, with security to be approved by the commissioners, payable in one, two, three and four years, without interest. Purchasers to pay for certificate of purchase, and title deeds; which deeds are to be made when the purchase money is fully paid up.

Porterville is situated in what is known as the *Little Valley*, at the junction of the roads leading thro' it and across the gap to wards Lebanon; at a place formerly known as the Franklin Academy.

O. W. WARD,
D. B. BURKHAULTER,
JOSEPH EDWARDS,
WM. R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD ROBERTS,
ALFRED LONG,
JNO. W. LANKFORD. } *Com'rs.*
June 1, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, in Vacation, May 26th 1852.

CAME Benjamin F. Jones, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased—and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the same having been audited and stated, are reported for allowance and for final settlement at a regular term of said court, to be held at Ashville on the 2nd Monday in August next.

All persons interested are notified that the same will be presented to said court on said day for allowance and final settlement of said estate, when and where all persons interested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Judge of Probate.
June 1, 1852.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, May 1, 1852.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Alabama by Resolutions of the 9th of February last, declared, "that it is expedient to call a general convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the Constitution thereof;" and that the sense of the people may be taken thereon, it is directed that the qualified voters of this State be assembled by proclamation of the Governor, on the first Monday of August next, at the usual places of voting in their respective counties, and that the polls be opened under the rules and regulations governing the election of members of the House of Representatives of this State: *Further*, it is made the duty of each returning officer, or one of the Judges of the election to propose to every voter as he present himself, the question, "Convention" or "No Convention," and of the Clerk of the polls to register the votes so given, and the Sheriffs to make returns of the votes of their respective counties to the Secretary of State by the first Monday in September next; and if any Sheriff shall fail to perform this duty, he is made liable to the same penality as is imposed for failing to return the vote for Governor.

Be it therefore Known, That I, Henry W. Collier, Governor of the State of Alabama, in obedience to the Resolutions above recited, do hereby request the qualified voters of this State to assemble at their usual places of voting on the day therein designated, and cast their votes either affirmatively or negatively upon the proposition submitted to them: And I do earnestly admonish all Sheriffs, returning officers, Judges of elections and clerks of the polls to perform with exactness and punctuality the duties severally enjoined upon them by said Resolutions.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at the city of Montgomery, the first day of May, A. D., 1852, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventy-Sixth.

[L. S.]

By the Governor:
H. W. COLLIER.
W. GARRETT, Sec'ry of State.
May 11, 1852.

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELAND.
M. S. CASSETY
Rupert, McLeland & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
September 18, 1851. 1y

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 2nd, 1852.

EO. W. TARLETON, JOHN WHITING
TARLETON & WHITING.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at cash prices.
Mobile, March 9, 1852.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blank Notes, Labels, &c. Hand Bills, Legal Blanks, Business Cards, Address Cards, Visiting Cards, &c. &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

DR. ROBT BURTON,

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

MORRISVILLE
Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Morrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to make WAGGONS AND BUGGYS, also Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles for Houses; Bed Steads, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smutters, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers, for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers &c.—They will have ready for the present crop, a large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with and without Gear, and winding blade Thrashers, one of simplest and best machines for the price in use, which they will sell low for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing Establishment for the purpose of making all of the above named articles, and many others by machinery, of which timely notice will be give.

Address, the people's humble servants,
MORRIS, HICKS & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.
E. G. MORRIS,
HIRAM HICKS,
J. R. LOYD,
MAY 11, 1852

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to me at May Term of the Probate Court of St. Clair county Ala., upon the estate of Phillip Watkins, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me. JOHN WATKINS.
May 18, 1852—6t *Adm'r.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, having been granted tot he undersigned, by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 3rd day of June, 1852, on the estate of James B. Chamblin, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. S. GREEN, *Adm'r.*
June, 8, 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louden's Indian Expectorant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup and Hoffland's Syrup of Tar. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

COLOGNE (Bell) Extra for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Macassar Oil Hair dre, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of the charter of the Alabama and Georgia Rail Road, requiring $50,000 stock to be subscribed, previous to an organization of said company, and said amount having been subscribed. The Commissioners, appointed in said charter, hereby order an election to be held on the 3rd day of July next, for a President and Six Directors; for said Rail Road Company, viz: At Jacksonville, Ladiga, and Cantrells Store, in Benton county, and Sylvanus Mintons, in Cherokee county. The following persons will please hold said election as follows, and report to me.

Jacksonville, John D. Hoke, J. M. Crook and Wm. White: Ladiga, J. B. Clark, Wm. Little and Neil Fergurson.: Cantrells Store, John Burden, W. C. Cantrell and John Wheeler: Mintons, Sylvanus Minton, Edmund Roberts and Elijah Walker.

MILES W. ABERNATHY,
Chairman of Board of Com'rs.
June 8, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Andrew J. Hone, a certain mouse-collered Mare Mule about ten or twelve years old, of medium size, said Mule has the big jaw. Appraised by Simpson Russel and James B. Weaver to five dollars, May 29th 1852.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate, R. C.
June 22, 1852.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sands and Risleys, for sale by,
April 8, 1851. HOKE & ABERNATHY

THE GENTLEMAN'S RESORT.

R. H. WYNNE respectfully announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he can be found at all times at the Room, formerly known as the *Arcade*, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

Fashionable Tailoring

at short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with him Mr. P. G. May, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and tast.—Having received the latest Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Spring and Summer, he fatters himself that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will be given all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Cutting attended to promptly ☜
May 18, 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.

GILMER & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants.

FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSE STORAGES.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their past liberal support, and hope, by prompt attention to the interest of their patrons, to give full satisfaction, and merit a further extension of their business. They have now in course of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COTTON WAREHOUSE, situated on the property so well known as Bibb & Nickels' Warehouse, which, for convenience, will be unequaled by any other in the city, and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in front of their old stand. With these additions to their present large capacity for storage, they may safely promise to their customers that their Cotton and other produce will be well sheltered and taken care of.

From the locality of their Warehouse—immediately on the bank of the river—they are enabled to offer extra inducements as to promptness and dispatch in their shipping department, as well as security in case of fire.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of Cotton.

☞ All consignments of Cotton per Railroad received free of drayage to the shipper.

☞ They offer for sale, at the lowest market prices—

600 pieces best Kentucky Bagging,
600 coils " " Rope,
1200 lbs. " " Twine,
500 bales India Bagging.

Montgomery, Ala., GILMER & CO.
May 18 1852.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Special Term, 4th day, May 13th, 1852.

THIS day came John Watson of said county, and filed his petition in writing, praying the Court to compel Amanda Lister, administratrix of the estate of Theadore M. Lister deceased, to convey to petitioner titles to the East half of the South East quarter of Section fourteen, Township fourteen, Range five, East, in St. Clair county Alabama, and in the Huntsville Land District. Which land the said Theodore M. Lister did in his life time sell to the said Watson for the sum of three hundred dollars, and executed to him a bond under seal and dated October 6th, 1843, to make titles to said land. The said Amanda Lister is by authority from this court administratrix of the estate of the said Lister dec'd, who died without making title to said land. It is therefore ordered by this court that the 2nd Monday in September next, be set for hearing said petition at the court house at Ashville, Alabama, and notice of the time and place be given by publication, once a month for three consecutive months, in the Republican, a weekly news paper published in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., that all persons in terested may attend and contest if they think proper.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Judge of Probate.
May 18, 1852.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Circuit Court of DeKalb county. I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county, on the first Monday in July next, the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit: The S. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth—ten acres of the N. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth; also twenty-two acres of the N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth, all in Township eight of Range eight in Section nineteen, situated in said county, levied on as the property of Jessee Wilder, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of A. W. Majors & Son.

A. A. HUGHS, *Sh'ff.*
By his dep't. JOSEPH PRICE.
May 18, 1852.

LAND WARRANTS
of 40 80 & 160 acres
For sale by
A. WOODS &
J. A. McCAMPBELL.

We will also make the location for the purchaser if desired.

W. & McC.
Jacksonville Ala., Mar. 30, '52.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Judge of Probate of DeKalb county, Ala., on the 24th day of May, 1852, on the estate of Jesse Gazaway, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

HENRY H. GAZAWAY,
Adm'r.
June 1, 1852.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
Stipes & White.

ARE just receiving their Stock of SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS.

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF Lady's Dress Goods. Gentlemen and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING, all sizes and qualities. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets. Linen Drills. Mariners, Stripes, Velvet and Merseilles Vestings. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Flour, Mackerel, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which they are offering at reduced prices.
March 16, 1852.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

A Shade Cheaper than the Cheapest.
H. W. WIENGES

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his well selected stock of **Spring and Summer Goods**, which he is now receiving, and will continue to receive throughout the season—

Consisting in Part of

Rich plain and colored Jackonet Muslins,
Berege De Laines,
Fancy stripe Parodis, suitable for evening Dresses,
Check and stripe Cambrics,
French Lawn and Cambric Hdkfs,
Ginghams, Calicos, Embroidered Swiss Muslines,
Linens suitable for mens and childrens wear,
Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at greatly reduced prices *without fail*.
April 6, 1852.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS.

WALKER & PETTIT,
AT MT. POLK,

ARE now receiving a large and handsome stock of the cheapest spring and summer GOODS that will be offered in this county. This stock consist of all kinds of goods needed by the planters of the country; and as times are hard and money scarce, we shall sell goods lower than they have ever been sold in this part of the country. All we ask is to give us a call at Mt. Polk, and a fair showing and for the *ready "rhino"* you shall have goods cheaper than ever. We also sell on a credit to customers who pay once a year.

We, also, keep sugar, coffee, rice, molasses, salt, Iron, nails, and lots of the very best good old rye and corn whiskey, brandy, gin, rum and wine.

N. B. Iron by the 100 lbs. at 5cts cash.

Our thanks for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and selling goods cheaper still to receive a more liberal portion.

N. B. All those who have not closed the last year's acounts will do us a favor to give us a call and pay part if not all as we need money.

April 27, 1852.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.

A. R. SMITH & CO.

HAVE lately received their usual Spring and Summer supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, among which and in addition to their usual supply they have a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING, ladies and Gentlemen's summer Dress Goods; an extensive assortment of Summer Hats, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes, &c.

Among their lot of Groceries they deem it only necessary to mention that they have and will constantly keep on hand a good supply of the best quality of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c., also a good supply of Tobacco and Cigars, very superior quality, Candies, Pickles, Preserves, &c. Flour and various other article of Family Groceries. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, either for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same from their old friends and customers and the public generally.
Jacksonville, May 4, 1852.

NEW CASH STORE,
AT DAVIS' GAP
ON THE RAIL ROAD.
WALKER, PETTIT & Co.

ARE now receiving an entire new STOCK of *Spring and Summer*

GOODS,

which they intend to sell *exclusively* for cash. Their stock consist of all kinds of goods kept in a country retail store, and for the *ready cash* will be sold lower than any goods in this country. Also a good stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Castings, Steel, Nails and Tobacco, and of that same OLD Corn and Rye WHISKEY, Gin Brandy and Rum.

N. B. All persons wishing to purchase goods and pay the *cash* for them, will do well to call at DAVIS' GAPP, 5 miles west of Mt. Polk, and at the west end of Col Crook's section on the Railroad.
May 4, 1852.

Brushes.

WHITE Wash, Masons, Paint, Varnish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c., for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

RISLEY'S, Old Dr, Townsend's Sands, and Louden's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBRT.
March 9, 1852.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Byler Love deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of April 1852, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala; all ersons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN S. McALMAN, Adm'r.
May 18, 1852.

Dr. Little's Vermifuge,

OR A PREPARATION TO CURE CHILDREN OF WORMS.

IT is a melancholy fact, that more children are lost from the affliction of worms than from all other diseases to which they are ordinarily subject. Any physician of much experience has seen cases of extreme violence, as fever, inflamation, &c., which were produced from worms, that he did not discover until it was almost too late to rescue the sufferer. The symptoms of worms are, picking or rubbing of the nose, puffing of the upper lip, more or less fever, with a whitish or mucus coat over the tongue, startling in sleep, sharp pain occasionally in the stomach and bowels, change of countenance, particularly of the eyes, dullness, felid breath, diarrhœa, emaciation, &c. Some of these effects are readily observed in most cases, although it must not be forgotten that the most skillful and intelligent physicians is often deceived in regard to it. Under these circumstances, what is be.t to be done by the heads of families and others who are so vitally interested? Certainly, I do not pretend to have learned more upon this subject than every body else, but I do positively declare the following rules to be far in advance of the usual treatment of the disease.

1st. If you see any symptoms of worms or suspect their existence, with the child, give the Vermifuge at once, according to the directions.

2d, For, if the child really has no worms the medicine will do it no harm, but on the contrary, it will prove decidedly beneficial by its mild purging, and for a time insure it from an attack of worms.

When scarlet fever, measles, or any other inflamatory disease seizes a child laboring under worms, it always endangers life. Convulsions, spasms, &c., often come on before the existence of worms with the child is suspected; hence the importance of giving the Vermifuge frequently on bare suspicion. Not long since, I prescribed the Vermifuge for a child in a case of violent fever and ague, that was promptly cured by the expulsion of a large quantity of worms.

The Vermifuge can be given to the most delicate child with perfect safety; besides being a sure remedy, requires no other medicine to follow its use.

JUDGE JONE'S STATEMENT.

TALBOTTON, Sept., 1848.

Dear Sir:—In my family we have give your Vermifuge in a number of cases, and find it to succeed extremely well; in fact, it fully answers the purpose in relieving children from worms without any thing else. I have also Fahnstock's frequently, but find yours decidedly best.

Truly yours, &c.
Signed HENRY JONES.
June 22, 1852.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor at his Manufacturing Depot, *Philadelphia, and Macon, Ga.*

In *Jacksonville*, by Wienges and the Druggist, and Agents & Druggists generally, throughout the *Southern States.*

N. B.—These Medicines are not like the quack nostrums from the North, good for everything, but will absolutely cure the diseases that they are prescribed for.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTEREST.—Dr. Little's Vermifuge is put up in vials, double size of any other, is given in the same way, requires nothing afterwards, and is one of the most safe and effectual remedies to relieve children of worms ever offered to the public. Price 25 cts. and $1.
May 11, 1852.—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY,
Probate Court Special Term, April 3rd, 1851.

THIS day came James Roberts and Henry Warren and filed their petition in writing praying the court to compel Andrew J. Berry and Samuel C. Ward, Administrators of the estate of John Ward, late of said county deceased, to make title and convey to the said Roberts and Warren a part of the north east fourth of Section 20, Township 9, Range 7, bounded to wit: begining at the north east corner of said fourth section, and runing a south west direction to the south line, a sufficient distance from the south east corner of said fourth section to make sixty acres in said corner, situated in the county aforesaid, which said land, the said John Ward deceased, did in his life time bind himself by bond to convey to petitioners aforesaid It is therefore ordered and decree that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday of July next, at regular term of the Probate court, to be held in the town of Lebanon, the court will, if it is found that the contract for said land was fairly made and complied with, order the administrator of said John Ward deceased, to make title as such to the land described as aforesaid to the said Roberts and Warren.

R. ESTES.
Probate Judge.
April 13, 1852.—m3m.

8000 lbs. of Superior Bacon and *LARD* for sale, for cash, by J. C. FRANCIS.
Jacksonville, May 4st. 1852.

Notice—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by an order of the court of Probate of St. Clair county, on the 20th day of March, 1852, upon the Estate of John B. Tuck dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are therefore hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

XERXES H. MILLER, *Adm'r.*
May 4, 1852—6t.

BEST Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Cigars &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

LAW NOTICES

Whatley & Ellis.

H[illegible] associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. C. WHATLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS. tf

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

E. F. PORTER. W. J. HARALSON.

PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,

WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business confided to their professional management.

Office at Lebanon, DeKalb Conuty, Alabama.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY. tf

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. January 13, 1852.

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. COBB.

THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE,.....ALABAMA,

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of *St.* Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the *Supreme* court of the *State*.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

J. L. C. DANNER.
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.

Office west from the court-house, Wedowee Ala.
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. SUBLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

CARRELLI'S celebrated Arabian and Loudens Cherokee Liniment, for sprains, bruises, &c., of both Man and Horse; also Hewes and Hays liniment &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

ROME DIRECTORY.

NOTICE,
And Look to Your Interest.

I WOULD respectfully call the attenion of the public and my old customers to the fact: That having sold out my interest in the Mercantile business in Rome, I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to them for their patronage, heretofore extended to me.

I shall continue my WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, and will give my attention to the same. I flatter myself, that from the experience I have in the Cotton trade I can make it greatly to the interest of the farming community to send their produce to me, as I am so situated as to be fully posted in the prices.

I am also engaged in a regular *Carriage Repository Business*, and will, at all times, have a large stock on hand, consisting of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best materials and latest styles, and have no fears in making the assertion, that I can sell them on such terms as will enable me to compete with any establishment of the kind in the southern country. My jobs are all complete, with harness and other fixtures, and I will have them coming on in regular rotation. I will only say, call and examine for yourselves, and I have no fears of the result. I will warrant in every instance where ordinary care is given. There is no *humbug* in this matter, and to all wanting, I will say don't stand back for I am ready to surprise you, at the extremely low prices of these articles. WM. JOHNSON.

May 25, 1852—1y.

OWEN & FARELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS OILS, DYE STUFS, &c. &c.

Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.
ROME, GEORGIA.
May 25, 1852—1y.

ROBERT BATTEY,
DRUGGIST, ROME, GA.,

TENDERS his acknowledgements for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him. He still keeps a full assortment of MEDICINES of the choicest quality, which he offers on very accomodating terms at his old stand under the *Choice Hotel.*

may 25, 1852—1y.

HARDWARE STORE,
ROME, ... GEORGIA.

ROBERT T. McCAY has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; his stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASONS, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL.

A complete and splendid stock of all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMINGS, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent leather, Enameled do., Stirrups, Dogs, Pitman Irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS ever brought to this country.

Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Dish Covers, Urns, Gelley and Mellow Moulds, Steak Dishes, &c., also all kinds of Jappaned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks from 50 cts. to $25 per set, all kinds and descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, etc. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store.

Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Straw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm.

Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself none will go away dissatisfied R. T. McCAY.

JOHN P. SHIPLEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD ALE'T G. PITNER.

Stanford & Pitner,
ROME, GEORGIA,

THE subscribers have opened a large Stock of

NEW GOODS,

In the two-story Brick house opposite the Hilburn House, suitable for Planters and Farmers, selected in Charleston and New York, and will keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, Domestics, Cotton yarns, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, Halters, Bagging, Rope' Twine Bed Cords, Well Ropes and Plow lines.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Iron, and Steel of all descriptions, Salt, Biscuit Crackers, and other Family Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye and Corn Whiskey; Cognac Brandy; Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port and Champagne Wines, together with other superior old Wines, Brandies and Whiskey.

They have also made arangements to order from the North for Planters, all kinds of improved

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scythes, Sickles, Shovels, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved and latest inventions.

They hope for a liberal patronage, and will devote their best attention to give satisfaction to their customers.

May 25, 1852—1y.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

ROME DRUG STORE,

In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.

WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS,

of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very is fine, consisting of the following articles:

Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creasot, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph, Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos, Calx. Precipt, Chl roform.

Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tinfoil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, putty, sash glass of every size perfumery of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and Lin oil, burning fluid corn and pearl starch. Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine segars, macaboy, Scotch and rapee snuff fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medecinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian, medisines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Druggist line.

Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO.
May 25 1852

Women Rule the World!

TO all the people of Cherokee, Ala., GREETING: Like all good men and true, we are persuaded that you want to please your wives, then call at our

New and Fashoinable COACH Manufactory,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, in the city of ROME, and take home one of our beatiful Buggies, Rockaways, or Carriages as the case may be, and you will have the *best wives*, the *sweetest looking girles*, and HAPPIEST HOMES in all christendom. Will you try it? Repairing of every description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest style, with the most durable materials, and by workmen that can't be excelled.

WILLIAM T. PRICE & Co.
March 9, 1852.

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME,.....GEORGIA.
Wm. Ketcham, (PROPRIETOR.)

N. B. No drumming for passengers at this House; a competent person will be at the Cars to take charge of all Baggage pointed out to him.

No Omnibus runs to this House, the distance being less than 100 yards. In bad weather, a Carriage will convey our passengers to and from the Rail Road.

Rome, Ga., Nov. 201851.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joins Scrofula, Kings Evil, White Sweeling and Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever.

Where the Plaster is applied ain cannot exist. It has been [illegible] cacial in cases of weakness, such as pain and Weakness in the Stomach, Weak Weakness, &c. No [illegible] male, subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing the Plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, coughs, phthisic, and affection of the Lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.

TRENTON, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.

MESSRS. SCOVAL & MEAD—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling and pain had extended up nearly to the armpit, and occasionly she could hardly breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
JESSE J. WELLS.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!*

Caution.—The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and, in order to prevent purchasers being imposed on by a counterfeit article, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine;

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engines turned bottomed boxes, soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying record of court to E. Taylor Rochester.

Also take Notice

That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which, will be prosecuted as forgery.

The counterfeit is coarsely put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.

Beware of It—It is Worthless.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
113 Chartres st., N. Orleans,
Only agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Hoke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala., Dickison & Green Alexandria, W. R. J. Burnett Cedar Bluff, Young and Hughs Gadsden, Byers & Rowan Ashville, J. G. I. Huey Talladega.

BATTY & Bro., Rome, Ga.
Ap'l 20, '52—4m

APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syrup &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

—BLANKS—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

NEW WHOLESALE
Dry Goods House,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE have just opened at 133 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short paper of undoubted proptuess.—As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices *unsually low.* Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.

SHEPHERD, M'CREERY & Co.
March 16, 1852.—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE

PRATT, RUFF & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston S. C

WOULD call the attention of Physicians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and fancy Goods imported expressly for the southern trade. All articles sold in this establishment warrented to be as represented, or can be returned at our risk and expense.

March 16, 1852.—3m.

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professonal Men &c.!
GEORGE OATES'
PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC
STORES,

234 & 236 *King St, Charleston, S. C.*

SOLE agent for the following Emerient Piano Forte Manufacturers:

1. P. ERARD of Paris and London, (founded 1863) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the *best Piano Fortes* made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.
2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.
3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York
4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.
5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York; who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute Phila.

All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebiated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the bend.

GEORGE OATES.
June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at
WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SHIRTS!

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, made in the Latest Fashion, and of the best Materials, superior workmanship and DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED PATTERN,

W. A. DANSKIN is the *original inventer* of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement.

DANSKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendation of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and has been pronounced *perfect.*

The superiority of *Danskin's Pattern* over all the *Imitations* of it, is universally acknowledged. The yoke is neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders without seams, and consequently does not chafe and annoy the wearer.

Gentlemen's Measures taken, and Shirts made to Order at short Notice.

Also, for Sale

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of Silk, Cotton Woollen and other desirable kinds.
Shoulder Braces,
Dressing Gowns,
Russia Belts,
Suspenders,
Half Hose,
Gloves,
Cravats and ready Hankerchiefs, hemmed
Socks,
Canes,
Umbrellas,
Soap,
Pefumery.

And a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Gentlemen.

☞ The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us. June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 21 Hayne-Street,
BENJ. W. FORCE, JOHN. P. FORCE, BENJ. CONLEY. } *Charleston, S C.*
June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL,
BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852—1y.

NOTICE.

THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce MANUFACTORIES in the South, I take this method to inform the public that I am making **Factory Thread,** that the best judges pronounce equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual men, or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Chocoloco Valley.

WM. MALLORY.
March 30, 1852.

GREAT SOTTHERN and NORTHERN
U. States Mail Steamship Line.
Via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK!
Through in 50 to 60 Hours!!

Days of leaving Charleston:—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STAMERS
UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, 1500 Tons.
MARION, Capt. M. BERRY, 1200 Tons.
SOUTHERNER, Capt. W. FOSTER, 1200 Tons.
JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKINSON, 1500 Tons.

THESE steamers having elegant state-room accomodations, and every convenience on board, tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished gentlemen, who have proved themselves good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made, Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accomodation.

Cabin passage $25—Steerage $8.

For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MISSHOON.

Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.
March 2, 1852.—1y.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore $17.50, to Philadelphia $19, and to New York $20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 ***A. M. and 2 P. M.***; THE 8 O'CLOCK ONLY connecting at WELDON, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Nortork, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re laid with heavy Trail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50½ hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New-York in 61 1-2 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW,

Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852,

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.

The new and spledid Steam-Ships
Florida, CAPT. LYON.
—AND—
Alabama, CAPT. LUDLOW.
Belonging to the
New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, $25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, } *Ag't N. Y.*
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA

THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA,

RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz.

DAVID L. ADAMS, (iron,) CHATHAM, (iron)
THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE,

Which, with tow-boats and lighters, afford *unequalled* facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships *Floriaa* and *Alabama*—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded *free of commission.*

☞ In order to prevent *detention* or *miscarriage*, bills of lading should be addressed to SAM'L M. POND, President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.
July 1, 1851. 1y

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st., Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

In Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary artices. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

I. O. MCDANIEL, P. E. MCDANIEL, | A. W. MITCHELL, E. J. HULSEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equi-distant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.

JAMES LOYD, *Proprietor.*
June 1, 1852—1y

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufactories of *Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.* and *Dubois & Seabury*, N. York, which are *warranted* in every respect, to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscribers would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and *fresh from the manufacturers.* For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at

GEORGE A. OATES & CO.'S
Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broat St., *Augusta, Ga.*
June 8, 1852—1y

BONES & BROWN,
[Successors to J. and S. Bones & Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS ANL DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, ect.
June 22, 1852. *Augusta, Ga.*

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, at his old stand. (*Fire-Proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

☞ Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce *in store.*

REFER TO

Hoke and Abernathy,	Simmons & Turnipseed,
J. Forney and Son,	Caver and Gunnels,
Isbell and McMillan,	Hudson H. Allen, esq.
Rev. Richard Pace,	John Borders, esq.,
W. Floyd Bush Esq.,	Col. W. Williams,

Elijah Teague, Esq.,
June 8, 1852—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. Apl 20 1852—1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING.
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this Establishment, every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the Purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing eslsewhere, call and examine.

Ap'l 20. 1852—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 20, 1852. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.

G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.

From their connection with manufactories, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or N. York.

They challenge a comparison with other markets. April 20, 1852.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA,.....GA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 20 '52. 1y

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S,
AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a *Large and well Selected Stock of*

All Goods in our Line,

which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorite terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we, also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers.

Apl 20, 1852—1y.

NEW ESTABLISHEMENT.
City Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, GA.
3rd door below Ga. R. Road Bank.

THE under signed has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINS, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.

Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season—*Guano* Land Paster, (or Paster Plaris,) to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.

☞ All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Ap'l 20, '52—1y W. HAYNES.

Lambach & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candies, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
April 20 1852. 1y

GREAT BARGAINS

Just received from manufacturers, with Comb, and South, *the largest and cheapest assortment of* COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of *SUSPENDERS, PURSES,* Beads, Wallets, Port-Monnies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors

of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themseles.

DUNHAN & BLEAKLEY.
Ap'l 20, '52—1y

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, Jr., & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Call and examine. April20, 1852. 1y

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.
—AND—
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

THE subscribers continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS in the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
REFER TO
E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 9, 1851. 1y.

H. & J. B. Moore,
Successor to Moore & Davis,
Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
DIRECT INPORTER AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery. TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.
Ap'l 20, 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Liquors, Wines, Cegars, &c.
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.
April 20, 1852—1y.

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA,.....GEORGIA.
By *L. S. MORRIS.*
April 29, 1852. 1y

W. E. Jackson & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masonic Hall Building.

Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.

New Goods received daily. Ap'l 20, '52. 1y

D'Antignac, Evans & Co.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive

Fire Proof Warehouse,

situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1851.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS'
—PREMIUM—
DAGUERREIAN GALLERY
BROAD ST., (Opposite United States and Globe Hotels.) AUGUSTA, GA.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens.

Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices.

May 25, 1852—1y

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White CLOVER SEED, Blue GRASS, TIMOTHY, ONION SETS, Giant, ASPIRAGUS ROOTS, FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, &c.

May 25, 1852. J. H. SERVICE.

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;
Fare Reduced at the
KINGSTON HOUSE.

Single Meal,		25 cts.
Children,		25 "
Servants,		25 "
Board by the day	$1 00	"
" " week	6 00	"
" " month	15 00	"

Kept by W. H. MASSENGALE.
Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1951.

WINDOW Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Copal, Black, Japan, and Mastic Varnish, Turpentine and Paints of all kind, for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.