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This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

We are authorized to announce B. F. TEAGUE, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES KEMP, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. PINSON, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

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We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. BARRETT, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. HUBBARD, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT W. DRAPER, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

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THE OLD BANK DEBTS.—The semi-annual report of Mr. John Whiting, Commissioner and Trustee, shows a total collection of the good, bad, doubtful and unclassified debts due the State Bank and Branches, from 1st November to 1st July, of \$112,920.40.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday night last, during the prevalence of heavy rain, and severe lightning, three mules and four horses, belonging to Maj. J. A. Stevenson, 2 miles south of this place, were killed by lightning. Among the number was one pair of match mules and one of match horses. The horses and mules at the time were standing under or near a tree in a lot.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL, which heretofore passed the House has recently passed the Senate, but with such important amendments as will require its return to the House for final action. The amendments graduate the price of public lands down to 12 1/2 cents per acre—give the State in which they lie the pre-emption right to take up all the lands, or all of a particular class, and donate to rail roads and canals seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres per mile. The Charleston Mercury says there is every reason to believe that the bill in its amended form meets the cordial support of the administration. Unless we hear of its rejection by the House, we will publish a synopsis of the bill in our next.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. We have just received a letter from our Representative, Hon. J. F. Dowdell, in which he says he has scarcely a doubt of the passage of the Homestead Bill as amended by Mr. Hunter, which gives to the States the pre-emption right, at the graduated price to lands within them, and also donates to rail roads, seven thousand six hundred acres per mile. He says that the last effort to suspend the rules in order to get at the Bill donating alternate sections to rail roads (his State had failed), but that the passage of Mr. Hunter's Bill, would obviate its necessity, and be of greater advantage to the roads.

MORE MURDERS.—A man named Greenhill was beat to death with the butt end of a carriage whip in a Coffee-house in N. Orleans, a few days ago, by a man named Hinds; and another in Charleston named McCormick was murdered by the infliction of nine stabs in a drinking establishment by another named Champlin. We cannot of late make room for the details of half the murders which crowd the columns of newspapers, principally occurring in drinking and gambling houses.

CHEROKEE DELTA.—This is the name of a new paper just started at Gadsden, Cherokee co.; Dr. A. G. Bennett, Editor, and W. L. Gaines Publisher.

er. The first number is very neatly executed and its contents interesting; and judging by it as a sample, we may safely say that it merits liberal patronage, and bids fair to outlive all its predecessors.

Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala.—We have received the annual Catalogue of this flourishing institution, of which A. H. Mitchell, D. D. is still President. This Catalogue proves the institution to be in a more prosperous condition than at almost any former period. There is an able Faculty in the male and female departments, and the last session, near 130 students in each. The history of this institution is known to most of our readers. It was established out of a part of the Centenary collections, and has since been under the supervision and patronage of the Alabama Conference. It has a beautiful and healthy location, removed from all allurements or temptations to extravagance or dissipation.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING. Of which previous notice had been given was held in this place on Thursday last. At the usual hour a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the Methodist Church. Hon. T. A. Walker was called to the chair, and the meeting addressed at some length by Gen. Duff Green. The first part of his speech was principally political, being rather a detail of personal reminiscences of his connection with the political struggles of former times. Afterwards he confined himself chiefly to the early history of internal improvements, and the great advantages now enjoyed, contrasted with former times. He showed clearly that advantages were now offered in the construction of the road from this place to Dalton, which if neglected, would be seized on by other communities, and pass by to us, never to return. He rebuked the people with some severity for their supineness on the subject in this section, but acknowledged that former disappointments and other causes might be plead in extenuation. General Green was followed in a brief, but energetic and forcible speech by Dr. S. S. Bailey, President of the Road, who informed the people that his object was not now to solicit subscriptions of stock, but merely to solicit aid in procuring the necessary means to survey and locate the road; then persons who subscribed would know exactly where the road would run. The open and candid manner in which Dr. Bailey, Mr. White and others connected with this road have uniformly acted, and the entire absence of all ambiguity or duplicity, has won upon the confidence of our citizens, which we hope to see manifested at the proper time, by liberal subscriptions to the stock of the company. Col. W. R. Martin of this place next followed in a short, but able and appropriate address, after which some contributions were taken to aid in the object above specified.

asked for. The company prefer this course, that the route shall be surveyed and located, so that each man may know what he is doing, when asked in future for stock-subscription. And then it is preferred that after the route is surveyed an estimate should be made of the costs so that they may know how much stock to call for. And now seeing the company adopt such a prudent and open course and knowing as every intelligent man does the many moving influences, that are urging forward this enterprise. Can we doubt for a moment that the project will fall to inspire confidence, when it only does the prudent course adopted by the company recommend the project, but the advantageous location, cannot fail but promise capitalists fair dividends on the capital invested. There can be no fears that the project will fail for lack of means. 'Tis true that for 18 months there has been a great stringency in the money market. That stringency has not only been felt in America but also in Europe. But now the money market in this country for investment. Nothing affords more security than a favorably located Rail Road. The prospect is it is to be hoped, for the honor of the State, that the R. R. project under consideration will be taken hold of with especial consideration of capitalists. This will be the great thoroughfare of the Union. Mr. Troost has estimated that one hundred and twenty-five thousand passengers will pass over this route annually, thus bringing to the Road a revenue of \$312,000 from passengers alone. This consideration should not be overlooked. Alabama has a great interest at stake.

RAIL ROAD. GOLIAD, (TEXAS) June 30th, A. D. 1854. JAMES F. GRANT—Dear Friend: I promised to say something to you in regard to this place, and I am glad I can only speak in its praise.

To begin, you find here the great desideratum in Texas—good society. The people generally seem to be governed by a kind and neighborly feeling. Further than this, they are church-going people. There is a Methodist church here, with two resident ministers, who are very zealous in the cause in which they are engaged. These are frequently assisted by others in the vicinity.

The schools are good. The Arana College is doing its share of good for the rising generation. The old mission is occupied for present purposes, but near by on an elevated and beautiful situation is erected a large stone building—41 by 65 feet, and three stories high, which will soon be completed for the college. Between the old and new building, about one hundred students will be able to find accommodation. Mr. Henry Nold, the assistant teacher, is said to be a fine scholar—a Professor in Danville College, Kentucky—and I believe him to be an attentive instructor. I extract the following paragraph from a letter written from N. Y. to the Texian Advocate:

"By the way, it will doubtless interest many of your readers to know, that a generous individual in this City has given to Arana College a valuable Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. I hope the Institution is gaining favor at home as I know it is abroad."

The Methodist School for young ladies is doing well. At present they occupy the church, but are soon to be promoted. The contract for the erection of the building for the Paine Female Institute has been executed, and the work is progressing. The edifice will be constructed of stone 30 by 60 feet and 2 stories high, and is to be finished in about seven months—it will be an ornament to the place.

I am informed that steps are about to be taken by some of our citizens to establish a school for young ladies, under the control of the Presbyterian church. So you perceive Goliad already enjoys fine advantages in regard to schools, and is seeking to add to them. Some half dozen families are about to remove to this place, on account of the schools and the healthiness of the section of country.

As to climate, it is hard to be surpassed. It is pure and delightful. Persons who have suffered much from chills on other rivers in the State, on this enjoy a perfect immunity from that plague, and luxuriate in fine health. There is little or no local cause for disease in this region. Our neighborhood only affords one physician.

Our town is improving. In 1845 the population was about 15, now it is about 1500. The court house, which is to be a stone building of two stories, is now being erected in the centre of the place. There is now going up near the public square, a large stone building, the upper story of which is intended for a Masonic Lodge. There are several other stone and framed houses going up, and others still contracted for. We have three or four mercantile establishments doing well, and I am told another is soon to make its appearance. It cannot be said of this place, what one heard remarked in respect to another little town; that there were "eight houses and ten groceries!" There is only one drinking house in the place; and, on the other hand, the Sons of Temperance have quite a strong force here. We are well supplied with Lawyers, (should I place this among the advantages?) and what place in Texas is not? To speak generally, there are more lawyers in this State in proportion to the population and to the business, than in any other State of the Union; and the cry is, still they come.

This a fine locality for business, provided the San Antonio can be rendered navigable to this point, and that it may be so improved, there is no doubt. W. H. Stevens, Lieut. U. S. Engineers, who surveyed the river, says in his report (see message and documents, part 2nd, 1853-4 Page 574) that above Goliad, "the frequency of shoals and falls would render any improvement perfectly useless, unless the system of slack-water navigation were adopted. To this there are many grave objections, &c." But he further says that "from Goliad to the

sea the river has quite another character. The bed is of coarse sand and extremely uniform in width and depth. It passes through a level prairie, which comes to the very brink of the stream, until, after passing Fagan's island, you find characteristic river bottom land. One peculiarity of the bed is worthy of notice, viz: that on points where you would naturally look for bars or shoals, none appear. The bank sloping to and the same depth of water at the point as in the bed. The width ranges between one hundred and 150 feet; the soundings from 12 feet to 3, the latter depth at only a few places. The bends are sufficiently gentle to permit a boat of 80 feet in length to round the points without difficulty." This report accords almost entirely with the views of practical men, who know the river well, and it shows that San Antonio, from here to the sea, to be one of the best rivers for navigation in the State. Certain improvements are necessary agreeable to the report—rafts are to be removed, the overhanging timber is to be cut, and so on. All necessary expenditures to render the river navigable to this place (including snag-boat and machinery, worth \$10,000, are estimated in the report at \$17,000, but it is stated that if the Colorado snag-boat, at the expiration of her services in the Colorado raft, could be used, this estimate would be reduced \$5,000. It is the opinion of some of our citizens, who have examined the subject, that all the improvements could be made, and an excellent boat, built expressly for the purpose, could be placed in the river for \$20,000. Here is a field for your enterprising men. But it strikes me that it would be advantageous to the government to make the necessary improvements, and establish a Military depot at this place. In the way of hauling the government would soon save the amount of the expenditure.

To conclude, I can say without exceeding the bounds of truth, that we have a rare combination of good things—good land, good water, good health, good schools, good society, and good prospects ahead. If you do not believe it, come and see. We will treat you well.

Extract of a letter from the California correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, dated GRASS VALLEY, CAL., J'c. 14, 1854.

The mining interest, I think quite as prosperous as at my last writing, and every month's development render the expansion of the mines less probable. As surface mining fails, increased attention is given to "Coyote" and "Hill Diggings," and the result, this season, has thus far been such as to create a perfect furor of excitement in some localities. At Iowa Hill, (of which I have before made mention) hill mining is conducted on an extensive scale. A friend, who has just returned, states that he counted about 150 tunnels and 350 "cut" penetrating the various hills. In the latter, they cut away the whole hill side, a width sufficient for the working party, and through the rim of the bee rock to the deposit of gravel. A company from this place last week struck the rich lead of Iowa Hill, on the side opposite the noted Jemison Company. It is now deemed certain that this immensely rich deposit extends under the entire hill, all are as rich as present and late developments indicate, that hill alone must contain more gold than any two counties of the State have ever yet yielded. The Jemison Company (to which I have several times referred) with ten men week before last, averaged twenty pounds of gold per day, and I am assured they last week offered a wager of \$100,000 that they would, with ten successive days. Various hills have been tunneled for a circuit of six or seven miles, and in nearly every instance, with success. The town contains fifteen stores, twelve hotels and restaurants, and a variety of other buildings. A half mile distant and separate from Iowa Hill by an immense ravine, just been started a new town bearing the name of your lovely city, Mobile; and with very superior advantages of locality, it bids fair to rival all its neighbors in amount of business.

From twenty to forty miles to the N. E. of this place, are six or eight towns, around which, last year, the mines seemed failing; but lately, experiments in hill tunneling, similar to those at Iowa Hill, have deposits so rich and extensive as to give an impetus to the growth and importance of those localities beyond all precedent. Forest City is an example of this, twenty-two miles hence. Of six tunnels there, four have struck rich deposits, and one seventh interest of another, sold last week at \$6000, though the tunneling has gone over four hundred feet in solid rock and is not yet through. The town, within some six weeks has nearly doubled in size, and building lots forty per cent. sold at from \$500 to \$800 each. Montezuma, Moore's Flat, Kanarka Flat, Combs's Mill, Smith's and Chissey's Diggings, and Downville are all towns of some importance, and the latter, especially, has been extensively known. Last year, it showed symptoms of decline, but is now rapidly improving from the influence of new and rich developments in mining. I could give many facts in our mining operations from data, collected by me for other purposes; but I am intruding unprofitably, I fear in the length of my scribbles. I could say little of interest relative to the works of this im-

mediate vicinity, except that the gigantic tunnel enterprises, sometimes since spoken of, are still in progress. Water is falling here rapidly and many of the works will be suspended till fall. Last week, three men within a stone's throw of my window, washed out \$1041, in a trifle less than three days. I pray you don't infer from all this, that all men are prosperous. With all this wealth around us we have much misery. Many sink in disappointment and despair, because the golden mirror, which enticed them hither, have been realized. Others from the

on the part of General O'DONELL, desiring her to resign her crown. NARVAZ should be a member, and if member, then the sole chief. In opposition to these rumors, which all come evidently from one source, there is the poor suggestion, on the other side that the insurgent forces in the field have suffered a defeat, and have retired upon Toledo. The authority for this rumor is the telegraph, which is in the hands of Government. It may no doubt be true, but it does not, come before us in any way which entitles it to any great credit.

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We are not surprised that these events have taken place; we may be rather surprised that they have been so long deferred. For the last two or three years the Spanish nation has been ripe for insurrection in all probability the only condition which has restrained them from action has been the recollection of the evils under which they have so lately smarted, and the exhaustion of the country consequent upon a protracted civil war. Besides, it might be very obvious to the mind of a Spaniard that such a persons or such a faction deserved to be swept away, but it was not so clear that any public personage with whom he was acquainted deserved to be set up in his place. By whom had the nation not been plundered—by whom not dragged and oppressed? So it is in Spain, and so it is as respects Spain, throughout Europe. She has compelled the world to despair of her, and the fortunes of a country which officer were of universal interest have fallen so utterly in public estimation that few of the thousands who read the bulletins from the Danube will think it worth their while to give more than a glance at the intelligence even of a revolution in Madrid.

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Cincinnati Times. Money is very hard to get, simply because as a community we have promised to pay more for it than we have or can readily procure. The rare wines we have drunk, the costly silks and laces we have worn, the gems and jewels we have bought, and the iron we have laid down or used up for some years past, nearly all imported, and much of it bought on credit—now rise up in judgment against us. We are like the fast youth grown older, and suffering from gout, dyspepsia and other maladies which result from hard living, who grumbles that he should be afflicted now, since he has abandoned his evil habits, when he had never a twinge while he was absorbed in them. But the avenging bolt falls when it will, and doubtless at the very best time.

No palliative, no nostrum, will relieve us. We can only recover by desisting from the wrong and returning to the right. We must live in our old houses or build more frugally than of late, buy fewer and cheaper new dresses; drink more pure water and less costly liquors, commence no more railroads, relying on future subscription of stock or sales of bonds to eke out the cost of their construction—in short, we must take in sail generally. We must lay out fewer streets and clear up more farms; sow more acres of grain and edible roots, while we spend fewer thousands on stage dancers and racehorses; undergo fewer ten-dollar balls and five-dollar dinners, and not be ashamed to be seen wheeling a barrow or carrying a package. The change will be trying for many, especially for wives & daughters reared in indolent luxury, whom the bankruptcy and consequent death or flight of husband and father will suddenly leave destitute; yet, since we were all intended to do something for a living, and not to live uselessly on the labor of others, it will be best in the long run even for them. Many a noble character has been developed by adversity, which would have remained ununmatured & unsuspected had the possessor been drenched through life in the lap of prosperity; and the widow who in poverty and obscurity trains her orphans to lives of industry frugality and usefulness is pursuing a holier and nobler career than if leading them giddily through the mazes of fashion amid the snares of wealth and pleasure.

We shall pass through the existing pressure, and be the better for it in the end. Many of us will be weaned by it from city ways forever, and drawn away into the broad, green country, where a man may sit down to his dinner without feeling in his pocket to be sure he has the wherewithal to pay for it, and sleep through the night untroubled by visions of notes that must be paid to-morrow, or he is ruined. From the purgatory of bankruptcy, this pressure will liberate many of us forever. There are city lads now attending expensive boarding-schools whom this pressure will transfer to Illinois corn-fields and Minnesota saw-mills, and who will be thankful for the change. This sickness is not unto death but unto life; and if our people ever learned anything from disaster, or were weaned from folly by suffering, it would be an excellent thing for us.

GALVESTON, July 14.—A large body of Indians from Mexico are marching into the interior of Texas, creating great excitement. No efficient troops oppose them. The people are complaining of Gen. Smith, and are petitioning for his removal, and are in favor of the appointment of General Harney to the chief command. The crops are reported as excellent throughout Texas.

DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS JOAQUIN.—The Placer (California) Democrat thus describes the death of this celebrated bandit, after a long pursuit by a party of Rangers, under Lieut. Byrnes: "They (the bandits) were encamped on the bank of the Rio Contura, at its sink. They were mistaken as to the character of their approaching enemies—supposing the Rangers to be mustang catchers, until Byrnes was within fifteen feet of Joaquin, to whom he cried out, 'Joaquin, I have got you at last.' Joaquin made no reply, but immediately mounted a beautiful mare, and attempted to ride off. Capt. Byrnes shot at him, and several others followed suit. A running fight now took place; Murfitt retreated to high bank; three of the men followed him; his animal was very fast, until Mr. White shot her in the leg with his rifle, which so disabled her as to prevent her

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HARD UP. "Hard up" is the heading of an excellent article in the New York Tribune elicited by the great commercial failures, which are numerous every where, just now. The talk is somewhat old fashioned, but it is wholesome, and if followed, will, we doubt not, relieve the money market now, and save many a heart-ache hereafter. We give an extract:

Cincinnati Times. Money is very hard to get, simply because as a community we have promised to pay more for it than we have or can readily procure. The rare wines we have drunk, the costly silks and laces we have worn, the gems and jewels we have bought, and the iron we have laid down or used up for some years past, nearly all imported, and much of it bought on credit—now rise up in judgment against us. We are like the fast youth grown older, and suffering from gout, dyspepsia and other maladies which result from hard living, who grumbles that he should be afflicted now, since he has abandoned his evil habits, when he had never a twinge while he was absorbed in them. But the avenging bolt falls when it will, and doubtless at the very best time.

No palliative, no nostrum, will relieve us. We can only recover by desisting from the wrong and returning to the right. We must live in our old houses or build more frugally than of late, buy fewer and cheaper new dresses; drink more pure water and less costly liquors, commence no more railroads, relying on future subscription of stock or sales of bonds to eke out the cost of their construction—in short, we must take in sail generally. We must lay out fewer streets and clear up more farms; sow more acres of grain and edible roots, while we spend fewer thousands on stage dancers and racehorses; undergo fewer ten-dollar balls and five-dollar dinners, and not be ashamed to be seen wheeling a barrow or carrying a package. The change will be trying for many, especially for wives & daughters reared in indolent luxury, whom the bankruptcy and consequent death or flight of husband and father will suddenly leave destitute; yet, since we were all intended to do something for a living, and not to live uselessly on the labor of others, it will be best in the long run even for them. Many a noble character has been developed by adversity, which would have remained ununmatured & unsuspected had the possessor been drenched through life in the lap of prosperity; and the widow who in poverty and obscurity trains her orphans to lives of industry frugality and usefulness is pursuing a holier and nobler career than if leading them giddily through the mazes of fashion amid the snares of wealth and pleasure.

We shall pass through the existing pressure, and be the better for it in the end. Many of us will be weaned by it from city ways forever, and drawn away into the broad, green country, where a man may sit down to his dinner without feeling in his pocket to be sure he has the wherewithal to pay for it, and sleep through the night untroubled by visions of notes that must be paid to-morrow, or he is ruined. From the purgatory of bankruptcy, this pressure will liberate many of us forever. There are city lads now attending expensive boarding-schools whom this pressure will transfer to Illinois corn-fields and Minnesota saw-mills, and who will be thankful for the change. This sickness is not unto death but unto life; and if our people ever learned anything from disaster, or were weaned from folly by suffering, it would be an excellent thing for us.

GALVESTON, July 14.—A large body of Indians from Mexico are marching into the interior of Texas, creating great excitement. No efficient troops oppose them. The people are complaining of Gen. Smith, and are petitioning for his removal, and are in favor of the appointment of General Harney to the chief command. The crops are reported as excellent throughout Texas.

DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS JOAQUIN.—The Placer (California) Democrat thus describes the death of this celebrated bandit, after a long pursuit by a party of Rangers, under Lieut. Byrnes: "They (the bandits) were encamped on the bank of the Rio Contura, at its sink. They were mistaken as to the character of their approaching enemies—supposing the Rangers to be mustang catchers, until Byrnes was within fifteen feet of Joaquin, to whom he cried out, 'Joaquin, I have got you at last.' Joaquin made no reply, but immediately mounted a beautiful mare, and attempted to ride off. Capt. Byrnes shot at him, and several others followed suit. A running fight now took place; Murfitt retreated to high bank; three of the men followed him; his animal was very fast, until Mr. White shot her in the leg with his rifle, which so disabled her as to prevent her

on the part of General O'DONELL, desiring her to resign her crown. NARVAZ should be a member, and if member, then the sole chief. In opposition to these rumors, which all come evidently from one source, there is the poor suggestion, on the other side that the insurgent forces in the field have suffered a defeat, and have retired upon Toledo. The authority for this rumor is the telegraph, which is in the hands of Government. It may no doubt be true, but it does not, come before us in any way which entitles it to any great credit.

Such are the principal additions to the information we published yesterday which we can lay before our readers to-day. This or that particular event may be misrepresented, but one fact is abundantly clear—that armed insurrection exists in Madrid and in the provinces, and that the Government has not been strong enough to put it down. In Madrid itself—at the principal seat of Government, where as may reasonably be supposed, the advisers of the Spanish Court had gathered together the troops upon whom they could place the most confidence—the insurrection has been able to maintain itself. There are many officers in and about the capital of great name but not one of the number has come forward to maintain the throne of Queen ISABELLA II., now threatened with such imminent destruction.

We are not surprised that these events have taken place; we may be rather surprised that they have been so long deferred. For the last two or three years the Spanish nation has been ripe for insurrection in all probability the only condition which has restrained them from action has been the recollection of the evils under which they have so lately smarted, and the exhaustion of the country consequent upon a protracted civil war. Besides, it might be very obvious to the mind of a Spaniard that such a persons or such a faction deserved to be swept away, but it was not so clear that any public personage with whom he was acquainted deserved to be set up in his place. By whom had the nation not been plundered—by whom not dragged and oppressed? So it is in Spain, and so it is as respects Spain, throughout Europe. She has compelled the world to despair of her, and the fortunes of a country which officer were of universal interest have fallen so utterly in public estimation that few of the thousands who read the bulletins from the Danube will think it worth their while to give more than a glance at the intelligence even of a revolution in Madrid.

INCREASE OF MURDERS.—During the past two months we have not issued a paper without recording the commission of one or more murders, some of them of the most fiendish and atrocious character. During that period the particulars of over one hundred murders have appeared in our columns. And to-day we are called upon to chronicle four more of these horrible transactions. Never before have we known such a season for "bloody deeds." The sensitive mind shudders at the contemplation of such scenes.—Albany Evening Transcript.

SHOCKING MURDER.—It is again our duty to record a sad occurrence that took place in our streets on Friday evening, the 14th inst. between a couple of young men by the name of Woodruff and Cochran—one of Tuscaloosa and the other of Pickens county—which resulted in the death of the former. These young men arrived here on Thursday night on Friday morning they went up to Burnsville on the cars to attend the celebration—a [a tremendous celebration.] During the day the young man Cochran managed to get up one or two difficulties, and was guilty of much abandoned and profligate conduct, caused probably by the effects of liquor, Woodruff using every means to quiet him. They returned in the evening, and about dark, near the City Drug Store of Messrs. Marlow, a difficulty took place, in which Woodruff received several wounds on different parts of the body, and completely opening his abdomen, letting out his intestines. He was subsequently taken to the Dallas House, where he lingered until Sunday morning and died about 11 o'clock.

Cochran was immediately arrested, and on Saturday morning taken before Maj. Strong and the circumstances investigated, the bail set at \$2,000, in default of which he was sent to Calhoun and placed in jail, where he is now awaiting the full term of the Circuit Court.

Both of these young men are of respectable families, but in consequence of liquor, that vile destroyer of human happiness, and even human life itself, one has been brought to a premature grave, and the other to a felon's cell. Selma Sentinel, July 18.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—The Galveston (Texas) News understands that Shultz—now under sentence of death in the city for murder—has made a full confession, not only of the murder of Bateman and Jett, but also of a long catalogue of other murders and crimes during a period of many years. He confesses to having killed an old pensioner at Knoxville, Tenn., before he came to Texas, for which he was tried and acquitted. He also confesses to having shot Col. Teel in his tent in 1836.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOB'S CORDIAL

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA,

FOR ALL

BOWEL DISEASES

CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Eucommiums. 1st. It cures the worst cases of Cholera. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 3d. It cures Cholera or Mucous Diarrhoea. 4th. It relieves the severest Colic. 5th. It cures Cholera Morbus. 6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is superior to any thing else ever tried by me."

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a successful remedy, and which is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. A SURE REMEDY."

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and it is, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

"If there is any credence in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminently above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations."

"This efficient remedy is traveling into every part of the Union, and is published in columns into every Spring Garden, Lumber & Hardware Store, and is sold by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State."

For Sale by J. B. Hay & Co. White Plains, Carr & Gurnea, Boiling Springs, Williams & Smith, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dwyer, J. M. Platts, Deane & Edwards, Asheville, G. C. Deason, Green Spring, W. H. Kirby, M. N. Niles, C. J. Pearson, Springle, D. L. R. Dunc, Centre, W. E. Eacy & Co. Gadsden, J. S. Camp & Co. Turkey Town, James Montgomery, Dry Spring Garden, Lumber & Hardware Store, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

WM. W. BLISS & CO. Proprietors, Savannah, Ga. J. B. Hay & Co. White Plains, Carr & Gurnea, Boiling Springs, Williams & Smith, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dwyer, J. M. Platts, Deane & Edwards, Asheville, G. C. Deason, Green Spring, W. H. Kirby, M. N. Niles, C. J. Pearson, Springle, D. L. R. Dunc, Centre, W. E. Eacy & Co. Gadsden, J. S. Camp & Co. Turkey Town, James Montgomery, Dry Spring Garden, Lumber & Hardware Store, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, HARRAL & RISLEY, N. Y., J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RISLEY, JAMES HARRAL, WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER, April 11, '54.—1y.

HUDSON & STOKES are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

NUMBER GOODS. Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crochery, Boots, shoes, Hats & Bonnets, Iron nails, Carriage Trimmings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. June 19, 1854

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. April 11, 1854.—1y.

BACON

FOR SALE.

Apply at the Tin Shop to June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

Augusta French Burr Mill stone Manufactory.

The subscriber, thankful for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schirmer & Wigand, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice. He also furnishes ESCORTS & COLOGNE STONES, SMT MACHINES, of various patterns, BOLTING Cloths, of the best brand, CEMENT, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small Grist Mills to attach to Gin gears. All orders promptly attended to. Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my authorized agent in East Alabama. All orders addressed to him post paid, at Silver Run, Talladega co. Ala. will receive prompt attention.

Wm. B. SCHIRMER, Surviving partner of Schirmer & Wigand. Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. B. Stokes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 4th day of July, 1854, by the Probate Court of Benton County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

J. Y. RHODES, Admr. July 11, 1854.

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J. Y. RHODES, Admr. July 11, 1854.

PIANO FORTE.

Music Ware Room.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTES, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much-admired ZOLIAN ATTACHMENT; and also NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES; which is, supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the Grand Piano. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place;" which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed.

WM. JOHNSON, Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co. ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-aways, of every style and size; SIDE SEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven. We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK. Work Warranted. Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

COTTON GINS. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccolocco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and powered all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line. We solicit patronage. Address J. L. & W. C. ORR, Talladega, Ala. February 7th, 1854. ff.

Partnership Notice. JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the Public that they have formed a co-partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, and have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY. April 4, 1854.—ff.

780 Acres of Land FOR SALE, IN Choccolocco Valley, 10 miles South of Jacksonville, and 3 miles from White Plains, one of the best places in Benton County, 200 acres of Rich Bottom Land, good buildings of all descriptions, and the best orchard in the State, plenty of timber for all purposes, and the best water to be found anywhere, a great bargain will be given and liberal credit.

J. L. WRIGHT.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery. WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Law Notice. T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store, February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853.—1y.

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

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY, PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county. OFFICE at JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA. WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Mitchell, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS. THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. GOODE & MOORE.

Americans, DeLains, J. paces, &c. of the latest style for dress suits. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

BOUVETS. LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

MOUNT PLEASANT Male and Female Academy WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastaboga. Board and tuition at reduced prices. March 7, 1854.—1y.

REMOVAL. WEIR'S HOTEL has been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

MONEY MONEY AGAIN we notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOEL ADLER, & Co. April 25, 1854. ff.

ELECTION NOTICE. THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next. A. BROWN, Shff. May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—Low for Cash—by D. M. WALKER. June 20.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Hugh Montgomery, by J. W. Maddox, a certain stray sorrel mare mule about two years old, thirteen hands high with a star in her face, appraised to seventy-two dollars. This June 24, A. D. 1854. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Jy4.3t

Whatley & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. July 25, 1854. Admr.

ROBERT H. WYNNE,

TALLOP,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers. Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

BUILDING HARDWARE, TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S. WM. M. MCLURE & BRO., No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock. Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS. At Factory Prices. Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description; they can write to M'CLURE & BROTHIER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail. All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm. CALL AND SEE US. March 7, 1854.—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS. 12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men. J. A. McCampbell & Co. Feb. 28, 1854.—1y.

Mexican Mustang Liniment. HAVE you Rheumatic Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? USE THE MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment. For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. April 18, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey, 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.

M. J. TERNEY, Jacksonville, Ala., W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala., J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala. April 11, 1854.—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, July 3d, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came L. W. Cannon, Administrator of the estate of James Taylor, deceased, & filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said administration. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 14th day of August next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said accounts, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 14th day of August next and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 3d day of July, A. D. 1854. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. July 11, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of June, 1854, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., upon the estate of Joseph Walker, late of said county, dec'd; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. GREENVILLE JONES, July 25, 1854. Admr.

PURE MEDICINES.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

Have just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best Drug Houses in New York. They intend for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants, or any one else, a full assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES. Castile Soap, Gun Myrrh, Gun Arabic, Gum Camphor, Flour of Sulphur, Prepared Chalk, Sugar of Lead, Blue Mass, Dover's Powder, Sp's of Turpentine, Spirits of Nitre, Oil of Cloves, Refined Borax, Columbo, Gentian, Peruvian Bark, Ground Elm Bark, Ground Flax Seed, Strengthening Plaster, Blistering Ointment, &c. &c.

Best Old Brandy and Old Port Wine. The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz: Syrup of Squills, Syrup of Ipecac, Syrup of Rhubarb, a variety of Vegetable Pills, Antimonial Wine, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and Herbs. Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

With the advantages of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c., they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services. Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES. B. R. TURNER & BROTHER, ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest most fashionable and durable manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is on the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick Tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL. BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, West ern 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.

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE. I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 320 acres, lying six miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry road. The land is of good quality, one hundred acres cleared, improved, and well watered. There is on the tract a good Grist and Saw Mill, and an abundance of valuable timber quite convenient to the mill.

Any person who may wish to obtain a bargain in a valuable place, would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. D. TREADWELL, April 11, 1854.—6m.

GREAT SALES. 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, Purse, Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, 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. DUNHAM & BLEARLEY, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. April 11, '54.—1y.

C. C. Foster, Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

MILLS.

I HAVE purchased from Judge John H. Lumpkin, the Mills formerly owned by Critchfield, which were fully repaired last year, and are in complete order now, to make fine flour. New wheel, bolting cloths, sive and smutter, with competent and accommodating millers, I am, also, responsible for any loss of grain at the mill, by carelessness, or otherwise on the part of the miller. Cash paid for wheat at fair prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON, March 21, 1854.—1y.

Eye Sight Restored. BY the use of "BALL'S EYE CURE," the sight may be preserved through life, or it may be restored after glasses have been worn many years. This wonderful effect is produced in a month or more, according to the age of the person, without pain, by this Philosophically constructed Instrument, by which the cornea of the Eye is gradually raised to its original convexity, rendering the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent free of postage by mail on the receipt of \$5 00. Sole Agent for Ala. Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE ALA; WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

NOTICE. Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist, tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practising Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All families waited on at their residence on shortest notice. April 25 1854. ff.

F. A. Holman & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Crockery China & Glass ware. Will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 11, 1854.

VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale. The subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Olatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place — will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rice, oats, barley, &c. with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating. J. C. BAIRD. April 25, 1854.—1y.

NEW CABINET SHOP. THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of FURNITURE usually in demand in this section.—He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable manner and of the best materials. All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensable article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices. JAMES F. STOKES, Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. ff.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties. March 7, 1854.—1y.

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 Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gals & Co., and Dubois & Sabron, New York, which are manufactured in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country of Europe. The subscriber 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, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. April 11, '54.—1y.

beds, covered with skins, and never touches a sheet.

In the Russian Court, intrigues are constantly heard against the English Government, but nothing of the kind is indulged in against that of France. The Emperor Nicholas expresses the highest admiration and respect for the abilities of Louis Napoleon, and says that he could not have done otherwise than take up arms against Russia, because he has always treated him with disdain in his claims to the title of Emperor, having uniformly refused him the assistance due his station. Besides, Nicholas regards France as the natural enemy of Russia, by tradition and by inclination. But for the conduct of England on the contrary, he can only employ the term infamy.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The following is from the Centerville Times:

Under the ordinary head in to-day's paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his death Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening was started by a voice, apparently at his elbow saying, "You may sow but shall not reap." He looked around and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to his imagination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last, unable to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. He was persuaded by her that it was only imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn warning voice attended him at every step—"You may sow but shall not reap!" and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went home. He took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with a swelling in the throat, and before sunrise next morning was a corpse.

LETTER FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

An American gentleman, who is now on a visit to St. Petersburg, writes a letter to the editor of the New Bedford Mercury, from which we take the following:

"The fortifications at Cronstadt are very strong, and Napier will have a warm reception. English boasting produces considerable merriment here. They say that Napier, in a speech made before leaving London, concluded by saying that he would lunch at Cronstadt midline at St. Petersburg upon the same day. I am told that the Grand Duke Constantine, while examining the fortifications a few days since, after expressing his approbation and complimenting the engineers upon their skill, remarked that he was now ready to lunch Admiral Napier, but he thought the repast at Cronstadt would be such as to take away his appetite for dinner at St. Petersburg. The war is very popular with all classes here, and the stories which you hear of revolutions here and of imperial extortions are all utterly false. The English papers fabricate all sorts of reports, to which no credit is to be given. The Russians of St. Petersburg call the English barbarians. They say: "If the English feel bound to protect Turkey, why do they not go to Constantinople? Why do they come upon our Finland coast to kill innocent people, burn little villages, destroy private property, and take away small vessels belonging to poor peasants? And this they do where no troops are quartered, and where there cannot be the least resistance. These are the acts of barbarians. To see little villages, unprotected and unoffending, totally destroyed with many of their inhabitants, for the pretended protection of Turkey, suggest only cowardice to the American mind. Why do the allies send so large a fleet to the Baltic to be employed in destroying small towns? Why not try their hand at Ravel, Riga, Ilesoufort or Cronstadt? We begin to think here that Napier does not care to come within range of the Russian guns, for, though he is now in sight, many think that it will be mere rashness to engage his ships with the batteries of Cronstadt."

INDIAN AND YANKEE.—The water at Mackinaw is very clear and very cold, so cold as to be almost unendurable. A gentleman lately amused himself by throwing a small gold coin in twenty feet of water, and giving it to an Indian who would bring it up. Down they plunged, but after descending ten or twelve feet, they came up so chilled, that after several attempts they gave it up. A Yankee standing by observed that "if he would give it to him for getting it, he'd swim it up quicker than lightning," to which he consented; when Jonathan, instead of plunging in as was expected, quietly took up a setting pole, and dipping the end in a tar-barrel, reached it up, and slipping it into his pocket, walked off, to the amazement of the Indian divers, and the no small chagrin of the donor.

SALMON BREEDING.—Everything in relation to the salmon breeding ponds in the Tay has turned out well. The overseer has not observed above 50 dead since they left the ova. The fish are now from an inch to two inches long; the larger have the par marks well developed, and are very active. Within these few days past the keeper has begun to feed them, by sprinkling liver, dried and pounded into dust on the surface of the water, which they appear to devour greedily. From the few deaths that have taken place since the beginning of the experiment, both in the ova and fry, it is calculated there cannot be less than 300,000 young fish in the pond and boxes.

Dr. Cartwright, a distinguished physician of New Orleans, has written a paper, in which he undertakes to prove that Cholera will become a disease incident to the United States, as it has been from time immemorial on the Gan-

Life is half spent before we know its rise and fall.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PATENT Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Historical Sketches and Statistics of Alabama.—M. P. Blue, Esq. one of the Editors of the Advertiser and Gazette, Montgomery, has in course of preparation, a work of the above title, designed to embrace every thing of local and general interest in our State. The history of the different Counties, their settlement and progress, and whatever is connected with their wealth and resources. The object will be to collect and arrange in a methodical form, the important facts in the growth of Alabama since 1820, and show her advancement in Property, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, Education, &c. Sketches of the prominent men in Alabama, will also be given.

The plan of the work is a good one, and we presume there is no one in the State better able or possessing greater facilities for carrying it out than Mr. Blue. In pursuance of his design, for the purpose of collecting full, explicit, and accurate information, he has issued blank circulars, with appropriate heads, suggestive of the kind of information sought; such as "Peculiar local diseases, and causes, remarkable cases of longevity, and remarkable visitations of pestilence or epidemic, if any." "Sketches of early settlers, and remarkable facts of emigration." "Educational Facilities, embracing name, location and present condition of principal schools, and names of individuals peculiarly identified with them." "Timber—mountains, course, extent, peculiarities, advantages, peculiar animals, &c." "Minerals, mineral springs, properties and location." "Antiquities and traditions in relation to them." "Eminent men, and incidents in the history of individuals." "Seats, history of churches, statistics of each denomination, and short sketches of earliest preachers." "Manufactories, name and location and capital—prominent enterprising men—water or steam power." "Face of the country—nature of soil—productions—value of land—markets for production." "Roads, bridges and ferries—location, name, &c." "Rivers and water courses, creeks, ponds, &c., any peculiarities." "Character of inhabitants, prevailing occupation, and any thing in which they excel."

It will be seen from these extracts that the work will be a very interesting one: containing sufficient incident to relieve the tedium of history, and of statistical facts to make it exceedingly useful and valuable for reference to persons at home and abroad.

We have received a copy of the circular from Mr. Blue, and design to furnish all the reliable information in our possession respecting this County: and in order that we may be enabled to give a creditable representation of its history, settlement, climate, soil, mines, manufactures, educational facilities, advantages natural curiosities, &c., we respectfully solicit the aid of our friends in all parts of the County. Let none withhold interesting facts or information from timidity, we will take upon ourselves the responsibility for the manner in which it is sent to Montgomery. And whatever assistance they may be kind enough to afford us in this way, we hope will be rendered in the next three or four weeks.

AN HOUR AT THE LEAD MINES.—On Tuesday evening last, we visited for the first time the lead mine of Col. Paris, six miles west of this place. We found on arriving at the ground some six or eight hands engaged in digging, removing the rock, and making preparations to blast the rock in which the lead appears to be embedded. These bands had been thus engaged for several days, and had excavated a place from 4 to 6 feet deep, and some 15 or 20 feet across. A quantity of rock had been thrown out, and besides, on one side of the pit a large quantity of lead ore, judged by those more competent than ourselves, to be from eight to ten tons. This ore appeared to be almost pure, with some diffusion of the lead-bearing rock. The rock seemed to crop out in places in the field, and it appeared as though it would be an easy matter to find lead by digging a few feet at almost any point, in almost inexhaustible quantities.

During our short visit, we made the acquaintance of Col. Paris, who owns an interest of one half in this mine, and also that of Mr. Moss, the Superintendent of the mining operations, who politely gave us all the information supposed to be interesting. We heartily wish that abundant success may crown the efforts of the owners of this mine, and all others who endeavor to develop the resources of our country.

We were informed by an experienced miner, who accompanied us on this visit, that there are abundant indications of lead for miles in width and up and down this valley.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Intelligence has reached here from reliable sources per steamer Africa, which states positively that the insurrection in Spain is spreading in all directions, and that the Government is seriously apprehensive of the consequences.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, Washington, July 29.

The Senate determined to-day not to go into executive session on the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, on account of the pressing nature of the legislative business. It was remarked by many, that if any business had to be laid over, it should be the executive and not the legislative business. The Senate may remain a few days in session on executive business, after the 4th, if the President should wish it; but the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, may perhaps be taken up on Monday, and ratified at once. The object in hastening it is to afford time for the House to pass a bill to carry the treaty into effect, by removing the duties now charged upon a long list of articles imported from the British provinces.

The House may not be found united on that question at all. The coal, lumber and grain-growing interests are opposed to the treaty.

The Army Reform and Pay Bill has passed the House without the Senate provision for the increase of the pay of the commissioned officers.

The rank and file are to have eleven and twelve, instead of seven and eight dollars a month, and are also to have some chance of promotion.

The Senate called, to-day, on motion of Mr. Pearce, for information on the subject of the demolition of Graytown by the U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Hollins. The general opinion is that Capt. Hollins would not have taken such a step without instructions of the most stringent kind, and that on the part of this Government, the act was impolitic and unnecessary, even if warranted by national law. There can be no doubt that the innocent parties who lost their property by the act will be entitled to remuneration from this Government. England and France will of course make reclamation in behalf their subjects. The United States Treasury may be mulcted in the sum of half a million dollars by this plank. Graytown was not, as some now represent, a den of pirates. They have been orderly and quiet, and were on the best terms with the Transit Company, since Mr. White moved the Company's Depot back to their town. Mr. White, the Company's Agent, was there this Spring, and settled everything satisfactorily. The arrest of Mr. Borland for a forcible rescue of a murderer, was the only cause of the demolition of the town. None other will be pretended by his administration. The question is whether he had any better right to interfere in behalf of Smith, than Mr. Crampton would have in behalf of any of the British subjects who violate our laws.

From the N. Y. Courier, July 28.

Later from Europe.
The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, Saturday, forenoon, the 15th, arrived at eight o'clock yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence.

The Liverpool and London Markets were dull.

The political news continues important. It is now passed doubt that the Russian troops have received counter-orders and do not quit Wallachia; and that the Austrians have for the moment entirely relinquished the idea of a peaceful occupation of the Principalities.

The French army of the North, is embarking in English ships-of-war at Calais and Boulogne. There has been severe fighting on the Danube. The Spanish insurgents maintain themselves, and may carry on a protracted guerilla war.

THE WAR.—The news is important. The Paris Presse states that on the 7th July, the Turks took Mukan and Olnska Islands; and the 8th, Omar Pasha, with 40,000 men, surrounded the Russians and took Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through with the loss of 900 hors de combat. General Chrusloff lost an arm. Prince Gortschakoff was advancing at last accounts, with 30,000 men by forced marches towards Giurgevo. Fifteen thousand Anglo-troops being at Rutchuk it is thought the Turks will risk a pitched battle. The Turks have also crossed in the face of the Russians at Ottenitza. Details are wanting, but one hundred and fifty wagons with wounded, have already arrived at Bucharest. Among the wounded are 80 officers. A despatch from Belgrade calls the Island Kamadan-Seymonoff, and says that the battle lasted nearly twelve hours. In evacuating Giurgevo the Russians burned some of their ships.

There is no longer any doubt that the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Wallachia, is suspended. In Moldavia the Russians are fortifying all the passes, and have destroyed the bridges and by damming up the rivers have rendered the roads impassable. Since Wednesday June 28th, they have completely closed the Transylvanian frontier. All indications seem to testify that Bucharest will be defended.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from Europe.
Boston, July 31.—The British screw steamship Alps, Capt. Wickman, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, which port she left on the 19th inst.

COTTON.—Since the departure of the Africa on the 15th inst. Cotton in Liverpool experienced no change. The sales on the 18th inst. comprised 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs had declined.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—A report is current to the effect that Prince Paskiewitch is dead.

The Russians were advancing towards the Danube. The Allies and Turks were preparing to cross into Wallachia. The French troops were at Rutchuk, and a decisive battle was soon expected.

The attitude of Austria remained doubtful.

The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th instant from New York. Omar Pasha, with 17,000 men, had established his headquarters at Giurgevo. The Russians were at Ruteschi, and had a force consisting of 60,000 men, which was continually being reinforced from Moldavia. The Allies, with 60,000 men were proceeding to assist Omar Pasha, and a pitched battle was daily expected. The English troops were midway between Schumla and Ruteschi, where the French had already arrived. Mehmet Pasha had defeated the Russians at Chernavada, in the Dobrudzschia, and captured the place.

Islam Pasha had defeated General Propoff on the 9th inst.

The Russians likewise sustained a severe defeat at Ruteschi.

It was rumored that the Russian General Aurep, commanding in Lesser Wallachia, had committed suicide.

Three hundred persons were arrested in St. Petersburg on suspicion of intending an outbreak, and on denying the charge, were told that their political opinions required that they should be imprisoned.

The revolution in Spain was spreading. The garrison at Barcelona had declared against the government.

New York, July 30.—Information has reached this city of the death in Minnesota, from cholera, of Ex-President Fillmore's brother.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—There were 175 deaths in Boston last week, from cholera, and there remained 125 cases, in the State Prison. There were 1140 deaths in New York last week, including 240 from cholera. In Philadelphia, there were 500 deaths, including 90 from cholera.

Texas.

The Chas. Morgan arrived at New Orleans, Wednesday, from Indianola and Galveston. The *Picayune* is sorry to see in looking over Texas papers that murders and robberies have been even more than usually numerous in Texas since our last advices. We forbear to fill our columns with the repulsive details. The Western Texan has an article of more than a column in reply to the remark that the great amount of crime in Texas is "the fault of the juries of the country, arising from a sickly sentimentality that whimpers over the cruelty of putting to death a culprit, who, according to all laws, human and divine, has forfeited his life—a monster unfit to associate with his fellow-men."

Among the arrivals by the steamship Chas. Morgan, at Galveston, on the 17th, were the Hon. T. Butler King and R. J. Walker. These gentlemen left for Austin last evening, to close a contract for building the railroad from Red River to El Paso, and make the required deposit of \$3,000,000, as a forfeiture to the State in case of failure to comply with the terms of the law.

The Texas papers speak of the remarkably promising condition of the crops in all parts of the State.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Col. Linsden, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, recently passed over this road, and in a letter to his paper he gives an account of the Baltimore and Ohio road was originated twenty-seven years ago, when the internal improvements were not what they are now, and the company was the first chartered and fully organized railroad company in the United States for an extended line of road.

The route of this road—three hundred and eighty miles—lies literally around, through over and under immense mountains, and the entire capital so far expended in its construction and equipment is \$22,000,000. Besides this immense sum, the city of Baltimore has just loaned the company, as you know, \$5,000,000 more, with which they will make a double track of two hundred and fifty miles. Here is enterprise for you! Here is public spirit worthy the example of New Orleans!

"I have been hastily reading a brief but highly interesting history of this vast work, and find it there well said, that had the enterprising men who originated it imagined it would have cost anything approaching this vast amount, it can scarcely be supposed that they would have commenced it at all.

"When, in 1827, the citizens of Baltimore resolved to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, for a charter to build the Road, its originators calculated the highest estimate of cost of construction at \$5,000,000, the distance to the Ohio River 260 miles—nearly one hundred miles short in this item—annual income from tolls, \$750,000, and the time to pass from Baltimore to Ohio, sixty-two hours and a half.

"To see how vastly wide of the mark they reckoned, look at the actual cost of construction, which as I have said is \$22,000,000; the distance is three hundred and eighty miles; the income from tolls this year will be nearly \$4,000,000; whilst the time between the extreme points of the road, as printed in the schedules, is from seventeen to twenty hours.

"I learn what has not been published, that the available rolling stock of the road is about as follows: 208 locomotives, 130 passenger cars, eight wheeled, 1,200

coal cars, and 2,200 freight cars, eight wheeled, for general merchandise. With this equipment, the largest, doubtless, of any road in the Union, the Company can take from the Ohio River into Baltimore, 1200 tons of freight daily, besides the increasing way trade, and 1000 tons of coal from Cumberland and other coal depots. These are facts that the people of New Orleans ought to consider.

"There is probably no road in the country that can boast of more able and accomplished officers in every branch of its service, than the Baltimore and Ohio. The present—Wm. G.

SNAKE CHARMING.

The *St. Louis Herald*, of the 12th, says: "We have occasionally read accounts of persons having been fascinated or spell-bound by snakes, but never knew of an instance occurring in our vicinity, until a day or two since, and one that we know to be a fact. A man by the name of O'Mara had a small child, a little girl, about thirteen years of age, who came to her death through the influence of a snake, one day last week, under the following circumstances: O'Mara resides on Copers Creek, in Franklin county, and but a short distance from the Pacific Railroad Depot. Some 9 months ago, early last fall, his family noticed the little girl to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, although she had been very fleshy and hearty, and apparently without any cause or complaint of sickness.

By the time winter had fairly set in, she had wasted away to a mere skeleton, but as soon as the weather became cold, she again revived. She never complained of being unwell, and in reply to all their inquiries in regard to her health, she invariably said she felt very well, only a little weak. As soon as spring arrived, she could not be prevailed upon to eat any victuals in her father's house, but would take a piece of bread and butter, or a piece of meat, and go out to the edge of the creek to eat it. The family noticed her regularly, always going precisely to the same place, and invariably complaining of being hungry after her return, when if given victuals would again return to the creek, as they thought, to eat.

Finally, some of the neighbors having heard of the circumstances of the child's extraordinary conduct, and also of her wasted appearance, suggested to her father to watch her movements, which he did last Friday. The child had been sitting on the bank of the creek nearly all the forenoon, until near dinner time, when she got up and went to her father's house, asked for a piece of bread and butter, and again returned to the same place she had been. Her father kept behind her without making any noise. As soon as the child was seated, the father saw a huge black snake slowly raise its head into her lap, and receive the bread and butter from her hand; and when she would attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would commence hissing and become apparently very angry, when the child, trembling like a leaf, would promptly return the bread to the monster. The father was completely paralyzed, not being able to move hand or foot—entertaining, as most Irish persons do, a great dread for snakes, he felt alarmed for the safety of the child, not knowing the nature of the snake, or the extent of the influence on his child.

His blood became almost clogged in his veins, and he groaned in perfect agony, which caused the snake to become alarmed, and glide away to the creek. The child then immediately sprang to her feet, and ran home, apparently much frightened. Her father followed her, but she refused to answer any questions, and he then resolved to detain the child at home, but he was advised to permit her to go again to the creek, and to follow her and kill the snake. Next morning she took a piece of bread again, and went out to the creek; her father followed her with his gun in his hand, and as soon as the snake made his appearance, shot him through the head. The child swooned; the snake squirmed and worked himself around awhile, and then died; the child, in the meantime, recovered from her swoon, but was immediately seized with spasms, acting in a manner resembling the writhing of the snake, and finally died at the same moment the snake did, apparently in the greatest agony.

This horrible, and at the same time melancholy occurrence is the first we have heard of for a long time, and, in fact, the first we ever know of, where we could possibly do but doubt the reality of snake fascination, but if they entertain any doubts on the subject hereafter, the relatives of this unfortunate little girl can be found ready and willing to corroborate our statement. This should serve as a warning to parents who reside in the country, to be more careful in watching their children.

We had almost forgotten to mention that it was a black snake, (generally supposed to be harmless, that is, not poisonous,) seven feet six inches in length, that fascinated the little girl.

Senator Douglas' handsome house in the neighborhood of the Capitol was struck by lightning in a half dozen places last week. The fluid rose the plaster from several of the rooms, nine of the chandeliers, and did a good deal of mischief. Mr. Douglas, with good humor, in effigy, denounced by the clergy, hung that he was not struck by lightning. But he adds, "I wasn't at home." And so he thinks that, surviving all this, Providence is on his side.

Huntsville Advocate.

PAPER FROM THE PLANTAIN.—We see it stated, on the authority of the *Demerara Royal Gazette*, that paper of a good quality has been successfully manufactured in that region from the plantain, whose spontaneous growth in almost every country renders it a cheap substitute for the article at present used.

SUBTERRANEAN RIVERS IN FLORIDA.

A writer in the Florida and Journal says the upper stratum of Florida, rests on a vast network of irregular arches of stupendous magnitude, through which innumerable rivers, creeks, and mineral flows, Wakulla, Ocala, Warcross, Crystal, Homosassa, Chesicutout, Wicklawatch, and Silver Spring are the principal rivers. The creeks of this denomination are too numerous to mention; most of them afford fine mill-sites.

They are, too, partly or wholly navigable for the smaller class of steam and sailing vessels; throughout the entire distance of their subterranean courses. Those that are not, can be made so, with comparatively small trouble and little expense.

In view of the gloomy prospect of having rail roads or plank roads to any great extent in Florida during this generation, the writer thinks it wise to clear out these subterranean passages, connecting them by canal-cuttings with the open or navigable parts of the rivers.

They are numerous, and can be made efficient for one hundredth part of the expense and trouble that would be required to build rail and plank roads to effect the same amount of service.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF FLORIDA.

The same writer says the number of Mineral and thermal springs is near two thousand. Their principal solid ingredients are the sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda; oxide of iron and some iodine. Their volatile ingredients consist of superheated hydrogen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen gases. These gases soon evaporate if the water be exposed in an open vessel to the atmosphere; its taste then becomes insipid, in some instances either magnesian or acid. The mineral springs invariably emerge from the bottoms, and margins of bays, rivers, and water courses. At high water mark, on the noble bay of Old Tampa, many chalybeate springs bubble up through the white sand. Many hundreds of sulphur springs gush up through the bottom and on the margin of the Suwanee river. Those thermal springs which have as yet acquired the greatest celebrity for curative qualities, are those at Newport, Suwanee, & Orange Creek.

Of all the thermal springs in Florida, none surpass in their sanatory virtues that at Fort Brook, on the Ocklawaha river. This valuable medicinal caudron, this Bethesda boiling pool, like every other earthly good, is attended with its concomitant evil. It spoils up in, and is surrounded by a wet, spongy swamp. The ebullitions of the waters of this thermal spring are so violent as to eject very small brilliant pebbles.

If Florida be so thickly embedded with mineral ores, will it not clash with the theory of Professor Agassi, who says that Florida was built by the coral worm and other marine animals?—And that it took them upwards of one hundred thousand years to accomplish it? It will require a good deal of subtle metaphysical reasoning to make a faithful Bibliast acquiesce in this doctrine, or convince other philosophers that nitre, sulphur, arsenic, carbon, iron, and multitudinous volcanic substances are congenial to the tastes and labors of these minute marine Architects.

Savannah Journal.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS.—The Schryler fraud will prove to be the largest swindle ever perpetrated upon the stock exchanges of any country. The noted fraud of Fautleroy on the Bank of England, from the years 1815 to 1823, for which he suffered death, was about £360,600 sterling, about \$2800,000. The over issue stock of the Bank of Kentucky, by Lewis, Cashier at Philadelphia, amounted to about \$480,000.

Boston Transcript.

GOLD IN OHIO.—It is claimed that gold has been discovered in Richland County, Ohio. A gentleman from the gold district showed some specimens of the shining ore, lately taken out of the gulches near Bellville, which, it is said, to have every appearance of being pure gold, and it is so pronounced by scientific persons who have examined it. The quantities taken out are small—\$5 worth having been taken by two persons in one day.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, are superior Remedies for Bad Legs and all kinds of Wounds.—The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines throughout the Union, is the most convincing proof of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, and scrofulous sores. Thousands of people who have suffered from these dreadful maladies, have been cured by their use, after every other remedy had failed; and it is a fact beyond all doubt, that there is no case, however obstinate or bad, that may not be shortly cured by these wonderful medicines, therefore the afflicted should immediately try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the only infallible Remedies for the Cure of Eruptions and Blotches on the Skin.—John Younglove (aged 26) was a great victim through the follies of youth, to eruptions on the skin, being covered with these unsightly blotches, in fact, he was utterly unfitted by his appearance to enter into Society. This young man, eight weeks back, tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these remedies, his blood was so cooled and purified, that the whole of the blotches disappeared, and he now enjoys excellent health. These medicines will cure any disease of the skin, even of twenty years standing.

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Washington, July 24.—The Senate took up the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty again in executive session, to-day and it was further discussed, but not disposed of. I learn, however, that the Senate will endeavor to take the final vote to-morrow. So far, the discussion has been confined to the opponents of the treaty. Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, and Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, have opposed it chiefly on the ground that it will prejudice the coal and grain growing interests of the U. S. It is believed, however, that a majority of two-thirds will be found to sustain the treaty, administration being sincerely favorable to it.

The president's reasons for urging the Cape Fear bill show conclusively that he will veto the River and Harbor bill which lately passed the House. The Senate may not deem it expedient, therefore, to waste much time upon it, but they will undoubtedly pass it.

The Hunter Land bill is likely to pass the House by a large majority. But as time presses, it may be reserved for final action at the next session.

Spain. Accounts of the insurrection in Spain are conflicting. It is reported that the troops are adhering faithfully to the Queen, and the insurgents retreating to Andalusia.

THE POOR LABORER.—I will show you a man worn, spent; the bony outline of a human being, with toil and want, cut as with an iron tool, upon a man, to whom the common pleasure of this our mortal heritage are as unknown as the joys of Paradise. This man toils and starves and toils, even as the markets vary. Well he keeps a heart sound as the oak in his bosom. In the sanctity of his soul he bestows the kiss of peace upon a grudging world; he compels the man himself against the hardness of fortune. In his wretched homestead he is draped in the majesty of the affections. His suffering, patient, loving, wife—his pale-faced, ill clad children—are his queen and subjects. He is a king in heart, subduing and ruling the iron hours; and, sir, (said the Hermit, in a solemn voice,) as surely as the kingdom of God is more than a fairy tale, as surely God's angels sing that poor man's jubilee.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN ITALY.—It is stated in a letter quoted by the Parlamento of Turin, of the 2d, that the tomb of Odoacer, King of the Heruli, has been discovered at Ravenna by some workmen, who, it appears, found the body encased in a suit of armor of gold, which they broke into pieces and secretly sold. The matter was however, soon divulged, and further investigation has led to the discovery of some other precious articles which had escaped the rapacity of the culprits, and of a monumental inscription confirming the fact of its being the tomb of Odoacer.

COTTON SEED OIL.—The Journal of the 6th says that Mr. Shephard, of Galveston, has succeeded in an experiment for producing oil from cotton seed by pressure. One hundred pounds of seed yield from twelve to fifteen pounds of oil, which, when clarified is equal to sweet oil for machinery and superior to ordinary lamp oil, while it can be sold for one third or one-half the cost. The cake left after the oil is pressed out forms valuable food for stock.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Dr. Wm. H. Arrison, the supposed sender of the infernal machine to Mr. Allison the steward of the Cincinnati hospital, and which killed him and his wife, has been caught, it is reported, in Iowa.

Seven Fools
1. The envious man—who sends away his mutton, because the persons next to him is eating venison.
2. The jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.
3. The proud man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.
4. The litigious man—who goes to law in the hopes of ruining his opponent, and gets ruined himself.
5. The extravagant man—who buys a herring, and takes a cap to carry it home.
6. The angry man—who learns the ophicleide, because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbors piano.
7. The ostentatious man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.—Punch.

In San Joaquin county, California, a Mr. Martin has raised some rats, the stalks of which are as large as a man's little finger, each head being a foot and a half in length.

THE CAOLERA AND THE "SPIRITS."
The Cholera has commenced its ravages again this summer, and still, as ever, baffles the skill of our physicians. Can't the "spirits" rappers get the "spirits" to tell us the nature of the disease, and knock out the recipe for its cure? Now the "spirits" might do some good if they ever intend to. We would suggest to the "rappers" the prayer of "Old Ira" the "culled pussan" who was in imminent danger of being drowned, "Oh Lord! if eber you gwine to help Old Ira, now's de time!"

OBITUARY.
For the Jacksonville Republican.
"And the angel stood saying, rise and measure the temple of God and the altar, and them that worship therein." Among the different associations with which the lamented Mrs. MARY SANDLIN the subject of this obituary, was united, none could measure her virtues or speak her eulogy with greater freedom than the Gaylesville Union Daughters of Temperance, of which she was a member. She was the first time we ever saw Mrs. Sandlin when she first presented herself to enroll her name with ours as a pioneer in an undertaking by which providence has accomplished great ends; and while for a moment we looked upon her commanding countenance and intellectual brow, adorned by locks white as winter's frost, we felt that it required no extraordinary powers of perception to trace not only the germs of an immortal spirit, but a living faith, which pointed her soul to a more glorious universe than that to which attraction binds the body. She was tall, and though time had rolled off her youthful bloom, yet it had given her queenly dignity and maternal grace, and although advanced in years yet with true conceptions of what her standard should be in society, and the glowing example of Christ before her, she could not be content to set herself up as an artificial thing or sort of play painted figure, while Heaven and Earth cries up and be doing; and not only had society the right to look to her to wield a hallowed influence, but she had a daughter and son and step son to whom her example was worth more than rubies; nor did she in her deep affliction forget to provide for them, but committed them to the care of the noble and well-known Dr. J. L. Harris and his amiable lady as a sacred trust. She had long been a member of the church and no doubt but her energies were kindled and enlightened by religion. She was intelligent, cultivated and refined. She was a practical house keeper, a dignified hostess, a pleasant and intellectual wife, universally beloved as a neighbor and friend, and when we think of her as she think we must, for there is no just reason for veiling the history of any one, for memory will assert her rights and point to periods here and there when unlooked for events will lift the veil and reveal to the world in vivid distinctness what was long since thought to have sunk in oblivion: we are ready to say blunt pilgrim, thou hast been faithful over a few things thou art no doubt made ruler over many and entered into the joy of thy Lord, where thy body is made immortal, thy soul immaculate, thy senses sanctified, thy conceptions spiritualized, thy faculties replenished with divinity and thy spirit washed and redeemed through the righteousness of Christ will be sweet to men and angels thro' eternity.

Z. H. BRANDON.
Died at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 3rd of Aug. Mr. HENRY GILDER aged about 67 years. The deceased was a native of England, and by profession a Teacher. He had resided in this Country for 30 years, and for the last 15 years had made his home in Jacksonville and vicinity. Prompted perhaps by a love of adventure and high admiration for this country of his adoption, he left, when quite a young man his native home, and came afar across the Atlantic wave, to make his home in the then distant wilds of America. Here, to him, in this stranger land for a long period of years he lived, with no kindred friends with whom to commune along the walks of life; none to cheer, to comfort, to console, and none to recall the recollections of his youth, and the fond memories of his native land, yet though long years had intervened, he was often heard to speak in endearing terms of his England-home.—Well he might,—his a manly virtue to revere ones native home, and fide by comes the human breast.—What man is there but his heart warms with a kinder feeling, while from some summit along the world's highway, he turns to behold in imagination the hills and valleys where passed the innocent days of childhood.

Who lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own native land.
Mr. Gilder early learned the genius and character of the people among whom he lived, and affiliating in sentiment and feeling with them, was ever respected as an upright citizen and an exemplary man; urbane and unobtrusive in his manners, ever kind and gentle, he conciliated the friendship and won the esteem of all who knew him.—He was an honest man and led a pure and blameless life: he had little love for his frivolities, and less for his conventional rules. He seemed rather to be content with the true enjoyment of life, in pursuing his nobler objects and aims, and in striving to fulfill the golden rule of doing to others as he would that they should do to him. He may have had faults,—we know he had many virtues: let those who knew him in life, pass lightly over his imperfections now that he is dead: let them remember the virtues he possessed, the kindnesses he was wont to dispense, and the many charms that clustered about him: all bespeaking his identity with the "fine old English gentleman." As a Teacher, he was highly esteemed by his Pupils; and universally beloved by his patrons; and many's the boy not yet grown to manhood, who remembers him as a kind, good man, and will cherish his memory in future years.—But

He has died—his spirit has fled to the spirit land, and his ashes repose in the stillness of the grave. No more will his venerable form, bowed with the weight of years, and his benignant face, furrowed with the lapse of time, be seen among the haunts of men—never again will his voice be heard in friendly greeting among his fellows, or his eye look out upon the once familiar scenes of life—for that voice is hushed in death—and that eye is closed, closed forever. Such is life—how solemn its vicissitudes; how full of meaning are the words of the poet:
"Tis not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."
Mr. G. we believe was not a communicant of any branch of the Christian Church; he was a Mason, a member of Hiram Lodge of this place, and was interred by its members with masonic honors, attended by a numerous concourse of acquaintances and friends.

Should this brief notice ever reach the eyes of those who knew him in his native land, it may afford them some consolation to know that in his life and death at the hands of his numerous friends, the deceased experienced every kindness that friendship could dictate, and sympathy bestow. Such is a passing tribute to the memory of a good man, who had attained a venerable age, and died far away from his kindred and friends.

The London Examiner will please copy.
The vote at Jacksonville yesterday was as follows:
For Tax Assessor.—Draper 297, Hubbard 120, Lee 13.
Commissioners.—Baird 323, Tongue 245, Barker 248, Pinson 115, Walker 188, McClelen, 132, Richey 59, Embrey 124, Wilkins 158.
At White Plains.—Draper 75, Hubbard 45, Baird, Telgoue, and Barker, ahead for Commissioners.

Postponed Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of two fi. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described property, to-wit: one Wagon, one pair of Harness, one Sorrel Horse, two Mules, and two Cows and yearlings, levied on as the property of R. C. Lively, to satisfy said fi. fas. one in favor of Asa Skelton, Adm. &c. and the other in favor of Hudson & Stokes.

A. BROWN, Shff.
Aug. 8, 1854.

Land for Sale.
The undersigned now offers for sale his tract of land containing 205 acres, situated 8 miles north of Jacksonville, on the road to Lasley's Ferry; about 60 acres cleared in good state of cultivation, 40 of which is creek bottom. There is on the place a good dwelling house and necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard; and it is watered by springs of good water as any in the county. The neighborhood is as healthy as any in this section of the State. Purchasers would do well to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES B. PLEXCO.
August 1, 1854.—3m.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY
LOTTERY.
(By Authority of the State of Ala.)
Conducted on the Havana plan.
TO BE DRAWN on the 20th of August.

CAPITALS, \$7500
" 5000
" 3000
" 1500
In all 238 prizes, amounting to \$30,000

CLASS E.
To be Drawn on the 20th of September.

1 Prize \$7,500.00
1 " 5,000.00
1 " 3,000.00
1 " 1,500.00
5 " of \$500.00 2,500.00
9 " " 250.00 2,250.00
11 " " 125.00 1,375.00
70 " " 50.00 3,500.00
123 " " 25.00 3,075.00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
238 Prizes, amounting to \$30,000.00
Price of WHOLE TICKETS \$5,
HALVES \$2.50, QUARTERS \$1.25.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The two preceding and two following numbers to those, that win the two first Capital Prizes, will be each entitled to \$25.00, and those in the same proximity to the third and fourth Capital Prizes, will be entitled to \$12.50 each. Tickets \$5.—Halves and Quarters in proportion.
All communications strictly confidential.
SAMUEL SWAN, Agt. & Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lions,
Montgomery July 21, 1854.

CATCH HIM!
300 Dollars Reward.
THE subscribers will pay the above amount for the delivery to either of us, at Atlanta, of
John R. Humphries,
who has left the State, and was seen in Chattanooga, Tennessee, or One Hundred Dollars for information that will lead to his recovery. Said Humphries is about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather chunky and 160 pounds weight. There is a scar on his nose between his eyes, like a powder burn, and a scar over his right eye near his temple, has black eyes, long black hair, round full face, and on his shoulder has been hurt and cannot raise one of his arms as well as the other. When last seen had a young moustache on his upper lip, and is about 22 years of age.
A. E. JOHNSON, JR. E. MANGUM,
JAS. CALDWELL, WM. GILBERT,
J. T. DOANE, A. A. WILSON,
WILLIAM H. FERGUSON.

Nashville Banner, Memphis Appeal, Chattanooga Advertiser, Loudon Free Press, Knoxville Register, Huntsville Democrat, Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Montgomery Advertiser and Mail, Aberdeen (Miss.) Conservative, Vicksburg Whig, and Jackson (Miss.) paper, copy weekly 2 months and send bills to this office.
Atlanta, (Georgia) Intelligencer.
Atlanta, July 20, 1854—A1.

Augusta, July 1854.
MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF GEORGIA.
THE TWENTY THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence the First Monday in November next.

Faculty.
Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.
Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry & Pharmacy—ALEXANDER MELANE, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence—I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. MILLER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D.
Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.
Fees for the entire Course, \$105.00
Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once) 5.00
For further particulars apply to
G. M. NEWTON, Dean,
Augusta, July 18, 1854.—3m.

Land for Sale.
I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 164 ACRES, lying five and a half miles south of Jacksonville, on the McGehee road. There are on the tract about 50 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The premises are handsomely improved. The place is well watered; and has on it a fine Apple Orchard of about 200 trees, more than half of which are bearing—also a good Peach Orchard, and a fine variety of other fruits.
CHARLES R. SMITH.
July 25, 1854.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.
COME AND TRY US.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.
The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accomplished and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.
I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.
The best price paid for good wheat.
Morrisville, July 18, 1854.
E. G. MORRIS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!
THE undersigned have now opened a line of Four Horse Coaches which run regular between Montevallo and Talladega, via Shelby Springs and Columbiana.
A Coach leaves Montevallo, daily, on the arrival of the Cars, for Shelby Springs, and returns next morning in time for the passengers to take the Cars, going down.
A Coach leaves Shelby Springs every Monday Wednesday and Friday, 5 o'clock p. m.
Arrive at Talladega at 3 o'clock a. m., connecting with the daily line from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery.
Leaves Talladega, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
Arrive at Shelby Springs at 3 o'clock a. m., connecting with the daily coach from Shelby Springs to Montevallo.

It will be discovered at a glance, that this line—connecting as it does with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad and also with the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.—must be the nearest, quickest, and CHEAPEST route between North and South Alabama.
Fare moderate.—Coaches comfortable.—and Drivers sober and accommodating.
Through Tickets can be procured at the office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, at Selma, and also at the stage office at Talladega.
HARRINGTON & BARNES.
July 25 1854.—6m.

NOTICE.
MADAME WILKIE respectful announces to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that the 2d session of her School for the present year will open on Monday the 10th July, for the reception of scholars.
Her prices will be the same rates as at her previous sessions; but she would beg leave to state that no deduction will be made for lost time except in cases of protracted illness.—July 4, 1854.

ELLSWORTH & STREET,
No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.
And by all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces.
Aug. 1 1854.—2m.

C. C. Porter,
Resident Surgeon-Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

THE AMERICAN FRIEND.
OFFICE ALL STREETS, N. O.,
Selma, July 7, 1854.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Company, on the 13th day of July, 1854, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders be, and they are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested, to assemble and meet the President and Directors at the following times and places, to take into consideration subjects of vital importance to the company:
At Montevallo, Shelby county, Tuesday, August 15, 1854.
At Columbiana, Thursday, August 17.
At Harpersville, Saturday, August 19.
At Weokaville, Talladega county, Tuesday, August 22.
At Talladega, Thursday, August 24.
At Oxford, Benton county, Tuesday, August 29.
At Jacksonville, Thursday, August 31.

Resolved, That all persons interested in the success of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, and who desire to see the work of construction progress steadily to completion, Stockholders or not, and they are most earnestly requested to assemble at the times and places above specified.
J. C. PHILLIPS Pres.
July 21st W. S. PHILLIPS Pres.

Land For Sale.
I now offer my tract of land for sale, containing 420 acres, 125 cleared and in good state of cultivation, lying in Chicklocoke valley, one mile east of Mallory's Factory. There is both bottom and up land that is as good as our country can boast of on the place. These who want homes in this country would do well to call and see for themselves. For particulars, call on the undersigned on the premises.
J. C. ELSTON.
July 25, 1854.—4t.

To Travellers going North.
United States Mail Line.
Through in 48 to 50 Hours!
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
SEMI-WEEKLY
STEAM SHIP LINE.
Leave Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West.
ON SATURDAY.
NASHVILLE, } M. BERRY,
1500 Tons, } Commander.
MARION, } W. J. FOSTER,
1200 Tons, } Commander.
ON WEDNESDAY.
JAMES ADGER, } S. C. TURNER,
1500 Tons, } Commander.
SOUTHERNER, } THOS. EWAN,
1000 Tons, } Commander.
These Steamers are unrivalled on the coast, for safety, speed and comfort, experienced and courteous commanders, and tables supplied with every luxury. Travellers by this Line will be ensured every possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent
HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharf.
Cabin Passage, \$25.00
Steerage, \$8.00
June 20, 1854.

"Delightful task, to rear the tender thoughts, and teach the young idea how to shoot"—without a gun;
But still more delightful is it, for parents and guardians to know that their young sprouts are shooting; therefore those interested and all who feel disposed to attend, are respectfully invited to be present at an examination of the pupils of Cedar Creek Academy, on Friday the first day of September.—Come in parents and friends, light up your eyes, look on, and be your own judges.
Wm. H. BURTON.
August 1, 1854—3t.

SHERIFF SALES.
By virtue of one fi. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to be directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, all the right, title and claim that Oswald Griffin has in and to the southeast fourth of the north east fourth of sec. 7, township 14, range 10, containing 40 acres, levied on to satisfy said fi. fas. in favor of Samuel P. Hudson.
A. BROWN, Shff.
By J. L. BROWN, D.S.

Also at the same time and place. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of sec. 34, township 13, range 10, containing forty acres; levied on as the property of Samuel Noblett, to satisfy one fi. fas. against him in favor of John M. Leach.
A. BROWN, Shff.

Also at the same time and place. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the west half of north-east fourth, and west half of the south east fourth of sec. 3, township 15, range 7, levied on as the property of James Cox in favor of Alexander Pain, use, &c. A. BRON, Shff.
Aug. 1, 1854.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
To the Citizens of the United States.—
I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of saying that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally composed these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking promise in New York.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
38, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD,
AND
LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
The Citizens of the Union suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, especially are free from the influence of these distressing maladies, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, perhaps the most handsome in the world, lose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, such evil may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in the best action, when the skin becomes smooth, and a ruddy complexion appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED
BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.
Sir.—It is with the most hearty pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was unable to do such an "extremity" that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every Remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose, and had given myself up to despair, when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life.—I am quite at liberty to make this known to the benefit of others. I remain, sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—
Ague Head-ache
Asthma Indigestion
Bilious Complaints Jaundice
Bleaches on the Skin Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints Piles
Constipation of Bowels Retention of Urine
Dizziness Sciatica, or King's Evil
Drops Stone and Gravel
Erysipelas Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities Venereal Affections
Fever of all kinds Wounds of all kinds
Gout Weakness from whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 37 1/2 cents, 87 cents, and \$1.50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing WAGGONS of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.
All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.
Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.
We are also manufacturing TILSHING MACHINES, both Spike & Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; also Gearing for Field & Gin houses; also Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:
1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.
2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.
3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.
4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.
E. G. MORRIS & CO.
July 25, 1854.—1y.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

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Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 18.—No. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY AUGUST 15, 1854.

Whole No. 923

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square of 12 lines or for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuation.

Carrying the U. S. Mail. OF GEORGIA, 250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR. FLORIDA STATE, 500 Tons, Capt. R. HARTDIE.

OF GEORGIA	FLORIDA STATE
8 Feb'y 1	8 Feb'y 1
22 " 15	22 " 15
8 March 1	8 March 1
22 " 15	22 " 15
5 " 22	5 " 22
19 April 12	19 April 12
3 " 26	3 " 26
17 May 10	17 May 10
31 " 24	31 " 24
14 June 7	14 June 7
28 " 21	28 " 21

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE. Carrying the U. S. Mail. OF GEORGIA, 250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR. FLORIDA STATE, 500 Tons, Capt. R. HARTDIE.

WILSON, J. J. FACKLER & CO. BRADLEY, WILSON & CO. MERCHANDISE. No. 133, Common St., NEW ORLEANS.

AMERSON, WEBB & CO. Importers of Glass and Earthenware, 145 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

W. HOKE & BROTHERS. Now opening their Stock of Dry Goods, embracing a very large assortment. June 6, '54.

Jacksonville Male Academy. This Institution will be open for the reception of pupils on the 17th July, under superintendence of Mr. JOHN H. WELLS.

DRUGS, DRAKE & CO. Commission Merchants. Keep an office in Jacksonville, Ala., where they are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Provisions to their House.

Spring & Summer STOCK-OF HATS, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods. G. W. FERRY, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

Valuable Land FOR SALE. I now offer for sale on accommodating terms, my plantation situated five miles south of Jacksonville, containing 480 acres, 320 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

THE DAUGHTER. A TOUCHING STORY. When the tyranny of the late James drove his subjects to take up arms against him, one of the most formidable enemies of his usurpations was Sir John Cochrane, ancestor to the present Earl Dundonald.

ELECTION NOTICE. In obedience to a special act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there will be an election held on the first Monday in August at all the precincts in Benton County.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets At Wholesale. MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.

WM. N. NICHOLS, Successor to J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. Wholesale and Domestic Staple and Fancy Goods.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Goods.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

"What would my child," inquired he eagerly, gazing anxiously on her face. "Ask not now, my father," she replied, "ask not now; but pray for me, and bless me—but not with thy last blessing."

The horseman benumbed and stricken with fear, made an effort to reach his arms, but in a moment, the hand of the robber quitted the bridle, grasped the breast of the rider, and dragged him to the ground.

"Nay, forbear!" she exclaimed, "not thy last blessing; not thy last! My father shall not die."

"Nay! nay, Grizel," returned he, "be not deceived—there is no hope—already the king has signed the order of my execution and the messenger of death is now on the way."

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and leave me the mail—lest worse come upon thee." The man therefore arose, and proceeded towards Berwick, trembling; and the robber, mounting his horse which he had left, rode rapidly across the heath.

"I asked him for the particulars of the case." "Doctor," said he, "I should have given every drop of blood in this body to save one drop of hers. Oh, God!" said he, "preserve my reason. She stabbed herself before I could prevent her. Make haste, oh, my God, my God!"

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picked up the dagger. "Yes," said he with a yell, "I will stab you in the same place. Oh, it will be rare sport to hear you groan and struggle like this did—Ah! ah!" and he made a bound at me.

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with her hands, and remained in position, with her lips upon those of her deceased friend; and breathing as it turned out afterwards the warm breath of life into her lungs. At length, she exclaimed, "She lives!" and then rising from the body, she pointed out unequivocal signs of life.

"I asked him for the particulars of the case." "Doctor," said he, "I should have given every drop of blood in this body to save one drop of hers. Oh, God!" said he, "preserve my reason. She stabbed herself before I could prevent her. Make haste, oh, my God, my God!"

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Editors and Newspapers. When on a fine morning, after enjoying a comfortable breakfast, you seat yourself in some cool spot, in the easiest position you can assume, and proceed to look over the morning paper, does it ever occur to you how much toil, trouble, and vexation has been undergone in order to furnish you with a clear and succinct account of everything which has issued, not only of local interest, but throughout the country and the world?

Breeding of Fish. The following was brought out in one of the discussions of the American Institute, at the late meeting of the Farmers' Club: Dr. Adams communicated the success of those engaged in the business, as it has now become a business, of breeding fish.

Truly an editor does not repose upon a bed of roses. Like the Apostles of old, he is expected to be "all things to all men." If he shall publish an article to-day which shall prove agreeable to the feelings of Mr. A, Mr. B is outraged, and "stops his paper." If he attempt to give an account of the commercial market, Mr. C, who has a large stock of any particular article, says he quotes too low, while D, who has a small one, says too high.

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PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
No. 22, in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an
order to discontinue until all ar-
gents are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
going rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Regulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail TO GEORGIA.

500 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, Jr.
STONE STATE.
500 Tons, Capt. R. HARDIE.
Ninety-eight passages without a
failure.
Average navigation 100 miles on the
water, only two nights at sea. Sail-
days every Wednesday, from each
as follows:

OF GEORGIA.	KEYSTONE STATE.
Sav. Phila.	Phil. Sav.
8 Feb'y 1	Feb'y 8
22 " 15	" 22 " 15
8 March 1	March 8
22 " 15	" 22 " 15
5 " 20	April 5
19 April 12	April 19
3 " 26	May 3
17 May 10	May 17
31 " 24	" 31 " 24
14 June 7	June 14
28 " 21	" 28 " 21

AT PHILADELPHIA:

HERON & MARTIN,
No. 37 1/2 NORTH WHARVES.

AT SAVANNAH:

C. A. L. LAMAR,
No. 133, COMMON ST.

COCK, COLCOCK & CO.
TOLSON & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 133, COMMON ST.,
NEW ORLEANS.

WILSON, J. J. FACLER W. C. BIRD;
BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
Huntsville.

WILSON, J. J. FACLER W. C. BIRD;
BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
TOLSON & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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No. 133, COMMON ST.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um- brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fan-
cy Hats various colors. Campea-
ch, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw do. Double and single brim
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS: Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers,
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UM-
BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bunnet Linings—assortment kept
full by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on ac-
commodating terms, my plantation
situated five miles south of Jack-
sonville, containing 480 acres, 320
of which is cleared and in a good
state of cultivation. About 125
acres bottom land fifty cleared, and
the upland the first class of soil in
this section of the State. The place
is well watered with good springs;
one of which is extraordinary for
size and beauty, situated conveni-
ent to a fine building location.—
There is on the place a good Gin
House, and out houses; and a good
Orchard of various kinds of select-
ed fruit. The best lot for range
in the country. The nearest por-
tion of the land is one and a quar-
ter miles from the Selma and Tenn.
Rail Road, and altogether it is as
desirable a location as can conveni-
ently be found.

Persons who may desire to pur-
chase are referred to Maj. B. C.
Wylie. WM. L. TERRY,
April 11, 1854—3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN obedience to a special act passed at
the last session of the General Assem-
bly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there
will be an election held on the first Mon-
day in August at all the precincts in
Benton County, for four Commissioners
of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co.
Also, at the same time and place, in
obedience to an act approved Feb'y 16th
1854, there will be an election held for
Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
May 30, 1854.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets At Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta
are requested to call and exam-
ine our Large and Well Selected
STOCK OF
HATS, CAPS,
AND
BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be
bought in Charleston or New-York,
with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and
see, as I take pleasure in showing
my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND
FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)
William E. Jackson,
George T. Jackson,
John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdery.
Augusta, Geo.

Agents of the Hancock Manu-
facturing Co., Shirtings, Sheetings
and Osnaburgs at
FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for Cash.
Country merchants visiting Aug-
usta or Charleston, are respect-
fully invited to examine our assort-
ment and prices.
April, 11, '54.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-
naburgs and Stripes, sold at Facto-
ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash.
April. 11854.—11y.

"What would my child," inquired he
eagerly, gazing anxiously on her face.
"Ask not now, my father," she re-
plied, "ask not now; but pray for me,
and bless me—but not with thy last
blessing!"
He pressed her hand to his heart and
went upon her neck! In a few moments
the jailer entered and they were torn
from the arms of each other. On the
evening of the second day after the in-
terview mentioned, a wayfarer man
crossed the bridge at Berwick; from the
North and proceeding down Marygate
sat down on a bench by the door of an
ostelry on the side of the Street nearly
fronting what was called the "Main guard."
He did not enter the inn, for it was a
bove his apparent condition being that
which Oliver Cromwell had made his
headquarters a few years before, and
where at some earlier period, James the
Sixth had taken up his residence when
on his way to enter the sovereignty of
England. The traveller wore a coarse
jerkin, fastened round his body by a
leather girdle and over it a small cloak
composed of equally plain materials.—
He was evidently a young man, but his
beaver was drawn down, so as almost to
conceal his features. In one hand he
carried a small bundle and in the other
a pilgrim's staff. Having called for a
glass of wine, he took a crust of bread
from his bundle, and after resting a few
minutes rose to depart. The shades of
night were setting in and threatened to
be a night of storm, the Heavens were
gathering black, the clouds were rushing
from the sea, sudden gusts of wind were
moaning along the streets accompanied
by heavy successive drops of rain and
the face of the Tweed was troubled.
"Heaven help thee if thou intendest
to go far in such a night as this," said
the sentinel at the English gate, as the
traveller passed him and proceeded to
cross the bridge.

THE DAUGHTER. A TOUCHING STORY.

When the tyranny of the late James
drove his subjects to take up arms against
him, one of the most formidable enemies
of his usurpations was Sir John Coch-
rane, ancestor to the present Earl Dun-
donald. He was one of the most promi-
nent actors in Argyle's rebellion, and
for ages a settled gloom hung over the
house of the Campbells enveloping in
common ruin all who united their for-
tunes in the cause of his chieftains. The
same doom encompassed Sir John Coch-
rane. He was surrounded by the king's
troops. Long, deadly and desperate
was his resistance, but at length, over-
powered by numbers he was taken pris-
oner, tried and condemned to die on the
scaffold. He had but a few days to live,
and his jailer awaited the arrival of his
death-warrant to lead him forth to exe-
cution. His family and friends had vis-
ited him in prison and exchanged with
him the last heart-rending farewell.—
But there was one who was the pride of
his eye and of his house; even Grizel,
the daughter of his love. Twilight was
casting a deep gloom over the grating of
his prison-house; he was mourning for
the last look of his favorite child, and
his head was pressed against the cold,
damp wall of his cell, to cool the fever-
ish pulsations that shot through it like
the sting of fire, when the door of his
apartment swung on its unloiled hinges
and the keeper entered, followed by a
young and beautiful lady. Her person
was tall and commanding, her eyes dark,
bright and fearless; but their bright-
ness spoke of sorrow—of sorrow too
deep to be wiped away—and her raven
tresses were parted over her brow pure
as polished marble. The unhappy cap-
tive raised his head as she entered.

"My child! my own Grizel!" he ex-
claimed as she fell upon his bosom.

"My father, my dear father!" sobbed
the miserable maiden, as she dashed
away the tears that accompanied the
words.

"Your interview must be short, very
short," said the jailer as he turned and
left them, for a few minutes, together.

"God help and comfort thee, my dear
daughter!" added the unhappy father,
and he held her to his breast, and im-
printed a kiss upon her brow.

"I feared that I should die without
bestowing my last blessing upon the head
of my own child, and that stung me
more than death, but thou art come, and
the last blessing of thy wretched father—"

"Nay, forbear!" she exclaimed, "not
thy last blessing; not thy last! My
father shall not die!"

"Be calm, be calm, my child!" replied
he; "would to heaven that I could com-
fort thee, my own. But there is no hope
—within three days thou and all thy
little ones will be—"

Fatherless; he would have said, but
the words died on his tongue.

"Three days?" repeated she, raising
her head from his breast, but she added
eagerly pressing his hand, "my father
shall live! Is not my grand father the
friend of Father Potre, the confessor and
master of the king? from him he shall
bear the life of his son, and my father
shall not die!"

"Nay! nay, Grizel," returned he, "be
not deceived—there is no hope—already
the king has signed the order of my ex-
ecution and the messenger of death is
now on the way."

"Yet my father shall not die!" she re-
peated emphatically; and turning to
her father, said calmly, "we part now,
but we shall meet again."

and leave me the mail—lest worse come
upon thee."
The man therefore arose, and proceed-
ed towards Berwick, trembling; and the
robber, mounting his horse which he
had left, rode rapidly across the heath.

Preparations were making for the ex-
ecution of Sir John Cochrane—the offi-
cers of the law waited only the arrival
of the mail with his second death war-
rant, to lead him to the scaffold, and the
tidings arrived that the mail had again
been robbed. For yet fourteen days and
the life of the prisoner would be pro-
longed. He again fell on the neck of
his daughter and wept, and said—
"It is good—the hand of heaven is in
this."

"Said I not?" replied the maiden,
and for the first time she wept aloud—
"that my father shall not die!"

The fourteen days were not yet pass-
ed when the prison door flew open and
the Old Earl of Dundonald rushed to
the arms of his son. His intercession
with the confessor had been at length
successful, and after twice signing the
warrant for the execution of Sir John,
which had as often failed in reaching his
destination, the king had sealed his par-
don. He hurried with his father from
the prison to his own house, his family
was clinging around him, shedding tears
of joy; and they were marvelling with
gratitude at the mysterious providence
that had twice intercepted the mail,
when a stranger craved an audience.—
Sir John desired him to be admitted—
and the robber entered. He was habit-
ed, as we have before described, with a
coarse jerkin; but his bearing was above
his condition. On entering he slightly
touched his beaver but remained cover-

"When you have perused these," said
he, taking two papers from his bosom,
"cast them into the fire."

Sir John glanced upon them, started and
became pale—they were his death-war-
rants.

"My deliverer!" exclaimed he, "how
shall I thank thee—how repay the ser-
vant of my life? My father, my chil-
dren thank him for me!"

The Old Earl grasped the hands of
the stranger, the children embraced his
knees and he burst into tears.

Sir John eagerly inquired—
"By what name call I my deliverer?"

The stranger wept aloud, and raised
his beaver; the raven tresses of Grizel
Cochrane fell upon the cloak.

"Gracious heavens!" exclaimed the
astonished and enraptured father—"My
own child? my own Grizel!"

A NIGHT IN THE LIFE OF A PHYSICIAN.

I was sitting in my chair, when a tre-
mendous knocking was heard at my
door. The servant opened it, when a
man rushed in, in the wildest disorder.

"For God's sake, doctor," said he,
"come with me! It is a case of life and
death! One thousand dollars if you
save her! Come! oh, do not delay!"
and he rushed toward me to drag me
along.

I hurried away with him, snatching
my instruments from the table as I pass-
ed it. I think I never saw before such
convulsive grief as this man's face ex-
pressed. He was a handsome man, with
one of those faces the ladies generally
admire, jet black hair, clustering in wavy
curls over a white forehead. The lower
part of his otherwise feminine features
was relieved by a deep jet black beard.

I asked him for the particulars of the
case.

"Doctor," said he, "make haste. I
shall go mad. Why I should give ev-
ery drop of blood in this body to save
one drop of hers. Oh, God!" said he,
"preserve my reason. She stabbed her-
self before I could prevent her. Make
haste, oh, my God, my God!"

We reached the house. On a satin
couch, in a splendid room, the rich Tur-
key carpet covered with blood, lay a
young girl. I think I never saw such a
beautiful creature. Even with pallid
countenance, and bloodless lips, she was
more of heaven than of earth. What
she was when the rose played on her
downy cheeks, I could not fancy.

There was a deep wound over her
heart, and it was quite evident that the
blood had been given with a right good
will. On the floor, covered with blood,
lay the weapon—a slight Damascus
dagger, the handle richly set with pearls,
strongly lit up with the reflection from
the blood-stained ivory.

I was too late! Alas, the life-blood
was slowly dropping away. That mas-
ter-piece of creation was soon to be cold
and inanimate. She slowly opened her
eyes and fixed them with dying love
upon the young man who had summon-
ed me to this scene of death.

"Sidney," she said, "Sidney, I am dy-
ing. My own Sidney, I could not live
neglected. I told you I would love you
till death. Kiss me Sidney." She sank
back and death closed upon his victim.

My companion sat for some time
strangely staring at the lifeless form up-
on the couch. I could perceive that
reason was tottering upon its foundation.
I was fascinated by his strange look—
At last I went up to him. "Sir," I said,
"she is no more. Death has released her
from troubles."

"Dead! did you say she was dead,
doctor?" he said with a strange and cu-
rious stare at me. "Ah, you have mur-
dered her!" yelled the madman, for such
he was now.

"You have murdered her, and I shall
murder you. Ah! ah! it will be rare
sport." Before I could prevent him, he

picked up the dagger. "Yes," said he
with a yell, "I will stab you in the same
place. Oh, it will be rare sport to hear
you groan and struggle like she did—
Ah! ah!" and he made a bound at me.
Now this was far from pleasant. In-
fact it was a very awkward position to
be in. I did not know how to act. The
madman made a grab at me, but fortu-
nately I eluded his grasp, and thinking it
better to fight in the dark, I seized the
lamp and threw it on the floor. The
room was now dark. The madman set
up a terrific yelling, and I could hear
him lock the door and put the key in his
pocket, while he kept muttering, "I will
kill him, I will kill him! Oh, it will be
rare sport to see him die like she did."

I felt my courage rise with the emer-
gency. I felt determined to try a struggle
with him but I knew the increased
strength that the insane possess, and I
thought it scarcely prudent. What could
I do? I must do something. It would
soon be daylight, when I would again
be in his power. I felt for some weapon
with which to defend myself, and as luck
would have it, I found a heavy dumb-bell,
in the corner where I lay concealed.—
Presently I heard the madman slowly
searching for me; it descended, and I
was free. The madman lay stoned on
the floor. I rushed to the door, smashed
in the lock with the heavy metal, and
rushed down stairs. Presently the house
was all in commotion. Oh! what a
scene—the girl dead in a pool of blood,
the man insensible on the floor, with the
dagger firmly clutched in his hand! I
bled him, and he slowly recovered. But
reason never returned. He is a madman
to this day. I never heard the history
of my patients of that night. They were
strangers in the house. I never
shall forget that night's adventure.

Editors and Newspapers.
When on a fine morning, after
enjoying a comfortable breakfast,
you seat yourself in some cool spot,
in the easiest position you can as-
sume, and proceed to look over the
morning paper, does it ever occur
to you how much toil, trouble and
excitation has been undergone in or-
der to furnish you with a clear and
succinct account of everything
which has issued, not only of local
interest, but throughout the country
and the world? Has it never struck
you, what an immense mass of
publications, from every section,
must be daily examined in order to
cull items for you, either of inter-
est or profit? Long after you are
enjoying a refreshing sleep, which
shall fit you for the duties of the
following day, the pen and scissors
of the Editor are being diligently
employed in writing for your benefit
and information, and selecting
for your interest. In every quarter
of the land the telegraph—that ter-
rible but very expensive agent—is
outstripping the flight of time, and
almost annihilating space, that you
may read, in the morning, of ev-
ents which occurred yesterday a
thousand miles away.

Compositors and Pressmen are
busily engaged in "making up" the
matter which you are to read in the
morning, and the clanging sounds
of the press wake the echoes of
the silent streets until far away in-
to the night; and all this, that you
may have a "morning paper."
Perhaps, if your breakfast has been
delayed beyond the usual hour, or
your eggs have been boiled five
seconds too long, or from any other
cause, you are out of humor, or
your mind pre-occupied with the
cares of business, the result of all
this labor will merely meet with a
contemptuous glance, and a declara-
tion that "there is, really, nothing
in the paper!"

Truly an editor does not repose
upon a bed of roses. Like the
Apostles of old, he is expected to be
"all things to all men." If he
shall publish an article to-day
which shall prove agreeable to the
feelings of Mr. A, Mr. B is outraged,
and "stops his paper." If he
attempt to give an account of the
commercial market, Mr. C, who
has a large stock of any particular
article, says he quotes too low,
while D, who has a small one, says
too high. He is supposed to know
every thing of every possible sub-
ject, from the price of corn and bac-
on, up through the general history
of the world, and down again to
the merits of the last new novel.
Besides, he has the "Devil," al-
ways at his elbow, with his insatiable
appetite for "more copy," and
amid all these perplexities, he is
expected to be courteous and po-
lite to everybody. To go without
his pay, for years, without a mar-
mur, and, in short, to devote his
whole time, talents, and energy to
his work, often to be rewarded by
unjust criticism or misconstruction.
Then, too, if impaired health, or
the need of temporary recreation
from his exhausting toil, induce an
occasional absence, or his pen from
any cause should seem to slacken
in industry; if but for a day, the
exclamation is made at once, "Why
is the Editor not at his post?" or,
"the editorial column has nothing
in it." The Editor seems to be very
"lazy," &c. &c. Or, if a bungling
typographical error has escaped his
vision, and goes, in all its ab-
surdity, to the public, "how stupid!
how careless!" is the charitable
comment. There are few who are
"And our faults a little blind."
To our merits very kind.

Fellow-Editors, have you over-
drawn the picture? You alone are
competent to judge.
Augusta Constitutionalist.

A western editor cautions his
readers against kissing short-wor-
men, as the habit has made him
round-shouldered.

with her hands, and remained in
that position, with her lips upon those
of her deceased friend, and breath-
ing the warm breath of life into her
lungs. At length she exclaimed,
"She lives," and then rising from
the body, she pointed out unequiv-
ocal signs of life. She then stated
when she was kissing her friend,
she fancied she felt her breath, and
in a few minutes was convinced of
that fact. The female who was
supposed to be dead was taken out
of the coffin, and placed in a
warm bed, and in the course of a
few hours, fully revived." She stated
that she was during her trance,
fully sensible of all that was pass-
ing around her, and she even heard
the death bell toll, but was utterly
incapable of speech, or sign to show
that she was not dead.

Breeding of Fish.
The following was brought out
in one of the discussions of the A-
merican Institute, at the late meet-
ing of the Farmers' Club:

Dr. Adams communicated the
success of those engaged in the
business, as it has now become a
business, of breeding fish. Fish
eggs can be transported between
folks of wet liven in a box, & 500,
000 eggs can be hatched in a stream
under a sieve 15 ins. in diameter.
Another paper treated of the mack-
erel fishing in the Black Sea and
Bosphorus. The season commen-
ces at Constantinople February 12.
The fish are five or six inches long.
By the time they reach Gibraltar,
the mackerel are about half grown.
In September the same fish arrive
on the American coast, and are
then full grown. Hundreds of
thousands of people are engaged in
the fishing in the spring of the
year in the Bosphorus. The water
seems alive with these fish as they
come down from the Black Sea.

Mr. Pell said, upon the subject
of fish, that he would give the Club
some information. He was con-
vinced by his own experiments
that all salt water fish can be bred
in fresh water, and that fish are
easily domesticated. He says his
Pike are very voracious; he has
seen one strike into a school of
small fish he was feeding, and take a
full mouthful in an instant. He
feeds his fish upon liver, Indian
meal mixed with blood, and boiled
rice. He said a perch or golden
carp can be frozen in ice solid, and
thawed out without injury. He
spoke of the great value of fish as
a manure, containing all the ele-
ments necessary for the farmer to
fertilize his crops. He said that he
had succeeded in producing
Swedish leeches in his fish ponds.
By cutting off the tail of the leech,
the blood will pass off, and the
leech do double the duty.

BERYING ALIVE.—A paper was
read before the French Academy
of Sciences, in which the following
extraordinary instance was adduc-
ed, as a reason for abolishing the
present custom of burying so soon
after death:

A young female had been twice
pronounced dead; when only in a
trance, but had recovered in time
to prevent being buried alive. A
third trance came on, and in con-
sequence of what had previously
occurred, permission was obtained
from the constitutional authorities
for the body to remain above
ground so long as decomposi-
tion did not take place. A week—ten
days passed away—there was still
no decomposition—but all the
medical men declared she was
dead, and at length she was laid
in a coffin. Only a few minutes
before the coffin was to be nailed
down, and while the bell of the
village was already tolling for the
funeral, a female from an adjoining
village, who had been a school-
mate of the supposed deceased,
came to kiss a last fare-well. She
stooped to kiss the lips of her de-
parted friend, and remained in that
position for some time. The by-
standers attempted to remove her,
lest her emotions should be injur-
ous to her. She waved them away
round-shouldered.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S BILL AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Congress.—This body adjourned on Monday the 7th inst. The various appropriation bills were passed, including the River and Harbor bill which was voted by the President. Much important business has gone over to the next session, among which is Mr. Hunter's Land Bill, which will account to our readers for our failure to publish the promised synopsis, of course utterly useless under the circumstances. We expect to be able to publish a list of all the public acts in our next.

During the last hours of the session, the Bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, which had previously passed the House, was taken up and passed in the Senate. Mr. Cobb, one of the Representatives from this State was the author of the bill, and to the industry, energy, and perseverance of our Senators, Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Clay, are the friends of this important bill mainly indebted for its passage through the Senate.

The passage of such a bill has been recommended by every Com'r of the Gen. Land Office for the last fifteen years—it has met with the approbation of the people, and it is a wonder that it has been so long delayed. Lands which have been in market ten years are reduced to one dollar per acre—15 years to 75 cts., 20 years to 50 cts., 25 years to 25 cts., and 30 years to 12½ cents. The Bill will be published in our next.

We are unable to say when the lands which have been withdrawn from market in this and adjoining States will be again subject to sale. We presume some notice on the subject will be given shortly.

The Southern Eclectic and Home Gazette, have been united in one publication which is now edited and published at Augusta, Ga., by James M. Smythe, at \$3 per annum in advance. The new work is published weekly, containing 16 large pages, and retaining all the best features of both former publications.

GREAT FIRES have recently occurred in California and at New Orleans. In San Francisco 160 houses were destroyed involving a loss of \$500,000, Columbia, \$200,000 and at Sacramento city about 200 houses, loss \$1,000,000. At New Orleans 26 valuable stores and their contents were destroyed, involving a loss of more than \$1,000,000.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the merchants in this and the adjoining counties, to the card of Hyatt, McBirney & Co. direct importers, Charleston, S. C. This is one of the oldest, if not the oldest wholesale Dry Goods establishment in the city. Such facilities as they possess—abundant Capital—connection with manufacturers—a partner all the time in European markets purchasing stocks—and, above all the success which has attended them in business, and the confidence and esteem which they have won for themselves in the mercantile world—give evidence that they can make it to the interest of merchants to pay them a visit.

But while we call the attention of merchants to this long established and well tried house, we will not fail to congratulate Messrs. H., McB. & Co. in having such a representative abroad as Mr. A. C. Wylie—a gentleman of fine address and business habits, so well and so favorably known in this region. Combining, as he does, the *suaviter in modo* of the polished gentleman, with the energy and talent of the business man, he must contribute largely to the success and prosperity of the house.

After the adjournment of our Chancery Court on Saturday last, the members of the Jacksonville Bar held a meeting at which Col. John Foster presided as chairman and Wm. H. Forney, acted as secretary. Upon motion—M. J. Turnley, Jas. L. Lewis and G. C. Ellis, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That our thanks are tendered to Chancellor JAMES B. CLARK for the impartial, able and dignified discharge of the laborious duties of Chancellor, as well as the speedy dispatch of the Docket.

Resolved, 2nd. That his ability as a Chancellor is not, as we believe, inferior to that of any judicial officer in the State.

Resolved, 3rd. That his intercourse with the members of the bar has been of the most pleasant and agreeable character—and his frank and courteous bearing during the hours of recess have won him the esteem and admiration of the entire bar.

Resolved 4th. That these resolutions be published in the Jacksonville papers, and that the secretary be requested to tender a copy of the same to Chancellor Clark.

JOHN FOSTER, Chm. Wm. H. FORNEY, Secy.

Every Judge in the State of Tennessee, is a Son of Temperance.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

DEAR BROTHER GRANT:

The protracted meeting at this place, which you attended in part, has come to a close; and the results were such as to produce very gratifying feelings in the hearts of all those who have a desire for the good of mankind, and the advancement of the Christian religion in our country. Our very able and worthy pastor, Bro. Capers, assisted; a portion of the time, by Bro. Linfield; preached, from day to day, in his usual powerful and eloquent manner; and, from his practical teachings and forcible exhortations, many felt themselves strengthened and encouraged to start afresh with invigorated energy, and to engage, with that earnestness and zeal, in the great work of the Lord, which must result in good to themselves and to the cause which they have espoused.

In the same number of sermons, I am satisfied that I have never before enjoyed the pleasure of hearing such an amount of real preaching—the sacred scriptures illustrated by such an accumulation of sound arguments and logical deductions—and their applicability to all the various necessities of man, both in his present and future state, so plainly and explicitly demonstrated. It was, in truth, just such preaching as few, and very few, of the ministers in our country are capable of doing. And the results were such as you partly observed; except that, instead of abating, as is usually the case, near the close of such meetings, that deep and intense interest, which pervaded almost the entire congregation, continued to increase until the termination of the exercises; and there were daily causes of great rejoicings in the ranks of Zion, from the frequent manifestations of Divine power, love and mercy both to saint and sinner.

Christians were made to rejoice; and, from full many a heart overflowing with the love of God, burst shouts of praise to Him whose love can make the soul rejoice even in the cold and clammy embrace of Death. Sinners were awakened to a sense of their real condition, and literally flocked to the altar, asking the prayers of the Church in their behalf; and, by the blessing of God, many were able to testify that God hath power on earth to forgive sins. By the mercy of God, children were given to parents, husband to wife and friends to friends in the holy bonds of Christian union. Oh! it was a joyous time—a rich feast, at which the soul banqueted on the love and basked in the smiles of high Heaven. It was a time that cannot be soon forgotten; and which will tell for good in days that are yet far back in the mighty bosom of the future.

But what we have experienced here is only a part of what has been doing in various portions of this country, during the last few weeks. Revivals of religion have occurred at almost every church in this circuit within the above-mentioned period; and so intense has been the feeling evinced during those meetings, that frequently the mourners did not wait the usual song of invitation to approach the altar; but arose and went even while the minister was preaching and talking to them; and in some instances the minister could not proceed with his discourses; so deep were the impressions and so intense the excitement. He was silenced even in the midst of his sermon, and compelled to desist from further preaching, and extend an invitation to mourners that they might come forward to the anxious seat.

There is one feature connected with those protracted meetings which is remarkable—very remarkable indeed, from its infrequency; and that is—almost all of the professions of religion and the greater part of the excitement and anxiety on the subject of religion is prevailed among the higher grades and better informed classes of society. This fact, of itself, demonstrates clearly and conclusively other facts, viz: that the elevated and lightened teachings of our minister are, by the blessing of God, being effectual among those who are capable of appreciating them; that the minds of the people generally are thus being enlightened; and hence must result that elevated and permanent advancement to the cause of Christianity, which will, in future ages, redound to the happiness of man and the glory of God. There have been some forty accessions to the church on this circuit during the past month; and the meetings are still going on; and we are encouraged, from present indications, to hope, that ere the present year shall have been closed, they may be numbered by hundreds instead of scores.

H. WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 10th, 1854.

Our Rail Road.

We have not time or space this week to give in detail, the report of the commissioners appointed to hold meetings along the line, for the purpose of raising money to defray the expense of surveying the road. Suffice it to say that the amount is raised and the route will be surveyed by the middle of September, and immediately thereafter, the grading will be commenced. We are now prepared to say that the Dalton and Gadsden Rail Road will be built.

North Georgia (Dalton) Times.

PRICES OF WHEAT.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine gives the price of wheat at Albany for sixty-one years. It is taken from the minutes kept at the office of the Van Rensselaer Manor, at Albany, where large amounts of rents are payable in wheat, or a cash equivalent, on the 1st of January each year, and as two parties are deeply interested in the price, it is probably the most reliable correct of any record that can be obtained.

In these sixty-one years wheat has only five times been \$2 or upward per bushel, while it was seventeen times at \$1 or under—twice at 75 cents. Only once in thirty-seven years, that is since 1817, to

wit: in 1837, has it reached \$2. The average price for the whole period is \$1.38. For the last thirty years it is \$1.25.

Savannah Courier.

IMPOTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE. THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 31, 1854.—The royal mail steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 22d inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Collins steam ship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst.

There is nothing new of importance from the seat of war.

Austria's conduct was becoming more doubtful and suspicious.

The Spanish insurrection was spreading rapidly under Gen. Espartero.

The War.

No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none was likely to occur until further consideration by the English and French governments of the recent conduct of Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle makes the following important communication: He says the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have communicated to the English and French governments the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the summons sent him by Austria to evacuate the Principalities.

The German Powers now announce that in their opinion the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear to them calculated to serve as a basis for further negotiations; and they propose that Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further conferences. They moreover expressed an opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the allied Powers shall stop their movement in advance. In other words, Austria has fallen back into an alliance with Russia.

All the Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on a war footing. Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield, but discontent prevails in the capital.

The details received show that the recent victory at Giurgevo was achieved by the Turks unassisted, leaving the whole bank of the Danube, from Turkey to Olteniza, in their hands.

The main body of the Turkish army is said to be moving towards the mouth of the Danube.

None of the Anglo-French troops have yet been in action.

The allies have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at the Siliha mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing sunken ships from the channel.

The Russian Danube flotilla must soon fall into the hands of the allies.

Free navigation of the Danube is again re-established.

English seamen, from the fleet, have been sent to maintain the Turkish boats on the Danube, with the intention of capturing the Russian River flotilla.

The Russians have burned Matzlin. General Auroy, having been disgraced from rank for want of success, shot himself.

French troops from Adrianople are marching towards Varna.

The British are in a camp at Devanahla.

The English and French are slowly drawing their lines closer around the Russians.

Omer Pacha had reviewed the Anglo-French troops.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell stated that the Queen would send in a message on the 24th instant, demanding an extra vote of credit for £3,000,000 sterling, for the general purposes of the war.

The rapid passage of the steam ship Golden Age from Austria to Panama, excited favorable comments from the English press.

From the 1st August the postage between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, will be reduced to sixpence.

Mr. Hale, the inventor of Hale's rocket, died at Constantinople.

France.

Marshal St. Arnaud has returned to France. The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 19th, for Eponezet, on their way to the baths of Baretz.

Douat Cassimer Bathyany died at Paris on the 20th inst.

The Black Sea.

On the 7th, the combined fleets were seen off Akermann, sailing east. It was reported that Admiral Bruat had forced the entrance to Novorossich, at the mouth of Anapa.

Asia.

Kerim Pacha had surprised 12,000 Russians and defeated them, capturing six guns and 400 men, at a pass in the mountains.

Greece.

The Porte consents to re-open Turkish ports to Greek merchantmen, but demands from Greece indemnity for losses sustained through the recent Greek insurrection.

Spain.

The news is very important. The insurrection was spreading rapidly. By telegraph from Bayonne, on the 20th, it is stated that Madrid and its garrison have pronounced against the Queen. The Cabinet is dissolved, and San Lino, the Premier, has fled.

Narvaez has offered to form a new ministry.

Espartero had placed himself at the head of the insurgents, and was

marching on Madrid with the entire division, while Gen. Zabala advances with a force from the Basque provinces.

Victorio, Burgos, Valadolio, Grenada, Saragossa, Zaragoza, Raimpalma, Barcelona, San Sebastian, and several smaller cities, also the Balearic Islands, had declared for the insurgents. Saragossa is expected to join the revolt.

The insurrection hitherto has been mostly military, but the citizens were joining it. The watchwords are "Vinalo Constitution," "Down with the Ministry," "Down with Queen Christina." Carlist guerrilla bands have appeared in Catalonia.

Rumors were current that Queen Christina had fled to Bayonne, and that Queen Isabella had left Madrid; also that the Duke of Montpensier had been declared Lieutenant General of the kingdom, but all these rumors were considered doubtful.

Generals Concha and Gonzalez Bravo have arrived in England.

Manel Concha has escaped from the Canary Island.

General Mazerabo fled to France.

The insurgents, if successful, may offer the throne to Don Pedro, of Portugal. The French government is said to favor the insurrection. An aide-de-camp of the King of Portugal is understood to have sought an interview with Napoleon, to consult him on the subject. Napoleon replied that he could not enter into the project, but he did not say he would not interfere to prevent it. It is surmised that Russia is implicated in the insurrection, with a view of distracting the attention of France and England.

THE LATEST.—A list of the new ministry is out, viz:—Duke Rosas, President; Manuel Moyesa, Foreign Affairs; Ploz Rosas, Interior; all moderators; and Senors Larcerna, Justice; Enter. Finance; Rooda, Public Works; (all progressists.)

A period of anarchy is feared.

The Latest.

DANTZIG, July 20.—The Nicholas arrived here, having left Baro Sound with the allied fleet. On the 18th the fleet went to Aland Island.

A letter from Kiel of the 19th, published in a Berlin newspaper, says the French expeditionary army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally at the Island of Zealand, and Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality.

Prussia and Austria, it is said, have asked France and England to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

The Russian party asserts that the military operations of the allies are nearly at a stand still, and the attack on Sebastopol is infinitely postponed; that the attack on Cronstadt will not take place this year, and that the great battle near Bucharest is problematical. Hostile operations are reduced to a simple blockade, and in the end Russia will triumph by her diplomacy.

HERMANNSTADT, July 16.—The Turkish have taken up a position at Pasapaquiri, near Giurgevo.

The Swedish Legislature reports in favor of a decimal coinage.

PARIS.—Advices received from Madrid of the 15th inst. state that the insurgents were masters of Madrid. During the night the troops engaged acted vigorously against the barricades, but for the most part unsuccessfully.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Harrington asked the Ministers whether they had authorized Lord Westmoreland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna that Polish subjects of Russia would not be allowed to enter the English army, or to follow the standard of the allies.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that no instructions had been given. The Earl of Aberdeen then brought forward the following message from the Queen, which was read by the Lord Chancellor.

Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is engaged against the Emperor of Russia, on the defensive and offensive, ask of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision accordingly.

The message would be taken into consideration on Monday.

The latest advices from Madrid are to the 18th. The Gazette publishes a list of new ministers.

General Cavajl is appointed Commander of Cavalry at Madrid. The insurgents were masters of Madrid. The troops were engaged against the barricades, and fighting was going on in several parts of the capital when the despatch left.

A battle had been fought between O'Donnell and Blaser. The latter was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner.—The populace have sacked the palace of Christina at Salamander, near Grauda.

The whole of Catalonia has risen; the Captain General leads it, and there has been fighting at several points.

A private telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, received in Par-

is, states that the Russians had not a check near Batum.

Four thousand Turks have been sent from Varna into Circassia.

Later From Europe.

New York, August 8.—The steamship Arabia arrived at this port today from Liverpool, which port she left on the 29th ultimo.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Czars will not abate his pretensions. His reply to Austria was haughty and unfavorable. It was in the following words: "Tell your master that if he wishes war he shall have it, but probably neither his or I shall see the end of it."

The sudden and violent death, at the hands of Dr. GRAHAM, of New Orleans, of Col. LORING, of California, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, produced unusual excitement in this City yesterday. The circumstances and verdict of the Coroner's Jury are fully reported in another column. They present an awful case of the sacrifice of life without cause, and almost without the shadow of provocation. The preliminary inquest has pronounced upon the act. The legal tribunals will hereafter determine the degree of guilt. It is no wish of ours to prejudge GRAHAM'S case, or draw the line distinction between the premeditation of the cold blooded murderer, and the deliberate purpose of the assassin, reckless of human life, and quick to avenge, with almost fiendish atrocity, on an unarmed man, the sting of reproach for his own boisterous and indecent conduct in a family hotel.

Of the homicide or his victim we know, personally, but little. Dr. R. MASON GRAHAM, is we believe, a somewhat prominent citizen of New Orleans—active a few years since, in politics—but in what present standing, socially or politically, we have no means of judging. Colonel LORING was a Southerner also, recently returned from California after having accumulated a fortune, partly by the labor of his negroes, who, under the laws of California, could have remained in the State as freemen, but being warmly attached to their old master, elected to return with him.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CRAFT.

It is stated, says the Charleston Courier, that two persons in New York have invented and patented a paper making machine and pulp, by means of which paper can be made and furnished to the market at a cost of about four cents per pound. The editor of the Long Island Vindicator, without enlightening us as to the name of the man from which the pulp is made, speaks of it in the following manner:

"The material from which the pulp is manufactured will flourish and grow abundantly in ground that is at present useless to the farmer, and here, too, the community will be gainers. We have seen and examined specimens of the pulp, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it just the thing wanted. It is as white and clear as the most clearly bleached cotton, and is capable of the most delicate tint. The harshness and transparency of the straw paper cannot be found in it, while it is capable of the highest finish, maintaining all the pliancy and toughness of the pure linen rags."

The plant from which the pulp is to be made will have to be cultivated, it is presumed, so that if there be anything in this invention it will be a year or two before it can be fully tested. In the meantime other inventions will no doubt be made. By the way, it is stated on the authority of the Demora Royal Gazette, that paper of a good quality has been successfully manufactured in that region from the plantain, whose spontaneous growth in almost every country renders it a cheap substitute for the article at present used.

AMERICAN IRON FOR RAIL ROAD.—Mr. James L. Gage, of St. Louis, who has been for twelve years engaged in the foundry business, has written an interesting article in the Republican in relation to the quality and comparative value of American iron. Mr. G. has made, and is now manufacturing twenty-five hundred car wheels for the Pacific and Terre Haute and Alto Rail Roads, and has demonstrated that Western-made wheels are as good or better than Eastern. He says "the innumerable deposits of iron ore in the United States, furnish as great a diversity, and as good a quality of that material as can be found in the world. Yet in malleable iron ore we make nothing like the Swedes; while in pig, we make nothing with either our bituminous, or our anthracite coal, equal to the Scotch. Our Juniata malleable iron is as strong as the Swedes; but being softer, will not wear half as long, in either a horse-shoe or a log-chain. The Tennessee iron is as good as the Juniata, and the Iron Mountain is equal to either, though differing from both. For foundry purposes, there is no better pig than that made in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky—the cold-blast iron for machinery—the hot-blast, for stoves and hollow-ware. I greatly doubt whether any hot-blast pig can be found equal in strength and excellence to that of Southern Ohio.—But the supply for the last two years has fallen far short of the demand. This state of demand has made a market for millions of dollars worth of Scotch and English pig, and rails, that ought to have been made in this country. So great has been the call, that the capacity of those countries to produce them has proved unequal to the demand. This state of the iron market is the legitimate result of the new rail road and gold developments. The rail roads diverted thousands of hands from agricultural and other industrial callings, and these roads created the unusual demand for iron; hence it became scarce and dear. Tens of thousands flocked to the land of gold, and gold became abundant and cheap. But, measured either by gold or by labor, iron has found a now proportional value. It is worth more; it represents

LATER FROM GREYTOWN.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Great excitement existed in Jamaica relative to the destruction of Greytown, and it was reported that several English ships had started in pursuit of the Cyane.

The Kingston Journal says Capt. Pollins was drunk when he did the deed. It also says that the House of the British Consul was first destroyed. The papers all pronounce it a most cowardly act, and called on the British government to despatch a fleet to the North and bombard New York or Boston. The English must vindicate themselves. Public meetings have been held for the relief of the sufferers. The English flag was raised at Greytown.

Late accounts from Barbadoes by the Star of the West states that the cholera was abating—aggregate mortality reached 15,000 deaths.

Capt. Tinklepaul, of the steamship Star of the West, which arrived to-day at this port from Greytown, writes that it was blockaded by the British, although their flag was floating over it in order to protect the property of the toe Transit Company, from the fury of the inhabitants.

Later from California.

New York, August 7.—The steamship Star of the West has brought advices from San Francisco to the 15th ult.

Extensive fires had occurred in San Francisco and Sacramento. In the former city 160 buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of \$500,000; and in the latter 200 buildings were consumed, involving a loss of \$1,000,000. The town of Columbia had also been nearly destroyed, involving a loss of 500,000.

Accounts from the mines were very favorable.

Business in San Francisco was dull.

We find the following additional intelligence in the Baltimore Patriot:

Commander Jolly, of the British schooner Bermuda, declares that Greytown is under martial law, establishing a blockade of the port by the English.

The English ship of-war Espiegle, holds Panto Arenas, and the commander says it is part of San Juan, and holds it as security until some arrangement is made between

the governments Great Britain and the United States.—The greatest excitement existed at Kingston, relative to the destruction of Greytown. It was reported that the English and French Admirals had sent a frigate in pursuit of the Cyane. A steamer was also instantly despatched to Halifax with the intelligence.

The Tragedy at the St. Nicholas.

The sudden and violent death, at the hands of Dr. GRAHAM, of New Orleans, of Col. LORING, of California, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, produced unusual excitement in this City yesterday. The circumstances and verdict of the Coroner's Jury are fully reported in another column. They present an awful case of the sacrifice of life without cause, and almost without the shadow of provocation. The preliminary inquest has pronounced upon the act. The legal tribunals will hereafter determine the degree of guilt. It is no wish of ours to prejudge GRAHAM'S case, or draw the line distinction between the premeditation of the cold blooded murderer, and the deliberate purpose of the assassin, reckless of human life, and quick to avenge, with almost fiendish atrocity, on an unarmed man, the sting of reproach for his own boisterous and indecent conduct in a family hotel.

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We find the following additional intelligence in the Baltimore Patriot:

ELECTION RETURNS - AUGUST 1854

Table with columns for County, Votes, and Candidates. Includes entries for Jacksonville, Alexandria, June Bug, Maddox, Polkville, Ochschie, Colvins, Allen's, Cross Plains, Ladiga, Rabbit Town, White Plains, Teague's, Oxford, Sugar Hill, Pine Grove, Found's, Cane creek, Muscandine, Carmichael's, Borden's, Sulphur Spgs.

FLOCK OF SHEEP KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald states that 47 sheep and 14 lambs, worth some \$300, were killed near a tree in that town, on the 14th ult., by a discharge of lightning, the direction of which was evidently from the earth, as locks of wool were driven into the tree along which the fluid passed, and the fibers of the wool were brushed upward; and also that the bodies of animals killed by lightning decay very rapidly, as there was only a heap of wool and of dry, fleshless bones, of these 61 sheep, when found a few days after they were killed.

The Barometer Outdone. A correspondent of the Philadelphia American gives an interesting description of an ingenious instrument, contrived by Dr. Merryweather, of Yorkshire, England, the great working principle of which is found in the sensitiveness of leeches to the changes of the weather. It is well known that leeches confined in a bottle partly filled with water, are accustomed, previous to a storm to arouse from their sluggishness and exhibit signs of extraordinary perturbation. They will swim in all directions, and rising one after another to the top of the water, commence climbing the side of the bottle. Availing himself of this time-honored custom among leeches, Dr. Merryweather arranged a number of bottles on a stand, each containing a leech, and a metal tube of a peculiar form, covered with shellac varnish, so that no metal could come in contact with the animal. When a change of the weather was about to take place, the leeches would crawl into the metallic tube, and in so doing displace a small piece of whalebone, which was so arranged as to partially close the opening. To this whalebone was attached a wire, which, passing upwards through the mouth of the bottle, connected with the hammer of a bell, so that whenever the leeches were influenced by the electromagnetic state of the atmosphere to ascend the tube, notice of the fact would be immediately transmitted to the ears of their master.

But it is not absolutely necessary that every one should have such a finished apparatus as that of Dr. Merryweather. On board of vessels it would only be necessary to keep a few leeches in a bottle, placed in some prominent place where the lookout could occasionally examine their movement, and the necessary warning be conveyed in ample time. Dr. Merryweather seems to have testified this invention fairly. For an entire year [1820] he wrote to the President of the Philosophical Society of Whitby, an account of the storm indications of his leeches, and in no instance did they prove incorrect. If these results are verified by other observations, leech barometers may be deemed an indispensable appendage to every ship and household.

From the Washington Union. THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR. The President sent a message to the two houses of Congress yesterday, in obedience to resolutions calling on him for the papers in the case of the Greytown affair. The message and all the correspondence embracing the instructions to Captain Hollins, will be found in our paper to day. The enemies of the administration, led on principally by the New York Herald, Tribune, Times, and Express, have labored assiduously and malignantly to create feelings of prejudice against the president and certain members of his cabinet on this subject. The public have had too many evidences of the industry with which the caterers for these papers distort and misrepresent facts, and not unfrequently invent and fabricate calumnies against the administration, to be now readily deceived. The documents we now publish will go far towards discrediting those journals on all questions in which they undertake to direct or manufacture public opinion in regard to any act or policy of the administration. It will be seen that the course of the President & his cabinet has been grossly and wickedly misrepresented by those New York journals.—Some of them have undertaken, in the most positive terms, to state the instructions given to Captain Hollins, and to assert that the course pursued by him in the destruction of Greytown was distinctly indicated in his instructions. Upon turning to the letter of instructions, the recklessness of these assertions will be

Jacksonville Female Academy. The 6th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 4th day of September next, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORTHUP, assisted by Miss M. E. GEANT.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to the teachers in the arrangement of classes. The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronized by the public. C. J. CLARK, Secy. Aug. 15 1854.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of the 2d. fi. fa. me directed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton County—one in favor of Eubank, Stone & Co. and the other in favor of Eubank & Garrett, against John Brownlee, I will offer for sale at public auction, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, at the Court-house door, between the usual sale hours, a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery. As the property of said Brownlee to satisfy said fi. fa. A. BROWN, Sheriff of Benton Co. August 15, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. Court of Probate for Benton County Alabama, Regular Term August 14 A. D. 1854. This day came E. L. Woodward Administrator of the estate of Y. C. Woodward deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 9th day of October next be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said Monday the 9th day of October next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 14th day of August, A. D. 1854. ATTEST, A. WOODS, Judge Aug. 15, '54.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. Jesse Featherston, vs. Ellenor Gazaway, John Gazaway, Admr. of Jesse Gazaway dec'd et al.

In this cause upon motion of complaint appearing from his affidavit on file that William Gazaway, a son and heir at law of Jesse Gazaway deceased, if dead that he died in the State of Arkansas, having children his heirs at law, who are now somewhere in that State, but that the number, sex and christian names of whom after diligent search he cannot ascertain, but that said children are minors. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said children and minor heirs of the said Wm. Gazaway deceased answer said bill of complaint before the 15th day of October next or in default a guardian ad litem will be appointed for them and their cause and proceed to a hearing. It is ordered that publication of this order be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper, published in the Town of Jacksonville in this State, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Land office in the Town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in the county.

A true copy of the minutes of said court. Test, J. B. WALDEN, August 2nd 1854. Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. John McClain vs. Elizabeth McClain.

An affidavit being made in this cause that the deft. is a non-resident and that her residence is unknown. It is therefore on motion of complt. ordered by the court that unless the said defendant answer the original and amended bill in this cause before the 15th day of October next that the same be taken as in all things confessed, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted-up at the Land office in the town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in this county. A true copy from the minutes of said court. Test, J. B. WALDEN, Aug. 2nd, 1854. Reg.

C. C. Porter, Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala. BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co. The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing WAGGONS of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice. Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work. We are also manufacturing TRESHING MACHINES, both Spike & Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work. 2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men. 3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good. 4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO. E. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS, J. K. LOYD, July 25, 1854.—ly.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, July 27, A. D. 1854. This day came W. J. Ingram, Administrator of the estate of Thos. D. Ingram, deceased, & filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said administration. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 11th day of September next be set for examining, stating and reporting said accounts, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 11th day of September next & contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 27th day of July, A. D. 1854. A. WOODS, Judge Aug. 1, 1854.

THE CABIN BOY'S STORY. A SEMI-NARRATIVE ROMANCE OF EXTENSE INTEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PIRATE DOCTOR," "THE LAWYER'S STORY," "THE OLD DOCTOR," &c. The success hitherto enjoyed by the author of the above popular works is a sufficient guarantee of the favor with which any production coming from his pen will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The author has served in the navy, and the descriptions and characters portrayed throughout the story are vividly and graphically drawn. The publishers have already received orders for the whole of the edition it was originally intended to publish; consequently, they have been obliged largely to increase it; and they respectfully request that all orders may be sent in immediately. The confidently expect that the work will create as much interest as any work of fiction that has of late years emanated from the press. The history of the work is published in the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" works, relating to slavery in America, PRO and CON, have been numerous none have appeared having relation to the system of purchasing slaves on the African coast written by one who has witnessed it in all its hideous deformity. The work is written in choice and pure language, and will be a welcome and instructive addition to the family library. The work will form a beautiful octavo volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, one dollar and 75 cents, at which in each copy will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage. For sale wholesale and retail by the publishers, ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK, and by all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces. Aug. 1 1854.—2m.

Augusta July 1854. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA. THE TWENTY THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence the First Monday in November next.

Faculty. Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D. Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D. Chemistry & Pharmacy—ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence—I. P. GARVIN, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D. Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. MILLER, M. D. Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D. Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D. Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy. Fees for the entire Course, \$105.00 Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once) 5 00 For further particulars apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean. Augusta, July 18, 1854.—3m.

Land for Sale. I now offer for sale, on accommodation terms, my land, consisting of 164 ACRES, lying five and a half miles south of Jacksonville, on the McGehee road. There are on the tract about 50 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The premises are handsome improved. The place is well watered; and has on it a fine Apple Orchard of about 200 trees, more than half of which are bearing—also a good Peach Orchard, and a fine variety of other fruits. CHARLES R. SMITH. July 25, 1854.

Morrisville Flouring Mills. COME AND TRY US. THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial. The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands. I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night. The best price paid for good wheat. Morrisville, July 18, 1854. E. G. MORRIS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC! The undersigned have now opened a line of Four Horse Coaches which run regular between Montevallo and Talladega, via Shelby Springs and Columbiana. A Coach leaves Montevallo, daily, on the arrival of the Cars, for Shelby Springs, and returns next morning in time for the passengers to take the Cars, going down. A Coach leaves Shelby Springs every Monday Wednesday and Friday, 5 o'clock p. m. Arrive at Talladega at 3 o'clock a. m., connecting with the daily line from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery. Leaves Talladega, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, p. m. Arrive at Shelby Springs at 3 o'clock a. m., connecting with the daily coach from Shelby Springs to Montevallo. It will be discovered at a glance, that this line—connecting as it does with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad and also with the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.—must be the nearest, quickest, and cheapest route between North and South Alabama. Fare moderate—Coaches comfortable—and Drivers sober and accommodating. Through Tickets can be procured at the office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, at Selma, and also at the stage office at Talladega. HARRINGTON & BARNES. July 25 1854.—6m.

NOTICE. MADAME WILKIE respectfully announces to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that the 22nd session of her School for the present year will open on Monday the 10th July, for the reception of scholars. Her prices will be the same rates as at her previous sessions; but she would beg leave to state that no deduction will be made for lost time except in cases of protracted illness.—July 4, 1854.

A CURE FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Citizens of the Union. You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you; and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.

RESOLUTIONS. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Company, in Selma, on the 13th day of July, 1854, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the stockholders be, and they are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to assemble and meet the President and Directors at the following times and places, to take into consideration subjects of vital importance to the company: At Montevallo, Shelby county, Tuesday, August 15, 1854. At Columbiana, Thursday, August 17. At Harpersville, Saturday, August 19. At Wewokville, Talladega county, Tuesday, August 22. At Talladega, Thursday, August 24. At Oxford, Benton county, Tuesday, August 29. At Jacksonville, Thursday, August 31. Resolved, That all persons interested in the success of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, and who desire to see the work of construction progress steadily to completion, Stockholders or not, and they are most earnestly requested to assemble at the times and places above specified. Jy 21. W. S. PHILLIPS Pres.

Land For Sale. I now offer my tract of land for sale, containing 420 acres; 125 cleared and in good state of cultivation, lying in Choctocko valley, one mile east of Malloy's Factory. There is both bottom and up land that is as good as our country can boast of on the place. These who want homes in this country would do well to call and see for themselves. For particulars, call on the undersigned on the premises. J. C. ELSTON. July 25, 1854.—4t.

United States Mail Line. Through in 48 to 50 Hours! NEW YORK and CHARLESTON SFMI-WEEKLY STEAM SHIP LINE. Leave Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West. ON SATURDAY. NASHVILLE, M. BEAR, 1500 Tons. Commander. MARION, W. J. FOSTER, 1200 Tons. Commander. ON WEDNESDAY. JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, 1500 Tons. Commander. SOUTHERNER, THOS. EWAN, 1000 Tons. Commander. These Steamers are unrivalled on the coast, for safety, speed and comfort, experienced and courteous commanders, and tables supplied with every luxury. Travellers by this Line will be ensured every possible comfort and accommodation. For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent HENRY MISSROON, Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharf. Cabin Passage, \$25 00. Steerage, \$8 00. June 20, 1854. "Delightful task, to rear the tender thoughts, and teach the young idea how to shoot"—without a gun. BUT still more delightful is it, for parents and guardians to know that their young sprouts are shooting; therefore those interested and all who feel disposed to attend, are respectfully invited to be present at an examination of the pupils of Cedar Creek Academy, on Friday the first day of September.—Come in parents and friends, light up your eyes, look on, and be your own judge. Wm. H. BURTON. August 1, 1854.—3t.

LOTTERY. (By Authority of the State of Ala.) Conducted on the Havana plan. TO BE DRAWN on the 19th of August. CAPITALS. \$7500 6000 3000 1500 8 Approximation Prizes of \$25 00 each 200 00 8 Approximation Prizes of \$12 50 each 100 00 238 Prizes, amounting to \$30,090 00 Price of WHOLE TICKETS \$5, HALVES \$2 50, QUARTERS \$1 25. All communications strictly confidential. SAMUEL SWAN, Agt. and Manager, Sign of the Bronze Lions, Montgomery July 21, 1854.

CATCH HIM! 300 Dollars Reward. THE subscribers will pay the above amount for the delivery to either of us, at Atlanta, of John R. Humphries, who has left the State, and was seen in Chattanooga, Tennessee, or One Hundred Dollars for information that will lead to his recovery. Said Humphries is about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather chunky and 160 pounds weight. There is a scar on his nose between his eyes, like a powder burn, and a scar over his right eye near his temple, has black eyes, long black hair, round full face, and on his shoulder has been hurt and cannot raise one of his arms as well as the other. When last seen had a young mouse-tache on his upper lip, and is about 22 years of age. A. E. JOHNSON, R. E. MANGUM, JAS. CALDWELL, WM. GILBERT, J. T. DOANE, A. A. WILSON, WILLIAM H. FERGUSON. Nashville Banner, Memphis Appeal, Chattanooga Advertiser, Loudon Free Press, Knoxville Register, Huntsville Democrat, Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Montgomery Advertiser and Mail, Aberdeen (Miss.) Conservative Vicksburg Whig, and Jackson (Miss.) paper, copy weekly 2 months and send bills to this office. Atlanta, (Georgia) Intelligencer, Atlanta, July 20, 1854.—A1.

OFFICE ADA & TEN. R. CO., Selma, July 7, 1854.

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SHERIFF SALES. By virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to be directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, all the right, title and claim that Oswell Griffin has in and to the southeast fourth of the north east fourth of sec. 7, township 14, range 10, containing 40 acres, levied on to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of Samuel P. Hudson. A. BROWN, Shf. By J. L. BROWN, D. S.

Also at the same time and place. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the south east fourth of the south east fourth of sec. 24, township 18, range 10, containing forty acres; levied on as the property of Samuel Noblett, to satisfy one fi. fa. against him in favor of John M. Leach. A. BROWN, Shf.

Also at the same time and place. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the west half of north east fourth, and west half of the south east fourth of sec. 3, township 15, range 7, levied on as the property of James Cox in favor of Alexander Fain, use, &c. A. BRON, Shf. Aug. 1, 1854.

Jacksonville Herald

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Vol. 18.—No. 33

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY AUGUST 22, 1854.

Whole No. 924

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY J. F. GRANT, at \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year. A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance. Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates. Announcement of Candidates \$3. Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail. STATE OF GEORGIA, 1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR. KEYSTONE STATE, 1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARRIE. Ninety-eight passages without a single failure. River navigation 100 miles on the Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sailing days every Wednesday, from each port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.	KEYSTONE STATE.
Jan 8, Feb 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, April 5, 12, 19, April 26, May 3, 10, 17, May 24, 31, June 7, 14, June 21, 28, "	Jan 8, Feb 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, April 5, 12, 19, April 26, May 3, 10, 17, May 24, 31, June 7, 14, June 21, 28, "

AGENTS AT PHILA. DA. HERON & MARTIN, No. 37 1/2 NORTH WHARVES. AGENT AT SAVANNAH: C. A. L. LAMAR, March 28, 1854—ly.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA. THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy Hats various colors. Campaign, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brr Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers Silk, Gingham and Cotton *UM BRELLEAS*, Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought in any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases. Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on accommodating terms, my plantation situated five miles south of Jacksonville, containing 480 acres, 321 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. About 125 acres bottom land fifty cleared, and the upland the first class of soil in this section of the State. The place is well watered with good springs; one of which is extraordinary for size and beauty, situated convenient to a fine building location. There is on the place a good Gin House, and out houses; and a good Orchard of various kinds of selected fruit. The best out let for range in the country. The nearest portion of the land is one and a quarter miles from the Selma & Tenn. Rail Road, and altogether it is as desirable a location as can conveniently be found. Persons who may desire to purchase are referred to Maj. B. C. Wylie, Wm. L. TERRY, April 11, 1854—3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

In obedience to a special act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there will be an election held on the first Monday in August at all the precincts in Benton County, for four Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co. Also, at the same time and place, in obedience to an act approved Feb. 16th 1854, there will be an election held for Tax Assessor of Benton County. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. May 30, 1854.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets At Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS. Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New-York with the addition of Freight. If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods. WM N. NICHOLS, SUCCESSOR TO J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co. Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854—ly.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. MASONIC HALL BUILDING, (Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.) William E. Jackson, AGUSTA, GEO., George T. Jackson, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Verdery. Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirtings, Sheetings and Osunaburgs at FACTORY PRICES. Liberal discount for Cash. Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices. April 11, '54—ly.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osunaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. April 11, 1854—ly.

J. COLECOCK, BRADLEY, WILSON & CO. Charleston, Huntsville, FACKLER, COLECOCK & CO. FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHARLESTON, S. C. Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala. GH WILSON, J. J. FACKLER, W. C. BRY, C. BRADLEY, C. M. FACKLER, BRADLEY, WILSON & CO. FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 133, Common St., NEW ORLEANS. Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tusculum, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. L. Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala. Dec. 6, 1853—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR, GENERAL

Commission Merchant, SAVANNAH, GA. REFERENCES: Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter Bank, Savannah. Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, N. Y. B. Lamar, Esq. President Bank of the Republic, N. Y. Geo. Collins, Esq., N. Y. Messrs. Guion & Collins, " " " Everett & Brown, " " " James W. Phillips, Esq., March 28, 1854—ly.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO,

SECESSIONS TO G. & H. CAMERON, Importers of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE, 145 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. Will supply Country Merchants with goods in their line at low rates as they can buy in New-York, or elsewhere. March 7, 1854—6m.

SUMMER GOODS

J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS, Are now opening their Stock of Summer Goods, embracing a very general assortment. June 6, '54.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Of the latest style and superior quality. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES. Clothing, Cassimeres, Sateens, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear, For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE & CO.

Commission Merchants, CHARLESTON, S. C. KEEP AN OFFICE IN Huntsville, Ala., where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce consigned to their House. Refer to E. L. Woodward; who will also make advances on Cotton shipped to the above named House. Oct 18, 1853—ly.

C. C. Porter, Resident Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Ala. BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

a tender speculation as to the character of that grief which had deprived him of a happiness he was eminently calculated to enjoy. In the summer of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, my uncle, according to his custom, came to spend a week with us. He was in fine health and spirits, and we and our children enjoyed the festival even more than usual. On the Friday evening, my uncle had been into town, and it was growing dusk when he returned. I looked up on his entrance to welcome him; but was struck by the pallor of his countenance, and by the traces of emotion which disturbed the tranquil dignity of his ordinary bearing. I placed a chair for him, and sat down in silence—a silence which for some moments I felt almost afraid to break. At length I said in a low voice, "Has anything occurred to distress you, sir?" "No, Edward," he replied slowly, and like one who has some difficulty in collecting his thoughts, "nothing that ought to distress me; but I am very weak; my faith is very weak—and I heard it suddenly. I have heard to-night," he continued, after a pause, and speaking more continuously, "of the death of a lady whom I used to know many years ago. She was young and full of life when I knew her. I have always thought of her as so young, so full of life, that the great change to death seems almost impossible. Edward, you will not think me wearisome if I speak to you of what was, long and long ago, before you were born, even when your mother was still a child."

I assured him, by my looks rather than by my words, of the interest with which I should listen. He sank again into silence; but after a considerable interval during which he seemed to be collecting his thoughts, he resumed: "My father, as you know, was the head of the younger branch of the great Northumberland family of the Watsons; my mother was a daughter of Sir George Midway, of Cobham Hill. I refer to these circumstances, not from any pride that I take in having what is termed good blood in my veins, but merely because they exercise an important influence over my life. When a child, I was very much spoiled; for I was considered handsome and intelligent, and my mother of few but strong affections, and of a very decided will. My father, who had been a soldier, contented himself with maintaining military discipline in his household, but left to my mother the internal administration of affairs. Feeling unconsciously the superior activity of her mind, he allowed himself to depend, in all important matters, on her judgment. They were united by a very strong attachment, founded on a similarity of principles—prejudices perhaps, in some cases—and favored not a little by the difference of their physical constitutions. The fine proportions of my father's figure, and his great manly beauty, gave him such a material superiority to my mother—who was small and delicately made, withal not handsome—that he with greater ease submitted to her moral supremacy, and without knowing it allowed her mind to be fed and guided by hers. For a long time I was an only child—your mother, as you know, is ten years younger than I—so that the absence of play-fellows and companions of my own age fostered—perhaps created—in me, a pensive and meditative disposition; and an inclination to dwell upon small incidents, to keep emotions secret, to repress the outward show of feeling; but to feel only the more deeply.

THE REASON WHY MY UNCLE NEVER MARRIED.

CHAPTER I. It had often occurred to me to speculate on the reason which could have induced my uncle to remain unmarried. He was of such a kindly temper, so chivalrous towards women, so keenly alive to domestic enjoyments, and withal such an earnest promoter of marriage, in all his relations and dependants, that it seemed to me perfectly inexplicable. But for his kind offices, I am sure it would have been impossible for me to have induced my father to consent to my marriage with Maria; the cottage in which we live, furnished as it is with its well-stocked garden and coach-house, was the wedding present he made us; my sister Kate, too, what unhappiness he saved her by his kindness to Charlie Evans, who every one knows was something of a scapegrace! But my uncle saw the good in him which nobody else but Kate could discover, and had him down at his parsonage, and by his sweet and pious wisdom won him over to a steady and earnest pursuit of his profession. And now people talk of his brilliant talents, and say how much good Kate has done him; but we all know who it was that gave him help and countenance just at the moment, and we all love my uncle the more dearly for his good work. When I was still a lad, and Maria's blue eyes had first turned my thoughts towards matrimony, it occurred to me to ask my mother, in the course of our pleasant evenings alone together, why my uncle had never been married? A grave sadness came over my mother's face, and she softly shook her head, as she replied in a suppressed tone:—"Your uncle had a great sorrow in his youth, my dear; we must respect it. What it was, I do not know; he has never told me, and I have never asked him."

It was no matter of surprise to me to hear my mother speak thus; for in spite of the gentleness of my uncle's manners and his warm affection, there was a dignity about him which rendered it impossible to intrude upon a confidence he did not offer. I felt that his sorrows were sacred, and never again made any attempt to gain information respecting them, although I could not refrain from

is the fruit of suffering: "Better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all." I went to spend part of the summer vacation of the year eighteen hundred and ten—I have good reason to remember the year—with a friend at his father's house, a pleasant place in the neighborhood of Warwick. There were no field sports to beguile the time; and Topham and I were neither of us fond of study, so that we had some difficulty in disposing of our leisure. Colonel Topham, my friend's father, was little better off in this respect than ourselves—he could hardly find occupation for himself during more than three or four hours in the morning, so it was with great exultation that one afternoon, on his return from Warwick, he brought us the intelligence that the theatre was to be opened the following Monday, and that it was announced that Mrs. Siddons would be passing through the town, and would play Catherine in Henry the Eighth, for one night; of course he had secured places for all our party. Theatres were hardly then what they have become since—either the audience possessed less intellectual culture, and were satisfied with less, or the actor understood his art better; at all events, the amusement was very popular, and the announcement of the opening of a country theatre was a signal for a pleasurable excitement in the neighborhood. You may imagine, then, how much the excitement was increased by the prospect of seeing the greatest actress of her own, perhaps of any time, of whose retirement people already began to talk. "I shall not attempt to describe to you what I should want words to convey—the suffering majesty of the wronged Catherine, almost divine as she appeared by the side of the ranting Henry—She bore herself as if she knew that she was every inch a queen, her dignity giving a most moving pathos to her womanly tenderness; while he, uncomfortable with padding and vainly endeavoring to speak in a voice suitable to the artificial proportions, rendered absurd the violent but princely tyrant of the poet. Such inequalities, painful as they are, are looked upon as matters of course in a country theatre. We had come to see Mrs. Siddons, and expected nothing but amusement from the blunders and misapprehensions of the rest of the company. My friends were familiar with most of the actors—several were native to the place—but the name of the actress who was to play Anne Boleyn had already given rise to some speculation in our party. No one was acquainted with it, no one had seen the lady who bore it. When she entered, in her graceful and modest costume, there was an involuntary start of admiration thro' the house. Anything more lovely was never seen; and when she spoke, her words were delivered with propriety and intelligence, but in a subdued and rather timid tone, which added greatly to her charm. We held our breath lest we should lose one tremor of her girlish voice. Catherine herself was almost forgotten in sympathy and pity for Anne Boleyn.

In the after-piece, the young actress played again. This time she had a part which entirely suited her: she had to play a spoilt child sent to school to be taught manners. The character was exactly suited to her years and to her taste. She acted without effort and with perfect success. It was evident that for the time she was living in the scene. It was impossible to express the delight while she was speaking and moving—we feared to lose one glance of the mischief-loving eyes, or a tone of the beautiful head; but when at last we burst into loud applause, she looked round in amazement to see for whom the demonstration was meant, and when our renewed cries and whistles of some one who stood near her convinced her that she was the object of our admiration, a look of bewilderment, which had much more of displeasure than of triumph in it, broke over her countenance; she made a hasty salutation and then ran off the stage. "Nobody thought, nobody spoke of anything but the beautiful actress. We soon learnt that she was niece to the manager, and was residing in town with her mother, a widow, and three or four brothers and sisters. We went to the theatre whenever she acted. Mrs. Topham invited her to her house; so did all the ladies in the neighborhood. In the morning she looked even more lovely than on the stage; she was hardly seventeen; her complexion had the transparency and the variability of early youth, in her mind and manners the simple trustfulness of the child was blended with the opening sensibilities of the woman. It is impossible to give you any idea of the elastic grace of her motions, of the marvellous and ever-changing expression of the countenance—nothing that approached her could withstand her witchery.

"As a natural consequence of her position and her singular beauty, Violet Elder was capricious and proud. She did not attempt to conceal her dislike of some of the forward coxcombs who pressed their attentions upon her, or her displeasure at an ill-expressed or too open compliment. How it was I know not—perhaps because silent admiration was better suited to her taste—perhaps, as I rather incline to think, from the natural kindness of her heart, which led her to see the loneliness of mine, and to compassionately the nervous tremor with which her presence inspired me; for

these or other reasons, she soon distinguished me, and showed pleasure in conversing with me. She took me into her confidence, demanded little services of me, treated as a friend, and invited me home to see her mother, whom she loved with a devoted though sometimes dictatorial affection. If she looked lovely among the gay and wealthy, where her only business was to be amused, how much more lovely did she appear in her simple home, the support and ornament of the humble household. Here all pride, all restraint was lost in her affection for her mother, a gentleman still eminently handsome, and not beyond the middle age—and in her cordial and playful love for her younger brothers and sisters. I must not dwell on this part of my story, though God knows I could linger over it for hours. "That I loved her with a true and earnest passion I need hardly tell you. She returned my love; I had the assurance from her own dear lips. After the term of my visit at Topham Court had expired, I took lodgings not far from Warwick, accounting to myself and to my mother for not going home by the necessity of reading for my approaching examination. My mother wrote to me frequently, and continually mentioned my cousin Grace. This I did not remark at the time, and merely read and replied to her letters in an absent manner. I was wrapt in the sweet delirium of a higher existence; all that was gross and material about me seemed to be laid to rest. Violet was all in all to me. I had no thought, no apprehension for any except her. Creation seemed clothed in divine beauty; life, in its larger, fuller sense, was opening upon me, for I drank deep of the golden waters of love.

CHAPTER II. "Thus passed half a year. I returned to Oxford, but we corresponded almost daily. I did not communicate anything relative to Violet to my mother, from an instinctive apprehension, I suppose; certainly it was not the result of design. Besides, I never had been accustomed to speak of my feelings to her or to any one, and I was such a child in worldly matters that I had never yet formed any plans for the future. When I returned to Warwick at Christmas, however, Mrs. Elder gently required of me some explanation, some statement of my intentions. She told me it was very much against her will that her daughter had ever embraced the profession of the stage; that nothing but the representation of her brother-in-law, and the necessities of her family, had induced her to consent to her making use of her talents in this way; that it would be a very great happiness to her to see her united to me, convinced as she was of our mutual attachment; that she felt the danger of Violet's position, and was extremely anxious to place her in one more congenial to her tastes, and better calculated to develop the softer portions of her character. She concluded by informing me that Violet had received an extremely advantageous offer of an engagement in London, but they had declined accepting it until she had spoken with me.

"I replied that I was just ready to take orders, that there was a good living waiting for me, and that I would write to my parents by that night's post, to request their consent. Mrs. Elder looked a little grave that evening, Violet and I were perfectly happy. We sat talking of our future. I described to her the parsonage and the surrounding country; spoke of my father, of my mother, and of my grand relations at Cobham Hill. "The next day was also one of mingled happiness. We walked in the bright winter weather along the hard roads, her brothers running races past us. Her complexion assumed a more transparent brilliancy; her eyes sparkled with health and happiness. "That night, when I returned to my lodgings, I found my mother waiting for me. She was white with passion. In unmeasured terms she upbraided me with dissimulation and every species of misconduct. In her anger she told me that my hand had long since been disposed of; that I was affianced to my cousin Grace; that she and her brother had settled it when we were both children. She reminded me of the calling for which I was intended, and demanded if I thought an actress a fit wife for a clergyman and a Watson? At first her rebuke stunned me, and I listened in bewildered dismay; but the contemptuous mention of Violet roused the dormant passions within me. I sternly and indignantly protested that Violet was worthy of a much greater fortune than I could offer her. I declared that I would not be bound by a contract made without my knowledge. I asserted that I would make Violet my wife—that in the sight of Heaven we were already united. My mother was in her turn astonished; she had never suspected that I inherited so much of her own temper. From angry denunciation she turned to entreaty, to supplication. I met her in the same spirit. I begged her to see Violet—to judge for herself. She absolutely refused; and commanded me, if I valued her blessing, to attend her home on the morrow. "I had been too long accustomed to obey her to refuse compliance, especially as she enforced her command by telling of my father's severe illness, and his imperative desire to see me. Besides I was frightened at the strength of my own passions, and hoped to be able to

soften her, and to win my father to my side. "While my mother was dressing next morning, and whilst the post chaise in which we were to travel was waiting at the door, I ran down to Violet's house. It was still very early, and I had to wait some minutes before Violet could see me. I had not been in bed nor had I closed my eyes all night. I supposed I looked very haggard, for she started when she saw me. "Is anything the matter?" "No, no, dearest; I am only come to say good-bye. I am obliged to go to the North. My father is very ill and wants to see me."

"Violet's face brightened. She laid her hand lovingly on my arm. "I am very sorry, love; but I hope he will soon be better, and that you will not be many days gone."

"They were the last words I ever heard her speak. I could not bear her trustful tenderness; my tears choked my utterance. "How my mother detained my letters; how my uncle himself went to Warwick, saw Violet, appealed to her pride, told her that if I married her I should be disowned by my family, and ruined; how by a thousand other false and cruel arguments they wrung from her a denunciation of my engagement to her, and at last induced her to send me back all my little presents, and all my letters, I never knew until long, long afterwards. She sent me a few lines—a little letter—with them, but I did not receive it at the time, not until long, long afterwards. Though the things of which I speak are long past, though the paper is yellow with age, and the words traced in her pretty girlish hand are illegible, I knew them by heart. "Dearest, I shall never write to you again. I send you back your presents, and what is much harder your letters. Your mother and uncle are quite right. I never thought I was fit to be your wife. I wish you very, very happy. Do not think that I blame you at all. God bless you. Perhaps I ought not to pray for you, but I cannot help it yet; and I do not think that my prayers can do you harm. You know how dearly I loved you; but I do not love you now, since it would be your ruin. Oh! if I must become very wicked, if I must grow proud and sinful, still pray for me; you who are so good, who are to live a pure and holy life, your prayers will be heard; and it cannot do you harm to pray for me. VIOLET ELDER.

"P. S.—I hope you will marry your cousin, and that you will be happy."

"I do not think my mother, fertile as she was in expedients, could have succeeded in keeping me away from Violet, but for my father's continued and serious illness. As it was, I wrote again and again to Violet, and, as I received no answer, no explanation of the return of my letters, I was in a continual state of agitation. An idea of the truth—that my letters were detained—sometimes flashed across my mind; but I found it hard to believe that my mother would have recourse to such means. At rare intervals I felt displeasure against Violet. At length, my father getting no better, but rather worse, the doctors ordered him to a warmer climate. I am sure that my mother did not suggest the remedy; she was certainly very eager in adopting it. "While we were in London on our way to the Continent, I insisted on going to Warwick. My mother made no difficulty; she was probably aware of the inutility of my visit. "When I reached the lodgings which the Elders had occupied, I found them empty, the theatre was closed, all the company were dispersed. The keeper of the lodgings informed me that Violet had been very ill; that she was gone to Scotland—she believed, to fulfil an engagement. We were to sail for Italy on the morrow. To follow her was impossible, and the woman could give no clue to her address. It was even a comfort to know that Violet had been ill; that might be the reason my letters remained unanswered. Her mother, too, would probably be offended by the refusal of my parents to sanction our engagement. Violet had been very ill, the landlady said, for three weeks. She had had a fever, and they had cut off nearly all her beautiful hair. She used to cry out and talk wildly when she was ill; but her mother nursed her herself, and allowed no one else to go into the room. She was almost well before she went away. She used to go out in the carriage, and she revived and smiled again, too; but, somehow, there seemed a weight on her spirits; it wasn't her old smile—but then she had been very ill. "Perhaps the woman had connected Violet's illness with me. Women have an intuitive perception of such matters. At first she was very cold and little disposed to be communicative. But I supposed my own countenance bore some trace of the suffering I had undergone. Perhaps she saw in me something that moved her compassion; be that as it may, she threw off the constraint she had at first put upon herself, told me many touching details of Violet's weakness, and permitted me to visit the room where I had so often sat with her. She also gave me a braid of the hair which had been cut off; how she came to have it I do not know; I have sometimes hoped it might have been left with her for me.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

JACOB'S CORDIAL

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, BOWEL DISEASES, ALSO ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION. The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhoea. It relieves the severest Colic. It cures Cholera Morbus. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c. I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment a valuable remedy. It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial, my own personal experience, and the experience of my children and friends, and I can give a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. a safe and efficient remedy.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. K. KITCHEN, W. K. KITCHEN.

HUDSON & STOKES are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

SUMMER GOODS, Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimmings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. Jun 19, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

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.

BACON FOR SALE. Apply at the Tin Shop to June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

Augusta French Burr Mill Stone Manufactory. The subscriber, thankful for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schimmer & Wigand, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice.

A. FREDERICK, Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in CONFECTIONARY: OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL," AUGUSTA, GA.

AT MET. POLK, WALKER & PETTIT are still receiving fresh supplies of Summer Goods—which enables them to keep their stock complete and at low prices. June 20, '54.

L. HANCOCK & CO., DEALER IN STOVES & GRATES, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. B. Rhodes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 4th day of July, 1854, by the Probate Court of Benton County: notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. J. V. RHODES, Adm'r. July 11, 1854.

PIANO FORTÉ

Music Ware Room

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTES, all fresh and new, direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired "Eolian Attachment"; and also NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES; which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the Grand Piano. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place;" which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed. W. M. JOHNSON. Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co. ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-aways, of every style and size; SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES; great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven. We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK. Work Warranted. Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854—3m.

COTTON GINS,

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUXTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccolocco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and spacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and warrant their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line. We solicit patronage. Address J. L. & W. C. ORR. Talladega, Ala. February 7th, 1854. tf.

Partnership Notice. JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, and have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY. April 4, 1854.—tf.

780 Acres of Land FOR SALE. IN Choccolocco Valley, 10 miles South of Jacksonville, and 3 miles from White Plains, one of the best places in Benton County, 200 acres of Rich Bottom Land, good buildings of all descriptions, and the best orchard in the State, plenty of timber for all purposes, and the best water to be found anywhere, a great bargain will be given and liberal credit.

J. L. WRIGHT, atc. 8, 1854.

Whatley & Ellis,

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the court of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Courthouse, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Law Notice. T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Having located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1852—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county. OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN T. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, M'Intosh, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

IRON WORKS. THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. GOODE & MOORE.

Americans, DeLaines, &c. of the latest style for dress-cs. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

BOUVETS. LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

ELECTION NOTICE. THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next. A. BROWN, Shff. May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—Low for Cash—by June 20. D. M. WALKER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. Hyatt, McBurney & Co. importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, CHARLESTON, S. C. August 15, 1854.

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

Postponed Sheriff Sale. BY virtue of one s. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described land to wit: Lot No. 2, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 3, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 7, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 8, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; levied on as the property of Elijah Thompson and Robert Thompson, to satisfy aid f. fa. in favor of James M. Jones. A. BROWN, Shff. Aug. 8, 1854.—td.

NOTICE. The undersigned would inform his friends & the public generally, that he will be prepared to commence CARDING at his WOOL FACTORY, about the first of September next. All wool should be thoroughly freed from burrs, &c. J. G. NISBET. AUG. 8, 1854.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are notified that they wish a settlement as speedily as possible, and without unnecessary costs. HOKE & ABERNATHY, atc. 8, 1854.

ROBERT WYNNE

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers. Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

BUILDING HARDWARE, TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S. WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO., No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock. Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS. Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to McCURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail. All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm. CALL AND SEE US. March 7, 1854.—1y.

GREAT BARGAINS. 12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Railroad; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men. J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO. Feb. 28, 1854.—1y.

Mexican Mustang Liment. HAVE you Rheumatic Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns that incurable? Use THE MUSTANG LIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liment. For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. April 18, 1854.

Turney, Davis & Ramsey, 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.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of June, 1854, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., upon the estate of Joseph Walker, late of said county, dec'd: all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. GREENVILLE JONES, July 25, 1854. Adm'r.

Land for Sale. THE undersigned now offers for sale his tract of land containing 205 acres, situated 8 miles north of Jacksonville, on the road to Lasley's Ferry: about 60 acres cleared in good state of cultivation, 40 of which is creek bottom. There is on the place a good dwelling house and necessary out-houses; a good apple and peach orchard, and it is watered by springs of as good water as any in the county. The neighborhood is as healthy as any in this section of the State. Purchasers would do well to call and examine for themselves. JAMES B. PLEXCO. August 1, 1854.—3m.

Postponed Sheriff Sale. BY virtue of two f. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described property, to-wit: one Wagon, one pair of Harness, one Sorrel Horse, two Mules, and two Cows and yearlings, levied on as the property of R. C. Lively, to satisfy said f. fas. one in favor of Asa Skelton, Adm'r. & the other in favor of Hudson & Stokes. A. BROWN, Shff. Aug. 8, 1854.

PURE MEDICINES

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK. Have just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best Drug Houses in New York. They intend for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants; or any one else, a full assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES. Castile Soap, Gum Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Flour of Sulphur, Prepared Chalk, Sugar of Lead, Blue Mass, Dover's Powder, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Cloves, Refined Borax, Columbo, Gentian, Peruvian Bark, Ground Elm Bark, Ground Flax Seed, Strengthening Plasters, &c. &c.

Best Otard Brandy and Old Port Wine. The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz: Laudanum, Syrup of S. Mills, Paregoric, Syrup of Ipecac, Cook's Pills, Syrup of Rubarb, a variety of Vegetable Pills, Antimonial Wine, Simple Cerate, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and Herbs. Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

With the advantages of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c., they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services. Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES. B. R. TURNER & BROTHER, ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is no the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA GEORGIA. BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and desirable 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.

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE. I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 220 acres, lying six miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry road. The land is of good quality, one hundred acres cleared, improved, and well watered. There is on the tract a good Grist and Saw Mill, and an abundance of valuable timber quite convenient to the mill. Any person who may wish to obtain a bargain in a valuable place, would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. D. TREADWELL. April 11, 1854.—6m.

GRAYS SAYS. 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, Bands, Wallets, Port-Monies, 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. BUNHAM & BLEAKLEY. AUGUSTA, (GEO.) April 11, '54.—1y.

Sugar & Coffee. For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

MILLS

I HAVE purchased from Judge John H. Lumpkin, the Mills formerly owned by Crutchfield, which were fully repaired last year, and are in complete order now, to make fine flour. New wheel, bolting-cloths, sieve and smutterm, with competent and accommodating millers. I am, also, responsible for any loss of grain at the mill, by carelessness or otherwise on the part of the miller. Cash paid for wheat at fair prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON. March 21, 1854.—1y.

Eye-Sight Restored. BY the use of "BALL'S Eye Cure," the sight may be preserved through life, or it may be restored after glasses have been worn many years. This wonderful effect is produced in a month or more, according to the age of the person, without pain, by this Philosophically constructed Instrument, by which the corner of the Eye is gradually raised to its original convexity, rendering the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent free of postage by mail on the receipt of \$5 00. S. SWAN, Sole Agent for Ala. Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854. J

NOTICE. Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist. Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practising Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All families waited on at their residence on shortest notice. April 25 1854. tf.

F. A. Holman & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Crockery China & Glass ware. Will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 11, 1854.

VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale. The subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ohatchee creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 260 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place —will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating. J. C. BAIRD. April 25, 1854.—1y.

NEW CABINET SHOP. THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of FURNITURE usually in demand in this section.—He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable manner and of the best materials. All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensable article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices. JAMES F. STOKES, Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties. March 7, 1854.—1y.

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 Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe. The subscriber 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, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. April 11, '54.—1y.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S BILL AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 244, ST. ANDREW'S LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Rev. W. E. M. Linfield's appointment for preaching in this place on Sunday next, is called in, in consequence of the White Plains Camp Meeting embracing that day.

The communication of "H." has been received; but in consequence of our absence the latter part of last week and the late hour it came to hand, we are compelled to defer it till next week.

It will be seen from the card of Messrs. BLESSING & PRIVETT, that they may be expected in this place about the 15th of Sept. Mr. Blessing was in this place some months since, and was then, during the time of his stay, very successful in the practice of his art, and in giving satisfaction to his patrons. At the urgent solicitation of many friends he promised to return some time within the year, which promise he is now about to fulfil. We would advise our friends in the country who may wish for pictures to avail themselves of the opportunity, as another of obtaining them in the most finished style of the art, at such cheap rates may not soon occur. True, they might possibly obtain cheap pictures, but in nine cases out of ten they would be such as they might be ashamed to show to their friends.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—This fatal scourge has again made its appearance in New Orleans. The report of interments for the week ending 13th instant, numbered 207 of which 43 died of yellow fever. The papers as usual are endeavoring to allay all fear of epidemic, and to prove that the city enjoys excellent health. On reference to papers of last year we find about the same state of the disease, and the same tone of the papers, only that the visitation of the disease was a little earlier in the season; in fact the city papers and boards of health seem unwilling to admit the existence of the disease until its ravages become absolutely fearful. To create unnecessary panic would be an error, but it is evidently a greater one to prevent persons at home and abroad from taking the necessary precautions against the disease.

We hope the patrons and friends of the Female Academy in this place, will not forget that the next session commences on Monday next.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following article, briefly reviewing some of the most important acts of the present administration, is especially commended to the attention of those who have made so much noise, and seem to distress themselves so much about the recent bombardment of Greytown.—These complaints are chiefly made by the opposition press, who contend that such summary retribution would not have been inflicted on any but a weak enemy. They never allude, in this connection to the conduct of the government towards Austria in the Kossza affair; and it would perhaps be equally as well for them not to allude to the cold-blooded butchery of the 56 Americans on the Island of Cuba, during the late whig administration, which succeeded better in protecting the rights of the Spanish Government than its own. We do not pretend to say that the government was not justifiable in refusing to interfere in the case of the Cuban filibusters; but it is not a little singular that such cases of wholesale slaughter of American citizens never occur during a democratic administration. It cannot be denied that the very same papers and partisans who have complained of the bombardment of Greytown, have trumpeted forth every outrage committed on the American flag by land and sea, and seized upon every occasion to accuse the administration of a want of energy in redressing injuries; and in this very instance, we have no doubt, if the outrage at Greytown had been passed by unnoticed, they would have complained, and attributed it to the fact that the Greytown colony was under the protection of the powerful government of Great Britain. Should the present party lines continue, with their respective peculiar predilections, foreigners will learn (if they have not already) when they may insult the American flag with impunity, and when they must respect it.

The Administration and its Acts.

Under this caption the Boston Post contains a very long and remarkably able article which we regret that we have not room for entire. No one can review the conduct of the previous Galphin dynasty, without being convinced of the firmness, efficiency and ability with which President Pierce has carried out the long-cherished and salutary principles of the Republican party, and redeemed the promises of his noble Inaugural in enforcing a strict and faithful

economy, in cutting off the lavish and corrupting drains on the public treasury; which, under the late administration, had disgraced the nation, in enforcing a strict and industrious and energetic discharge of duty by government officials, in crushing the insidious and dangerous attacks on the treasury, embraced in the unconstitutional lunatic and river and harbor bills; in carrying out the spirit and letter of the compromise of 1850, by securing the passage of the Nebraska bill with its repeal of the unjust and unwarranted sectional line of the Missouri compromise, and by a prompt and vigorous practical enforcement of the fugitive slave law; in settling old and troublesome difficulties with foreign powers, and the extension of free principles of commercial intercourse with some of the richest portions of the globe; in a word, both in his domestic and foreign policy, President Pierce has shown himself to be a faithful disciple of the States Rights strict construction school, a consistent and liberal champion of safe and gradual progress, a true defender of the constitutional rights of the South, a true friend of the rights of the States and the union of the States, worthy of the applause, sympathy and support of the true patriots of the land. Especially should the South feel grateful to him for the fearless and admirable manner in which he has redeemed his pledges and placed the ship of State on the republican tack.

Among the valuable proofs of a wise and statesman-like administration of our foreign policy, the Boston Post refers to the brilliant results of the negotiations to enlarge our commerce and to protect our rights.

1. The treaty with Mexico, by which serious difficulties of boundary have been peacefully adjusted; a right of way for interoceanic communication has been secured; a valuable acquisition of property has been gained, and thus a rupture with that country avoided.

2. The treaty with Japan, by which a new world has been opened to commerce, commenced, it is true, under the previous administration, but concluded by this.

3. A similar commercial treaty with Borneo, by which our trade in that region will derive great advantages.

4. The brilliant success in obtaining of Denmark, for American vessels, an exemption from the Sound tolls—an exemption that no European nation enjoys, and which was acquired by a firm protest against their injustice, enforced by urgent argument.

5. An important treaty with Russia, by which the great and searching principle of "FREE SHIPS FREE GOODS," is made a part of the international law between the two countries.

6. The reciprocity treaty with Canada—a liberal, comprehensive and splendid measure.—American to the core in its basis—securing a large measure of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the extension of fishing rights, and closing up, sensibly and thoroughly, important points of dispute with Great Britain.

7. A number of treaties with the Indians, extinguishing their titles to lands in the territories. To these we doubt not, we shall have the pleasure of adding, what will be the crowning act of the administration and a work of numberless blessings to our confederacy and to the cause of good government throughout the world—we mean the acquisition of Cuba, not by the force of arms, but by the instrumentality of lawless filibusters, but by the silent and potent influence of wise and vigilant, and energetic argument and negotiation.

It is a matter of sincere gratification that, while the President was called upon to interpose his veto to check the wild legislation of Congress, his bold and patriotic action was finally sustained by Congress, thereby sanctioning the voice of the Democracy in 1852 and giving strength and solidity to the strict construction Republican cause.

No less gratifying is the firm manner in which President Pierce has executed the laws. "I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect."—Let recent events, well says the Boston Post, tell "how firmly and wisely the President has acted on this conviction. Was the case presented to him, as in the instance of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of carrying out the truly constitutional noninterference principle of the 1850 compromise as to interference by Congress with slavery? He was ready to sign the bill, and thus unhesitatingly carry into effect this great principle. Was the case presented of a traitorous resistance to the fugitive slave law? He was ready, promptly, and unhesitatingly, to say to the officers of the Government, "the law must be executed, and thus to sustain, by force of arms if need be, the constitutional rights which he had pledged the country to support.

"With an administration that has produced such results, what is there to prevent all who mean to oppose a stern resistance to the dangerous ambition or the morbid dangerousness that would dissolve the bonds that bind the country together, from rallying around it? Opposition to such an administration is to be expected. The present is of the same character as that which Jefferson and Jackson encountered. No language, whether designed to belittle as to ability, or to reproach for success, has been applied to General Pierce, that is more outrageous than was applied, by the opposition, to Jefferson and Jackson.

Both were held up by opponents as unfit for the station; both were maligned as to motives; both were pronounced to have lost their popularity. Both, also, encountered opposition in the ranks of the democracy. Jefferson's party policy, which he terms one of coalition, estranged at first many of his supporters. He urged a reunion, on liberal principles, with his opponents; and for this he was charged with desertion of principles. Another source of opposition he thus (1801) describes: "Political adventurers, who have lost their chance of swindling and plunder in the waste of public money, will never cease to bawl on the breaking up of their sanctuary." Another source was disappointment as to office; and this carried off by the brilliant Randolph. But the country looked to measures, and, because of these, it sustained the administration. Precisely the same results were seen in Jackson's time. Did not the papers teem with meetings of "original Jackson" men who denounced the intrepid hero? Did not eminent supporters fall off in Congress? Was he not vituperated as much as was Jefferson? But the people looked to his acts, the measures of his administration, and gave the judgment accordingly. Though a union of all the elements succeed in electing a opposition Congress, yet the people, when time and truth had done the work with clamor, nobly rallied to sustain measures that promoted the glory of the country. The same intelligent constituency exists to appeal to. When such measures as we have enumerated, that will promote the good of the country, come to be searched, they will make friends. The Democracy, and indeed all good citizens, will ask with emphasis for the reasons why they should join in opposition to such measures. In due time the Democratic party will rally to support a President and an administration so faithfully engaged in correcting, maintaining and strengthening the Laws, Constitution, and the Union. And when this noble organization, which in the past has borne our nation on so gloriously, rallies unitedly, and rallies for the sake of the country and nothing less than the whole country, it is sure to wave its banner in Victory."

Richmond Enquirer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BR. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Italifan, N. S. August 16. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship America, Capt. W. J. C. LANG, has arrived at this port from Liverpool, which port she left on the 5th inst.

European Intelligence. The Russians attacked the French and Turkish camp at Gurjevoro, but were defeated with loss of 2000 killed and 500 taken prisoners, and compelled to retreat by forced marches.

The evacuation of Wallachia has been completed and the Russians are concentrating their forces.

OMAR PACHA was expected at Bueharest on the 7th inst., and brilliant preparations were being made for his reception. The Austrian troops had been ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallicia. The total Austrian force was 325,000 men. The frontiers had been crossed, but the preparations for hostilities were of a colossal character.

The cholera was raging in the British army, and at Constantinople.

The allied fleet in the Black Sea had gone to reconnoitre the coast of Crimea, and 100,000 were immediately to enter the Crimea, and get possession of the heights above Sebastopol.

The defeat of the Turks in Asia had been confirmed. Marshal D'ILLIERS, with the French troops, had joined the allied fleet in the Baltic off Aland.

The CZAR, together with the Arch Duke and Arch Duchess CONSTANTINE, had a narrow escape of being captured by an English steamer.

Important intelligence was daily expected in London from the Baltic. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were holding a conference at Iaful on the 31st ult.

Spain was tranquil. The Queen had accepted ESPARTERO's plan for the government of the country, and appointed him President of the Council and O'DONNELL Minister of War.

Queen CHRISTIANA will be permitted to leave Spain, but if she does not go she will be forcibly rejected.

The Royal Council has been supposed, and the Junta abrogated.

The trial of the Ex-ministers has been ordered. STARTORIS is in prison. The rest of the late Ministers, however, are concealed somewhere.

The Infante DON ENRIQUE has had his sentence of exile revoked.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. New York, August 19.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived at this port today from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th inst.

General Intelligence. It is stated that the Anglo-French forces were hovering along the coast of the Crimea preparatory to an attack on Sebastopol. It is reported that Aland was captured by the allies on the 3d inst, and oc-

cupied by the French army under Gen. Baryaguay-D'ILLIERS.

The Russians evacuated Bueharest on the 1st instant, and Omar Pacha occupied it at the last accounts in person with a large force.

The English and French Representatives had formally notified Austria that they would unconditionally reject all propositions emanating from the Czar.

The Turkish demand of Austria that she would not enter the Principality.

Denmark had declined to give in its adherence to the Austro-Prussian Treaty.

All was quiet in Spain. It is reported that an armed mob had refused to permit Queen Christiana to leave Madrid, unless she paid a large sum. General Jose De La Concha has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba.

The Cholera in France.

Terrible Ravages at Marseilles and elsewhere.—Panic and Flight of Inhabitants.—Awful Scenes.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from an intelligent American now in Europe, dated,

Marseilles, Monday, July 17.

I am induced to make some remarks about the cholera, now in twenty-six departments in France. Perhaps they may throw light on the strange journeyings of this dreadful scourge of God.—It appears to have flown over Lyons, that large city watered on both sides by the Rhone and the Saone, and in every way surrounded by fresh water. It has never been there. It lighted at Avignon, at the Pope's palace, the highest ground in the city, occupied by French troops. Out of eight hundred in that pale two hundred and forty-five died; the rest marched to Arles, carrying the disease with them, and it there raged in the most dreadful manner. Such was the panic that in a population of twenty thousand only five thousand remained, the rest having fled no one knows where. The deaths are at present reduced to fifty per day. Some of the soldiers were ordered to Marseilles to embark for Algeria; they introduced it into this place.

Eighty thousand inhabitants have emigrated; many fled to encamp in the woods. Soon their little means will be exhausted, and they will be forced to obtain employment in or near the city, which will add to the victims. Many die of sheer fear. If the Russians were within five miles of the city—the Cosacks, correctly remembered France, within sight—the panic could not be greater. It is said that fathers have fled, leaving wives and children to follow as soon as necessary articles could be collected; also that mothers have done the same thing. This I will not believe of a mother. Families hire wagons, carrying bedding, &c., not knowing so that they only can get clear of the city, where they shall go as the bastides, (country houses near the city) six thousand in number, shanties, &c., are crowded. Our streets look as if a second fatal plague existed. At 6 o'clock the shops close, and everybody retire, while a death-like silence prevails even on the beautiful promenade Bonaparte, which is usually crowded till midnight. The deaths in the remaining population of 129,000, have been, within a few days, from 130 to 187 per day, the usual number being only 25.

A Government vessel sailed from here on the 10th for Constantinople, with troops; the Cholera appeared on board, and they put into Malta having lost forty-five. Soon this fearful disease will be introduced into the armies of the Moslem, and their allies, the Western Powers.

From what I have said, it would appear that this scourge is not wholly in the air, as is believed in the United States, but is also communicated by travellers. It does not follow the course of rivers; it avoided Lyons, and, as I stated above, has never been there. That city, as regards fresh water, is washed on all sides by two mighty rivers; one coming from the North of France, passing by Paris, where the Cholera is bad, the other from Switzerland. Marseilles is surrounded by the sea; no fresh water is near, yet see how it suffers.

CHOLERA RECORD.

Five fatal cases were reported in Boston during the twenty-four hours ending at noon Friday.

The Democratic Chicago Press of the 31st ult. says the Board of Health met on Sunday afternoon, and reported the deaths on Saturday, from cholera 20 other diseases 13.

Two fatal cases, supposed to be cholera, occurred last week at Columbia, Pa. brought on by imprudence.

In Providence, R. I., six cases occurred on the 2d inst., one fatal. On the 3d there were two cases, one of which proved fatal.

Great excitement was caused at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the sudden breaking out of sickness in the Sixteenth Ward, on Thursday. Seven deaths occurred before dark. The disease is confined principally to the Germans. The symptoms are those of cholera, though it is not thought to be that disease.

There have been three deaths from cholera at Carrollton, Ohio, and several citizens attacked, recovered. At Harrisville, Harrison county, there have been nine deaths.

The interments at Detroit, Mich., on the 31st ult. and the 1st instant, numbered fifty-three. Most of the deaths were confined to foreigners. Fourteen of the number interred died of cholera. The Cecil (Md.) Democrat says Mr. John J. Mask died in that county, on Saturday last, at the residence of his brother, Wm. M. Mask. His disease was cholera, contracted at Charlestown, from which place he was removed to his brother's residence, near Principio. A little girl who lived in the family of Mr. Mask, also died of the same disease.

The number of deaths at the Blue Ridge Tunnel, says the Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian, from cholera, thus far, is eleven. Most of the workmen have

Nine fatal cases, including those who died at Fulton, Va., reported by the Board of Health at Wheeling, Va., for the four days ending on Friday. Balt. American.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

The whole number of interments, in all of the cemeteries of New Orleans during the week ending the 13th inst., reached 207, including 43 from yellow fever. The New Orleans Bulletin says: "We look upon these figures as satisfactory in a high degree—as proving conclusively the excellence of our sanitary condition. Here we are in the middle of August, in the very midst of what is usually termed the 'sickly season,' enjoying"

will solve the problem—a passage from New York to San Francisco in ten hours." Judge Meigs declares that in 1813, he first publicly asserted the reality of steam drivers of cars on a long iron railroad, with an average velocity of fifteen miles an hour; and that in 1850, the average velocity on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, owing to curves, &c., has not exceeded sixteen miles an hour; so that this prediction was strikingly accurate. Mr. Solon Robison, after Judge Meigs' paper was read, remarked that upon such a rail as that described by Judge Meigs he had no doubt the speed might be attained, but he wanted to know how you are to stop. To this Judge Meigs replied: "We must begin an hundred miles this side the stations to shut off steam!"

EXTRAORDINARY COUNTERFEIT COIN.—We understand, says the Washington Union, that under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, given some months since, to the mint of the United States, to collect specimens of counterfeit coins in circulation, for the purpose of examination and report one has lately been received of a very singular character. It purports to be of a Mexican dollar, coined at the city of Mexico in 1851. Two pieces have been assayed, and give an average fineness of 776 thousandths, and a consequent value of 91 1/2 cents in silver; but, strange to say, the amount of gold contained in them is sufficient to add 12 cents to the value of each, after paying the charge of separating, making 103 1/2 cents; and if to this the usual premium on silver is added, the worth of this counterfeit coin is actually 109 cents! The quality of the silver in those dollars proves them to be a spurious issue.—There is also an irregularity in the letters Mexican, which is regarded as a test for throwing them out, as we learn from a source familiar with them in Mexico, where they appear to have had at times a considerable circulation. The silver produced by the Mexican mines is understood to contain gold, but generally too small an amount to defray the expense of parting. In making the coins in question, it would seem that silver more auriferous than usual had fallen into hands capable of the double dishonesty of cheating the public and themselves at the same time. Though there are probably some specimens of this singular counterfeit among the Mexican dollars in circulation, it is not at all probable that they are sufficiently numerous in this country to excite attention other than as curiosities.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says:

"All the quarterly returns of imports for the last fiscal year have not been received at the Treasury Department.—Nearly two months since in the tables prepared by me illustrate the probable effects of the proposed modifications of the Tariff, it was shown that, at the then current ratio of increase of imports the value of merchandise imported from July 1st, 1853, to June 30th, 1854, might be assumed at \$300,000,000. During the last five weeks of the year, a diminution took place, which, as indicated by the falling off, in the amount of duties, I estimate at \$15,000,000. This reduces the aggregate to \$185,000,000. The imports of 1853 were, in round numbers, \$268,000,000. The increase, therefore, for the present year is \$47,000,000.—The revenue from customs in 1852, '53, was—I quote from memory—\$58,500,000. In 1853, '54, the revenue was \$64,224,189. The increase, therefore, is \$5,724,189, or six millions of dollars.—Had the receipts of the last quarter equalled the expectations that were warranted by those of the preceding ones, the increase would have been fully \$9,000,000.

Three Hundred Miles an Hour!

Clear the track! A paper was lately read by Judge Meigs before the American Institute Farmer's Club at New York, upon the subject of rapid railroad travelling, from which we make the following extract:

"I have, with others, admired the progress made in velocity on railroads up to even one hundred miles an hour, on straight rails, which has been done in England, but I entertain views of railroad velocity far beyond any yet ventured to be expressed. The Emperor of Russia has taken the first great step towards what I deem the ultimatum of railroad travel.

Instead of cutting a narrow alley through the country, or going around everything in the way of a straight line,—he has cut a broad way, 500 miles from Petersburg to Moscow—he has made it all the way two hundred feet wide, so that the engineer sees everything that comes on the road!

Such is part of the future; the railroad from point to point a mathematical line; the rails ten times stronger than any now used; the locomotives on wheels of far greater diameter, say twelve or fifteen feet; the gauge of a relative breadth: the signals and times perfectly settled; the road, walled on both sides, during the transit of trains having the gates of the wall all closed. Then instead of one hundred miles an hour! I will not pretend to say more—one hundred miles seems fast enough so did twenty, a few years ago, and now, on very straight rails or some straight runs, we do travel sixty miles an hour in this State, and in England one hundred miles have been accomplished.

ROMAETIC MARRIAGE.

A few evenings ago, the cars of the Carrollton Railroad were approaching the city, a little girl about three years old ran in front of the engine and stopped on the centre of the track. The brakeman attempted to stop the engine as soon as the child was perceived, but on and on it was about to crush into the earth the beautiful victim which thus so innocently braved its coming, the strong band of an athletic young man was stretched forth, and at the hazard of another life the child was saved!

Loud was the applause from the few who witnessed the daring deed, and in triumph the young man bore the child away, and delivered it to its mother. Any attempt to describe a mother's feelings on such an occasion would be more than vain. She felt as a mother alone can feel, when the darling of her heart—her only—is rescued from the jaws of death; and with an eloquence which no words can convey, she looked and spoke her thanks.

That mother was a widow young and fair as the incarnation of a poet's dream; and withal, she was blessed with no little of this world's goods. Of course she was grateful to the preserver of her child's life, and as he was poor she offered to bestow upon him a goodly largess. He, however, refused to accept any reward for doing what he considered to be his duty, and so the matter for the time rested.

Since then an intimacy has sprung up between the young man and the grateful widow, the result was, that yesterday they went together to Mobile, where the widow's name is at the Hymenial altar to be changed, and the young man is to become not only the protector, but the step-father of the child he saved.

May the joys of the twain increase and their days be many. N. O. True Delta.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

"If the towns grow, the country grows. Show us an old-looking, rickety, paintless, dilapidated town, and we will show you a country of shiftless and thriftless farmers near it. So says the editor of the Prairie Farmer; and among the volumes of good things that have come from his pen, he has never published a more truthful sentence, nor one more worthy of serious thought. "Town vs. country," "country vs. city." Did you ever see the two blades of a pair of scissors worrying and bullying and fighting each other? Is it not the hand saying to the foot, "I have no need of thee, nor the 'vessel of honor' turning with disdain from the 'vessel of dishonor.'" There is no such inequality of position. If one presents to the eye piles of brick and stone, with markets and merchandise, the other spreads out fields of green, and quiet and tasteful homes; and the land waves its golden harvests in graceful obedience to the traveller from the city, as if it would bid him welcome to the spot where the sustenance of the world is grown, and to the families to whom he owes much of his own prosperity.

No, they are not head and tail, nor lord nor peasant; they are rather the two arms of the lever by which the world is moved. They are the two noble steeds, unlike in regard to color, form, &c., which lift out the fog and darkness the chariot of day, which neither alone, would give motion to its ponderous wheels. Without the city there is no market. Without the country there can be no city. Cities do not grow at lap lazidity. They will not extend their busy streets and marts at the command of men's fancy or caprice.

Nor, on the other hand, can the country flourish without cities. Where are our rich farmers? Invariably where they have access to large markets. Exceptions are only such in appearance. The ancestor from whom the wealth was first inherited, if a farmer, acquired his profits where he could sell readily the products of his land. Who constitute the throngs in the streets of cities? Many of them are strangers from the country. Who occupy the stores and counting rooms of the cities? The former companions and schoolmates of those strangers, if not their brothers and sisters, who choose to try their fortunes in a new and more venturesome pursuit.—[Tuscaloosa Monitor.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.—The Western Star has the following remarks in reference to the progress of the "Saxon invasion" of the 19th century:

"That there are hosts of adventurous capitalists, lured by the alleged cheapness of land in the west of Ireland, continually passing over the country in search of investments, is one of the greatest anomalies in the social history of the British empire. We have been frequently visited by persons from the sister isle, seeking information respecting localities in which land may be to sell. Not only from the more agricultural districts of Scotland, but even from the central and southern counties of England the land seekers are flocking in surprising numbers. Most of the smaller capitalists with whom we have conversed, are deeply impressed with the importance of title in their purchases; a parliamentary title they seem anxious for, were it but for the smallest farm. During the last six months it would amaze one even to estimate the numbers who have settled in Galway and the neighboring countries. The revolution steals onward. The invasion, though not so warlike as that of Strougbow, is still as complete; and the lapse of seven centuries has rather increased than lessened the desire on the part of the Scot and Saxon to obtain the possession of land in Ireland. The cry is still, 'They come! They come!' Be it so; the change may not be for the worse."

AN EXEMPLARY COMMUNITY.—It is a fact worthy of note, that in the county of Elizabeth City, N. C., there has not been within the last 12 or 15 years a single individual confined in the jail for any criminal offence, and a very limited number for any other cause. For the last two years the jail has remained untenanted! There is not a solitary adult pauper in the country. A few orphan children only, left unprovided for, are maintained and schooled at the public expense. Although there are no individuals of overgrown fortunes, many are independent, and there is not one head of the family in the country who is not in sufficiently prosperous circumstances to afford himself the necessities and comforts of life. Intemperance is but little known, and idleness is nowhere to be found. If any one contracts lazy habits, and neglects his business, he finds no one to keep him company; he finds the county for want of kindred society. So a lazy white man cannot live in Elizabeth City. The general population are industrious, thrifty and punctual in their engagements, honorable in their dealings, moral and temperate. The county has doubled in its agricultural productions within the last 40 years.

Mathematical precision and time!

Bloody Riot in St. Louis

THREE MEN KILLED—FIFTY GROCERIES MOBBED.

Monday, election day, was a time of unusual excitement, and a bloody riot in St. Louis.

The difficulty commenced in the Fifth Ward and was occasioned by an Irishman stabbing an American. This was the signal for a general attack, which was commenced on the Irish groceries on Mayor and Green street, and Washington Avenue, and the whole front of the Levee on Cherry street below Locust, which were more or less injured.

The mob supplied themselves with axes and other implements of the sort, from the steamboats at the wharf, and with them beat in the shutters, and smashed the counters and everything that would yield to blows. On the Levee, between Cherry and Locust, there are only one or two houses, at most, that do not bear disastrous marks of the conflict—at Locust street the damage stopped.

It is rumored that there are four or five killed. The number of the wounded we have no means of estimating. From the reports rife on the spot, and from the fact that hundreds of discharges were heard during the course of the riot, which raged a good two hours in all its fury, and has continued at intervals thus far during the night, it is fair to presume that the number is large.

We have been able up to the present time to obtain with certainty only the following names: Joseph Amot or Arnold, a Frenchman, working on the canal boat "Burlington," and just arrived from Chicago, killed. He was not in the affray and was shot down almost immediately on leaving the boat to see what was going on.

Jackson Fowler, Mate: shot in the left side.

James Russell, Pilot, shot in the arm.

A man whose name we did not learn, received a stab in the back, under the left arm, the point of the weapon coming out the left breast.

Wounded men were constantly borne up from the Levee to Broadway, during the time of the fight, and such terror reigned in the neighborhood that the stores on Broadway and on Fourth street, for some distance down, were closed and remained closed during the afternoon and evening.

The greatest excitement prevails at the time of writing. The military, however, are under arms, and on the alert; and we anticipate on further damage to life property.

LATER.—About ten arrests have been made. The prisoners were lodged in the calaboose, with the exception of the fellow with whom the fight commenced. He was subsequently removed to the jail, as a rescue was feared. It is said that he is an Irishman, and that he stabbed a man in the crowd round the polls in the 5th Ward, and then dropped his knife and ran; and was pursued for several squares, and finally caught.

As nearly as we can learn, these men are already dead from the effects of wounds received in the riot, and two are not expected to survive.

At one o'clock this morning, the military had retired, but even at that late hour there were small knots of the rioters, scouring the northern part of the city, yelling and throwing stones.

On Morgan and Green streets, extending west from Broadway, not an Irish grocery is left, all being torn to pieces, and the houses more or less injured. A frame row at the northwest corner of Fifth and Green suffered severely, the weatherboarding being split and torn by stones, and all the windows and doors smashed in.

At a rough estimate there are not less than fifty or sixty houses, chiefly Irish groceries of the lowest order, badly damaged, and their contents destroyed. To estimate the loss we are unable to say but should guess it is not much short of \$50,000. All this, besides the murder and maiming, was the work of but a few hours. The police force was insufficient, and for nearly three hours the excited multitude had full sway. After the appearance of the military, comparative order was restored.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN BARBADOES.

Late Barbadoes papers estimate the number of cholera death on that island at 15,000, or one-ninth of the entire population. The disease is still raging, though the number of victims per day has diminished. At Bridgetown it has prevailed to an awful extent. The *Globe*, of that place says:

"When we last addressed our distant friends on this subject, guided by the best date that we could get, we estimated the deaths in this parish alone at some 1,000; since then the number has been increased by more than 5000—so that we may put down the total at nearly 6,000—fully one-seventh of the population—thus exhibiting a picture of desolation unprecedented-

ed, we undertake to assert, in the history of this disease during the half-century that the civilized world has been acquainted with its fearful history.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE.—Louisville is getting to be as "bad almost as New York." We learn from the papers of that place that the body of John Reed was found awfully mutilated—among other things his throat was cut from ear to ear—in the lower part of that city on the 5th inst. On the same day John Kinney was violently assaulted, shot and mortally wounded by a couple of ruffians. On the following day a German named Vozel, hung himself. About the same time Thomas McGloe fell and died from the effects of heat and intemperance, leaving a wife and two children perfectly destitute. An altercation took place in one of the streets of Louisville on the evening of the 5th, when R. Cevndon drew a revolver and fired at a Mr. Mulcaino. One ball struck the latter in the breast, but his watch intervened and saved his life. All the other shots fortunately missed. To complete the revolting chapter, an old man formerly a resident Louisville, named Swanagar, a German, deliberately shot and killed his son, a young man twenty-eight years old, near New Albany, Indiana, on the 2d inst. The victims and principals in all these horrible transactions, except the first, (the murders being unknown,) were foreigners.

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our fortitude.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, avarice all things.

The Sun should shine on festivals, but the moon is the light for rains.

A man is, in the sight of God, what his habitual and cherished wishes are.

To compel a vice is but one remove from worshipping the devil.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all the virtues.

CENTRE ST. CAMPMEETINGS. At Lebanon Campground 24 Sab. in Sept.—Time and place 31st meet'g. Ebenezer, or Mud Creek, 4th Sabbath in Sep. J. W. BROXSON, W. A. SHEGOG.

Southern Military Academy Lottery. Montgomery, (Ala.) August 19. Class D of the Southern Military Academy Lottery, established by authority of the State of Alabama, and conducted on the Havana plan, was drawn in this city to-day, and the principal prizes distributed as follows:

No. 8988	\$75,000
" 7331	5,000
" 4428	3,000
" 4000	1,500
" 828	500
" 4629	500
" 1260	500
" 2638	500
" 6122	500

Holloway's Pills. A certain Cure for Asthma.—These Pills have effected several wonderful cures of this complaint. The following is one of five hundred. James Earnshaw, of Philadelphia, suffered with asthma for fifteen months, the continual cough completely shook his system, caused him to spit blood, and at times almost choked him. Every thing he ate he vomited, and he became the more aghast of his former self; Holloway's Pills in this instance, were as usual efficacious, (aided as they were by the Ointment, which he well rubbed into his chest,) and in seven weeks by these remedies, he was cured, and has since regained his wonted strength, and warmly recommends Holloway's medicines to his fellow citizens.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils, will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (to wit) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name, has undertaken to found here, in his own name, and at his own expense, an institution for the education of female education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOCHE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in "E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms. To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$250. For the school year—\$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the Collective department \$30 per French \$20; Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be \$16 dollars for the Spring and \$12 dollars for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Folk Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala.

S. FOCHE, Aug. 29—ly.

COMMITTED

To the jail at Jacksonville, Ala. on Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854, a Negro woman who calls her name CHEA N E Y, and says she belongs to Samuel Alexander, residing somewhere in Floyd County, Ga. Said Negro woman is about forty or forty-five years old, black complexion, and about the ordinary size.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property (by some disinterested person,) pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. BROWN, Shff. Aug. 29, 1854.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of one f. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: The east half of the north west quarter of Section 9, Township 13, Range 10, levied on as the property of Wm L. Whitlock, to satisfy said f. fa. and costs in favor of Sloan & Hawkins.

A. BROWN, Shff. By J. L. BROWN, D. S. Aug. 29, 1854.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

Messrs, BLESSING & PRIVETT, *Daguerrean Artists.* Will be at Jacksonville about the 15th of September, for a short time, when they will be prepared to accommodate all their friends and public, generally, with superior Daguerotypes. They will have an entire new and improved instrument, with a superior lot of all sizes & qualities of Cases, Lockets, Breast Pins &c. &c. Aug. 29, 1854.

Land for Sale.

I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 164 ACRES, lying five and a half miles south of Jacksonville, on the McGehee road. There are on the tract about 50 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The premises are handsomely improved. The place is well watered; and has on it a fine Apple Orchard of about 200 trees, more than half of which are bearing—also a good Peach Orchard, and a fine variety of other fruits.

CHARLES R. SMITH, July 25, 1854.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.

COME AND TRY US. THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.

E. G. MORRIS.

NOTICE.

MADAME WILKIE respectfully announces to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that the 2nd session of her School for the present year will open on Monday the 10th July, for the reception of scholars.

Her prices will be the same rates as at her previous sessions; but she would beg leave to state that no deduction will be made for lost time except in cases of protracted illness.—July 4, 1854.

HEAD QUARTERS, 72nd Reg. A. M. Jacksonville, Ala. August 17, 1854.

It is ordered by the Colonel of the 72nd Reg't A. M., that the officers and privates of said Reg't. be and appear in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the 22nd and 23rd day of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill and review.

It is further ordered that the commissioned and non-commissioned officers be and appear on the day previous (22nd) at said place for drill.

The Captains of the companies of said Reg't. are ordered to extend the above orders.

By order of Col. J. F. STOKES, Robt. H. WYNN, Adgt. 72d Reg't.

REMOVAL.

R. H. WYNN'S Tailor Shop has been removed to the north side of the public square, two doors west of Woodward & White's counting Room. Aug. 22, 1854.

AUCTION!!

The undersigned will offer at public auction in the Town of Jacksonville, commencing on Monday 18th Sept. next, an extensive stock of **GOODS.**

Comprising a great variety of the latest styles, and of quality equal to any usually brought to this market. The goods were selected with care for the retail trade. Persons wishing to purchase bargains would do well attend. Terms made known on the day.

JOHN BROWNLEE, August 22, 1854.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber

for building, (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by MORRIS, HICKS & CO. Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The 6th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 4th day of September next, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORRIE, assisted by Miss M. E. GRANT.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y. Aug. 15 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY }
Court of Probate for Benton County }
Alabama, Regular Term August }
14 a. d. 1854 }

This day came E. L. Woodward Administrator of the estate of Y. C. Woodward deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, it is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 9th day of October next be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be held at the Court house of said county, on said Monday the 9th day of October next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 14th day of August, a. d. 1854.

ATTEST, A. WOODS, Judge Aug. 15, '54. of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY }
Jesse Featherston, }
vs. }
Eleanor Gazaway, }
John Gazaway, Admr. of }
Jesse Gazaway dec'd }
et al. }

IN this cause upon motion of compl't appearing from his affidavit on file that William Gazaway, a son and heir at law of Jesse Gazaway deceased, died that he died in the State of Arkansas, leaving children his heirs at law, who are now somewhere in that State, but that the number, sex and christian names of whom after diligent search he cannot ascertain, but that said children are minors. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said children and minor heirs of the said Wm. Gazaway deceased answer said bill of complaint before the 15th day of October next or in default a guardian ad litem will be appointed for them and their cause and proceed to a hearing. It is ordered that publication of this order be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper, published in the Town of Jacksonville in this State, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Land office in the Town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in the county.

A true copy of the minutes of said court. Test, J. B. WALDEN, August 2nd 1854. Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY }
John McClain }
vs. }
Elizabeth McClain. }

A N affidavit being made in this cause that the debt is a non-resident and that her residence is unknown. It is therefore on motion of compl't. ordered by the court that unless the said defendant answer the original and amended bill in this cause before the 15th day of October next that the same be taken as in all things confessed, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Land office in the town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in this county. A true copy from the minutes of said court.

Test, J. B. WALDEN, Aug. 2nd, 1854. 15. Reg.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or without bodies; also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing **THESEING MACHINES,** both Spike & Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; *Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c.* any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO. E. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS, J. R. LOYD, July 25, 1854.—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY }
Court of Probate for Benton County }
Alabama, Special Term, July }
27, a. d. 1854 }

THIS day came W. J. Ingram, Administrator of the estate of Thos. D. Ingram, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said administration. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 11th day of September next be set for examining, stating and reporting said accounts, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 11th day of September next, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 27th day of July, a. d. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge Aug. 1, 1854. of Probate.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AUGUST,

The Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NANTAL ROMANCE OF INTEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PIRATE DOCTOR," THE "LAWYER'S STORY," THE "OLD DOCTOR," &c. The success of the "Pirate Doctor," the "Lawyer's Story," &c. has induced the author of the above popular works to a sufficient guarantee for the success of the present work, which will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The author has served the coast, and the descriptions are so R-t-founded on facts of every day occurrence. The history of the heroine of the Story, Zulika, the Circassian Slave, purchased at Constantinople, educated and married by the wicked yet sensitive, Squire—the commander of the *Albatross*, is simply the narration of a fact pointed from the life, and all the numerous characters portrayed throughout the story are vividly and graphically drawn.

The publishers have already received orders for the whole of the edition. It was originally their intention to publish; consequently, they have been obliged largely to increase it; and they respectfully request that all orders may be sent in immediately.

They can confidently expect that the work will create as much interest as any work of fiction that has of late years emanated from the press, notwithstanding, since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," works relating to slavery in America. PRO and CON, have been numerous and have appeared, having relation to the system of purchasing slaves on the African coast, written by one who has witnessed it in all its hideous deformity. The work is written in choice and pure language, and will be a welcome and instructive addition to the family library.

The work will form a beautiful octavo volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, one dollar; in paper, 75 cents, at which rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by the publishers,

ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 BEERMAN STREET, NEW YORK, And by all the Book-sellers throughout the United States and British Provinces. Aug. 1 1854.—2m.

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Citizens of the Union. You have done me the honor as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other medicine in so short a period.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y. ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Yaddkin County, North Carolina, U. S. dated November 1st, 1853.

Read His Own Words. To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BREAST, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853. To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y.

Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a cancerous nature). It was told that nothing could save her; she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us.

We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Lumbago, Swellings, Piles, Burns, Rheumatism, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Chlubs, Scalds, Chapped hands, Sore Nipples, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Sore-throats, Stiff-diseases, Fistulas, Scoury, Gout, Sore-heads, Swelling, Ulcers, Wounds.

* * * Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States. In Pots, at 2 1/2 cents, 87 cents, and \$1.50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. May 30, 1854.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

(By Authority of the State of Ala.) Conducted on the Havana plan.

CLASS E. TO BE DRAWN on the 20th of SEPT.

CAPITALS,	\$7500
"	5000
"	3000
"	1500

8 Approximation Prizes of \$25 00 each 200 00
8 Approximation Prizes of \$12 50 each 100 00

298 Prizes, amounting to \$30,000 00

Every prize drawn at each drawing. Price of WHOLE TICKETS \$5, HALVES \$2 50, QUARTERS \$1 25. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. All communications strictly confidential. SAMUEL SWAN, Ag't and Manager, Sign of the Bronze Lions. Montgomery July 21, 1854.

August, July 1854.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

THE TWENTY-THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence the First Monday in November next.

Faculty.

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D. Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D. Chemistry & Pharmacy—ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence—J. P. GARVIN, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D. Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MYLER, M. D. Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D. Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course, \$105 00. Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once,) 5 00. For further particulars apply to G. M. NEWTON, Decn. August, July 18, 1854.—3m.

Land For Sale.

I now offer my tract of land for sale, containing 420 acres; 125 cleared and in good state of cultivation, lying in Chocklocko valley, one mile east of Mallory's Factory. There is both bottom and up land that is as good as our country can boast of on the place. Those who want homes in this country would do well to call and see for themselves. For particulars, call on the undersigned on the premises.

J. C. ELSTON. July 25, 1854.—4t.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

JACOBI'S CORDIAL

CHOLERA, FOR ALL, (CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums. 1st. It cures the worst cases of Cholera. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhea. 4th. It relieves the severest Colic. 5th. It cures Cholera Morbus. 6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c. I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy.

Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit. I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine to all afflicted with cholera, dysentery, or cholera morbus, as it is decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me.

A. A. Gaudin, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded.

Wm. G. Dabney, Consul of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin. If there is any medicine in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand preeminent above all other preparations for the cure of Cholera. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other patent preparations.

For Sale by J. H. Bays & Co. White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Boiling Springs; Williams & Smart, Ft. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dalry, X Plains; Dean & Edwards, Asheville; W. C. Denon, Greensport, Wm Thaxton, Mount Niles; C. M. Pearson, Springville; D. L. R. Butt, Centre; W. E. Eacy & Co, Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lacey & Harris, cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hope, Lebanon; J. S. and J. Bernard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Haverhill.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 80 MAIDEN LAKE, NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RISLEY, JAMES HARRAL, Wm. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wm. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHESTER, April 11, '54.—1y.

HUDSON & STOKES are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

SUMMER GOODS. Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimmings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. June 19, 1854.

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. April 11, 1854.—1y.

BACON FOR SALE. Apply at the Tin Shop to June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

Augusta French Burr Mill stone Manufacture.

The subscriber, thankful for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schirmer & Wigand, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice. He also furnishes

Escorts & Cologne Stones, SALT MACHINES, of various patterns BOLLING CLOTHS, of the best brand, Cement, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small GRIST MILLS to attach to Gin gears.

All orders promptly attended to. Wm. J. HENDRICK is my authorized agent in East Alabama. All orders addressed to him post paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, Co. Ala. will receive prompt attention.

Wm. E. SCHIRMER, Surviving partner of Schirmer & Wigand. Sep. 12, 1853.—1y.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of E. B. Rhodes, deceased, granted to the undersigned, on the 4th day of July, 1854, by the Probate Court of Benton County: notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

J. V. RHODES, Adm'r. July 11, 1854.

L. HANCOCK & CO., DEALER IN STOVES & GRATES, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware, Lifting Pumps Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE. METALLIC ROOFING Done in the most approved manner with Despatch. The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.

210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. April 11, '54.—1y.

PIANO FORTÉ

Music Ware-Room

ROME, GA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTES, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in points of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired Eolian Attachment; and also New Scale PIANO FORTES; which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the Grand Piano.

All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place;" which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed. WM. JOHNSON, Rome, Broad St. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

ROME, GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of every style and size; SIDE SEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven. We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK. Work Warranted. Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

COTTON GINS.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccolocco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner.

They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line. We solicit patronage. Address J. L. & W. C. ORR, Talladega, Ala. February 7th, 1854. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY. April 4, 1854.—tf.

780 Acres of Land FOR SALE,

IN Choccolocco Valley, 10 miles South of Jacksonville, and 3 miles from White Plains, one of the best places in Benton County, 200 acres of Rich Bottom Land, good buildings of all descriptions, and the best orchard in the State, plenty of timber for all purposes, and the best water to be found anywhere, a great bargain will be given and liberal credit.

J. L. WRIGHT.

Whatley & Ellis,

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in the court of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Cour House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

AND Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853.—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law,

AND Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

Americans, DeLaines, At

pacas, &c. of the latest style for dresses. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

BOONETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next. A. BROWN, SHF. May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama

Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—Low for Cash—by June 20. D. M. WALKER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co. importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, 37, HAYNE ST. CHARLESTON, S. C. August 15, 1854.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

Postponed Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described land to-wit: Lot No. 2, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 2, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 7, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 8, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 9, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 10, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 11, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 12, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 13, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 14, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 15, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 16, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 17, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 18, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 19, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 20, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 21, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 22, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 23, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 24, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 25, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 26, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 27, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 28, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 29, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 30, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 31, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 32, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 33, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 34, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 35, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 36, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 37, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 38, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 39, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 40, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 41, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 42, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 43, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 44, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 45, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 46, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 47, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 48, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 49, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 50, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 51, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 52, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 53, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 54, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 55, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 56, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 57, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 58, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 59, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 60, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 61, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 62, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 63, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 64, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 65, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 66, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 67, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 68, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 69, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 70, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 71, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 72, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 73, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 74, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 75, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 76, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 77, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 78, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 79, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 80, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 81, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 82, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 83, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 84, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 85, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 86, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 87, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 88, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 89, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 90, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 91, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 92, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 93, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 94, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 95, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 96, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 97, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 98, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 99, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 100, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 101, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 102, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 103, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 104, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 105, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 106, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 107, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 108, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 109, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 110, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 111, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 112, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 113, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 114, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 115, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 116, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 117, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 118, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 119, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 120, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 121, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 122, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 123, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 124, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 125, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 126, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 127, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 128, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 129, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 130, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 131, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 132, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 133, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 134, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 135, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 136, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 137, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 138, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 139, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 140, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 141, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 142, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 143, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 144, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 145, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 146, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 147, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 148, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 149, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 150, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 151, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 152, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 153, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 154, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 155, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 156, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 157, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 158, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 159, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 160, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 161, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 162, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 163, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 164, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 165, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 166, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 167, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 168, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 169, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 170, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 171, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 172, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 173, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 174, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 175, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 176, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 177, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 178, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 179, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 180, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 181, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 182, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 183, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 184, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 185, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 186, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 187, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 188, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 189, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 190, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 191, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 192, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lot No. 193, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres;