

APRIL

# Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1849.

Whole No. 641

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.  
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.  
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.  
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.  
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

**CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Shackelford, Clarkson & Co.,

Factors & Commission Merchants,

No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the

Factorage & Commission Business to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to

J. FORNEY & SON,

YOUNG & NISBET,

WOODWARD & PORTER,

Refer to

Gillilands & Howell,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

NO. 7 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to

Landreth's Warranted

Garden Seeds, and

seeds for Farm and Garden use.

DEPT. No. 289 King Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, need-

ed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn Shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,

Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

G. & H. Cameron,

Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Crockery and Glass-Ware,

153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at

as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union. March 6, 1849.

H. & W. P. HALL,

Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 12, Central Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

March 6, 1849.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK,

(Late Roosevelt & Dakin.)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

No. 17 Hayne St.—Charleston, S. C.

IL. L. ROOSEVELT,

SINEON HYDE,

R. A. CLARK

April 4, 1849.

WILEY, BANKS & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 3, Hayne Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, MCBURNEY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British

DRY GOODS,

No. 9 Hayne Street, April 4, 1849. CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddlery Ware-House.

CONDUCTED BY JENNINGS & CO.

No. 165 Meeting Street,

B. H. CONDUCT,

PETER JACOBSON, CHARLESTON S. C.

D. JENNINGS,

MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,

FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MAGWOOD'S WHARF,

JOHN ROBINSON,

JAMES K. ROBINSON, Charleston, S. C.

JAMES M. CALDWELL.

**Notice.**

I WILL expose to public sale the

highest bidder for cash, before the

Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of May next, all of the rice, title and interest that William Reeves has to the following described land, to-wit: the West 1-2 of the South West quarter, of S. 14, T. 15, R. 8, to satisfy one fit in my hands, in favor of Young & Nisbet. C. SUBLETT, Sh'ff. March 13, 1849.

**Factorage & Commission.**

THE subscribers have for many

years been engaged in the

Factorage and Commission Busi-

ness in Charleston S. C. though

confined chiefly to South Carolina and the west-

ern part of Georgia. The Rail Road affording

greater facilities of transportation, they would

offer their services to the Planters and Mer-

chants of Western Georgia and Alabama who

may be disposed to try this market, for the sale

of Cotton and other produce, and solicit a share

of their business.

Arrangements have been made by the Plan-

ters & Merchants Bank of this city, by which

funds will be placed in the hands of its agent,

Mr. Hardin, of the firm of Peck & Hardin of

Florida.

We will be prepared at all times through the

houses named above, and through other mer-

chants of Rome and elsewhere to make advances

on cotton and other produce consigned to us.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,

Charleston, S. C.

Refer to

W. R. Smith & Co.,

Peck & Hardin,

W. A. Young & Co.,

A. K. Richardson & Co.,

F. J. Sullivan.

ROME, Ga. Oct. 2, 1848

**DYE, HARRIS & Co.,**

Central Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

The arrangement affords the advan-

tages of both the Augusta and Charles-

ton market. Liberal Advances made

Produce in Store.

All orders for Bagging, Rope, Groc-

eries &c., filled at the lowest market

prices.

Refer to

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Produce in Store.

**GIBBS & McCORD,**

Warehouse and Commission

Merchants,

Jackson Street, AUGUSTA, Georgia.

HAVING established our

self in the above busi-

ness, with ten years' expe-

rience, we most respect-

fully tender our services to the Mer-

chants and Planters of Alabama, and

solicit of them a share of patronage.

Our location is central and convenient

for all, and our own attention will at

all times be devoted to the interest of

customers. Orders for Bagging and

Rope and for Family Groceries will

be filled at the lowest market prices.

Liberal cash advances made on pro-

duce in store.

Messrs. W. W. Gibbs, & Co. of

ROME are our agents: persons wish-

ing to ship Cotton to us, can at all

times get advances on Cotton applying

to them. THOMAS F. GIBBS,

Dec. 1848. GEO. McCORD.

**WAREHOUSE AND**

**Commission Business,**

AUGUSTA, GA.

M. P. STOVALL,

Continues the above business, in

all its various branches. At his

old stand, FIRE-PROOF

WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Washington & Reynolds Sts.

He hopes, by close attention to business, to

merit a continuance of the liberal patronage

extended to him the past season. Liberal advances

made on Produce in Store. Sept. 15, 1848.

REFER TO,

Hoke & Adersnathy, Maj. S. J. T. Whately,

F. Forney & Son, Z. D. Rowland,

Dickson & Galety, Wm. Williams,

Mr. Johnston Esq., JOHN BOLDERS Esq.

**Risley's Sarsaparilla.**

THIS IS A COMPOUND PREPARED

carefully from ingredients that are

recommended by medical men as the most certain

for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula,

Eruptions on the Skin, and all those diseases arising

from an impure state of the blood, the im-

proper use of Mercury, &c.

Numerous certificates could be given of its effi-

cacy in curing all the above mentioned diseases, bearing

the name of Sarsaparilla, are recommended to be

used, but Risley's Sarsaparilla is used in sufficient

quantity to establish its superiority over all others.

As it is made in a healthy manner, according to

a formula approved by the medical faculty, we

would only refer to them and to the number of

sufferers, of some of whom it has been the lot

to have been restored to health, and the enjoy-

ment of life, by its use. In large bottles, price

\$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount

made to dealers. Sold wholesale and retail by

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO. Augusta,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Medicines,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Their

connection with HAVILAND, REESE & Co., New

York, and HAVILAND, HARRAL & Co., Charle-

ton, give them some advantage in presenting the

most reliable supplies, in keeping a large stock

and in selling at very low prices.

**DYE, ROBERTSON & Co.**

WAREHOUSE

AND

Commission Merchants

(AT THEIR OLD STAND),

Macintosh St., Augusta,

Georgia.

Branch of the same firm under the

style and name of

F. M. CAREY, our agent at Rome Ga. is

authorized to make liberal advances on cot-

ton shipped to our house, either in Augusta or Charle-

ton.

**SAVANNAH.**

New York and Savannah

LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE,

Capt. THOMAS LYON, (late of the Wm. Son-

brook,) leaves Savannah for New York, on

Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every Al-

ternative Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,500

tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the

most substantial manner, and with every regard

to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNES-

SEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in

the line in a few days, so that one will leave

New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line

to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,

Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried

and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this

line, are assured that the Central Rail Road

Company, will, whenever necessary, run a special

train to suit the arrival and departure of the

steamer.

For freight or Passage, apply to

PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or

SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 194 Front St.,

March 6, 1849.—ly.

**PADELFORD & FAY,**

Commission Merchants,

Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

**HARRIS ROBERTS,**

Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Nos. 73 and 154, Gibbons Buildings,

SAVANNAH, GA.

**THOMAS C. NISBET,**

Factor & Commission Merchant

SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give

R. M. Morris, McMaster & Co., Book, Newspaper and Periodical agents and general collectors, are authorized to procure subscribers and collect accounts for this Office.

Head-Quarters, Montgomery, Ala.

F. K. McCroskey is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions, collect accounts, and transact every species of business connected with this office.

THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for April, has come to hand. It is a welcome visitor to our table.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April is upon our table. It is a splendid No. containing several superb engravings, and Fashion Plates, Model Cottages, Cottage Furniture, Music, &c., besides 72 pages of the choicest reading matter.

We regret to learn, through a letter from Dr. Nisbet, that Mr. Morage, one of the company who left this place for California, died recently in New Orleans of Asiatic Cholera.

We have made many corrections, agreeable to request, in the orthography and punctuation of the communication from H. Cross, Esq., on the bank question, &c., published in our issue of the 11th inst.

In the first place, we are clearly of opinion that the fees of several officers have already been reduced more than is compatible with the public interest, and that it would be better to abolish the offices altogether than to reduce fees to such an extent that the services of competent persons to fill them could not be procured.

Mr. A. Hays, our Panama correspondent has sent us a sample of wild cotton which he procured from a tree on top of a mountain some four leagues from Panama.

THE MOBILE COTTON ECLIPSE.—The Mobile Herald has the following respecting a new species of cotton: "Mr. A. Hays, our Panama correspondent has sent us a sample of wild cotton which he procured from a tree on top of a mountain some four leagues from Panama."

NO LICENSE IN VERMONT.—The people of Vermont have determined that no licenses to sell liquor shall be issued in that State for the year to come.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We publish in to-day's paper some very important but brief telegraphic items of Foreign news. The decline of cotton will be sad news to many, but we hope it will be temporary.

THE MISSISSIPPI STILL RISING.—Montgomery papers of the 26th ult. contain accounts of still greater rise in the Mississippi. Accounts from the upper streams represented them as incomparably high and still rising on the 12th.

The Anniversary celebration of the Adelphi Division of the Sons of Temperance was held at this place on Saturday last.

The Orator, Mr. Foster, delivered one of the most beautiful, artistic and eloquent addresses we have ever been fortunate to hear.

THE STATE DEBT.—The Florence Gazette of 24th ult., contains a statement, made out after much research and investigation, representing the entire State debt at \$9,207,559.53.

Such is the pecuniary position of Alabama.—It is plain to be seen that she will pay out with some three or four millions of dollars, instead of thirteen millions as has been erroneously stated.

SMALL POX IN NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.—The Norfolk Beacon mentions that rumors prevailed that several hundred cases of small Pox had occurred in that place.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE, during its recent session, passed six hundred and seventy-one acts, and fourteen joint resolutions. Among the acts were one hundred and ninety-six granting divorces.

By Telegraph to Charleston Courier. Arrival of the Steamer Canada at Halifax. LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

A dispatch received here on Saturday announced the arrival of the British steamer Canada at Halifax, on the preceding morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 15th inst. and consequently bringing us two weeks' later intelligence from Europe.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton.—Fair American Cotton, at the close of the week ending on the 3d instant only maintained its ground, but reached a point about the prices offered at the time of the sailing of the America.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. ENGLAND.—The British Parliament, by a large majority, have decided against the reform and retrenchment project.

FRANCE.—The existing government continues to gather strength, and a growing disposition was evinced on the part of other nations to crush any attempt at public disorder.

INDIA.—The accounts from the East Indies, as is stated, disastrous to the English. A great battle with the Sikhs had taken place, in which the English army, although claiming a victory, had sustained a loss of over two thousand men.

CONVENTUAL AFFAIRS.—The warlike attitude taken by Russia, Prussia and Austria in reference to Italian matters had caused an uneasy feeling, and materially affected commercial affairs in connexion with the East India news.

LATEST DISPATCH. The following intelligence is communicated to our latest dispatch. In New York, on Saturday, Cotton had declined an eighth, and inactive at that reduction.

We have received a long article which will occupy several columns in our paper, which proves to be a puff of a school in Georgia.

WE ALLUDE TO THIS FROM THE FACT THAT we receive many communications of this nature—purely of personal interests of the writers, and which would be of little value to our readers.

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For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. EDITOR, Sir, Having seen several communications in the Republican in favor of establishing a stock Bank in this State, I have waited for some other able person to appear in this matter, but finding none will, I for the first time take my pen in hand to write an article for publication.

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To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.  
Dear Sir—I have lately heard the business of retailing intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, assailed from all directions, and fairly assailed from all directions, of such character as to entitle the charges preferred to much credit, sufficient at least to induce me to reflect seriously on the subject. I have read charges against the occupation, and against those who follow the business, in various tracts, pamphlets, sermons, books and newspapers; and not long since a passage was read in my hearing out of the Bible. "Wo unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbors mouth" &c. They are publicly circulated; and of late often read from the stand before crowded assemblies, by men of good character; yet I do not remember that I have heard one of those engaged in the occupation defend themselves against the charges, except one or two, who indulged in very coarse, profane cursing, and billingsgate abuse of those who made the charges. Now I am somewhat staggered at this. I have looked upon many of those engaged in the occupation as high minded and honorable men—and some of them as my best friends; and they are men too, competent to defend their craft, and occupation against false charges. A good cause can surely be sustained by sound argument. False charges can surely be proved false, and those who do not believe in vulgar abuse. If the practice of retailing and principles involved be right, they will lose nothing by the arguments and evidences in their support, appearing in print, that they may be read and appreciated; and that false accusers be put to the blush. And now while I am rather staggering, (not as heretofore, under the influence of liquor,) I call upon those engaged in the traffic to come out like men, and justify themselves and their occupation by fair argument, and satisfactory evidence, clear up their charges; and if they do not, I for one shall not stagger much longer in relation to the matter. No doubt they have heard the charges often—but I will direct their minds to some that have had a considerable bearing on my mind; and which, if false, I hope they will prove to be.

1st. It is charged that the expense of bringing to justice, and trying the offences of different grades that are induced by the use of the liquors that they sell, costs the entire community more than two dollars tax, for each dollar that they pay into the Treasury for their license.

2nd. That nine tenths of the crimes committed in our country are the legitimate offspring, and certain effects, resulting from their occupation.

3rd. That the occupation tends to corrupt the morals, waste the estate, and debase the characters of those who patronize their establishments.

4th. That it tends to make widows and orphans, to cause husbands to treat their wives and children badly, to destroy domestic felicity.

5th. That when a man sells his neighbor intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, he takes from him something for nothing.

6th. That in such cases they take from their customers something for that which is worse than nothing.

7th. That when they sell to one of their customers, (as they sometimes do,) till he spends all his estate, impairs his health, and ruins his character, and impoverishes his family, and disgraces himself and family, they take from them everything for that which is worse, (in finally worse,) than nothing at all.

8th. That their occupation seduces many, very many young men and boys, from honor, to dishonor, grieves their parents, and often occasions the most horrid murders.

9th. That their occupation is productive of no general, or public good at all. But, on the contrary, is productive of much, very much public evil, as well as individual evil.

The foregoing charges, and many others of a kindred nature, have been often of late, publicly made, and in the hearing of many engaged in the traffic. Now, if they or any one of them be true, I am led to doubt the sincerity of my friendship to me. And before I buy another glass of their liquor, I want some of those engaged in selling it, to clear up those charges.

And just now I think of it, there is my neighbor — to whom they have been selling, and professing friendship, (just as they use to do me,) for 12 or 15 years past. When he began with them, he was a sober man, of good morals and character, and had plenty of property and money. He is not now worth one dollar, he is a drunken loaf, a disgrace to human nature, and his family is the very picture of distress—reduced to the necessity of begging to sustain life, and only the other day pitched out into the street by one of the keepers of those very establishments that had pocketed his substance. Is that the way they intend to treat me? Bated me on to ruin, and when that is effected, and they get all I have that is worth having, and the devil a good hold on the balance, no more use for me? They are very special friends indeed. I would say to them, clear up this gentlemen, or I am done visiting your shops.

I need not mention other charges, till the above are cleared up—and who ever undertakes it, must get you to vouch that he is, in fact one of the persons engaged in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, or no attention will be paid to his reply.

I am not a grocery keeper, but have the misfortune to have been a March, 1849. CUSTOMER.

Andreas Hall, who was being for murder last week, at Troy, N. Y., was suspected of having murdered a young man of the name of Brown, who had never disappeared, some three years ago, had been accounted for. A few days before his execution, the father of young Brown called upon Hall, when the latter confessed the murder of his son, and indicated the place where he had buried the body. The Troy Post, says that upon examination of the place, the body was found buried in Hall's

From the Richmond Times.  
**SLAVERY RESTRICTION IN SLAVE STATES.**  
We have, on several recent occasions, directed the attention of our readers to a movement now going on in some of the Southern States, having for its object the prohibition of the further introduction of slaves into those States from the slave States adjoining the free States. Esteeming this movement a matter of far greater practical importance than the question of restricting slavery in the distant territories of California and New Mexico, we shall continue to note the progress of public opinion in its favor.

Speaking of the "slave trade" from the more northern slave States, the *Millidgeville South-west Recorder*, of the 27th ult., says:

"The progress of this illegal practice has met with a check, and has indeed, we presume so far as this vicinity is concerned, been decisively arrested; in a case which has just occurred. Two slave speculators reached this place some days ago, with a number of negroes for sale. The owners promptly arrested at the instance of the Mayor, and brought before the Council. The parties were saved going to jail by giving bond and security for their appearance next morning, in the sum of one thousand dollars. At the time for their appearance it seems the parties arrested had judged it best to forfeit their bond and pay the penalty (which we presume they had secured to their security) rather than abide by the issue of the law they had violated. We presume that the proceedings in this case will in future turn the direction of those dealing in negroes, in violation of law; to any other quarter than this.

It will be understood that the State of Georgia already has a law against the importation of slaves within her limits for sale. That law has not heretofore been rigidly enforced; but, recently, one of the judges gave very urgent instructions to a grand jury in regard to its strict execution, and the case referred to by the Southern Recorder proves that public sentiment has become quite decided upon the subject.

It is one of the most remarkable circumstances attending the agitation of this policy of restriction that a principal argument urged in its support, is that Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky may be constrained by necessity to retain their negroes, to keep them therefore in slavery; and thus to remain in a sort of forcible identity of interest with the slave States farther South.

One of the Georgia papers contains the following paragraph:

"IMPORTATION OF SLAVES.—An immediate and extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi is demanded by the citizens of Hancock county, in that State, for the purpose of enacting a law prohibiting the further ingress of slaves from the border States of the South. In their petition to the Governor, they represent that the State of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, where slavery has ceased to be profitable, from the uncertain tenure by which slaves are held, are now throwing an immense black population on the extreme Southern States, which is destined to increase with immense rapidity."

**SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.**—The Norfolk Beacon gives an account of the seizure recently by a British man-of-war of an American brig Sierra Leone, Africa, which, if true, calls for prompt action on the part of our Government. It appears that the brig Lawrence, Captain York of New Orleans, bound from Havana to Cabinda, coast of Africa, chartered and loaded by a Frenchman, sprung a leak at sea on her voyage out and put in for repairs on the 24th Sept. last, to Sierra Leone. Vessel entered the next morning in the Custom House, and the necessary bond and ship papers given; but soon after an English man-of-war took possession of her because she had a water-cooler on board to make fresh water out of sea water, and more than nine hundred to ten thousand gallons when all filled. The Vice Admiralty Court was fixed to sit on the 10th October. The Captain and the owner of the cargo protested themselves in the Court to protest against these proceedings, but they could not get a satisfactory answer; after waiting still another week they left Sierra Leone to make their claim at home.

A few days after the said seizure and before any Court was held, the Marshal of the Court landed every thing and stripped the vessel of sails, &c. and only two months afterwards, the vessel and cargo was condemned and sold at auction.

The same man-of-war had seized a French brig for the same reason, but released her after a short detention.

**ANTICIPATED INSURRECTION IN CANADA.**—The revolutionary demonstrations in Canada are beginning to engage the attention of our Government. It is stated by a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald that in the event of an outbreak or revolution in Canada, it is the intention of our Government to prevent interference on the part of our citizens, and that General Wool will probably be sent to the Northern frontier, for the purpose of restraining our citizens. Upon this the Herald says:

"But this cannot prevent the people on our borders from sympathizing with the Canadians in their efforts to separate from England. Indeed, it is very probable that that class of our population known as freesoilers, will be the very first to break the regulation, because it will be their desire to separate Canada from England, so that it may be incorporated with this country and increase the strength of their party. However this may be, it is very probable that the action of our Government will be the very means of hastening the crisis which appears to be approaching in Canadian affairs, because it will leave the people of that country to settle the matter themselves. The probability is, from what we have seen recently, that when the steps decided upon, and the blow struck for separation, the whole population of Canada will be favorable to the measure."

There is a man in Boston who walks so slow that he wears a pair of spurs to keep his shadow from treading on his heels.

From the Boston Traveller.  
**THE CASE OF RETURN TO REALSON, AFTER FORTY YEARS' INSANITY.**  
We stated the other day, in general terms, the case of a man in the Newton Poor House, who after an insanity of about forty years (thirty of which he was chained), had recovered his reason. The name of the unfortunate man is Elisha Robbins, formerly a shoemaker by trade. He was born about the year 1786, and is therefore nearly 64 years of age. He was 24 years old when first seized with insanity. At that time he had just lost his wife, he had two children then living. Soon after his seizure he was so violent that it became necessary to chain him down, without clothes save a shirt, and with only straw to sleep upon. The course was rendered absolutely necessary by his habits, which were no better than those of the beasts of the field.

At one time the paupers were farmed out by the town to the lowest bidder. Among others was Robbins, who was chained in a barn by his keeper, where he was found one day with his feet frozen so as to render their amputation necessary. He was forthwith removed, and since that time has had every comfort compatible with his situation—his room being always kept warm. About a year ago, Robbins first began to exhibit signs of returning reason. It was observed that he paid more attention to personal cleanliness. He was encouraged, and shortly appeared after the lapse of nearly a century—in the clothing of a man. Soon after he was allowed to wander about the building, and at times he would turn to and help in light work, such as husking corn &c.

Finally, he began to talk of persons and places familiar in his youthful days, before reason was clouded; but beyond that period all to him was blank. He described with perfect accuracy places with which he was conversant in his earlier days; spoke of the companions of that period; and in particular whom he denominated "gal," though no living she has attained to over 30 years. He has been tried in various ways as to the verge of his memory; but it always stops at the commencement of his insanity. One day the marriage of an acquaintance, which took place in his early days of reason, was mentioned, and the name of the bride intentionally misstated. He instantly corrected the error, and gave the right name. When asked in what year he was born, he replied, "About 1786"—but still insists that he is but 24 years of age. At the last accounts he continued to improve, and it was hoped that re-union was again firmly seated upon her throne.

**STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.**  
The distinguished surgeon, Alexander H. Stevens, of New York city, recently delivered an address before the New York State Medical Society, in vindication of his profession, in which he submitted the following interesting statistics. He stated that throughout the civilized world the duration of human life has increased, and is steadily increasing with the advancement and diffusion of medical science.

"In the city of Geneva, in the sixteenth century, individual in twenty-five died annually. For the eighteenth century, one in thirty-four, at the present time, one in forty six. With us the mortality is greater. I estimate it at one in forty, and proportion of childhood being the period of the greatest mortality. In the British navy, among adults, one of whom are very aged, the mortality is only about one in one hundred. Seventy years ago the mortality in the British navy was one in every ten. In 1808, one in thirty, 1836, thirteen eight ten, among one thousand; a diminution to less than a seventh of the rate in 1770. In the American army with a corps of medical officers not exceeded by that of any other country the mortality is little over one in three hundred per annum. In London the mortality in the middle of the last century was one in thirty-two. In the year 1838, the mortality was one in thirty six. I quote from the annual report of the Registrar General. Within the last twenty years the mortality of Russia has been one in twenty-seven; Prussia, one in thirty six; France, one in thirty-nine seven; Holland, one in thirty-nine; Belgium, one in forty-three one; England, one in fifty-three three; Sicily, one in thirty-two; Greece, one in thirty; Philadelphia, one in forty-two three; Boston, one in forty-five; New York, one in twenty-seven eight-three. The emigrants have made our mortality greater than that of our sister cities in other respects it has diminished with the advance of medical science. These statistical statements might be multiplied at great length, but enough have been given to show conclusively the prodigious extent to which human life has been lengthened, with the advance and diffusion of medical science, beyond its duration in former periods, and beyond its present duration in the less enlightened countries of Europe."

**SANTA ANNA.**—The Mexican Congress has passed the following resolutions respecting the distinguished expatriated General:

1. Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna shall inform the Supreme Government, when he may judge it convenient, of the time when he intends to return to the Republic, and the point at which he will embark.

2. The Government shall impart to Congress whatever information may be received, in order that proper measures may be taken for its preservation of order and tranquility.

3. Should General Santa Anna return to the Republic, it is necessary that he should previously express his determination to do so, and be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

4. The Government shall take especial care to bring this decree to the knowledge of Gen. Santa Anna.

**TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.**—Dr. Noorier, a French surgeon, says the elevation of a persons right arm will always stop bleeding at the nose. He explains the fact physiologically, and declares it a positive remedy. It is certainly easy of trial.

**ALMOST INCREDIBLE.**—It is stated in the papers that within three months after the new law of divorce was adopted in France, there were as many divorces as marriages, and that in eight months twenty thousand divorces were registered.

From the New York Tribune.  
**VERY IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
Astonishing quantities of gold.—The mines inexhaustible.—High wages and prices for gold.  
We give below some extracts from letters received from San Francisco by one of the oldest, largest, and most respectable houses on Pearl street, and communicated for the Tribune to the parties to whom they were addressed. It will be seen that they fully confirm the most exciting accounts as to the richness of the mines and the quantities in which the gold has been procured by individuals. The writer has been for eight or ten years the California correspondent of the house in question; and, as we are assured by his head, is a man of the most sound, cautious and reliable character. We add that any person wishing to know the names of the parties can have them by applying at the publication office of the Tribune, and so commend our readers to the consideration of the letters:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1848.

FRIENDS:—\*\*\* The prices obtained for goods here are enormous. Were I to quote, it would not be credited.

You will undoubtedly have heard of the great discovery of gold in this country—a discovery which is destined a greater excitement throughout the United States, if not throughout Europe also, than any event which has happened for a century.

The amounts of gold obtained are truly astonishing, and the quantities brought to this place are equally so. Every article of food and necessity is of course very high at the mines.—Flour has been sold at \$2 1/2 the lb; four parts of wheat for a horse, about \$10; hogs, \$75 per pair; pork, \$15 per barrel.

The wages of carpenters are \$10 per day; common laborers earn \$8 a day or \$1 an hour; a cook, \$60 to \$10 per month.

Brandy fetches 4 oz. gold per bottle; bread is \$2 per lb; blankets, \$20 per pair; washing is worth \$8 a dozen, clerks get \$3,000 per annum and found.

Emigration is pouring in from all quarters of the Pacific and it is quite impossible to find a place to put one's head in.

A room at a hotel rents for \$209 per month. The commonest hotel or shanty you can imagine brings \$30 to \$50 per month.

The gold is inexhaustible, and for years to come immense quantities must continue to be got out, and a great trade must be carried on between this and all parts of the world.

The cargo I brought from—cost \$9,000. The gross amount of sales from it has been \$31,000. My partner came with two cargoes, and we have cleared over \$100,000.

**THE MORMONS.**  
In a paragraph respecting these remarkable enthusiasts, some days ago, the belief was expressed that their doctrine, polity, was some form of Communism. The intention was founded upon a statement to that effect found in a British paper, which announced a large emigration of those people.—The Pittsburgh Gazette gives a different account, and says of the Mormons:

"From an extensive acquaintance, formed by residence of some months in their neighborhood, in Illinois, and from frequent visits to Nauvoo, we infer that there is nothing like a communism of property or interest among them. Each family lives separate and each individual labors, and buys and sells, and gets gain, according to his own pleasure or necessities. In this respect, we believe, there is no difference between them and the citizens generally of civilized countries. Their bond of union is wholly that of implicit faith in Joe Smith as a Prophet, and in the divinity of the Golden Bible, or book of Mormon, and the various vagaries and pretended revelations consequent upon their high-wrought religious enthusiasm. This religious enthusiasm is indeed remarkable. It carries them triumphantly through the most appalling hardships—cold, hunger, nakedness, sickness, persecution, animosity—to their present quiet resting place in the Rocky Mountains, which, like the Canaan of old, is to them, with their simple and industrious habits, a land flowing with milk and honey." Their exodus from the Mississippi to the Colorado, should its history ever be written, will be looked upon as one of the most remarkable in any age, and it is not at all improbable, from the rapidity of their increase, both in this country and in England, that they will, in a few years, overrun the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, between the Columbia river and the Colorado, where we hope the government will protect them in their rights—for, however absurd may be their religious beliefs, they have the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as the rest of the inhabitants of your wide spread country."

A NEW PLAGUE.—A new plague or epidemic has appeared in the Philadelphia Almshouse and City Hospital. It produces mortification of the mouth gums and cheeks, ending speedily in death. Large numbers have died of it in both institutions. It has probably arisen from scarlet fever and small pox, or is a combination of these two diseases, which, with purulent ophthalmia, have been very prevalent in the Almshouse, where patients are kept in a very ill-ventilated room. It has thus far been confined principally to children.

**STREET FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS.**—F. P. Blair, Jr., esq. and L. Pickering, editor of the St. Louis Union, who had lately been in the streets of St. Louis on Monday last, were attacked by Pickering, with an umbrella, when both drew weapons, but no harm of consequence was done. Blair evidently got the best of the fight.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Gayle, of Alabama, to be judge of the district court of the United States for the northern and southern districts of Alabama, in the place of William Crawford, deceased.

Archibald Williams, of Illinois, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the place of David L. Gregg, whose commission is about to expire.

Palmer V. Kellogg, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of New York, in the place of Jacob Gould, whose commission is about to expire.

John Pettes, of Vermont, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Vermont, in the place of Jacob Kent, whose commission is about to expire.

Samuel D. King and William Thompson, of Washington, to be justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

**COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.**  
Joseph T. Nye, Saco, Maine, vice Ichabod Jordan, whose commission expired.

Thomas Helge, Plymouth, Massachusetts, vice Wm. Morton Jackson, whose commission expired.

James Donahue, New Haven, Connecticut, vice Norris Wilcox, whose commission expired.

**RATAL OFFICER.**  
Charles Hudson, Boston, Massachusetts, vice William Parmenter, whose commission expired.

**SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.**  
George Howland, Tiverton, Rhode Island, vice Asa Gray, whose commission expired.

William P. Greene, Providence, Rhode Island, vice D. F. Seannans, whose commission expired.—Intelligencer.

**CASH STORE.**  
THE undersigned is just receiving a fresh supply of  
**Spring & Summer Goods,**  
which will be sold unusually low for cash or to punctual customers.  
April 3, 1849. S. P. HUDSON.

**Notice.**  
BY virtue of one of the five issued from the orphan's court of Benton County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the  
**FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT**  
to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to wit: Lot No. 1 containing 30 acres as the property of Robert Chambers to satisfy one fi. fa. in my hands in favor of A. Morrison et al., (vs) Robert Chambers, for cost.

Also one other fi. fa. issued from the orphan's court of Benton County and to me directed, at the same time and place, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash with in the decried land to wit: Lot No. 2 as the property of James Cameron to satisfy one fi. fa. in favor of A. Morrison et al. (vs) James Cameron, said lands situated in Sec 7 and 12 T. 13 and Ranges 9 and 10, East in the Cousa Land District, Benton County Ala.

C. SUBLETT, Sh. J.  
April 3, 1849.

**WOOL CARDING** done at Clock- o'clock Factory in the shortest time, and on accommodating terms. Rolls made here are warranted equal to any made in the State. Also, Rolls for sale at 37 cents per pound.

J. & R. McKIBBIN.  
April 3, 1849.

**Notice.**  
DURING my absence, WILLIAM H. FORNEY, Esq. will attend to my professional business.  
W. B. MARTIN.  
April 3, 1849.

**New and Improved COTTON GINS, AT ROME, GEORGIA.**  
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, and cotton planters particularly, that they have just sent South of Rome, where they intend to manufacture a superior article of Cotton Gins, with all the late improvements attached, among which is a new patent Water Box, which may be used without oil or grease of any kind, and is still infallibly secure from fire, the gudgeons being always wet when the machine is at work, we also have what we call and think to be an improvement on the ribs or breast, they being much harder and of course more durable than any which have hitherto been used.

From our long experience in the business, we have no hesitancy in saying that we will make us good, or better Gins than can be made in the United States, and to reduce our belief of this to a practical demonstration, we warrant every Gin that leaves our shop to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale. Contracts made with our agents, or letter addressed to us at Rome, will receive prompt attention.

We are also prepared to do any kind of Iron or Wood Turning at short notice and moderate terms.

GRISWOLD & KING.  
April 3, 1849.—ly.

**Factory Thread,**  
IRON, Nails, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses for sale low for cash by  
April 3, 1849. S. P. HUDSON.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. the Judge of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the 6th day of February, 1849, on the estate of James Robinson, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

BERRY PRICHARD, Adm'r.  
April 3, 1849.

**J. M. NEWBY & CO.**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the United States Hotel, Augusta, Ga.  
If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT or CAP line, just call in at NEWBY'S and select them. Their style, quality and price cannot fail to please.  
They also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HAND- KERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.  
Call and look at them. February 27, 1849.

**Female Education.**  
MRS. E. L. DICKERSON, takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Benton and adjacent counties, that she will open on the 20th inst., two miles North of Jacksonville, near Maj. R. D. Rowland's, a School, in which will be taught all the ornamental branches of Female Education, among which she would mention the following:—Piano Forte, Spanish Guitar, eight different varieties of painting, the Mosaic, in which the pupils are taught to imitate the most beautiful engravings, twelve varieties of Needle Working, and Wax Work, imitating Animals, Birds, Flowers, and Fruits. She also engages to teach the French Language, in its native pronunciation. Her parents were born in France, and the French language is her vernacular tongue. Her pupils are also required to converse daily in French. She has agreed to reduce her prices to suit the hard times, which are the following:

Piano Forte, \$15 00 per  
Spanish Guitar, 18 00 ses.  
Painting, 10 00  
Needle Work, 10 00  
Wax Work, 10 00  
French, 10 00  
Mosaic, 5 00

She will likewise, if required, teach all or any of the branches of a literary education at the lowest price in the country. She will occupy the house formerly owned by Maj. Hollingsworth, and will board at the low price of \$5 00 per month. To those at a distance, she can say the situation is healthy and desirable, the scenery inviting and the society pleasant and cultivated. any should wish to study several of the ornamental branches, they can do so at reduced prices.  
February 13 1849.

**Romic Prices Current.**

Apples, Green, bushel,	\$1.00 to 1.25
Do, Dry packed, do,	75 25
Tea, log round, do,	5 25
Bags, Dundee, do,	16 10
Do, Kentucky, do,	20 25
Do, do, do,	22 25
Butter, country, do,	10 12 1/2
Breast, do,	16 12 1/2
Candles, Tallow, do,	40 45
Do, Sperm, do,	38 40
Do, Adamantine, do,	40 45
Coffee, Java, do,	8 25
Do, Cuba, do,	9 25
Do, Laguira, do,	8 25
Do, Rio, do,	6 25
Corn, do, do,	35 40
Corn Meal, do, do,	18 12 1/2
Cordage, Blue Rope, do,	10 12 1/2
Do, Manila, do,	10 12 1/2
Do, Cotton, do,	16 12 1/2
Eggs, do, do,	5 25
Flour, do, do,	3 25
Fish, Mackerel No. 2, do,	20 25
Do, Fresh Shad, do,	50 25
Hides, Green, do,	20 25
Do, Dry, do,	10 12 1/2
Iron, Swede, do,	6 25
Do, English, do,	4 25
Do, Rod, do,	11 25
Do, Band, do,	7 25
Do, do, do,	8 25
Lead, do, do,	10 25
Liquors, Brandy, (Ceg.) do,	1.00 to 2.00
Champain, do,	1.00 to 2.00
Peach, do,	1.00 to 1.50
Whiskey, do,	30 25
Rum, do,	45 25
Gin, do,	50 25
Wine, Sweet, do,	1.00 to 1.50
Do, Madeira, do,	2.00 to 3.00
Port, do,	2.00 to 3.00
Molasses, do, do,	35 40
Do, West India, do,	40 45
Syrup, do, do,	50 25
Nails, do, do,	1 25
Pecanols, Dry Pared, do,	1 25
Do, Unpared, do,	2 25
Peas, do, do,	3 25
Rice, do, do,	6 25
Salt, Liverpool, do,	1 25
Table, do, do,	1 25
Cigars, New Orleans, do,	3.00 to 20.00
Do, Portorico, do,	9 25
Santa Cruz, do,	10 12 1/2
Refined, do,	11 25
Leaf, do,	12 12 1/2
Crushed, do,	11 25
Cheese, Northern, do,	10 25
Tallow, do, do,	10 25
Peas, Gunpowder, do,	1.25 to 1.50
Hyson, do,	1.00 to 1.50
Black, do,	45 25
Tea, Cheung, do,	10 25
Whisk, Smoking, do,	5 25
Do, do, do,	75 80
Wool, Raw, do,	22 25
Rolls, do, do,	22 25
White Lead, in oil, do,	2 50 to 3 50
Do, Dry, do,	10 25
Varnish, Copal, do,	3 25 to 4 00
Do, Copal, do,	3 25 to 4 00
Oil, Olive, do,	1.50 to 2 00
Do, Lined, do,	1.50 to 2 00
Train, do,	75 25
Lamp, do,	1 25 to 2 25
W. B. Sperm, do,	2 25 to 3 25

**Short Credits and Low Prices.**  
AND prompt payments and Goods Cheap, by  
S. P. HUDSON.  
April 3, 1849.

**A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office of Jacksonville Ala. on the 31st March last.**  
Alexander Sam'l B. Murphy Jos. H. Armstrong Wm. Nelson Wm. Rice Jonathan Nelson B. Brennan Luke Orear Wm. Burns Jefferson Pace Mary Burton Edw. J. Parks Nathaniel Poe Wm. Cannon Wm. Reid James Castlebury W. Y. R. nro Bartlett Chandler A. D. Rides Henry Couch Nathan Richey Wm. M. Davis Tidance L. Richardson, A. Evans Miss Mary ESerrill Edward Elmers Cane Creek Spriggs Alex'r church Stewart J. R. Ford Wm. Stourd Marshall Garner Emily Snow Mrs. Dilla Harris M's. Mary Taylor Hensar Harrison Thaxton Wm. Henderson Thomas Thompson Robert Himan Jesse Treddwell Wm. Hendley L. Up'on Thos. L. Jeter Wm. Vassels John Jonson Wm. F. Wait Mrs. Sarah Williams James W. Williams Craven W. Williams Richard Allen or John Wilkerson C. C. Woodall Elias Mattison Mrs. Ruth White Jackson Miller Wm. B. White Peasant Milay David White Peasant  
GEO. HOKE F. V.  
April 3, 1849.

**THE "MONTGOMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S" IRON WORKS!**  
Are now in readiness, for the reception and prompt execution of all orders in their line, and are fully prepared for the manufacture of Steam Engines, Steam Boats, Rail Road, and Mill Work of all kinds, both cast and wrought; Gun Gearing and Castings for Cotton Gins; Fence, Balcony and other descriptions of Iron Railings, of every variety; as also Fancy Cast Iron Work of every description; Gudgeons and Water Wheels of all sizes and patterns; Cast Iron Pipe Places; Grates, Window Lintels and Sills both plain and ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Water Pipes, Lamp and Axing Posts; Shafting and Pulleys of all sizes; Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and wrought Iron Ploughs of various patterns. In short all descriptions of Cast and wrought Iron work, both heavy & light; Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Gun Gearing, &c. constantly on hand; Light and Heavy Forging, of every description, done with despatch. Prices moderate, and all work warranted.—The attention of Captains and Owners of our river Steam Boats is particularly invited. Various sizes of Gate Bar patterns always on hand.—Highest prices (in cash or work) paid for old Iron. Patterns of all kinds made to order.

This department will soon be prepared for spinning and weaving.—The Double Carders are now in operation, and combined with them a newly-invented Burrer, which takes the Burr particle of trash without injury to the staple. Wool promptly carded at 10 cts. per pound.—Woolen fabrics or cash given for wool.

No wool purchased or received for carding without being well scoured.

**The Flouring & Grist Mill.**  
Will shortly be in operation—of which due notice will be given.

**LUMBER PLANES.**  
In successful operation, and fitted Lumber of all descriptions always on hand, Flooring prepared for laying down at \$18 [mill measure] per thousand feet.—Same when brought to the plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at \$5 per thousand.

Deliveries will be made on Beale, or the Rail Road, free of charge.

The patronage of all who desire to encourage home enterprise is respectfully solicited, and assurances given of the superiority of all work coming from the company.

Address GINDRAT & Co. or J. S. WINTER & Co. Agents, Montgomery Manufacturing Co. Montgomery, Aug. 3, 1848.

**WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having personally selected, both at the North and in Charleston, a large and choice assortment of GROCERIES, and FOREIGN LIQUORS and WINES, of the most approved brands and qualities now offers the following articles, as a part of the same, to his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms, at his store No. 139 East Bay, two doors South of Queen-street. Charleston, S. C. H. JESSEN. SUGARS—Muscovado or St. Conix and New Orleans Do. Loaf, Crushed and Powdered COFFEES—Rio and Cuba. MOLASSES—West India, N. Orleans and Sugar House TEAS—Gunpowder, Young and Old Hyson and Black, of the latest importation Sweet Oil in baskets, quarts and pints Lard and Chewing Tobacco Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3, and in kits Coarse and fine Salt in sacks, and table Salt in boxes HAMS—Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR—Superfine and extra family brands—Loaf and Chewing Tobacco, Eldorado brand. HAVANA SEGARS—All of direct importation and most celebrated brands. FRENCH BRANDIES—J. J. Dupuy's and Goddard's brands, in 3, 4 and 5 pipes Holland Gin St. Croix and Jamaica Rum Port Wine and Madeira in 4 and 5 casks, and Claret in boxes—all the above of direct importation and from under Custom House keys. New Orleans Whiskey Northern Rum and Gin, in bbls. Boxes Soap and Candles, Charleston and Northern manufacture Fruits in Brandy, and assorted Cordials, Brooms, Brushes, Wrapping Paper of all sizes, and in fact every article necessary for the supply of a retail Grocery Store. BUTTER, Cheese, a fresh supply of Flour, Beer and Cider, &c. will be received weekly from the North. Orders from the country will be particularly attended to and the Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded the same as if personally attended to by the parties ordering.

**CASH** advanced made on Cotton shipped to the address of Messrs. RUPERT & McLELLAND, Mobile, by the undersigned at Wetumpka, M. S. CASSETTY, Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1848.

**LeROY M. WILEY & Co.**  
Importers and Jobbers in Dry Goods, No. 132 E. Bay, Charleston, S. C.

ROME ADVERTISEMENTS

COOSA RIVER Steam Boat Company

The subscribers, composing this company, having purchased the Steamer Coosa, announce to the public, that having undergone considerable repairs, she will commence immediately running between ROME and GREENSPORT, under the command of Capt. JOHN P. GOULD, and receive any Freight or Passengers that may be offered at the different Landings.

In connection with this Boat, the Company expect to be able very soon, to run a fine new Steamer now in course of construction at Cedar Bluff.

W. L. COTHRAN, H. L. JEFFERS, J. R. IHLY, J. T. GOULD, J. A. TOWERS, COMBS & PENTECOST.

Agents: COMBS & PENTECOST, Rome, Ga. D. C. TOWNSEND, Gadsden, Ala. J. A. TOWERS, Greensport, Ala. Nov. 29, 1848.—17.

A. A. Anderson & Co, DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware &c.

Four doors below the Exchange Hotel, under the sign of "Alabama House," Broad Street Rome Ga. Feb 20, 1849.—3m

BUENA VISTA HOUSE, ROME, GEORGIA.

MRS. MARY A. CHOICE, FORMERLY of Dahlonega, respectfully informs the public that she has recently taken charge of the above House, South side of Broad street, and made extensive preparations for the comfort and convenience of those who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she confidently hopes to give entire satisfaction to transient Visitors and permanent Boarders. February 20, 1849. 1y.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rome, and its vicinity, that he has just opened a splendid stock of DRY GOODS, at the corner immediately below the Printing Office, Broad Street.

ALSO, Best Rio Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Mackerel, and a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, New York styles; Fancy Goods, Saddles, Bridles, &c., various styles; a fine lot of Carpets, Cabinet Carriage, Smith and Farmer's Tools; also, a great variety of School Books, Novels, Histories, &c. Glass and Crockery Ware; all of which he places himself to sell on as good, and perhaps a little better terms than can be purchased in the place.

The public generally are cordially invited to pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his prices. J. J. COHEN. Rome, March 6, 1849.—1y.

HATS,

JUST received and for sale, 1 case fine Beaver Hats. J. I. SULLIVAN.

W. W. GIBBS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in the city of Rome, a Large and Extensive Stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Molasses, Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Candles, Glass, Putty, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Candles and Grindstones, together with a well assorted Stock of Fine Liquors, Brandy, choice Wines and Cordials of the most popular Brands. They have also on hand, a very heavy Lot of Homespuns, which will be sold on very reasonable terms. The trading public are cordially invited to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

They are connected with the Ware House Business of Gibbs & McCord, Augusta, and are amply prepared to make liberal advances on all produce consigned to them. Rome, Ga. Jan. 16, 1849.—3m.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Attorney at Law

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on "Of Rice Row." May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY, Attorney at Law

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on "Office Row." May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care in Benton and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1847.—17.

A. J. WALKER, AND J. B. MARTIN,

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of law. Their office is in Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where one, or both may, at all times be found. Jan. 11th 1848.

S. D. HALE, Attorney at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL attend promptly to all business that may be confided to his care in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court. REFER TO R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville, Tenn. Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville. Hon. C. F. Keith, Athens. Whitehead & Bralson, Attys. Charleston, Tenn. Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C. OFFICE No. 5, South-east of Public sq.

TRY ME.

MORRIS New Merchant Mill is now in full operation, and has every kind of Machinery that is necessary to make the finest and best flour that can be made in the State, either for market or family use. All who want good Flour and a heap of it, come and try me. Cane Creek, 5 miles from Alexandria on the Stage Road. E. G. MORRIS. Jan. 2, 1848.—3m.

BOOKS, PAPER & FANCY GOODS

At Charleston Prices. DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY. Paper and Blank Book Manufacturers, keep constantly on hand a general assortment of School, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Letter, Foolscap, Wrapping and Printing Paper of all sizes, together with a general stock of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Pencils and Stationery. Merchants from ALABAMA, who deal in this market and Charleston will be supplied with the above articles at New York prices. Augusta Geo. March 17, 1848.

2nd Call.

A few weeks since we made a call of this character on our patrons for money. Some of them responded "cash in hand." We thank them for their promptness. Many however, have not yet made payment. We therefore bring the subject to their consideration again. Will they add SOME "aid and comfort." May all answer in the affirmative, as we are compelled to make large collections THIS SPRING. Delays are dangerous. WOODWARD & PORTER. March 13, 1849.—17.

DR. HENDRICK,

Practising Physician and Surgeon. Office in that formerly occupied by N. B. GIBBS.

Warehouse, Commission & General Forwarding Business, Rome, Georgia.

COMBS & PENTECOST, Respectfully tender their services to their friends and acquaintances, and all who may favor them with their patronage in Northern Alabama, in the above business. Their Warehouse is situated near, and very convenient to the Rail Road Depot. Their strict and prompt attention will be given to the business in all its departments.—They will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them for sale in this market or for shipment to another if required.—Charges made in rate. Rome, Ga. September 1848

W. W. GIBBS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in the city of Rome, a Large and Extensive Stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Molasses, Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Candles, Glass, Putty, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Candles and Grindstones, together with a well assorted Stock of Fine Liquors, Brandy, choice Wines and Cordials of the most popular Brands. They have also on hand, a very heavy Lot of Homespuns, which will be sold on very reasonable terms. The trading public are cordially invited to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

They are connected with the Ware House Business of Gibbs & McCord, Augusta, and are amply prepared to make liberal advances on all produce consigned to them. Rome, Ga. Jan. 16, 1849.—3m.

LAW NOTICE.

R. G. EARLE, AND G. T. McAFEE, Have formed a copartnership in the practice of law. One of them will attend all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph & Talladega. Office of R. G. Earle at Jacksonville, and the office of G. T. McAfee at Talladega Ala, McKenzie's shop, up stairs. Address Earle & McAfee, Jacksonville Benton, or McAfee & Earle Talladega Ala.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Attorney at Law

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on "Of Rice Row." May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY, Attorney at Law

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on "Office Row." May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care in Benton and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1847.—17.

A. J. WALKER, AND J. B. MARTIN,

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of law. Their office is in Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where one, or both may, at all times be found. Jan. 11th 1848.

S. D. HALE, Attorney at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL attend promptly to all business that may be confided to his care in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court. REFER TO R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville, Tenn. Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville. Hon. C. F. Keith, Athens. Whitehead & Bralson, Attys. Charleston, Tenn. Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C. OFFICE No. 5, South-east of Public sq.

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DR. HENDRICK,

Practising Physician and Surgeon. Office in that formerly occupied by N. B. GIBBS.

TO PRINTERS OF Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to the facilities he has for supplying them with every article in their line—being a agent for TYPE, PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. PRINTING INK, AND PRINTING PAPER OF ALL KINDS—a large assortment of which he keeps constantly on hand. Fonts of Type, Flowers, Job Type, Cases, Chases, Brass Rule, Furniture, Quoins, Materials of all kinds. Printing Ink warranted of the best kind. News Paper of all sizes, Medium and Double Medium Paper Assorted Colored Paper and Writing Paper of all kinds—all of which are offered, at NEW YORK PRICES, actual expenses only added. In case of his being out of anything, the communication by Steamers is now so rapid between New York and Charleston, any article can be supplied in a few days.

Type at Reduced Prices. The following reduction has recently taken place. ROMAN. TITLE, &c. SHADED, &c. Pica per lb 30 cts. 52 cts. 90 cts Small Pica 32 56 95 Long Prim 34 60 100 Bourgeois 37 66 108 Brevier 42 74 120 Nonpareil 48 84 132 Agate 72 120 150 Pearl 108 160 220 English, Great Primer, Paragon, Double Small Pica, Real Double Pica, Double English, Double Great Primer, Double Paragon and Cannon, each 30 cts per lb.

Also Agent to the sale of PRESS ES & PRINTING INK: Printing Ink of the best quality for Book and Newspaper work warranted. Also agent for the sale of PRINTING PAPER. Constantly on hand a large stock of medium, Double Medium—news paper of all kinds from 22 & 30 to 38 & 40, also envelope paper, Enamelled, Plain and Colored Cards of all kinds. JOSEPH WALKER, 87 East Bay Charleston, S. C.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for former patronage, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house situated on the North West corner of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate his old customers with comfortable rooms, and good Stables for horses. Call and see. AARON CANTRELL. Jan. 16, 1849.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

J. L. HILDRETH, former proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, takes this method of informing his former patrons and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of S. T. Combs in this Hotel, and has taken possession and now ready to serve them to the best of his ability. Jan. 30, 1849.

Coosa Hotel.

JULIUS G. ECHOLS, Has taken this new and elegant Hotel, at Wetumpka, on the Main Street, leading to and near the Steamboat Wharf, where he is prepared to accommodate all Travellers, in a style unsurpassed by any other Hotel. Livery Stables are connected with the establishment. Wetumpka, June 6, 1848.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the vicinity into the town of Wedowee, north-east of the public square, where he has made and is still making extensive improvements for the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. J. W. GWINN. Jan. 30, '49.—17.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

THE undersigned having been this day appointed by the Honorable, the Orphan's court of said County, Administrator of the estate of Enos Lewis, late of said County, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred. J. WEEMS, Adm'r. Feb 20, 1849. 6t

LOST NOTE.

THE subscriber hereby forwarns any person, or persons from trading for a promissory note, given to Wm. Burk, by E. G. Barker, for Three hundred dollars, given due one day after date, and dated the Eleventh of February, 1848, or between the 8th and 11th of Feb'y. Said note being lost, or mislaid so that I cannot lay hand on it. WILLIAM BURK. BENTON Co. March 13, 1849.—2t.

GEO. Z. WALDRON, & CO. Wholesale Dealers in Clothing.

No. 277 KING STREET, Opposite Miller, Ripley & Co., April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C. JOHN FRASER & CO. Factors and commission Merchants, April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

Godey's Lady's Book.

EDITED BY MRS. S. J. HALE, AND GRACE GREENWOOD. CONTAINS Gems of Art, and Colored Fashion Plates, Work Table for Ladies, Knitting, Netting, and Crochet Work, and patterns for all kinds of needle Work, Model Cottages, Engravings to improve Health and Beauty, Equestrianism for Ladies, Patterns of Caps, Bonnets, &c., Ancient Fashions, Cottage Furniture, &c., &c., Novels and Stories, by Miss Leslie Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Hale, and every other male and female writer of any eminence in the country. For \$4, in advance, the Lady's Book and the Republican will be sent one year. Apply at this office.

MADISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MARKET AND PERRY STREETS, Montgomery, Ala. BY CHAS. A. ABERCROMBIE AND Wm. M. MURPHY. (The latter formerly Conductor on Montgomery and West Point Railroad.) is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The fare, attendance, and general comfort of the House, are not surpassed in the South. N. B.—Conveyance always ready to the Steamboat and Railroad. Blanks of ever description for Sale at this Office.

J. Adler & Brothers,

HAVE concluded to concentrate their business at WETUMPKA, where they now offer, at wholesale and retail, one of the largest stock of GOODS, ever opened in the Southern Country. Owing to the scarcity of money in the Northern markets, we have purchased our stock extremely low, and can sell many articles at less than half our former prices.

All orders entrusted to us for Groceries or Dry Goods, will be faithfully and punctually attended to. We request our former friends and patrons to give us a call, as it will be to their interest to do so. N. B. All persons indebted to us will find their notes and accounts in the hands of George C. Whitley, Esq., and are requested to make immediate payment. A fine two horse Barouche for sale at less than half its actual value, apply to G. C. Whitley. The partnership of Joel & Jacob Adler has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the firm of J. Adler and Brothers, now consists of Jacob Adler, Marx Adler, and Seligman Adler. October 3d, 1848.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for former patronage, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house situated on the North West corner of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate his old customers with comfortable rooms, and good Stables for horses. Call and see. AARON CANTRELL. Jan. 16, 1849.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Remarkable Conversion of another Doctor to the improved Treatment of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers.—Great efficacy of Dr. Bragg's Sugar Coated Pills further confirmed by Medical Men.—Removal of the Intention of Secrecy called for.—Dr Bragg's answer.—No protection of a "Patent Right" desired by him!

ROCKY FORD, Ark., July 30, 1847. DEAR SIR:—I am a physician, and have always bitterly opposed every medicine offered to the public under the protection of a patent or a patent right. Indeed, I have always had a mortal hatred of what are termed "Quack Medicines," and their use among my patients and friends. One of your agencies found its way into this place last year, just as Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers began to spread extensively among the people. There being no other Doctor in the place, I could not attend to half the sick—and the result was that I was compelled to make trial of your Pills—both the Anti-Bilious and Tonic.

The speedy cure of all cases was so astonishing, and so much extended, that I was induced at last to make trial of them in my practice—and the result has been to convince me, much rather than to convert me, that your SPECIFIC CONTROL over Fever and Ague, and other Bilious diseases, not known to any other medicine belonging to the Materia Medica.

So convinced am I of their virtues, that I think you ought, in justice to humanity, to make public the recipe from which they are made—or at least to extend strictly and to physicians in small parts, to be used in their practice. Your Anti-Bilious Pills are certain to take the place of Quinine, where the sickly place of Quinine, very soon, in the Ague and Fevers in the South and West.

Very respectfully, D. DOWELL, M. D. DR. BRAGG, St. Louis. DR. Bragg, in reply to the above, Dr. Bragg takes the occasion to say to his numerous correspondents in all the Southern and Western States, who write similar letters, that his Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills claim none of that protection supposed to arise from the buggery of a "PATENT RIGHT." His Pills are not a patented medicine, he never asked for a patent to protect their manufacture or sale. If any one were to make and sell a counterfeit Pill with his name, the public would not be slow to find out the imposture. The want of virtue in such a pill would at once expose it as the off-spring of BASE FRAUD. Dr. Bragg has no will to sell the life of man in the next world, for the sake of a few dollars in this world, and twenty years of the exercise of equal or greater virtues than his. If it should be the first to rejoice at the increased blessing thus bestowed upon mankind. We advocate the glorious advantages and results of an untrammeled competition in all the concerns of life—in the science and practice and compounding of medicine, as well as in commerce and manufacturing. It was on this account that he did not ask for a MONOPOLY, through the boasted protection of a "PATENT RIGHT." It is on this account, too, that he is not constantly clamoring at the top of his voice—as does one afflicted sugar coated pill vender, who lends a "PATENT PROTECTION CAUTION!" BEWARE! LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS! &c., &c.

THE cure of 50,000 Persons annually of Fever and Ague, is all the protection that Dr. Bragg desires from the FRAUDS of counterfeiters. His Pills combine a concentration of medicinal extracts heretofore unknown to the world. Away then, with the humbuggery of "patent rights," when the consumption of these Pills has already HALF A MILLION BOXES ANNUALLY!!

In regard to making public the recipe from which they are made, Dr. Bragg conscientiously declines to do so, instead of making the same for humanity, it would act as a perfect pouring of Pandora's Box. This has been fully exemplified in the publication of the recipe of SAMPSON'S PILLS, these being now scattered in a box of the genuine Pills to be found—They are put up now by Tom, Dick or Harry, under the name of POISONOUS DRUGS of the shops—such as ARSENIC and WHITE VITRIOL—to take the place of Quinine, formerly used in the treatment of Bilious Fevers, and human life than all the Yellow Fever or Ship Fever of the same period!! Who, then, can wonder at the loss of public confidence which has befallen this once popular Pill?

Dr. Bragg's "Pills," in bulk or boxes, are furnished to the public, at his manufacturing factory, corner of Third and Third streets, St. Louis, Mo. For sale wholesale and retail by GEORGE STILES, Jacksonville, Ala. May 30, 1848.

DENTISTRY.

DR. C. C. PORTER, Member of the Medical Board at Jacksonville Surgeon Dentist.

WOUN return his most grateful acknowledgments to his old friends for their liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and in form them and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession. He has recently received from New York a new and improved spring bottomed Operating Chair, for the comfort and convenience of his patrons; and as a slight compensation for their liberality; and hopes from this honest, faithful, and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, to receive a continuance of public favor. His office is at the Brick Corner west of the court house. January 16, 1849.—17.

GLOBE HOEL, CORNER OF BROAD & JACKSON ST.

Augusta, Ga. BY FRANCIS M. JENNINGS. THIS establishment has undergone a thorough renovation, and the proprietor is happy to greet his old friends, and as many new ones as may please to favor him with a call. He will not speak of his Table, Waiters, &c., as he feels satisfied, that those who favor him once will have the pleasure of coming again, his Table having always given satisfaction. DINNER at one o'clock. April 1848.

A CARD.

R. E. W. MCADAMS, Surgeon Dentist. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. ALL operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner. Charges as follows. Each gold plug (or stopping) \$1, 50 Each Tin plug. Setting teeth on pivot \$3, 00 Setting teeth on gold plate—for the first two, each \$5, 00 For each additional tooth \$5, 00 For each extraction or separation \$1, 00 Nerve destroyed. \$1, 00 N. B.—Shop at the Sign of the clock on the West side of main Street opposite the Printing Office. February 1st 1848.—17.

Notice.

NO person need apply for a Marriage License if the male be under the age of 21 years, and the female under 18 years of age, intending to marry—as no License will issue in such case, without first producing a certificate from the parent or guardian, giving their consent to the intended marriage. Feb. 9, 1849. A. WOODS, Clerk.

CASH advances made on Cotton

shipped to the address of Messrs. RUPERT & McLELLAND, Mobile, by the undersigned at Wetumpka. M. S. CASSETTY. Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1848.

LAW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the practice of Law under the firm, name and style of "WALDEN & SMITH." Office of WALDEN CENTRE, and of SMITH, Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala. GEO. S. WALDEN, ROBT W. SMITH. Feb 20, 1849.—17.

SOUTH CAROLINA Rail Road Company.

THIS Company still continues to receive and forward to the Georgia Rail Road, free of commission, all Goods consigned to their care in Charleston, the freight on which may be paid at their destined depot. The combined Rates of Freight over the South Carolina, Georgia and Western and Atlantic Rail Roads (at present) between Charleston and Kingston, are—

1st Class—Boxes of Hats, Bonnets, Furniture, per foot, \$00 26

2d Class—Boxes and Bales of Dry Goods, Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Oil (in cans), Drugs, and Confectionaries, per 100 lbs. 40

3d Class—Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bagging, Rope, Butter, Cheese, Tobacco, Leather, Feathers, Hides, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, Hollow ware, Crockery, Castings, Hardware, Bacon, (unpacked) and other heavy articles not enumerated below, per 100 lbs. 80

4th Class—Rice Flour, Bacon, (in casks or boxes), Pork, Beef, Fish, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Rags, Bales, Ginseng, Green and dried fruits, (in Sacks or casks) mill gear, iron pig and bar Iron, Mill and Grind Stones per 100 lb. 60

Molasses & Oil per Hhd. (Not exceeding 130 gallons) each. 13 00 Cotton per 100 lbs. 70

Wheat, Peas, Beans, Rye, Nuts, and Grass Seeds (in Sacks) no allowance for wastage, per bushel. 26

Corn (in Sacks) no allowance for wastage, per bushel. 22

All Cotton and produce will be delivered to order at the Charleston Depot, for the above named rates. Wm. H. RATTLESS, Secy. March 22, 1848.

Monthly Bulletin No. 9.

THE POSITION of the Graefenberg Company in its relations to the health of the community is now fully established; and the admirable series of Graefenberg Medicines are every where taking the lead of all others. In numerous portions of the country.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY adopted these medicines in their practice; satisfied from ample tests, that by their use they can more certainly combat Disease in all its forms. And not only do physicians sanction and encourage their use, but

of every denomination attest their wonderful efficacy; and in numerous ways recommend them to the people of their charge.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION testify to the same thing; in short, the public at large hail the introduction

File

# Jacksonville Republican.

The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

Vol. 13.—No. 17.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1849.

Whole No. 643

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. F. GRANT,**  
At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines counted as 1 square, over 24 as three, &c.  
Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.  
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.  
For announcing candidates \$5 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.  
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

**Factorage & Commission.**  
THIS subscribers have for many years been engaged in the Factorage and Commission Business in Charleston S. C. through our connections with the East, and our facilities of transportation, they would offer their services to these Planters and Merchants of Western Georgia and Alabama who may be disposed to try this market, for the sale of Cotton and other produce, and solicit a share of their business.  
Arrangements have been made by the Planters & Merchants Bank of this city, by which funds will be placed in the hands of its agent, Mr. Hardin, of the firm of Peck & Hardin of Rome.  
We will be prepared at all times through the houses mentioned, and through other merchants of Rome and elsewhere to make advances on Cotton and other produce consigned to us.  
**ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,**  
Charleston, S. C.

**GIBBS & McCORD,**  
Warehouse and Commission Merchants.  
**MEMPHIS AND SAVANNAH.**  
Jackson Street, AUGUSTA, Georgia.  
Having established our selves in the above business, with ten years' experience, we most respectfully tender our services to the Merchants and Planters of Alabama, and solicit of them a share of patronage. Our location is central and convenient for all, and our own attention will at all times be devoted to the interest of customers. Orders for Bugging and Rope and for Family Groceries will be filled at the lowest market prices. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.  
Messrs. W. W. Gibbs, & Co. of ROME are our agents: persons wishing to ship Cotton to us, can at all times get advances on Cotton applying to them. **THOMAS F. GIBBS,**  
Dec. 13th. **GEO. McCORD.**

**POETRY.**  
From "The Ocean."  
**TEMPERANCE SONG—BY J. HONFLEUR.**  
TUNE—"The Spiced Raven."  
Oh! who comes here, with his nose so red,  
And a bloated swollen face;  
With dirty, reeking, ragged clothes,  
With tott'ring and reeling pace?  
'Tis he who once in the Senate hall,  
Had a name without a blot,  
O'er his name now! what a sad, sad fall—  
The poor old drunken sot!  
The poor old drunken sot!  
The poor old drunken sot!  
The poor old drunken sot!

**THE BAD LUMP.**  
The following incident we relate on the authority of the old sailor, who delivered a temperance lecture on board a steamboat running between New York and New Haven.  
Having found a man who was devoted of all decent clothing, and in a wretched state of health in consequence of drinking, he induced him, amidst the discouragements of the tavern keeper, at whose house he had found him, to sign the temperance pledge for one year. The landlord prophesied that he would not keep the pledge a year; or that, if he did, he would not renew it. As the year was drawing to a close, the old sailor called upon the man, and secured his signature again. He signed it for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of a life lease afterwards! When the day arrived upon which his first pledge expired, he roguishly went to visit his old friend the tavern keeper. "There he comes," said the eager rum-seller, "he will now have a glorious spree to atone for his long abstinence." When he arrived at the tavern, he complained of a bad feeling at his stomach, and of various ills, among which was a bad lump on one side which had been increasing in size for some months. "Ah," said the landlord, "did I not tell you it would kill you to break off drinking so suddenly? I wonder you lived as long as you have. Come, now, what will you take?" And sitting the action to the word, he placed the decanter before him.  
"But," said the visitor, "I have signed the pledge for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of a life lease afterwards!"  
"What a fool," said the landlord, "if you go on as you have done, you will not live another year!"  
"Do you really think so landlord?"  
"Certainly; come, what will you take?"  
"Oh, no, landlord, I have signed the pledge again, and then this horrible lump on my side. I do not think that drinking will make it any better."  
"It's all," said the landlord, "because you have left off drinking. You will have a corresponding lump on the other side before long if you continue another year as the last."  
"Do you think I will? Well then so be it. I will not violate my pledge; for look here, landlord, (pulling out a great purse, with a hundred dollars in silver shining through the interstices) that is the lump which has been growing for so many months, and as you said it is the natural consequence of having signed the pledge. That is what you would have had if I had not signed it, and if I have a bigger one than that for ninety-nine years, I will not take to drinking again."  
**N. Y. Evangelist.**  
**IMPORTANT CASE.**  
**TEXAS BOUNDARY—NEW MEXICO.**  
We call the attention of our readers to the following important case, which we copy from the Galveston Citizen of the 14th inst.  
**IMPORTANT CASE.**—A case has been instituted in the United States Court in Galveston, of great interest and public importance. A citizen of Louisiana has sued a citizen of the county of Santa Fe, as a citizen of the State of Texas. The defendant has pleaded in abatement of the suit, that Santa Fe forms no part of the State of Texas, that up to the late treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, Santa Fe was a part of the Republic of Mexico, and that by said treaty it was ceded to the United States, and now constitutes a part of its territory, and is therefore out of the jurisdiction of the State of Texas. To this plea the plaintiff has demurred, and assigned for reasons that since the revolution of Texas, and the act of 1836, defining its limits—the joint resolutions of annexation, and the proceedings, in the execution thereof, and the late treaty of peace, fixing the limits beyond the boundary of Texas, that the government of the United States and the world are estopped from denying the right of Texas to the county of Santa Fe. This is thus a great question presented to the national tribunals for decision. We understand it will be argued immediately, and decided in a week or two, and taken to the Supreme Court at Washington for revision, however, it may be determined here. The whole nation feel a deep interest in the result. We trust the cause of Texas will be triumphant. Counsel for plaintiff, O. P. Johnson and Samuel Yergor; for defendant, B. C. Franklin.

**THE WOMEN MOVING.**  
From the Philadelphia Daily News.  
In the Legislature of Massachusetts a few days since, a memorial was presented from a large number of females, praying for certain modifications of the existing law of divorce.—The tone and temper of the petition are rather extraordinary; and the style is more remarkable for masculine force than for feminine elegance and grace. If a woman pleased it, she must be a "Tartar." We subjoin a few extracts.  
"With all deference, one would where, from what source, in what ennobled age and nation, did the men originate the exclusive right to monopolize the privilege of legislating for females, compelling them to submit to their law however unequal and objectionable they might be? Echo answers where? The Bible, it is said, gives them the right, because it says, 'Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands in the Lord.' How a wife can submit herself 'in the Lord' to a man who is 'dead drunk,' one half of the time, and a fool the other half, is more than woman's wit can devise."  
"We have ever been viewed, in a political sense, as an inferior order of beings, totally incompetent to self government, as the vessels, rather than the companions of men, solely dependent upon them for protection, who have thus condescended to rule over us, without ever consulting our pleasure, or our judgment. Thus have we been led, muzzled and blind-folded, from age to age, from the cradle to the grave."  
"Award to us our proper station in society; abolish all unjust laws in regard to us; and with the light of the Bible, and our own sense of justice, we will protect and defend ourselves and each other, with the aid of an enlightened community, which, to their immortal honor, be it said, is far in advance of our statute books."  
"Should we, by legislative enactments, receive no redress, upon our own strength, then, must we stand or fall; there being but one alternative left. Better that this earth be depopulated, than that the injuries of the present and the past be visited upon future generations as they are, and ever have been upon us and our ancestors, from time immemorial. Let the elements reunite and form a better and nobler race to whom war, famine, slavery, and inequality shall be unknown."  
There is a mysterious threat in this last paragraph, which ought to excite the attention and alarm of all the old bachelors in the land. What do the fair petitioners mean? What is that "one alternative," to which they allude? What would they be at? The Legislature should look into the matter at once. There may be conspiracies and combinations afoot, of which the "lords of creation" little dream.

**INSULTING PETITION.**  
"The petition of a foreigner is pending before the New York legislature asking leave to hold real estate in New York without acquiring the rights of citizenship. The reason alleged for this singular request is, that the petitioner cannot conscientiously become a citizen of the United States whilst slavery is tolerated, and the mails transported on Sunday. This is about the most brazen specimen of English impudence we remember since Lord Brougham attempted to set up a claim to French citizenship, and hold on at the same time to his rights and privileges as an Englishman. It did not take the French authorities long to give the Noble Lord his answer in that case. No one but an Englishman could muster brass enough to make such a request. The New York legislature should inform the petitioner that they desire no dealings with such an execrably conscientious individual, on any terms. He had better remain a subject of that model system which not only holds a whole nation in the worst of slavery, but robs them of their bread, and leaves them either to starve or be fed by the very government, a citizen of which, the petitioner could not become for conscience sake! Yes, pray let him remain a subject of that pious and conscientious government which hangs, draws, and quarters men for loving their native land. That's the place for him; and all like him."

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THIS is a Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, carefully prepared from ingredients that are accompanied by medical men as the most certain for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, and all those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, the impurities of Mercury, &c. It is the most certain and safe remedy for all these diseases, and is as it is made as it should be, according to a formula approved by the medical faculty, we would only refer to them as the number of cures of some of our patients, that their health has been restored to health and the enjoyment of life, by its use. In large bottles, price \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount made to dealers. Sold wholesale and retail by HAVLAND, RISLEY & CO. Augusta. Wholesale and retail dealers in choice Medicines, Chemicals, Patents, Oils, &c. Their connection with HAVLAND, RISLEY & CO., New York, and HAVLAND, HARRIS & CO., Charleston, give them some advantages in procuring their supplies, in keeping a large assortment, and in selling at very low prices.  
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The lady looked around the well filled store, and at length her eye rested upon a box, which she blushingly pointed to. "What do you suppose it contained?"  
"G-s-s-r-t-e-e-s."  
She was soon helped to a took her leave, it all at Mr. Thornley's, that ga encirclores.

**CHARLESTON**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Shackelford, Clarkson & Grosor,  
**Factorage & Commission Merchants,**  
NO. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Tender their services in the Factorage & Commission Business to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.  
No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 15th, CHARLESTON, S. C.

**New York & Charleston steam ship line,**  
NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.  
Change of Hour.  
The Steam Ship Northern, Capt. S. Budd, for New York, will leave Charleston, ton at 12 o'clock, M. (high water.) Saturday 24th June, and will continue leaving at the same on her regular days, until further notice!  
The Steam Ship Southern, Capt. Berry, will leave in her regular turn as usual, Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely.  
For freight, or passage, having handsome State Room accommodations, apply to the Agents at Charleston, S. C.  
**RATES OF PASSAGE.**  
In State Rooms, \$25.00.  
Open Berths in Cabin, \$20.00.  
Steerage, 8.  
No Birth or State Room secured until paid for.  
**HENRY MISSROON,**  
Cor. East Bay & Adgers Wharf,  
Charleston, April 4, 1849.—1y.

**D. B. Plumb & Co.,**  
Between the United States Hotel, and Post Office Corner.  
(Wm. Haine's Old Stand.)  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass Paints and Enamelled Ware, of the best quality, and every article in their line of business; which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and on accommodating terms.  
Physicians, Dentists, and Surgeons will find it profitable to call on us, as we are determined to sell our medicines and surgical instruments at the lowest prices, and should any article fail to give entire satisfaction, we will be pleased to have it returned.  
Feb. 27, 1849. **D. B. PLUMB,**  
HENRY BACON, M. D.

**THE SLEEPING PRISONER.**  
BY MRS. L. G. ADELL.  
I stood beside his lonely bed,  
Where all unconsciously he lay;  
Sickness had bowed his languid head,  
And sleep wore dark, dark hours away.  
I gazed upon the youthful brow—  
And oh, what bitter feelings came!  
'Tis he who, when the morning came,  
To watch him there, or breath his name!

**AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.**  
The following is what J. G. Saxe says of our American Aristocracy. It is pretty good in itself, but its chief merit consists in its truth:  
Of all the notable things on earth,  
The next best one is pride of birth,  
Among our "hereditary aristocracy"  
A bridge across a hundred years,  
Without a prop to save it from decay,  
Not even a couple of rotten peers,  
A thing of laughter, tears and jeers,  
Is American Aristocracy!

**SINGING AT AN EVENING PARTY.**  
The process of singing a song at an evening party may thus be described: The young lady, on being led to the piano, first throws a timid glance around the room, ostensibly to evince a careless confusion; in reality, to see who is looking at her. She then observes to the mistress of the house, "that she is not in very good voice, having a slight cold," which she confirms by a faint smile, and a single knock cough. The hostess replies, "Oh, but you always sing so delightfully." The young lady answers, "that she is certain she cannot this evening; to strengthen which opinion she makes some young gentleman exceedingly joyful by giving him her bouquet to hold, and drawing off her gloves in the most approved style, tucks them behind one of the candlesticks, together with her flimsy hankkerchief, in such a fashion that its deep laced border or embroidered name may be seen to the best advantage.  
The top of the piano, which had been opened for the quadrilles is then shut down by an active gentleman, who pinches his fingers in the attempt; the musician forms a series of dissolving views, and disappear no one knows where, nor ever will; and the young lady takes her place at the piano, and as she plays the chords of the key she is about to lullazurize in, every body is perfectly silent so she finds the music is too high, or too low, or something of the kind, and the piano appears exceedingly difficult to be found. At length, everything being still, she plays the symphony again, and then singing brings out the opening note of the rondo, which makes the drops of the chandelier vibrate again, and silences a couple who are whispering all sort of soft things on a cushion in the back drawing room.  
**Natural History of Evening parties.**  
TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—Mr. Charles Pierce, of Milton pounded up potato and strewed it around their holes, and rubbed some on the sides of their cages and under pans where they came through. The next night he heard squeaking among them, which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potato that got among their hair or on their bare feet. They disappeared, and he has not been troubled with them since that time, which was nearly a year ago.—*Bos.*

R. Morris, McMaster & Co., Book, News, Paper and Periodical agents and general collectors, are authorized to procure subscribers and collect accounts for this Office.

Head-Quarters, Montgomery, Ala.

F. K. McCroskey is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions, collect accounts, and transact every species of business connected with this office. As this mode of settling small and scattered accounts is both troublesome and expensive, we hope that all persons upon whom he may call will settle cheerfully and promptly, and facilitate as much as possible our business.

OF BENTON

Last week, a call was made for the nomination of a candidate for Representative in the Legislature. I know and acknowledge this call, as well as solicitations otherwise received, to be entitled to my highest consideration, and demanding prompt and respectful attention. I shall therefore not hesitate as to the course I believe it to be my duty to pursue. And while I am unwilling to place myself in the attitude of an office-seeker of any sort, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, I am unwilling, at the same time to refuse my assent to the very reasonable and respectful request to allow the use of my name as a candidate for Representative. It is proper for me to state, however, that in yielding to what I believe to be the sincere wishes of my friends, I cannot consent to enter the canvass and pursue the modern mode of electioneering; because, in the first place, I am opposed to it in principle, and have expressed that opposition in various ways heretofore; and in the second place, I am under prior obligations to the patrons of this paper—obligations imposing duties which will occupy the chief of my time. I do not come to this determination from any want of respect for the people; indeed the respect I entertain for them, would prevent me from pursuing a course of electioneering, imposed by custom, which I believe to be adverse to the interest of all concerned. It is the business of the people, I think, to select their agents, and the business of their agents, to perform the duties imposed. I expect, however, to be present at some of the public gatherings in the county, and it will afford me pleasure in any way I can, to impart information of my principles and wishes to those who have a right to know them. Did I think that this step on my part would involve me in future, in any foolish ambition, or office seeking spirit, I would instantly refuse to take it; although it might be disagreeable to refuse the request of partial friends, who have given me so many evidences of confidence and esteem, for which I trust I am not ungrateful, during a residence of near 14 years in the County—more than would be evinced by my election to the office indicated; and more, I am free to confess, than I have ever deserved. In the event of my election, if I can, by a faithful and conscientious discharge of duty, preserve the dignity of my constituents and the station assigned me, I shall have accomplished the utmost of my wishes.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

J. F. GRANT.

We have received a letter from the Hon. J. F. Green, on the subject of the paper. It shall have a place in our columns.

It may be news to you, particularly those of our friends, that we had a very successful meeting on Sunday last.

It is a considerable quantity of ice being formed in standing water. The extent of damage cannot as yet be estimated with any degree of certainty, yet we fear it will be immense. One gentleman on whose judgment we rely, has already informed us that he thinks the corn, cotton and wheat is all destroyed, and almost the entire mast of the forest. This calamity, added to the immense disaster in the West from floods and overflows, leaves us but a gloomy prospect of a scarce year ahead.

CRYSTAL POINT.—We have received a specimen number of a new paper, bearing the above title, devoted to Temperance, Morality, Literature and general intelligence, published in the city of Tuscaloosa, by J. F. WARREN. The paper is to be published weekly on a medium sheet, at the very moderate price of one dollar in advance, and being from the specimen number, we are much gratified to learn by this

paper that the increase of "Warrior Divisions" in that city, was one hundred and ninety during the last quarter, besides sixteen by dispensation and card. This is indeed proving themselves to be good "Warriors" in a good cause. May their zeal and efficiency be an incentive to their brethren everywhere to double their diligence.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Grant: We have read in the Republican of the 3d inst. the remarks of Customer, who points out the charges which he says he has seen in various sermons, papers, and pamphlets, and which, he has heard repeated by public speakers from the stand before the business or avocation of selling spirituous liquors as a beverage, and who calls upon the retailers, to clear up the points, or he will visit their shops no more; and says the matter has caused him to stagger not a little, &c. Now, we will not tamper upon Customer, as he seems to be in search of truth, but we can teach him this much, that any man who is so credulous, as to believe every thing said by those who by public speaking, or to believe every word in an electioneering speech, or who allow every thing, or even half, to be seen in papers and pamphlets, about sermons, consumption cured, crook necked quashes, awful disclosures, horrid confections, pills and plasters, will stagger, and reel too, till he can make a mountain of every mole hill. We can also inform him, that a mere charge or allegation, without evidence to support it, has no bearing in law, and but little in ethics—that it is not according to rule, even to request another to prove a negative, as he has done; and the etote we might with propriety close our answer, with the general plea, not guilty, to all of his said charges and allegations. But we'll not pass unnoticed the passage of scripture he quotes, "We unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth," for we consider this good as far as it goes, and if he confines himself to this kind of evidence in support of his allegations, we'll quote two passages in our favor, for the one in his favor, for instance—"Drink ye no longer of water, but take a little wine for your stomach's sake and of your infirmities;" and again, see Prov. 31 chap. 4 and 7 v. "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to those who be of heavy hearts, let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more;" and this is the way we'll fix Customer all through the book, in abstract or connection, provided he rejoins; and as he may do so, and in order that there may be no misapprehension in the premises, we will proceed further to explain and answer. Now we could, by both legal and logical rules, cause Customer, at least to lose a term and amend, for he charges merely upon the avocation, which we could very easily defend. We will take him according to what he means, viz: that the business of retailing, and of course, the retailers, cause all those evils, crimes, murders, &c. which he charges.

During the last three years, we were engaged in retailing liquors, and may engage in it again, unless Customer proves his charges; and no one can say that our business caused any murders, or criminal act, or that any one committed such acts being intoxicated with liquor that we sold—we corrupted no one's morals, caused no man to waste his estate, or debase his character—we made no widows, caused no man to destroy domestic felicity,—we took from no one something for nothing, or for "nothing at all"—we seduced no young or old man, or young or old woman, or maid, from honor to dishonor, but need our efforts to the contrary—we caused no parent to weep, but did make some glad, and our establishment instead of producing evil of any kind, was an acknowledged ornament to the community, and productive of both individual and public good, all of which, we are ready to verify, and put ourselves upon the country.

Our position is, that a retailing house conducted prudently, properly and neatly, as many are, is as honorable as any other business of buying and selling—we don't deny, that the excessive use of spirituous liquors causes indirectly much, very much dirt and many evils, but we think the blame is chargeable, only upon the drunkard's own imprudence and depravity. We don't advocate drunkenness, nor pretend to defend those dead falls and slinks of iniquity, whose inmates are loafers, swindlers, debauchees and off-scourings of the world—but because one or two, or three, or a dozen retailers should act like devils; this is no reason that those who conduct themselves honorably and profitably, should be weighed in the same balance. The worthy and unworthy are engaged in all the arts and sciences, ministries, avocations, callings, professions, trades and traffic of every kind, and have been from time immemorial, and will be till the world is consumed,—nor has it been, till this late day of ours, high-straining improvements, starvation societies and useless assemblies, that we must open our mouths by the rule of three, wag our jaws by some imaginary principles in metaphysics, in water, snuff, poison in coffee, and cogitate upon gastric infestations, digests, exhalation, &c. &c. and infatuate if you will allow the expression, and readily agree there are many modest, unassuming good men engaged in the present teetotal reform, whose intentions are pure, and whose feelings we respect; yet they must not, nor will not bring false accusations against their neighbor, or his occupation, nor would their saying, that the devil made alcohol, prove it to be so—we have too many high-straining agitators in the land, (see high-straining customers) who are very officious, and exceedingly righteous in their affairs, but in matters of more importance, their goodness don't come up to that, even of the Scribes and Pharisees; they put on long faces, stand about in high places and make broad their phylacteries on certain needless occasions, that they may be seen of men, and especially by women; and at the same time would reduce an artless man to beggary by creating him in a trice, the last cent of usury, "drive away the evil of the faithless, and take the widows last penny for a pledge"—have made themselves rich by retailing liquors, and with a pretty good face turn round, and tell you that the devil made alcohol, and if you tell them, you are no better than his satanic majesty—but Mr. Customer, we, that is to say I, can read—and if you live a year longer, and improve your time, you'll find this to be an age

of smooth faces, schemers, dreamers, steamers and scoundrels, who have an unwearying industry in discovering man's nest, fighting wind mills, bottling moonshine, peeping through mill stones, making pills, straining at a drop of liquor and swallowing spiracles, bark mills and cartquakes and bridling their asses at the tail—even in our recollection, the world has been destroyed at least 9731 times by those very "Gods of war and little fishes, earthen plates and pewter dishes." Their influence among the people who are disposed to "give heed to Jewish fables" and old wives' tales, is amusingly significant; Titterwell's grand mother, who being told by the Doctor, that coffee was poison, made a calculation of the quantity she had drunk since she was ten years old, and found, that she had actually drunk 7380 gallons of red poison!!! and at the age of 90, reformed her diet, fully convinced that one more cup would kill her as dead as a four foot nail.

We have said enough though till Customer rejoins with his testimony, when we'll rebut with ours; and let us remark that, should our little combat continue, we'll be governed by no unworthy motives, no feelings of prejudice shall give rise to a single word; and should we succeed in our position, Customer, we hope, will not return to the use of intoxicating drinks, and will any one be justified in his excessive use—and further, should he prevail, we are of the opinion, that the earth will still continue to turn on its axis once in 24 hours, and the world wag on in its usual course. And yet further, let us make one little request of Customer, to-wit: that he do his own spelling and punctuation, not that we are so fresh from the Academies and Colleges, and full of Areadian notions, but we like to see things done up in upper crust form and formula. We generally give our names with all the epithets, &c. but as we are answering an inquirer, and as we wish to be up with him in refinement and not behind in modesty, and also for his convenience, you may on this occasion call us Aristocles, Beulahad, One of 'Em, or Mr. Him Agin. As the fellow said, "it don't matter what you say."

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.

In the United States, there are 7210 Temperance societies of 2,616,900 members, which include the Sons of Temperance. In England, Ireland and Scotland, there are 850 temperance societies, with 7,510,000 members. In the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there are 950 temperance societies, with 370,000 members. In South America, there are 47,000 persons who have signed the temperance pledge. In Germany, there are 16,000 temperance societies, with 124,000 members. In the Sandwich Islands, 4,000 persons who have signed the temperance pledge. At the Cape of Good Hope, there are 9,400 pledged members.

Upwards of 7,000 persons perish annually in Great Britain, through accidents occasioned by drunkenness; and the loss of the working classes alone appears to be annually \$250,000,000. The enormous sum of \$499,000,000 was expended in Great Britain last year for intoxicating beverages, and 591,000,000 gallons of beer were brewed within the same period.

In Russia all temperance societies are strictly forbidden. In Prussia, Austria and Italy, there are no temperance societies. In France, the temperance cause though not in its infancy, is greatly on the increase. The first temperance society in the world, as far as the discovery is known, was founded in Germany on Christmas day, in the year 1680. Total number of temperance societies in the world, 7,910. Total number of pledged total abstinents in the world, as far as known, 10,707,290, probable number of persons in the world who are influenced to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors by the temperance movement though not pledged members of any society, 2,000,000; grand total 10,707,290.

The money spent in Great Britain alone for intoxicating drinks, together with the loss of time, legal prosecutions, jails, penitentiaries and pauperism, in one year, would furnish to every woman and child in the world a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, and furnish to the heathen world 16,000 missionaries of the cross.—The total amount expended in America and Europe for intoxicating liquors one year, with all the consequences are specified above, would furnish to every five hundred persons a gospel ministry with a competent support, and ample means to establish and maintain schools throughout the whole heathen world.

GOOD NIGHT. In that expression of kindness, how sweet and soothing a sentiment is conveyed. The toils of the day are over; the fervent heat of noon is past; the maddening pursuit of gain is suspended; and mankind seek in the arms of sleep a temporary asylum from care of mind and agitation of body. Even from guilt, beneficent nature withholds not the solace of repose, and passing through the "ivory gate of dreams" the days of youth, of happiness, of innocence, in shadowy glory lit before the soul. And night, gentle night is the tender nurse that woe's toil exhausted frame to sleep its cares in calm forgetfulness. This wise provision of nature indicates the season for repose, and her beneficent laws are revered and obeyed by all save the being for whose comfort and happiness they were chiefly promulgated. When the sun withdraws from the heavens, and the earth is shrouded in darkness, the laborer of insect life, justly senses; the flowers closing their petals, defended from the chilling dews of evening, and the sweet water-man of the grove, the nightingale, dwells forth in wild and varied cadences the pining song "Good Night." Cynthia and her gliding train of stars, retired in the grandeur of eternal light, come forth and hover above the earth and its children like fair and holy spirits keeping vigils over mortal sleepers, and preserving them from the influences of the powers of darkness.

A VETERAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER DEAD.—David C. Claypool, aged 92, lately died in Philadelphia. He was one of the proprietors of the first newspaper published in the United States—the Advertiser, in Philadelphia, subsequently Poulson's Advertiser. It was issued from the building in Philadelphia which was formerly Franklin's office. Mr. Claypool is said to have been a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

For the Jacksonville Republican. Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir: It seems that I have to appear in the Republican once more I see in this week's paper that some person under the signature of a citizen, has assailed my communication very ungenerously, it seems that he cannot understand my views or wishes, and that he will not be satisfied until he has got me. I will commence with his last Paragraph. I think while I am "digesting my ideas" he had as well be digesting the gentleman seems to grow mightily by my communication because I have but little to say, he need not tell me of it. I found it a great relief to me to know you know Mr. Editor I was excited you in setting up the types to correct the mistakes if any as I had not the opportunity of doing so myself, but you know over, since I see it, but not to change the meaning, which you said you generally had to do and I thought that you had done so, but I will not be so particular as to correct many of the letters of the members of congress I did not know that the correcting of fine communication was published if I had I would have done myself, but no fault finding against you, but I will acknowledge in my communication that I had but a short education and was no public writer, now I have had some writing or spelling, I think I will bring the gentleman to his signature as he punishes the gentleman, I think has a fine penmanship, but I will not be so particular as to correct many of the letters of the members of congress I did not know that the correcting of fine communication was published if I had I would have 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