

AUGUST

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13, No. 35.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1849.

Whole No. 662

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. P. GRANT.

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Shackelford, & Grason,

Factors & Commission

Merchants,

No. 12 CENTRAL WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Tender their services in the

Navigation & Commission

Business to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, AUG. 1849.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to

J. FORNEY & SON,

Young & Nisbet,

WOODWARD & PORTER,

WHEAT, BARNES & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 3, Main Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McDERMOTT & 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,

CONDICT, JENNINGS, & CO.,

No. 105 Meeting Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE CONDUCT,

PETER JACOBUS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

JENNINGS,

MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.

ROBINSON & CALDWELL,

FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MAGWOOD'S WHARF,

JOHN ROBINSON,

JAMES M. ROBINSON,

JAMES M. CALDWELL,

Wholesale and Commission

Business,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

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many parts of the country to a dreadful extent. During the last week, 230 deaths by cholera were reported in London, which is more than double the number of the preceding week. At Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and along the whole of the south coast, it is raging in a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool, the disease is rapidly increasing, and the number of cases reported for four days ending Thursday, were respectively 66, 74, 85, 102. It is generally supposed to be generally epidemic from the source.

IRELAND.

On the 12th July, the anniversary of the battle of Anghran, a very serious collision took place between a party of armed Orangemen and Catholics. Near Castle William, in the county of Down, the Orange party were celebrating the day at Ballymore, and being on their march home, whilst passing a field called Dolly's Brae, found their way barred by a large number of Catholics. All the pikes and muskets were pointed at the Catholics, and a general massacre was contemplated. A small party of Catholics, aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence, and succeeded in forcing their way through the pass after a short struggle, in which forty or fifty persons are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides, much the greater portion being of the Roman Catholic party. Thirty-eight Catholics had been taken prisoners.

On Friday two medical gentlemen drove through the country round about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded, but they were refused admittance at almost every house where they called.

ITALY.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Gen. Oudinot, on the occasion of receiving the keys of the city of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses his hope that Divine Providence will remove the difficulties that may still exist. He adds that he does not cease to direct his prayers to Heaven for the general, the army, and the French nation. The letter was dated Gaeta, July 5.

Cardinal Piccolomini and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 6th. The latter is grand Chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace.

Preparations are making at Rome which lead to the impression that Pius 9th is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that Palace.

The French are doing all they can, distributing money, &c., to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain.

The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French, are all leaving, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1000 men.

These many were anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give consent. The Pope's engineers being asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting his service. Thirty-nine out of forty-three resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same occurred in the artillery—all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant. The reason given is, that the French authorities refused to give them any promise or guaranty as to the protection of the rights of the people.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of Arbozz. Previous to his departure from Rome, he had secured the ammunition and the military stores. Another account states that Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of fugitive troops and formed, it is said, a body of 20,000 men.

The besieged operations against Venice have been discontinued, in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops by the excessive heat and hard work.

The American charge d'affaires has been compelled to take down his arms, in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of two deserters.

HUNGARY, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

Although, numerically considered, the hostile forces are of appalling superiority, the Hungarians are very far, indeed, from being in any desperate extremity.

A Turkish ambassador in Paris received a despatch on the 19th ult., by courier, announcing that the Polish General Bem, had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of Liders in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia with a small remnant of his army.

Advices from Vienna of the 13th of July state that Buda Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th instant without resistance. From a report of Gen. Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th, before Comorn, between the combined armies of the Magyars. The Hungarians fought with furious impetuosity, but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another and probably more reliable account of this battle, states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians, and the loss sustained by the latter in artillerymen may be estimated from the circumstance that several of the guns had to be served latterly by the Dutchmestri infantry. Nothing could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russian-Austrian armies under Haynau. He was obliged to fall back on Raab, where his headquarters are at present, and which city is filled with the wounded. He has been obliged to send 3000 wounded to Presburg.

But for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been taken. As the Ban Jellachich lately demanded, by a flag of truce, the garrison of Peterwaradin to surrender, the commander of the garrison replied, "I know well how affairs stand, and that the so-called Ban of Croatia will soon find himself surrounded, and with his whole army, be destroyed." Bem has collected all his troops near Szegedin to make head against the Russians. The Ban holds the enemy in check, making successful sorties.

Comorn will soon be invested. The corps of General Grabbe were marching on it. The Hungarian General, Georg, is still alive and in the field, in spite of the Vienna press, which has lately not only wounded and killed him, but also deprived him of his command. In Comorn, white and black flags were waving on the battlements, as symbols of the contest—for life or for death.

A Hungarian, Descentens Galaria, so much feared the state of the Kingdom being placed in a state of siege, affords some foundation for the contention, in connection with the Hungarian movement. The Polish frontier is so strictly guarded that nothing but the post man passes. The Emperor of Russia left Warsaw suddenly on the 10th for St. Petersburg.

PIEDMONT.

The negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Austria and Piedmont, says a letter from Turin of the 11th, are suspended, the exigencies of Austria and the recommendations of M. Galdini, the envoy of Piedmont in London, who always writes to give assistance as much as possible, the definite arrangement of the Austria-Sardinian question, are the sole causes of the delay.

On the 1st August Chambers are convoked, and if they are animated by the extravagance of the preceding legislature, the ill at once direct the king of the power and probably drive him to a renewal of hostilities.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified. A suspension of hostilities, both by sea and land, for six months, agreed to. At the close of this period the armistice, if not to be renewed, is to continue six months longer. The blockade is to be raised as soon as the German troops have been moved to the south of Flensburg. The captured vessels, with their cargoes, are to be restored on both sides.

During the continuance of the armistice, the Duchy of Schleswig is to be governed by a commission, of which one member is to be nominated by the King of Denmark and one by the King of Prussia. The Queen of England is requested to nominate a third member, is to decide in all cases when the other two cannot agree.

The north of Germany is again quiet, but in the south the insurgents still hold out within the fortress of Radstadt. The whole of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with that exception, is occupied by the Prussian troops. The lives of the captive republicans are to be spared, and General Radowitz has ordered to transport them to the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hungarian War—Another victory over the Imperialists—Jellachich defeated by the Magyars—State of affairs in Rome—Oudinot and the American Consul—Cotton unchanged. The America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, and the news reached Baltimore on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock. She brings 33 passengers. The Paris dates are to the 16th London to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th.

POLITICAL.

Accounts from Vienna admit that Jellachich has been completely defeated by Bem, who stormed his encampment at the head of 50,000 men, after four days hard fighting. The Imperialists have raised the siege of Pesch. Marian has been evacuated.

A bulletin has been issued by the Austrian government, announcing that the Hungarian army, on the 15th, marched upon Waitzen, and were repulsed by the Russians, who fell back as the enemy advanced. The next day they attacked Georgy, who occupied a strong position before Waitzen, with 44,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. The cannonading on both sides was tremendous, but the Hungarians remained masters of the field. On the 16th, the main body of the Russian army was brought up. On the 17th they attacked Waitzen, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Hungarians, they were compelled to evacuate the town, with the loss of two standards, some pieces of cannon, and 500 prisoners.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in London, to express the public sympathy with Hungary, and to request the English ministry to recognize the Hungarian government. Many members of the Quaker Peace Society participated in the proceedings. When the speakers proposed to bid Hungary by taking up arms, the meeting rose as one man, and gave a war like yell of approbation. The petition was adopted by the meeting, and when brought before Parliament, produced an interesting debate on Hungarian affairs.

The Sardinians are delaying the treaty of peace with Austria, with the supposed object of offending Hungary by keeping the Austrian troops in Lombardy. The Austrian commander had demanded a peremptory treaty, within four days. Sardinian King withheld the French President to settle the difficulties. Venice still holds out gallantly against fearful odds.

Serious disturbances exist among the majority of the members of the French National Assembly. The legitimists have determined to withdraw from the ranks of the Bonapartists, and form a separate party.

Suppositions are entertained that an extensively organized legitimist conspiracy exists in existence.

It is announced that the troops who had embarked after Rome surrendered have to be embarked for their original destinations.

Rome is tranquil under Oudinot's ministry. All public acts are ordered in the Pope's name, he remaining at Gaeta until the accomplishment of the Queen of Naples, when he will repair to Rome to resume temporal and spiritual authority. Nothing is said as to how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend his Holiness 10,000,000 florins, without interest, principal to be paid half million annually.

The American Consul has not yet resumed his authority since the attack on his place by the French soldiers. He withdrew after protesting against the indignation.

Garibaldi, on the 17th, levied a tribute of 2000 pounds on the inhabitants, after which he took up a position in the neighborhood. The people were collecting in different parts of the country, and forming armed bands, intending to join Garibaldi.—*Charleston Courier.*

FURTHER ITEMS BY THE AMERICA.

The Charleston Courier of Monday morning, contains the following additional items of the America's news: All the commercial circulars agree as to the situation of commercial matters, and cotton quotation, with the statements previously sent you.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week, amounted to 55,300 bales, closing with a slightly depressed feeling. The stock on hand amounts to 705,000 bales.

Bread stuffs generally, dull. Turbentine 6s. 6d.

One day's later advices from Constantinople inform us that the Sublime Porte had issued a protest against the transportation of Russian troops through Transylvania, and given notice that if the Russians attempt to repossess they will be disarmed. This energetic protest produced a great sensation.

There are rumors in London that France and England are to interfere in the affair of Hungary.

The King of Wittenberg had disapproved of the German Constitution. A dispatch from Genoa states that the French squadron had sailed from Toulon for Gaeta to convey the Pope to Civita Vecchia.

The latest news from Transylvania is favorable to the Hungarians. It is supposed, that unless some diversion was made in the South in favor of Jellachich, he would be entirely crushed by the Hungarian forces.

The Northern Russian army had been completely outwitted by Gorgier.

MANUFACTURES NORTH AND SOUTH—THE RIVALRY OF THE TWO SECTIONS.

We have made frequent mention, for some months, of the rapid increase of manufactures in the South; particularly of such as have been erected for the purpose of making the coarser kind of cotton fabrics. Many short-sighted people have supposed that the establishment of these manufactures would make it the interest of the Southern section, who have so long complained of the unjustness of protective duties to advocate a tariff of protection; and that it would not only tend to this beneficial result, but that it would harmonize the Eastern and Southern sections, as both would be directly interested in manufactures.

This is a much mistaken idea, though extremely prevalent among many friends of the South and her prosperity, both in and out of the West. The very opposite result will be the consequence, and instead of harmony the interests will clash more directly than ever. We are justified in drawing such a conclusion from the following premises:

We have given in the Herald statistical tables, clearly showing that the manufactures in the South can compete with the Eastern, and produce, with white labor, goods equal and cheaper than in New England. Slave labor has not yet been extensively introduced into the Southern manufactures, and when that is introduced it will demonstrate that the South can drive the Eastern manufacturers out of their own markets in the manufacture of coarse cotton goods. The average cost of slave labor (\$40 per year), which, by experiments made at Columbia, South Carolina, is shown to be better adapted to manumachinery than even hired free labor will not cost them more than half the price of labor in the Northern manufactures, and the water power of the South, of which they have an unlimited supply at all seasons, would cost, as we have shown in former Herald, comparatively nothing.

These advantages will eventually deprive the Eastern and Northern manufacturers of the domestic market which protection has enabled them to monopolize and realize immense fortunes from in former years. As by the tariff that drove the South out of the supplying of their own market by changing cotton for cotton goods with the rest of the world, the low rate of wages resulting from the system that caused it, will, in turn, enable the South to drive the North out of their own market by manufacturing cheap cotton goods. In consequence of the reduction of the profit upon the capital and labor caused by the protective system. A distinguished senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Clime) said, in discussing the tariff of 1842 in the United States Senate, that the question "was a question of bread or no bread to his constituents."

So far then from any harmony being produced by the extension of manufactures in the South, we dread the result, and are fearful of the consequences. To the South they will prove of immediate and of great ultimate benefit, for they tend to develop the resources of the South in other branches than those of agriculture and commerce. Ship building and ship owning at the South would not be more disastrous to Northern and Eastern ship owners and builders than Southern manufactures to Northern and Eastern, and so far from healing the breach between the North and the South, it makes it still more wide.

The Eastern people generally are bringing distress to their own doors by their mad fanaticism toward the Southern section, and they should take warning before it is too late. Their protective policy has forced the South into manufactures for their own preservation, and their devotion to the Wilnot P. proviso and anti-slavery agitation will drive them, ultimately, to a separation. We speak plain. It is our duty to do so as an independent journal, and having the harmony and prosperity of the whole Union, and not any particular section of it, at heart, forces us to adopt this course. We will do justice to all, and we cannot do more of factually than by seeing fair play and showing in their true colors some of the grievances indicted on the South and urging forbearance.

[N. Y. Herald.]

THE REPUBLICAN.
Tuesday, : : : August 21, 1849

D. W. DORSET, Esq. has been appointed by Gov. Chapman, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. H. Wilson.

Justice Dorsey, we have been informed read law some two years, and was admitted to the practice, in the State of Georgia, previous to his removal to this place. He entered upon the duties of his office one day last week, and from his habits of industry, application, persons having business in the Orphans Court may rest assured of its receiving his prompt and faithful attention.

We have not received the official vote from each county in the Congressional election in this district. We see the majority for Mr. Bowdoin stated in some of the papers at 1750 votes. The majority for Gen. Cass in this District at the last presidential election was 571.

In the Mobile Dist. Alsop, (whig) is elected by 251 maj. Hilliard, (whig) is re-elected in the 2nd Dist. by 717 maj. being a loss of 2000 of the Taylor majority. Harris, (dem) is elected in the 3rd Dist. by a maj of 381, where Taylor received a majority of 734. Col. Inge, (dem) is elected in the 4th Dist. by 429 maj. where the majority for Taylor was 451. In the 5th Dist. D. Hubbard is to be elected. In the 6th Dist. Cobb is re-elected.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE COMPLETES SENATE.

Antauga and Coosa, S. P. STORRETT.
2. Barbour: Jefferson biford.
3. Benton: W. B. MARTIN.
4. Bibb and Shelby: Daniel Watrous.*
5. Blount and Marshall: M. T. C. BRIDGELL.
6. Chambers, Charles McLemore.
7. Cherokee and Dekalb: Wm. GARRETT.
8. Washington, Clark and Baldwin: GODDARD.
9. Dallas: C. G. EDWARDS.
10. Marion and Fayette: D. COGGIN.
11. Franklin: R. R. GARLAND.
12. Greene: W. M. MURPHY.
13. Henry and Dale: E. MATHEW.
14. Jackson: J. P. FRAZIER.
15. Lauderdale: J. C. P. WISON.
16. Limestone and Morgan: W. S. COMPTON.
17. Lawrence and Walker: Stephen son.
18. Lowndes and Butler, T. J. JUDGE.
19. Macon: GEORGE W. GUNN.
20. Madison: Wm. FLEMING.
21. Marengo and Wilcox: R. A. MANNING.
22. Mobile: GEORGE N. STUART.
23. Montgomery: R. J. WARE.
24. Monroe: CONEUCH COVINGTON, Jno. MORRIS.
25. Perry: J. F. COCKE.
26. Pickens: J. M. BICKETT.
27. Pike and Coffee: O'Neil. Y
28. Randolph and Tallapoosa: S. B. GRAY.
29. Russell: James Abercrombie.
30. St. Clair and Jefferson: MOSES KELLEY.
31. Sumter: JOHN A. WISSTON.
32. Talladega: LEONARD TARRANT.
33. Tuscaloosa: DENNIS DENT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Antauga, Wood, Hall.
Barbour, Gradner, McCall.
Benton, Whitley, Skelton, Young.*
Bibb, Quinn.
Baldwin, McDonald.
Blount, Butler, Bowen, McMullen.*
Cherokee, Cooper,* Hardwick.
Clarke, James.
Coffee, Ashley.*
Coffee, Holt.*
Chambers, Goodman, Kennedy, Chisolm,* Barrow.
Covington, Hilly.*
Coosa, Foshee, Kendrick.
Dale, Boone.*
Dallas, Hatcher, Blevins.
De Kalb, Merley, Hendrix.
Franklin, Thorne, Causby, Watkins.
Fayette, Coleman, McCollum.*
Greene, Davis, Gales.
Henry, Perryman, Lowell.*
Jefferson, Copeland, Camp.*
Jackson, Wilson, Faulk, Austin.
Lawrence, Bynum, Pickens.*
Limestone, Nat. Davis, R. L. Davis.*
Lauderdale, L. P. Walker, Hough, Patterson.*
Lowndes, Gonder, Swanson.*
Marengo, Creagh, Williams.*
Madison, Humphreys, King, Wright.
Montgomery, Watts, Reiss, Gunter.
Morgan, Rather, Ryan.
Monroe, Smith.
Mobile, Lockwood, Gazzam, Jones.*
Marshall, Adams, Cretcher.
Madison, Ligon Walker.
Marion, Northcutt.
Perry, Lea, Hendrix, Goldaby.
Pike, Benbow,* McLean.
Pickens, Stone Neal.*
Randolph, Baker Reese.
Russell, Heflin, Hudson.*
Shelby, Brysior, Storrs.
St. Clair, Edwards.
Sumter, Hill, Crews, Smith.*
Talladega, Reynolds, Groce, King.
Tallapoosa, Rowe, Simmons.
Tuscaloosa, Jonison, Perkins, McGuire,* Walker.
Washington, Turner.
Wilcox, Bridges, Irby.*
Choctaw county is embraced in the Sumter representation.

Whigs in indices—Those elected marked * are whig gains. Those marked + are democratic gains. The democratic majority in the House is 13. Blount and Walker are to hear from. They are democratic counties.

RETURN OF CALIFORNIA ADVENTURERS.

Among the passengers from California, in the Crescent City, were Dr. A. C. Hawes, of North Providence, Mansou Briggs, of Providence. We were very happy to receive a call from Dr. H. on Monday last. Reports had been current that he had been murdered, and as he had not been heard from for a long time, fears were entertained that some unfortunate had fallen him. He, however, returned in fine condition and informed us that he had enjoyed excellent health during his absence. He was one of the first to depart for California after the breaking out of the gold fever, and took the overland route through Mexico, with a company that started from New York. He went to the mines and dug for gold, and got about half an ounce a day. This he considered a poor reward for the privation and hardships he was obliged to endure, and abandoned the task and started for home. His report as to the prospect of the gold seekers is by no means encouraging, and is substantially the same as most other reports which we have received within a month or two. The labor of digging is very hard, and the average quantity of gold obtained is small. He thinks that those who are doing a decent business at home had better stay where they are.

Mr. Pitcher was one of the Pawtucket Overland Association, and took the same route that Dr. Hawes did, but started later. While going to the mines, and when about sixty miles from them, he met the Doctor returning; and having seen enough of "the elephant" to satisfy his curiosity, and being convinced by what he had seen and felt that California was no place for him, he concluded to turn back and accompany the Doctor home. He brings up no tidings of his former Pawtucket associates. Soon after leaving the city of Mexico they found it necessary to divide into small parties and take different routes, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining enough to eat for any considerable number of men. In this way he became separated from all his Pawtucket associates, and saw no more of them.—*Pawtucket Gazette, Aug. 3.*

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Editor of the Chattanooga Gazette thus speaks of the result of the recent election in that state:

"It is over, and the democrats have won the race. Full returns have not yet come to hand, but enough are received to satisfy us that Trousdale is elected by a large majority! That the Legislature will be Democratic by a sufficiently large majority to enable that party to do just as they please, and that Ewing, Demora, is elected to Congress in the Davidson District, against a dead Whig majority of more than a thousand. 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' Well, reader, we are not going to 'take on' so bad as you might suppose. Nor are we going to charge the defeat of our party to divisions and apathy. &c., for we are of opinion it was mainly owing to too many Whigs voting on the wrong side. Why they done so, it is needless to conjecture. But one little affair we are confident, had its effect, in bringing about this disaster. We allude to that short episode of Gov. Brown's, to his friends in Middle Tennessee. It was incautiously worded and the Democrats got hold of it, and the y made considerable capital out of it. But it is no use now to lament. 'Better luck the next time.' Tennessee is a Whig State, and will soon redeem herself from her present unpoplar position. An honest manly effort on the part of the Whigs, with union and harmony, and concert of action, will bring the State back to its ancient faith and practice two years hence."

MAN MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.—On Sunday last, in the Eastern part of this county, a man of the name of Isham Hicks, was shot by his wife and killed! We understand that the family had a quarrel on Saturday night, in which the man and his wife and children participated, and that Hicks, while still drunk on Sunday, commenced beating his wife when the latter seized a loaded rifle and discharged its contents into his abdomen, of which wound he died on Monday about noon. Verdict of Coroner's jury in accordance with these facts. The murderer had fled to the woods.—*Muskegee Dem., 9th inst.*

AUGUSTA AUG. 15.

Cotton. In the early part of the week there was a fair demand for Cotton and the sales reached some 10 to 1200 bales, at prices ranging from 9 to 9 1/2c. But since receipt of the America's advices, there has been but little done, buyers unwilling to operate unless at a decline from last Wednesday's prices which holders refused to submit to, and most of them have withdrawn their offerings stocks from the market. The receipts continue light, and the stock on hand is daily decreasing.

MORMONS IN KENTUCKY.—The Rev. W. Smith, brother of the celebrated J. Smith, the founder of the Mormon persuasion, has established a church in Covington 81 1/2 miles from Salt Lake City. A newspaper devoted to their interests is also published in the same place.

PARTING BETWEEN GEN. JACKSON AND MR. POLK.—The Louisville Democrat, in announcing the death of Mr. Polk, relates the following incident: "We shall always recollect the farewell between Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, when the latter was about to leave for Washington in the winter of 1845. The old hero then counselled his friend and bid him a last adieu. He raised his wasted form erect and seizing James K. Polk by the hand, said: 'Farewell my friend I shall never see you again in this world. Do your duty like a man, and we shall meet in Heaven.'"

CRUELTY OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Some estimate of the barbarous character of Austrian warfare may be formed from the single fact that ten capital cities have been bombarded by the Austrian generals since March, 1848. These are Milan, Cracow, Prague, Lemberg, Vienna, Arad, Brest, Pesth, Venice, and Ancona. No mode of warfare can be regarded as more execrable and barbarous than the bombardment of cities. It is one in which non-belligerent suffer most, often, then those actively engaged. Private property, to an immense amount, is uselessly sacrificed. The aged, the sick, and the helpless, perish from the missiles or the flames kindled by their explosion. Thousands more of the innocent and unoffending are doomed to poverty and perhaps a death, as certain, though more slow, in consequence. In Pesth alone, the amount of private property destroyed was more than five millions of dollars! This may enable our readers to form some idea of the amount of ruin which the paternal and apostolic Government of Austria has brought upon its people.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

The Methodists in the United States, including the Church North and South, and those denominated Protestant, number in their body 1,178,636 members. The Protestant, portion number but 83,000 of this large aggregate. The number of Methodist churches is not reported in the tables from which these statistics are compiled. The number of ministers in the Episcopal portion of this body is 5080.

The Baptists, including the Regular Anti-Mission, Free-will, and others, have 11,266 churches, 6598 ministers, and 813,921 members.

The Presbyterians, Old School and New, have 1027 churches, 3264 ministers, and 334,452 members.

The Congregationalists have 1866 churches, 1912 ministers, and 193,093 members.

The Episcopalians have 1192 churches, 1401 ministers, and 67,550 members. Here are 212 more ministers, than churches.

The Lutherans have 1425 churches, 599 ministers, and 149,650 members.

The Associate Reformed, Cumberland and other Presbyterians, together with Reformed Dutch and German Reformed Churches, have 2052 churches, 2092 ministers, and 241,740 members.

The Roman Catholics have 907 churches, 917 ministers, and 1,199,700 members.

The Unitarians have 244 churches. The number of ministers and members are not reported, but the number of ministers is doubtless as large as the number of churches contain, on an average, as many as the Orthodox Congregational churches, the aggregate number would be 17,532.

The number of churches of these several denominations, exclusive of Methodists, which are not reported, is 21,981. Allowing the Methodists 10,000 churches, the whole number would be about 33,000.

The whole number of ministers in these denominations is 22,800; and the whole number of members of churches 4,197,141. Supposing the population of the United States to be 20,000,000, it would give one professor of religion to every five of the population—not including the children, one to three and a fraction. How many of these professors of religion are not possessors we may not presume to say, but undoubtedly the Omnipotent One would make very material deduction.

The Baptists have the largest number of churches and ministers. The Catholics have the largest number of members. The Methodists have the largest numbers among the Protestant denominations. The O. S. Presbyterians have 625 more churches than the New School, 162 more ministers, and 23,953 more members. The Old and New School Presbyterians together, have 2160 more churches than the Congregationalists, 1652 more ministers, and 141,360 more members.—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

MORE OF THE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

"Late on Tuesday evening, the 17th ult., four Indians made their appearance at the Indian store located on Peas Creek, kept by a Mr. Payne. They desired to sleep in the store. Mr. P. informed them that it was against the rules of the place. They then reported, ed having large packs for trade on the opposite side of the river, and tried to induce him to go after them, which he promised to attend to after supper. He, together with a Mr. Whidden, and a Mr. McCullough, went into the house to supper, and had scarcely taken their seats at the table, when the Indians fired through the door, killing dead Neessrs. Payne and Whidden, and wounding McCullough in the shoulder. McCullough sprang to a gun, which he carried them long enough for his wife to catch up her child and rush from the house, he following. The Indians fired upon them as they run, wounding both of them in the legs. They secured themselves in some palmetoes and escaped.

"A camp in the same neighborhood was fired on, on the 19th by four Indians, and a boy shot. The whole of the East is in confusion the settlers leaving as fast as possible.

"There is now not a doubt of this being a preconcerted movement of the Indians; and their evident plan is to carry on the worst of all wars—a guerrilla war."

THE GERMAN PATRIOTS.—Kendall, in his letter to the Picayune, tells the following "good" un: "A funny anecdote is told of the very last sitting of the Frankfurt Diet, a Rump Parliament as it is now styled, after it was driven to Stuttgart. When the officers appointed to break it up entered the room where the fragment still left was holding a species of informal sitting, the members prayed for time. This the officers would not grant—their orders were positive. 'But allow us at least,' said one of the grave and learned legislators, 'to hold on until we get our clothes from the wash!'" This story is told as a fact.

THE COTTON CROP.

We have very unfavorable intelligence from all sections of the country concerning the Cotton crop.

The effect of the frost of April 16th was bad enough for the crop, but when fairly recovered from, by replanting, a new evil in the shape of heavy rains, continuing with brief intervals for the last six weeks, have almost inundated the cotton region of this and the adjoining States, and worked incalculable injury.

In the upland cotton region of South Carolina, on the 16th April, the cotton was generally up, and it is reported to have been completely killed by the scarcity of seed to replant. From Georgia we had similar accounts. From the central part of that State these accounts were very gloomy. In South Western Georgia, as fine a cotton country as there is in the world, the cotton on many of the plantations was ploughed up for replanting. In the lower part of the State the cotton which was up was universally destroyed.

Mississippi also suffered extensively: severe storms of sleet and rain, with three or four successive nights of hard frost, destroying in some places all, and in others, nearly all of the cotton above ground, the average estimate of what was to be replanted, was from a half to three-fourths. There was also a scarcity of seed—which was worth one dollar per bushel and sold at even higher prices than this.

In Louisiana, the destruction, although very considerable, was not so great as in the States further North. The injury was represented by the press of the interior to be considerable, and we were told that in some instances whole fields were nearly destroyed. But very little cotton on the front and high lands were injured, while all on the low and wet lands was killed.

In this State the frost destroyed at least three fourths of the crop. In South Alabama the planters, for the most part ploughed up their fields for the purpose of replanting. Replanting was delayed after the frost, in South Alabama by a severe drought of some weeks duration.

Under no circumstances could a full crop be calculated on after the frost of April 16. The injury was too general to be corrected. The season was put back from four to six weeks, and seed was found to be scarce, which led many planters to sow their ground in corn, wheat, &c.

The New York Herald, thus whistles down the wind the inimitable administration at Washington.

After all, the melancholy truth is not to be disguised—cannot be controverted—is not to be nicely, and snugly, and happily covered over with the wet blanket of oblivion—that this administration—this very administration which was ushered into existence under such favorable auspices, and amid the cordial acclamations of a patriotic people—has not met the public expectations. Already there are, far and wide, indications presenting themselves which point to great and general discontent and disappointment. We hear, afar off, murmurs which threaten to swell hereafter, into loud and distinct utterance of dissatisfaction and opposition. It would seem as if the popular masses were almost ready to exclaim, addressing this administration:—"We called for bread, and ye have given us a stone; we asked for fish, and ye have given us a scorpion!"

THE COUNTRY CHURCH AT WEST POINT.—We do not know when we have read so touching and interesting a legend, as is contained in the following relation of the circumstances which induced the painter of the Embarcation of the Pilgrims, to found the beautiful structure referred to in the extract below:

"Within a stone's throw from the portico of the Hotel, upon a knoll half hidden with trees, stands one of the most beautiful structures, of its kind, in this country; a stone church, of English rural architecture, built by the painter, Robert Weir. The story of its construction is a touching poem: 'When Mr. Weir received ten thousand dollars from government, for his picture on the panel of the Capitol, he invested it, untouched, for the benefit of his three children. On the death of these children—all three—soon after, the money reverted to him, but he had a feeling which forbade him to use it. Struck with the favorableness of this knoll under the mountains, as a site for a place of worship, much needed by the village near by, he applied for it to Mr. Cozzens, on whose property it stood, who at once made a free gift of it for the purpose. The painter's taste and heart were set to work, and with the money left him by his children, he erected this simple and beautiful structure in a memorial of hallowed utility. Its bell for evening service sounded a few minutes ago—the tone selected, apparently with the taste which governed all, and making sweet music among the mountains that look down upon it. Mr. Weir named it 'The Church of the Holy Innocents.'"

(Correspondence of the Home Journal.)

Sombody, we know not who, in an exchange, says with truth, that a man's advertisement in a newspaper is a locomotive sign board that travels about and is seen by thousands daily. Think of that, ye none advertisers, and then reflect why is it ye get no custom.

THE ATLANTA AND LA GRANGE RAIL ROAD.

The Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer, of 27th ult., says: "We are pleased to be able to state, that on the 20th inst., our last publication day, the whole of the contracts which were advertised to be let on that day were taken up by responsible and energetic men, on terms entirely satisfactory to the company. While we write this, hands are passing our office on their way to enter upon their work immediately."

THE CROPS.—The Henderson (Texas) Statesman of the 27th ult. says: "The crops every where, we fear, are ruined from the effects of the unremitting rains. A gentleman living above this place on the Cypress informed us that his corn field was entirely under water. Our accounts from the surrounding country are all of the most gloomy character, and if the cotton is not already destroyed, it soon will be, unless there is timely respite from the rains."

THE GERMAN PATRIOTS.—Kendall, in his letter to the Picayune, tells the following "good" un: "A funny anecdote is told of the very last sitting of the Frankfurt Diet, a Rump Parliament as it is now styled, after it was driven to Stuttgart. When the officers appointed to break it up entered the room where the fragment still left was holding a species of informal sitting, the members prayed for time. This the officers would not grant—their orders were positive. 'But allow us at least,' said one of the grave and learned legislators, 'to hold on until we get our clothes from the wash!'" This story is told as a fact.

LAW NOTICES.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on
"Of Row."
May 24, 1918.

WILLIAM H. TORNEY,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on
"Of Row."
May 24, 1918.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend faithfully to all business
entrusted to his care in the adjoining
counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 7, 1917.—11.

A. J. WALKER,
AND
J. B. MARTIN,
HAVE formed a partnership in the
practice of law. Their office 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 1918.

LAW FIRM.
THE undersigned have this day
formed a partnership in the practice
of law under the firm name and style
of "WALKER & SMITH," Office of
Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar
Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
GEO. S. WALDEN,
ROBT. W. SMITH.
Feb. 20, 1919.—11.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in St.
Clair and the adjoining counties.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in St.
Clair and the adjoining counties.

GEORGE E. HATNEY,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will attend promptly to all business,
in the line of his profession, entrusted to his
management in the several courts of St.
Clair and adjoining counties.
June 19, 1919.

J. A. McCAMMELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Will continue to practice in all the
courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb,
St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph
counties.

REFERENCES:
S. P. Hudson, Jacksonville, Ala.
Hoke & Abernathy, " "
Woodward & Porter " "
Dickson & Easley, Alexandria " "
McMillan & Isbell, " "
Henry E. Grimes, Esq., N. Y.
M. S. Cassette, of the House, Rupert
& McMillan, Mobile Ala.
McCart & Allen, Charleston S. C.
Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.
Hon. Robert Anderson Dandridge, Ten.
S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Tenn.
Gen. Wm. Wallace, Marysville, Tex.
Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Goliad, Texas.
Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, " "
John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.
Jan. 7, 1919.

S. D. HALE,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will continue to practice in all the
courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb,
St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph
counties.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration have
been granted to the undersigned by
the Judge of the Orphans court of
Benton county, on the estate of Wil-
liam Lewis deceased, on the 11th day
of June 1919; all persons having
claims against said estate, are hereby
notified to present them duly authen-
ticated, within the time prescribed by
law, or they will be barred.
July 6th 1919.

G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crocker 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, 1919.

H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 12, Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 6, 1919.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK
(Late Roosevelt & Baker),
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St.—Charleston, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVELT,
SIBBON HYDE,
R. A. CLARK.
JANUARY 1, 1918.

RE ROBERTSON, & Co
WAREHOUSE
Commission Merchants
(AT THEIR OLD STAND)
Macintosh St., Augusta,
Georgia.
Branch of the same firm under the
style and name of
F. M. CAROT, our agent at Rome Ga. Is
authorized to make liberal advances on con-
tractions to our house, either in Augusta or Char-
leston.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &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. The styles, quality and price
cannot fail to please.
They also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SCARVES, STOCKS, HAND
KERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.
Call and look at them. February 27, 1919.

**THE "MONTGOMERY MANU-
FACTURING 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 Boilers, Rail Road, and Mill Work
of all kinds, both cast and wrought.
Gm Gearing and Castings for Cotton
Gins, Fence, Balcony and other de-
scriptions 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 Fire Places, Grates, Win-
dow Linels and Sills both plain and
ornamentally; Cast Iron Chimneys; Wa-
ter Pipes, Lamp and Aiming Pipes;
Shaping and Pattern of all sizes;
Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and
forged Iron Pumps of various pat-
terns. In short all descriptions of Cast
and Wrought Iron work, both heavy &
light: Saw and Grind Mill Irons, Gm
Gearing, &c. constantly on hand.
Light and Heavy Forging, of every
description, done with dispatch. Prices
moderate, and all work warranted.
The attention of Captains and Owners
of Iron Steam Boats is particu-
larly called to the fact that the
Boiler works always on hand. High-
quality work in cash or work paid for
on delivery. Patterns of all kinds made
to order.

Wool Department.
This department will soon be pre-
pared for spinning and weaving. The
Double Carders are now in operation
and connected with them a newly in-
vented Barren, which takes the Bar-
ren from the wool and beats from it every
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 washed.
The Flouing & Grist Mill.
Will shortly be in operation—of
which due notice will be given.
LUMBER PLANES.
In successful operation, and planed
Lumber of all descriptions always
on hand. Flouing prepared for laying
down at \$15 (mill measure) per thou-
sand feet. Same when brought to the
plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at
\$3 per thousand.
Deliveries will be made on Boats, or
the Rail Road, free of drayage.
The patronage of all who desire to
encourage home enterprise is respect-
fully 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. 8, 1918.

THE Collectors Note.
WILL sell to the highest bidder
for cash, before the Court House
in the town of Jacksonville, on the
first Monday in OCTOBER, A. D. 1919,
within the usual hours of sale,
the following lots or parcels of land,
or so much thereof as will pay off and
discharge the tax and all necessary ex-
penses due on the same, to wit: The
North half of S. 36, T. 15, R. 3, east
in the Coosa Land District, bounded
by lands of Secher, Carson & Willis—
owner unknown. Amount of State and
County Tax \$6.24.
June 25, 1919.—3m. \$7.50.

Also at the same time and place,
The West half of S. 29, T. 16, R.
10, adjoining Cooper and vacant land,
North of Tallapoosa River—owner un-
known. Amount of State and County
Tax \$8.24.
June 25, 1919.—3m. \$7.50.

Also at the same time and place,
The East half of the S. E. quarter
of Sec. 25, T. 14, R. 8, assessed to Jo-
seph N. Smith, lying three miles South
of Jacksonville. Amount of State and
County Tax \$3.24.
June 26, 1919.—3m. \$7.50.

Also at the same time and place,
The West half of Section 31, T. 16,
Range 7, adjoining lands of John V. Pe-
mont and E. B. Coburn, known as the
Polk land—owner unknown. Adj. to
State and County Tax for 1918, \$2.25.
G. B. DOUBTHITT, T. C. B. C.
June 26, 1919.—3m. \$7.50.

Notice.
The Methodist camp-meeting at White
Hains will come off including the
5th Sunday in September, beginning the
Thursday night before, Ministers and
friends from a distance are cordially in-
vited to attend.
Also the camp-meeting at Coldwater
will include the 1st Sunday in October,
beginning the Thursday night before.
J. B. F. HILL.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a re-
gular term of the Orphans court of
Benton county, Alabama, held on the
21st day of July 1918, letters testa-
mentary, duly granted to the under-
signed executor &c. of the estate of
Thos. T. Walker deceased. All per-
sons having claims against said estate,
are required to exhibit the same, with-
in the time limited by law, or the same
will be barred.
THOS. A. WALKER, Ex'r &c.
June 26, 1919.—6t.

Gilberts & Howell,
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
NO. 7, HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
June 10, 1919.

A CARD.
R. E. W. MCADAMS,
Surgeon-Dentist.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
ALL operations on the teeth perform-
ed in the neatest and most durable
manner. Charges as follows:
Each Gold Plug (or stopping) \$1.50
Each Tin Plug " 50
Setting teeth on pivot " 3.00
Setting teeth on gold plate—for
the first two, each \$6.00
And for each additional tooth \$5.00
For each extraction or separation 50
Cleaning teeth. \$1.00
Nerve destroyed. 50
N. B.—Shop at the Sign of the clock
on the West side of main Street oppo-
site the Printing Office.
February 1st 1918.—1v.

DR. HENDRICK,
Practicing Physi-
cian and Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office is that formerly occupied by
Dr. NISBET
Feb. 20, 1919.—1v.

C. C. PORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
I WANT it distinctly understood by
all those who may wish my ser-
vices, that I will operate as cheap as any
other Dentist, and you may rest assured
that any one saying to the contrary,
is all humbug, for I am determined that
no one shall take my business by un-
derworking, or lower prices than com-
mon rates. The proof of the pudding
is in eating it. TRY ME.
April 24, 1919.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted
by Solomon Clayton,
living on the Lookout
Mountain, one sorrel
mare Pony, about five years old, weak
eyed, near fourteen hands high, no
marks or bands perceivable, appraised
to twenty dollars and fifty cents, the
12 day of June 1919.
Attest, A. W. MAJERS, CKE.
July 21, 1919.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned
from trading for a note, Allen
Elston, for Two hundred and fifty dol-
lars, dated in the Summer or Septem-
ber, 1916. Credited for the interest up
to January 1919, as I have either lost
or misplaced the said note.
WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.
July 24, 1919.—4t

**JACKSONVILLE MALE
ACADEMY.**
THE fall session of this institution
will commence on Monday the
29th inst, under the superintendence
of Mr. JOHN T. PEABODY.
It is desired, that all who may wish
to connect themselves with this Acad-
emy, should be present at the com-
mencement.
July 17, 1919.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber thankful for former
patronage, takes pleasure in in-
forming 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 pre-
pared to accommodate his old customers
with comfortable rooms, and good Sta-
ples for horses. Call and see.
AARON CANTRELL.

HIRSH ROBERTS,
Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
154, Gibbons Buildings,
and 78-80 N. SAVANNAH, GA.
MOUNT ZION ACADEMY.
THE second term of the current
Scholastic year, will open on the
Third Monday in July.
Rates and regulations as heretofore.
JAMES KNOX.
July 1, 1919.—1t

Riley's Sarsaparilla.
THIS is a Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,
carefully prepared 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-
purities of Menstruation, &c.
Numerous certificates could be given of its effi-
cacy in curing what other preparations, leaving
the name of Sarsaparilla, are recommended to do.
But Riley's Sarsaparilla has been in use sufficient-
ly long to establish its superiority over all others.
We would refer to them and to the number of
sufferers, at some of whom it has been tried, and
who 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
is given on cash orders. Sold wholesale and retail by
HAYLAND, RILEY & Co., Augusta,
Ga., and retail dealers in choice Medi-
cines, CHEMISTS, PAINTS, Oils, &c. Their
connection with HAYLAND, REEKE & Co., New
York, and HAYLAND, HARRIS & Co., Char-
leston, give them some advantage in procuring first-
class supplies, in keeping a large assortment,
and in selling at very low prices.
February 27, 1919.

B. B. Plumb & Co.,
Between the United States Hotel, and
Post Office Corner,
(Wm. HAINES OLD STAND),
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVE now on hand, and are constantly re-
ceiving supplies of Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass
Paints, and Unadorned Medicines and Chemi-
cals, and every article in their line of business,
which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and
on accommodating terms.
Physicians, Dentists and Merchants will find
it to their advantage to call on us, as we are de-
termined to sell only Genuine Medicines and Chemi-
cals, and every article to give entire satisfaction,
and will be pleased to have it returned.
Feb. 27, 1919. HENRY BACON, M. D.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ROME, GA.
J. L. HILBURN, former prop-
rietor of the Kingston 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 pos-
session and now ready to serve them to
the best of his ability.
Jan. 30, 1919.

To Travellers going North.

**The great Mail Route from
Charleston, S. C.**
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of
Laurens st. daily, at 3 p. m. after
the arrival of the Southern cars, via
WILMINGTON and WASHINGTON, N. C., FA-
TERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.
This public is respectfully informed
that the steamers of this line, from
Charleston to Wilmington, are in first
rate condition, and are navigated by
well known and experienced com-
manders, and the Railroads are in fine or-
der, thereby securing both safety and
despatch. A through ticket having al-
ready been in operation is now contin-
ued as a permanent arrangement from
Charleston to Philadelphia. Passen-
gers availing themselves thereof, will
have the option either to continue with-
out delay through the route or other-
wise, to stop at any of the intermediate
points, renewing their seats on the line
to suit their convenience. By this route
travellers may reach New York on the
third day during business hours. Bag-
gage will be checked on board the
Steamer to Weldon, and as likewise on the
change of cars, at the intermediate
points from thence to Philadelphia.
Through Tickets to Philadelphia at \$20
each, can alone be had from E. WIN-
SLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and
Railroad Company, at the of-
fice of the Company foot of Laurens st.,
to whom please apply. For other in-
formation inquire of
L. C. DUNCAN,
at the American Hotel.
May 1, 1919.

REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE
FROM
Charleston to Philadelphia.
THE Steam Ship
COLUMBUS,
Capt. JAMES B. PECK,
will leave Charleston for Philadelphia
on Thursday 17th inst, and will
continue leaving on the same day, every
alternate week, until further notice.
For engagements of passage apply
to
H. F. BAKER,
Fitzsimons' Wharf.
Cabin passage, \$18.
Steerage do, \$10.
The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now
building in Philadelphia, will complete
the weekly line between the two cities.
May 1, 1919.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
Every Saturday afternoon throughout the
Year.
Through to New York in 50 Hours.
The splendid Ocean
Steam Ships NOR-
THERNER and
SOUTHERNER, will leave Adger's
wharves alternately every Saturday Af-
ternoon throughout the year.
For Freight or Passage, having splen-
did State Room accommodations, apply
to the Agent, at Charleston, S. C.,
HENRY MISROON,
Corner East Bay & Adger's S. Wharf.
Price of Cabin Passage, \$25
" " Steerage, " 8
May 1, 1919.

**New and Improved
COTTON GINS,**
AT ROME, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned would respect-
fully inform the public, and cotton
planters particularly, that they have
just got their Manufactory in operation
one mile South of Rome, where they
intend to manufacture a superior arti-
cle of Cotton Gins, with all the late im-
provements 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 busi-
ness, we have no hesitancy in saying
that we will make as good, or better
Gins than can be made in the United
States, and to reduce our belief of this
to a practical demonstration, we war-
rant every Gin that leaves our shop to
give entire satisfaction to the purchas-
er, 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 no-
tice and moderate terms.
GRISWOLD & KING.
April 3, 1919.—1y.

**Independent English and
Classical Male School.**
MR. JOHN ISHAM proposes to open
at CAVE SPRING, on the 16th inst.,
an Independent English and Classical
Male School. He has been, for the
past ten years, engaged in the business
of instruction, and he has in his pos-
sion testimonials respecting his char-
acter and qualifications, as an instructor,
which he thinks, will be satisfactory to
those who wish information on these
points.
Mr. Isham designs locating perma-
nently at Cave Spring.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.
Reading, Writing and Orthography, \$5 00
Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., 10 00
The Classics and higher branches of Math-
ematics, 15 00

REFERENCES.
Dr. Elias Marks S. C. Female Institute,
Col. Y. P. King Greensboro, Ga.
Dr. Flawell, Col Chambers
Gen. S. A. Bailey, Rev. R.
T. Marks, Gen. Bethune,
Thomas Ragland,
Joel Dean, Cave Spring, Ga.
July 5, 1919.—6t

CASH advances made on Cotton
shipped to the address of Messrs.
RUPERT & McLELLAN, Mobile,
by the undersigned at Wetumpka.
M. S. CASSETTY.
Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1918.

Dr. Elias Marks S. C. Female Institute.
Col. Y. P. King Greensboro, Ga.
Dr. Flawell, Col Chambers
Gen. S. A. Bailey, Rev. R.
T. Marks, Gen. Bethune,
Thomas Ragland,
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July 5, 1919.—6t

**Dr. Gleize, takes pleasure in an-
nouncing to the people of Benton
and adjacent counties, that he will open
on the 30th inst, in Jacksonville, on
the east side of main street opposite
the silver smith; A school for young
ladies, in which will be taught Draw-
ing and painting, and the French lan-
guage in its native pronunciation.
TERMS:
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 per.
French language 10 00 ses.
He will also engage to take minia-
ture likenesses on very reasonable
terms.
July 31, 1919.—4t**

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
For Lung Complaints, and all Affec-
tions of the Respiratory Organs.
The best Remedy ever known to Man,
For Coughs, Asthma, Croup,
Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the
Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liv-
er Affections, Pain or Weakness of
the Breast or Side, First Stages of
Consumption, &c.
The time has come when Consumption may
be checked among its early stages. This
is the great discovery of the century. The
virtues of the Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cher-
ry, with chemical action from the Wild pine,
&c., &c., is now everywhere acknowledged by
Physicians, and all who have used it.
To be the most efficacious preparation ever yet
offered for the cure of diseases generally of the
Chest and Lungs; and, on account of its won-
derful popularity and ready sale, stands without
a parallel in the history of medicine. It was
discovered and first introduced by a regular
physician and gentleman of high standing in Phila-
delphia, Pa. Its surprisingly invigorating effect
upon the debilitated constitution, has secured
for it a wide and general use. It is the favorite
remedy in nearly every family in our country, where
Coughs, Colds, or other symptoms of consump-
tive diseases have made their appearance. And
with such astonishing rapidity has it gained in
public estimation, and so extensively is it used,
that we can with difficulty procure it from the
proprietors in quantities sufficient to meet the
demands for it from our numerous agents scat-
tered in the sale of it throughout the South.

TESTIMONIALS.
Read the following letter written to the pro-
prietors at Cincinnati:
Messrs. SANFORD & PARK—Cincinnati, Feb. 18, 1847.
I take this opportunity to inform you of a remark-
able cure performed in my own case, by the use
of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About
the 1st of September, 1846, I was attacked
with a violent cold, which was followed by a
cough, and during the space of five months, I labored
under a distressing cough. I had quite lost all
hope of recovery, until about a week or so ago
I was induced to use your Balsam of Wild Cher-
ry, and before I had used one of your bottles,
my cough was relieved, and I am now, by the bless-
ing of God, and the further use of your Balsam,
restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully
HARRIET S. HILL.
Our Agent at Marketville, S. C., is
Marketville, May 9, 1848.
Messrs. Sanford & Park—Enclosed I
send you a letter from Dr. Dulaney, a graduate of
medicine, and one of our most skillful physicians,
testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's
Balsam in his own practice, and in a high
manner the profession here, and has a very exten-
sive practice.
(Signed) G. A. STEVENS.
Dear Sir: I promised to inform you of the
result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry upon Mrs. Wistar, and her daughter, and her
general health was so much improved
that she herself entirely cured, and con-
trary to my advice, she discontinued the use of
it and all other remedies, and recommenced her
suffering in the Catarrh of the Uterus. The con-
sequence of this was, she had a return of
blood. She is now, however, using the Balsam
again and is recovering under the use of it.
The Balsam was also used twice in Mrs. M's
family for Croup, and I am informed
it was relieved in three hours, after taking three
doses. The other, a little girl, less violently af-
fected, was relieved by taking one dose. Before
writing you further, I wish to say that I am in-
formed in other cases, and on other patients,
(Signed) B. DULANEY, M.D.

COUNTERFEITS.
Remember it is Wistar's Balsam that cures.
Use no other. So extensive is the demand for
his article, and such high reputation has he
gained in every city, town and State in this
Union, that other preparations have been started,
bearing the name of "Wild Cherry

sold by Haviland, Reese & Co
 111 N. Y. Haviland,
 Co., and P. M. Cohen Charles-
 Jan. 2, 1849.