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Jacksonville Republican.

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Whole No. 671.

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 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.

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 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.

Shelton, & 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 Plantations.

No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, Aug. 1849.

Refer to

J. FORNEY & SON,

YOUNG & NISBET,

WOODWARD & PORTER,

W. H. HARRIS & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 3, main Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McBRIDE & 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,

P. H. CONNICK,

PETER JACOBSON, CHARLESTON, S. C.

D. JENNINGS,

MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.

ROBINSON & CALDWELL,

PAINTERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MAGWOOD'S WARE,

JOHN ROBINSON,

JAMES K. ROBINSON,

JAMES M. CALDWELL,

Wholesale and Commission

Business,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage,

respectfully request the friends of their

business to continue their patronage.

Their extensive FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE

is immediately at the foot of the Georgia Rail-

road, and they continue to receive and store

other consignments per Railroad, without any

charge for Drayage.

They also conduct their OFFICE and SALES

ROOM on Broad Street, where one of the

partners may at all times be found. Liberal ad-

vice made, when required, on produce in store.

D'ANTHONY & EVANS.

February 27, 1849.

AUGUSTA Piano Forte, Wash-

Music, and Stationery Dept.

THE undersigned have always on hand, and are

constantly receiving, a fine assortment of su-

New York and Savannah

LINE

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE

capt. Thomas Lusk, (late of the Wm. Sea-

boarder) leaves Savannah for New York, on

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

ternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250

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 traveling public of Georgia, Tennessee,

Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried

and duly appreciated.

For freight or Passage, apply to

PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or

SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St.,

March 6, 1849. N. Y.

Washington City,

ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and Dinner House for passen-

gers. Meals always in due season for the

departure of the cars. Public patronage is re-

spectfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE,

H. C. HOLCOMBE,

Z. A. RICE,

March 6, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends

and traveling public, that he has taken

the well known Horse, U. S. Hotel, located in

the central part of the City of Augusta, and

collects a small sum of public patronage.

G. FARGO,

N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office

at the Hotel. Feb. 27th, 49—6 m.

THOMAS C. NISBET,

Factor & Commission

Merchants,

SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments

entrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produce

store.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,

Jacksonville.

Landreth's Warranted

Garden Seeds, and

Implement for Farm and Garden use.

THE undersigned has on sale at his

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

No. 289 King Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

el by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Plows,

Calendars, Harrows, Straw Cutters, Corn

Shellers, Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, and

a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact,

almost every variety of Agricultural and Horti-

cultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,

Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

GEORGE OATS,

DEALER IN

Piano Fortes, Music, Books &

Stationery, &c.,

234 & 236 King St., at the Bank,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano

Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers

of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale &

Co., and Duple & Scabury, N. Y., all

Weep not for the Departed.

Why weep for the departed?

For the captive spirit free?

The loved ones, and true-hearted,

Who have crossed Life's whirly

sea?

Ye say that they have faded,

Like the early flowers of spring,

And that their graves are shaded

By the willows drooping wing:

That replies now are creeping

In the midnight dark and lone,

Where the friendly loved are sleep-

ing.

Where the night winds make their

moan.

And ye weep that youth and beauty

In their bloom should thus decay,

That Death should do his duty,

And summon them away!

Know ye not that withered flowers,

When the winter's storms are o'er,

Bloom again in beauty's bowers,

On the laughing streamlet's shore?

Know ye not that voiceless rivers,

Bound with winter's icy chain,

Brighten spring's daffodils,

And that they sing again?

Parson Brewster's Ad-

dress to the Town.

We find the following in the Knox-

ville Whig. Brewster seems to take

the defeat of his party in good spirit.

To that "Same Old Con" (which)

loss we have few words to address to

you, touching the elections in Ten-

nessee. The elections have resulted

in favor of Trevellick for Governor,

Ewing, of the Nashville District, for

Congress, both anti-Con, and all you

have to be of is, that the Legislature

is Con. We tried to keep the Count

for a time, but the anti-Con gains came

in upon us so rapidly that we gave it

up as a bad job, and will try to post

our book next week.

Old friend, we are sorry for you—

You went into the contest with head

and tail up, full of life and joyful ex-

pectations. You have come out of the

contest, crestfallen and dejected. You

look bad, but seem to hold on to your

only reliance. Tail-but is a good one,

if it is well held, and inasmuch as it

is all that is left of you and your

party, you will not need to be advised

to hold on. Various reasons will be

assigned to you, why you have thus

been treated. We tell you that the

truth is, that your head has been

cut off with force, witless, Mercur-

voles, &c., and so crossing the breed

of Con, that it is difficult to tell a

Con now, when met in a crowd of an-

imals! The genuine Con had a mas-

sacre through the veins of a majority

of all the voters of Tennessee, but

that the great Con of Washington

has all sorts of doubts in it, and that

the little Con in all the counties are

filled up with faces and I predict, they

have occupied them for years, the real

Con, who have been "out in the

range" all the time have nothing to

fight for. And unless the Con of

Washington come out and show the

range on their tails, and treat with

more respect the Con of the "back

woods" we predict for you that your

The Excite in Middle

Texas.

We learn from the Texas Ranger of the

17th ult., that the citizens of Wash-

ington and some other of the counties

of middle Texas, are much excited by

recent developments concerning a gang

of counterfeiters, robbers, murderers,

&c., extending from Missouri to Mexico,

which go to show that some of their

own citizens, even some who stood

high in their community; one a pro-

phet, and others, professors of religion,

are strongly implicated in some of the

most heinous crimes. A meeting was

held at Jacksonville recently, which

was largely attended; and, as it will

give our readers the best information

that we have at present, we publish the

following remarks concerning it from

the Ranger.

"In accordance with the previous

notice, a meeting of the citizens of this

county came off at Jacksonville on

Wednesday, and notwithstanding the

inclemency of the weather, the meet-

ing was fully attended, there being not

less than five hundred persons present.

The object of the meeting was explain-

ed by Dr. R. J. Swearingen, in an ear-

nest and feeling manner. He said that

the citizens were called together for

the purpose of knowing who were their

friends, and who their foes; that they

were surrounded by men of the black-

est heart—robbers, murderers, coun-

terfeits, forgers, &c.—that associations

were formed in this and the adjoining

counties to deal with these law break-

ers, and that the law cannot reach in a

summary manner, when ever they are

fully satisfied of their guilt.

"The confessions of Saps, Greg, and

Short, were read, which confessions

implicated men in this and other coun-

ties, who have heretofore been consid-

ered good citizens.

"The concluding address was de-

livered by Col. A. M. Lewis. He elo-

quently depicted the condition of our

community while surrounded with men

of this kind in human form. He said that

the association had done all they could

to rid the country of some of the

righteous of this diabolical clan—

that if the citizens in general would

unite with them, they would pursue the

others, and banish them in their

own way, and that the people should

be wiser in their judgment, and pur-

ge the land of such scoundrels.

"After Col. L. was through with his

speech, the question was put to the

assembly, whether or not they justified

the association in their acts, and the

vote was unanimous in their favor.

Larral & Co, and P. M. Cohen Char-
 on S. C. Jan 2, 1849

The people of France and the people of the United States.

We have no confidence in Louis Napoleon, the present President of France. So far, his government has shown itself hostile to the cause of republicanism. Its unjustifiable and criminal interference in the affairs of Rome will cause it to be detected through all time by the true friends of liberty. This single act has been sufficient to turn the minds of the friends of freedom every where against Louis Napoleon and his government. He has also manifested a design to assume the imperial purple and to proclaim the empire, and with that view, has evidently courted the friendship of the Emperor of Russia and the other despots of Europe. In his domestic policy he seems also to have outraged the principles of republicanism. His suppression of the freedom of the press is an act which will not fail to cause his government among those which are practically the most despotic, whatever it may do in theory.

We are, or rather we shall not be surprised therefore if Louis Napoleon should evince hostility to the United States, and possibly desire a rupture with us. And he may, by setting the people of France and the United States by the ears, put a temporary check to that influence, so fatal to thrones and dynasties, which the institutions and example of the United States are silently, but irresistibly, exerting in Europe. Yet, in this hostility to our country which Louis Napoleon may feel and display, we do not believe he expresses the feelings and disposition of the people of France towards us. We believe both he and his government, at least in that matter, misrepresent the sentiments of the French nation.

We seem to be equally unfortunate on our side. We have an administration evincing the same hostile feeling towards France which the government of the latter seems to show towards us. And our administration equally misrepresents the sentiments and feelings of the American people. Our present cabinet is the legitimate descendant of the old federal party of this country which was distinguished for its bitter hatred and hostility to France. And its attachment and devotion to England. But neither the old federal party, nor its successors or the present wing party, truly represent or now represent, the sentiments of the American people.

The truth is, the people of France and the people of the United States are friendly to each other. France was our ally and aided us in achieving our national independence. Her Lafayette fought by the side of our Washington, and her soldiers shared with our soldiers the privations as well as the honors and glories of war in our great struggle for freedom and independence. The people of France have imbibed our ideas of republicanism, and desire to assimilate their institutions to ours and to enjoy with us the common blessings of organized and well-regulated liberty. We are the friends of the people of France and they are our friends. We have really and truly the same common sentiments of liberty which the people of France desire to establish and enjoy; and have the same common foe and rival—Great Britain. That is, she has been the common and inveterate foe and rival of both the French and the American people; but we trust that in this present more civilized and enlightened state of the world, she will be no longer our foe and rival. But all these old associations, reminiscences, community of principles and mutual sympathies, cannot fail to make the people of France and the people of America firm and everlasting friends and allies.

But unfortunately for both nations the governments of both France and the United States do not represent the feelings and sentiments of the people of either. Louis Napoleon misrepresents the sentiment of the people of France towards us, and Mr. Clayton and the cabinet misrepresent the sentiments of the people of the United States towards the people of France. Louis Napoleon evidently wishes to produce a rupture with us; and Mr. Clayton, prompted by his old federal prejudices against France, and influenced by his sympathy for the royalty or "conservatism" of Europe seems to desire to play into his hands; they can bring about a rupture between the two nations, they will accomplish precisely what the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor Joseph, and the King of Prussia most desire. Next to the fall of Hungary, that would be regarded as the most joyful event that has occurred during the present year.

But shall those two individuals, into whose hands fortune for a time has thrown the destinies of these two great and friendly nations, by craft on one side, and by prejudice prompting blunders on the other, be permitted to plunge them into war, or even into a state of unfriendliness leading to a suspension of diplomatic and perhaps commercial intercourse? We say not; and in saying that we believe we speak the sentiments and purposes of both the people of France and America. Let the two cabinets misrepresenting the sentiments of the people of both countries, wrangle and quarrel about mere words; let them dismiss ministers or refuse to receive them because one has been too hasty, and the other too boastful; but let there be peace between the two nations. Let the people of France and the people of America still keep their hands firmly joined in amity and friendship.

We know the people of the United States do not desire to quarrel with their old friends and allies, the people of France. They do not wish to have the friendly intercourse now subsisting between them interrupted or disturbed. They would prefer the downfall of a thousand Louis Napoleons and John M. Claytons, both the more accidents of politics, whom fortune has thrown to the surface to fret and fume at each other in the mimic scenes of caricature statesmanship to a serious quarrel with the people of France. And the latter may rest assured, that if they do not allow themselves to get inflamed by the follies or mistakes of their own government, the people of the United States will never permit their weak and blundering cabinet to get them into a war in consequence of a few angry or saucy words which may have passed between the official personages, by whom unfortunately their respective nations are misrepresented for the time being.—Union.

The Antwerp Cathedral, at Antwerp, is hundred and seventy feet high.

Shipwreck—Loss of over 100 Lives.

The Boston papers contain accounts of a severe gale, which occurred on the 9th inst., which was the severest of the season and proved very destructive on the coast. In the vicinity of Boston fruit and other trees, and houses were prostrated. But the most melancholy catastrophe of the gale was the wreck of the British brig St. John, Capt. Oliver from Galway, Ireland which broke loose from her anchorage inside Minot's ridge, and struck on the Grand-pas rocks. The number of passengers on board was about 151, out of which about one hundred and forty five persons are supposed to be lost. There were fourteen cabin passengers, mostly women and children. The most of the crew of the vessel, including the captain, were saved, by playing the game of "take care of number one," and taking to the long boat. Of the passengers and crew saved—ten in number—seven were females and three males, who came ashore on pieces of the wreck. Two of the women if, is thought, will not survive—one being badly cut on the head by a piece of the wreck. The other woman had a husband living in Boston.

She had three children with her on the vessel, all of whom perished. Among those lost were three girls, sisters, and nieces of the owner of the vessel. Twenty-five dead bodies had been recovered.—*Am. & Gaz.*

From the Southern Cultivator.

Preserving Potatoes. Mr. Egler—Having lately become a disciple of yours, and of your correspondent in good earnest, I hope I shall be pardoned though I partake of the spirit of the brotherhood in wishing to communicate something useful. And now I would say that many persons are under a great mistake in thinking it necessary for them to wait for the frost to kill the vines of their sweet potatoes before they dig them.

In the year 1817, there was a general complaint among planters of this region of having lost much of their potatoes. They waited for the frost to kill the vines, and for that reason did not dig until about the middle of November. When the frost came it was too severe and hence the loss, which needs no explanation. So much for waiting for frost. My diary of that year, on the 21st of October, says the weather was fair warm and dry, and I chose that time as a good one for digging potatoes. I had a fine dry time for harvesting these valuable roots, and I saved them well notwithstanding the vines were green when I dug. I commenced digging my potatoes of last year (1818) on Monday 30th of October. The day was cloudy and a little damp but there had been no rain since the 23d, and a northwest wind at night brought fine dry weather on Tuesday. For four days more we had no rain and the excellent preservation of my potatoes, given as the vines were proved that I dug them at the right time. When the potatoes in the neighborhood were probably all gone, the thief began on mine, and caused me to move them to boxes, &c., in a dry cool garret. I have now and have had all along a plenty for family use, and to spare, in fine preservation. This is surely enough to prove that you may dig your potatoes before frost and save them, but still there are many who will not believe it.

To be short, if I can find a dry spell about or after the middle of October, I choose it for digging, or rather for planting through the vines he as green as in mid-summer. I insert my roots well, and put them up dry, in small banks, with a little bruising as possible, having a bunch of dry corn stalks, in the centre of each bank to absorb and carry off moisture that is generated during the sweating process. I shelter my potatoes—do not cover them too warm at first.

Canada Annexation.

The Canadians seem to be in a hurry to get into this glorious Union of ours.

From the Montreal Herald of Oct. 6. Annexation should be immediate.—If we have reason to wish for an incorporation with the States of the American Union, like reason prompts us to desire that this incorporation should take place as speedily as possible. A state of political transition is a state of personal and social misery. Here is no tranquility, no improvement. It is of the utmost importance for the inhabitants of Canada, as the world believes they are about to pass through a revolution that they should do it at once. But it is hardly less desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay, if we look to the interest of Great Britain, and to the eminence of that affection for her, which a majority of the colonists still desire to preserve.

We would bring about the inevitable separation, by reason, and with good will. Nothing could be more disastrous than the prolongation of a state of sudden discontent, left having become utterly unbearable, some pretext should be seized on as an excuse to inflame men's minds to hatred, and armed opposition. Nothing is more to be avoided than the continuance of depression and misery, till an army of invaders should be received as deliverers.

HONESTY REWARDED.—A singular case of honesty came to light yesterday, says the Boston Herald which reflects much credit upon all concerned in the affair. Some time during the month of August, Mr. J. Holmes, of Kingston, Mass., lost his pocket book, containing papers and \$13 in money.

It was found the same day by Michael Sheehan, a poor Irishman, who took immediate measures to have the recovery made known to the proper authorities. After which in consequence of a severe illness and the subsequent death of his wife, he did not make his appearance until yesterday when Mr. Holmes was informed of the recovery of his pocket book, and upon examination found money and papers in it undisturbed and learned that Sheehan had obtained his livelihood in and about the wharves, to pay the funeral expenses of his wife. Upon learning this Mr. Holmes very generously gave him the \$13 in the pocket book, and then added a \$5 bill as a reward for his honesty, under the trying circumstances. Sheehan is about to leave this city for New York, to reside with his son. May success attend him.

When all men say you are an ass, it is time to reply.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday October 23, 1846.

BOYS WANTED.

THESE UNDERSTANDING is desirous of procuring two boys, aged about thirteen or fourteen years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. It will be necessary for these applicants to produce recommendations as to their good moral character and industrious habits. Call at my shop, two doors east of the Post Office. R. H. WYNNE.

DELEGATE. We invite special attention to the advertisement of an extensive sale of land and negroes, by Mr. R. D. Rowland, two miles north of this place. The land is known in this country to be of the best quality—all, and more than all described in the advertisement. The negroes have been selected by Mr. Rowland, while engaged as a trader for some years past, and on account of sound constitutions, good qualities, habits, dispositions, &c., such an opportunity to purchase negroes of the best class and qualifications for various kinds of business, might not again occur in a number of years.

Cotton had advanced 4th c. in Charleston on the 17th inst. It was then selling at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 cts.

Another terrible riot has lately occurred in Philadelphia, commencing in some demonstrations by men and boys in a street chiefly occupied by colored persons, one of whom was said to be living with a white woman as his wife. A house was set on fire, the inmates driven out and fired upon, and several said to be killed and wounded. In the mean while the flames spread rapidly, and the first fire companies which arrived on the ground were furiously assailed and fired upon in volleys. The number of firemen killed is not stated, but they were compelled to leave to save their lives. The riot was not suppressed until the military was called out in strong force and cannon planted in the streets.

THE CORN CROP.—Accounts still continue to be received of great destruction of the corn crop in Louisiana and Mississippi by the caterpillar and boll worm. These, with other disasters, it is said, will reduce the crop in many places at least one half.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—In 25 of the 62 counties from which returns have been received, for Canal Commissioner, the democratic gain over the vote of last year is nearly 10,000.

R. T. ALLEN, an Engineer on the Georgia Rail Road, was killed on 11th inst. by the bursting of one of the engines on the Road. The firemen were unhurt.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We invite attention to the prospectus of this work in to day's paper. The November number has been received: It contains 12 engravings, a number of beautiful engravings, and is every way worthy of the high estimation in which the work is held. We will take pleasure in exhibiting this or other numbers to those who wish to subscribe.

GOD'S LAMEN' Book for November, has been received, and is equal to any of the predecessors of this deserving popular work. A large and magnificent Mezzotint Engraving, "The Death Bed of the Rev. John Wesley," is offered as a premium to any person remitting \$3 in advance for one year's subscription.

MR. GRANT On looking over the proceedings of the Rail Road Convention at Talladega, as published in your paper of the 9th inst., I was astonished to find that the vote of Benton County was not cast on either side upon the 2nd resolution offered by Mr. Morgan of Talladega. After this resolution had been discussed, at considerable length, on both sides, the delegates from Benton held a meeting, at which a vote was taken upon this 2nd resolution and stood against it, to one for it, and one of the delegates was appointed to cast the vote of the County accordingly, in the convention. Again, after the passage of this resolution, by the convention, the resolutions of Mr. Belser, with the amendments of Mr. Lapsley, were taken up and a motion made by Mr. Lapsley to lay Mr. Belser's resolutions on the table, for which motion, it seems, Benton voted: By what authority this vote was thus cast, I do not know, as I left the convention before the final vote was taken; but this I do know, the delegates from Benton met, on Wednesday morning, (a full meeting) when a proposition was made that the vote of the County be cast against the adoption of any particular route; which proposition was carried by a large majority; and it was understood, and so expressed, in the meeting, that this was tantamount to voting for Belser's resolutions. After this proposition was adopted one of the delegates was appointed to cast the vote in the Convention, and the others (or some of them at least) believing that there was no necessity for their remaining any longer, left for home. Now I would like to know through some of those who remained, how it happened that the vote of Ben-

ton was thus cast, and how it is that it was cast all through, for the Selma route, when no one, who was there, could doubt there being a large majority of the delegates opposed in the Selma route and in favor of a route from Wetumpka or Montgomery.

A DELEGATE. I have heard of men "mean enough to steal coppers off a dead negro's eyes," but an instance of roguery in Huntsville transcends anything we have read of lately. We learn from the Athens Herald that the vault in which was placed the body of Col. J. J. Pleasants, at Huntsville, was broken open, by some thief in human shape, a few nights since, and his remains taken from the coffin. It is supposed to have been done for the purpose of getting a ring thought to be on the hand of Col. P. The thief cut the hand off and took it away from the vault. It had not been found at last accounts. There was no ring on it.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13, 2 P. M. Dispatched from Washington, Oct. 13, 4.55, p.m. Received at Charleston, Oct. 13, 6.16 p.m.

Further by the California. The latest Telegraphic accounts state that in Hungary the greatest confusion still prevails.

At Cornen the officers and men are in a desponding state, laboring under the conviction resistance against the combined Austrian and Russian forces is useless. George's conduct has helped to increase this feeling. The London News, condemns George's conduct, and states that Kossuth, Bismarck, and others at Witten, in a state of positive destitution.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 13th September state that the Emperor of Russia employs no arguments at Court for his demand for the delivery of the Polish and Hungarian refugees at Witten, but says in letters that he will consider the escape of one of them as *casus belli*. If the Sultan does give a simple yes or no to his side, does he threatens to return to Warsaw. The Sultan persists in his resolution, and is backed by the Foreign Ministry and the Grand Vizier. Mahomet Ali Pasha, but a great majority of the Council, are alarmed at the threatening tone of the Czar's note, and an official announcement of the Council's decision had consequently been made. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government urged on by the English and French Envoys, will put his threats of war into force, should the answer of the Sultan be in the negative, although nearly the whole of the Turkish fleet is in the Golden Horn, quite ready for service and could defend the entrance of the Bosphorus; yet the Turkish army bears no proportion to the forces that would be brought against the Turkish frontier in a few days. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated around Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach Golden Horn sooner than fifteen or sixteen days. The Russian fleet could be in the Bosphorus within 24 hours.

The greatest anxiety prevails amongst all classes. The great majority are opposed to war, as destructive to commerce and industry. There are British subjects among the refugees confined in Witten. Generals Guyon, Longworth and O'Donnell are named.

A Rich Run.—At Morman Island on the Feather river, California, they are building a dam and digging a canal, by which the bed of the river will be laid bare for a half or three quarters of a mile; it is now nearly finished, and when this is done many persons think that millions of gold will be taken out. To show the richness of the bed of the river, a correspondent says that a hoe being put down brought up on it sand which gave 8 oz of gold dust. This is the most profitable hoing on record.—*Pittsburg Com. Jos.*

The city of the Mormons, and its vicinity, near Salt Lake, have twenty thousand inhabitants. The city is situated south of the Salt Lake, in a valley twenty miles wide, surrounded on three sides by tall ranges of mountains, capped with snow on the south side is the lake. The city is laid off in half mile square, without timber except on the side of the mountains. So writes R. K. Lewis, ex-formerly of Glasgow, Missouri, who reached the Mormon city in July last; on his way to California.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—We recommend the following recipe, which will be found, upon trial, to be a simple, still an invaluable remedy for rheumatism. *Wright's Casket.*

RECIPE.—Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected; and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Camelline should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never fails of success. We can vouch for its efficacy in rheumatic affliction.

A FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.—A singular affair lately took place with a panther in Alabama, Georgia. Two boys twelve and sixteen years of age, went into a swamp and encountered a panther, who seized one of the boys, but the other ran off home. The little fellow in vain struggled with the panther, who bruised and tore him violently. At length he turned his face to the earth, and the animal supposing him to be dead, dropped him, covered him with leaves and made after the other boy. The little fellow then rose and reached home by a circuitous path, when three men and dogs went in pursuit of the panther, and started him. He killed one of the dogs immediately. He also seized one of the men, and would have killed him, had not his companion shot him; but he would not lose his hold.—The third man then came up, seized the animal by the neck with one hand, and cut his throat with the other. He measured nine feet in length. All the parties were severely injured.

KOSSUTH A CALVINIST.—The organ of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, the Freeman's Journal, denounces Kossuth as a Violent Calvinist, who has pronounced the Catholic religion the curse of Hungary. The Magyars are mostly Calvinists.

as a Violent Calvinist, who has pronounced the Catholic religion the curse of Hungary. The Magyars are mostly Calvinists.

Death of a Rich Banker.—On Tuesday morning Christopher Bullen, Esq. of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen & Co. died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has it confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of £5,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay; so much so that the parlors and drawing rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in his taste—the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them, and they now remain as they did during his life-time, piled up with their faces turned to the wall. For several years his health had been bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c. and returned greatly improved in constitution, but the expenditure of his journey, and the expense of legal proceedings, that he was induced to pay the physician who accompanied him £100. Some time ago a merchant in difficulties, was famous to him the state of his finances, when he observed, "You are happier, much happier, than I am; you have got no money, but you have got good health; I have plenty of money, but I have bad health; I wish I could exchange with you."—*English Paper.*

A Very Dangerous Counterfeit.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Thursday, says: "We were shown this morning a counterfeit half eagle, so skillfully made as to render it necessary for all on their guard. It was taken at one of our banks, where it escaped detection, and was paid out. Subsequently it was received at the Custom House, and was only detected by its trial upon the delicate scales in use there. The counterfeit is on the surface of pure gold, and the impressions are in every respect perfect imitations of the genuine. Upon breaking it open however, it was ascertained that the gold was only a coat the thickness of ordinary writing paper, the inner part being of zinc, lead, or some other base metal. The difference in the weight of this and the genuine half eagle is scarcely appreciable upon ordinary scales, and the external appearance is so exactly like those issued from the Mint as to prevent the detection of the counterfeit by an ocular examination. Let all be on their guard against it."

Scientific Items. It has been ascertained that the solid crust of the earth at present cannot be less than eight hundred or one thousand miles thick. The cause of the splintering and disruption of trees, when struck by lightning, is the expansion of the sap that is converted into vapour by the electricity. M. Brandt has discovered, from an examination of the foot found in the teeth of the antediluvian rhinoceros, that they lived on the leaves and fruit of coniferous plants; and that from this fact, and that of a woolly covering they have, there is no reason to believe they had ever lived in any other part of the world or that any change has taken place in the polar and equatorial regions of the earth. The miraculous bloody spots on human food that appeared in Berlin, in 1750, and have so often been alluded to as omens of evils, have been found, when placed under the microscope, to be formed of myriads of small bodies, which appeared to be unimpaired of an inferior degree. These little beings appear almost round, and are from one three-hundredths to one eight thousandth of line in length. When examined separately they are transparent, but in the mass they have the color of blood. The nutting tree resembles our pear tree and attains the height of about thirty-five feet. The nut is not the flower, as some suppose, but it is the immediate internal coat of the brown shining shell of the nut.

The oldest work on Mechanics is that by Rubeus, and is mentioned by Mr. Ewbank in his Hydraulics. That work was written in 1530, and is in folio, having 336 pages letter press, duplicated, and contains Italian and French descriptions of 194 different machines and engines. It is now in the Patent Office in Washington. M. Emilius du Boys Reclonard, communicated through Humboldt, to the Academy of Science, at Paris, a description of the following experiment, that establishes the fact of the electrical influence of the human system.—Fix to the two extremities of a sensitive galvanometer, two strips of platinum; plunge these in two tumblers of salt water, and then introduce into the tumblers the corresponding fingers of each hand. Let them remain until the fluctuating of the needle ceases. Then contract the muscle of one arm by an effort of the will, and a deviation of the needle will instantly indicate a contrary current of electricity in that arm. The amount of deviation depends on the muscular development.

The Artillery Collieries, near Manchester, having taken fire, and resisting all efforts to extinguish it, a chemist, Mr. Guernsey, proposed to put out the fire by filling the galleries of the mine with carbonic acid. The experiment was tried and was successful.—*Nashville Banner.*

NAVIGATING THE AIR.—Mr. Pennington the original projector of a flying machine, to navigate the air, has returned from the far west where he has been making some experiments on the great prairies. He is more sanguine than ever or fully succeeding eventually in making a voyage to California, or even to Europe, in this car, through the air.

THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA.—The Savans of Paris have taken this subject in hand. One of them, M. Dufrenoy, has compared the California sand with that of the Ural Mountains, and discovered material differences in the composition of the two; though he estimates the yield at about the same.—The Ural mines yielded in 1847 fifteen and a half millions of dollars, and employed fifty thousand washers. M. Dufrenoy thinks that at first the yield in California may be greater in proportion to the hands employed; but after a few years it will diminish, and there will be no revolution in mineral industry.

Professor Chevalier discusses the probable effect upon the relative value of gold, from the discovery of the mines in California. He thinks for the first year there will be little effect, "but in a very small number of years, the relation between the supply and the demand will sensibly change, and the depreciation of gold begin." This is a very important subject, to which the minds of men cannot be too soon directed. We have seen an estimate, by which it was calculated that there would be imported to the Atlantic States about a million a month, or twelve millions a year, and as much to England. That which goes to England, entering into general circulation, will affect the currency quite as much as that which comes directly here. A few years ago, the whole specie currency of this country was estimated at about eighty millions. An annual accession of twenty millions cannot, it seems to us, fail to have a powerful influence. If the same increase continues, in five years a gold dollar will not buy much more wheat than a silver quarter does now. In other words, property and labor, relative to gold, will be enhanced in price some three hundred per cent.

It will be a queer state of things, when in the progress of events, gold comes to be worthless. The paper, which represents it, will share the same fate. Mankind will then have to resort to the primitive representatives of value—the value of labor and the intrinsic value of metal. From its intrinsic value, any metal may come to vindicate its superiority over all other metals; and a bushel of wheat may be worth more than its weight in gold. But what may be the social and moral revolutions before that time arrives, no imagination can conceive. Nevertheless, if only for the utility of the thing, we should like to live to see the day when gold will not be worth counting.—*Richard Whig.*

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Pure Water The Best Drink.—There is no axiom of health more just than that "men never have a true appetite, till they eat with relish any ordinary food." It is told of John Bailes, who lived to the age of one hundred and twenty eight, that his food for the thirty consisted of brown bread and cheese, and his drink water and milk. He had buried the town of Northampton twenty times over, exceeding three or four; and it is said strong drink killed them all. Water manifestly is the natural beverage of all animals; whole nations, as the Mahometans and the Hindus, use it alone as a beverage, and unlike other drink, it will not satiate the appetite, but the contrary; indeed it was observed by Hippocrates, above two thousand years ago, that water-drinkers had generally keen appetites. It is a fluid that requires no digestion, for it is not necessary that it should undergo any change; it is the natural menstruum that holds in solution both what is essential for the healthy functions of the body, and what has become a refuse after serving its destined office and intention in the animal kingdom. Water therefore, from its congenial qualities, can never much disturb the system; and when it does, it is speedily expelled by its natural outlets, the skin and kidneys.

It is told of Lord Heathfield, so well known for his hardy habits of discipline and watchfulness, that his food was vegetables and his drink water, never indulging himself in animal food or wine. And Sir John Sinclair, in his work on longevity, says, in his account of Mary Campbell, then aged one hundred and five, that she preferred water to any other drink.—*N. American Farmer.*

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—They were passing through the Strand as they talked, and by a newspaper office, which was all lighted up and bright. Reporters were coming out of the place or rushing into it in cabs; there were lamps burning in the editors' rooms, and above, where the compositors were at work, the windows of the building were in a blaze of gas. "Look at that, Pen," Warrington said; "There she is—the great engine—she never sleeps." She has her emissaries in every quarter of the world—her couriers march along with armies, and her envoys walk into statesmen's cabinets. They are ubiquitous. Yonder journal has an agent at this minute giving bribes at Madrid, and another inspecting the price of potatoes in Convent Garden. Look here comes the foreign express galloping in. They will be able to give news in Downing-street tomorrow! News will rise or fall, fortunes be made or lost; Lord B. will get up and holding the paper in his hand, and seeing the noble Marquis in his place, will make a great speech; and Mr. Dodman will be called away from his supper at the Black Kitchen for his foreign sub editor, and sees the mail on the newspapers sheet before he goes to his own. And so talking, the friends turned into their chambers, as the dawn was beginning to peep.—*Pendennis.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9. Loss by THE LATE FIRE.—The loss by the burning of the five boats reported yesterday is estimated at \$250,000, as follows: The Illinois, boat a cargo, at \$60,000; Falcon, freight principally discharged, at \$30,000; Marshal Ney, boat and cargo, which consisted of merchandise for the West, at \$80,000; Aaron Hart, boat and cargo, \$30,000, and the North America and freight on the Levee making up the balance.—Our insurance offices suffer to a small amount. On St. Louis, we understand, the heaviest portion of the loss falls.—The Falcon was insured for \$20,000 in Louisiana; the Aaron Hart in Cincinnati, for \$15,000.—*Cross.* **The Fatal Accident At The Fire.**—The name of the fireman who was lost on Sunday night is Michael Boyle. His Assistance Foreman of No. 6. His untimely fate is deeply regretted by large circle of friends.—[Pic.] **Singular Suicide.**—A man whose name and history are entirely unknown on Sunday afternoon last, took a sail boat belonging to the Second Municipality, and used by the river police, for its moorings above the ferry landing, and proceeded out into the river. When near the middle of the stream he rose up in the boat, took off his jacket and hat, and went overboard. It came up to the surface two or three times, when he sunk to rise no more alive. His story and the causes which impelled him to the commission of this rash act remains enshrouded in mystery.—The body has not yet been found.—[16.]

Shipwreck.—Three sailors lately arrived at Berwick Bay, parish of St. Mary, who report the loss of the ship Victoria, Capt. Wash, from Orleans bound to South America. The vessel it appears from their testimony, sprang, leaked and foundered during a heavy gale. This information we learn through the politeness of a commercial house in this city.—[46.]

THE RESUR.—By reference to our table of returns in another column, it will be seen that Gov. Towns' majority is 3,256, leaving the counties of Scriven, Appleton, and Emanuel, to be heard from. Allowing these counties to vote now as they did in 1817, Towns' majority will be 3,416. Net gain over the vote of 47, 1,217.

In the Senate, the Democrats have 25, and the Whigs 22, giving the Democrats a majority of 3. The House is composed of 130 members. Of the members elected 66 are Democrats, and 52 Whigs. There is a tie in both Ware and Montgomery counties. At the last Session, the Democrats had the member from the former, and the Whigs from the latter county. The result it is thought will not be different this year. As the Legislature stands at present, the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot of 7.—*Alacon Telegraph.*

The Levee.—Serious apprehensions are felt by many of our citizens, on account of the condition of portions of the levee. Three land slides have occurred at Carrollton; the levee is cracked in the First Municipality, from Toulouse street down, and in some places has sunk six and eight feet; and two entire wharves have fallen in, in the Third Municipality—one at the head of Manville street, and the other near the Lower Cotton Press. It is a very important thing that the matter should be attended to at once, or the people of the First Municipality may make up some fine morning and find their market-house in the bottom of the river.—*Bull.*

Pure Water The Best Drink.—There is no axiom of health more just than that "men never have a true appetite, till they eat with relish any ordinary food." It is told of John Bailes, who lived to the age of one hundred and twenty eight, that his food for the thirty consisted of brown bread and cheese, and his drink water and milk. He had buried the town of Northampton twenty times over, exceeding three or four; and it is said strong drink killed them all. Water manifestly is the natural beverage of all animals; whole nations, as the Mahometans and the Hindus, use it alone as a beverage, and unlike other drink, it will not satiate the appetite, but the contrary; indeed it was observed by Hippocrates, above two thousand years ago, that water-drinkers had generally keen appetites. It is a fluid that requires no digestion, for it is not necessary that it should undergo any change; it is the natural menstruum that holds in solution both what is essential for the healthy functions of the body, and what has become a refuse after serving its destined office and intention in the animal kingdom. Water therefore, from its congenial qualities, can never much disturb the system; and when it does, it is speedily expelled by its natural outlets, the skin and kidneys.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Presbyterian Female School

AT TALLADEGA.
WILL be opened on the first Monday in October; under the care and direction of Rev. JAMES HOYT, Principal, and Miss E. KIMBLE, as Assistant. Other assistants will be procured as they may be needed.

Mrs. Hoyt, an experienced and thoroughly qualified Teacher of Music on the Piano Forte, will give lessons on that instrument and also in vocal music.

The building in which this School is to be opened, is situated in a retired but convenient part of the Town, and is now being completely and tastefully repaired and fitted up for its reception.

Large additions will be made to it during the coming year, and complete CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, together with MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS will be provided for the use of the students.

It is the settled purpose of the founders and friends of this Institution to spare no effort or expense to make it equal in every respect to any Institution in our country.

In regard to the qualifications and character of the PRINCIPAL, Rev. JAMES HOYT, as a scholar, a gentleman, a Christian and a successful instructor of youth; we would refer those who are not acquainted with him to Rev. A. B. McCorkle, Talladega, Maj. A. V. Brumby, Judge Clifton, Rev. S. Henderson, R. Dougherty, Esq., Tuskegee, Rev. D. Finley, Montgomery; Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Wetumpka.

Testimonials from President Nett and Pres. Potter & Reed, of Union College, N. Y.; Prof. Robinson, Union Theological Seminary in the city of N. York; Messrs. Hubbs and Clark, Principals of the Mount Washington Academy, N. York.

Miss Riddle is a young Lady of exemplary Christian character, and is favorably known in this community as a successful Tutor.

The prices of tuition will be made to correspond with those of the best schools in this part of the State. A full supply of all the necessary text books required in the school will be found in Town.

Boarding can be had in the best families in Town at moderate prices. The healthfulness and society of the village are proverbially good.

Although this school is to be under the control of the Presbyterian Churches of this County, and the Bible is to be always regarded and used as a prominent text book in it; yet we wish it distinctly to be known, that nothing which is peculiar to Presbyterianism will or can, according to our Constitution, ever be taught any student contrary to the expressed wishes of her parents or guardians.

L. E. PARSONS, H. A. RUTLEDGE, A. CUNNINGHAM, W. B. McLELLAN, A. WHITE, J. S. ISBELL, J. C. KNOX, Talladega, Sept. 25th 1849, 6m.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has on hand a large and extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Varinishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and Shavney Soaps, Colognes, Essences, Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines of every kind.

Also, Books and Stationery. Including a good supply of Historical School and miscellaneous books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels, New Publications, &c. Can and Letter Paper, Note Paper, Buff and Fancy Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Water Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank Books, Memorandums, Journals, Ledgers, Day Books and every variety of articles, usually kept in the Stationery line, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail prices on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to goods forwarded with Despatch.

Two doors above the Exchange Hotel, Broad street, Rome Geo.
J. D. DICKERSON.
Feb 20, 1849.—1y

CASH.

ALL PERSONS in debt to the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as he is necessarily compelled to have money; and in case this notice is not heeded, previous to next return day, persons indebted to him, may rest assured of finding their notes and accounts, indiscriminately, in the hands of officers for collection.
R. D. ROWLAND.
Sept. 11, '49. —1c

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Against the World the Cabinet Making Business.
THE subscriber is still carrying on the above business at his shop in Jacksonville.

All orders for FURNITURE filled at the shortest notice, of good materials, tallow prices and in a style of workmanship, unsurpassed by any shop in the State.

My prices are so low that I shall be compelled to have cash for my work.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
June 12, 1849.

Land for sale in Cherokee.

ON THE first Monday in November next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder before the court house door of Cherokee county, as Executor of the last will and testament of Johnathan Johnson, late of Abbeville District, in the State of South Carolina deceased, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by said will, the following described tract of land, lying on the north side of the Coosa River near the mouth of Chattooga, a part of the real estate owned by the Testator, containing 420 acres. Terms made known on the day of sale.
DOWNS CLIFHOUSE.
September 4, '49. —1c

NEWSON'S VEGETABLE TONIC.

A new article in medical practice.

A SAFE, certain, and prompt cure for Ague and Fever, Congestion, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Female Obstructions, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and an infallible preventive against disease, without nauseating the stomach, producing evacuations, or interfering with the usual course of diet, or other medicines; nor will it fail in any instance, when the directions are strictly observed. Prepared only by NATHAN NEWSON, and those to whom he has imparted the knowledge of the preparation.

* Price \$1.25 per bottle, and warranted.

J. I. CARPENTER, Proprietor and sole Agent for Benton county.
For sale by Woodard & Porter.
Oct. 2, 1849. 1y.

COOSA RIVER

Steam Boat Company.

ARE now prepared for business, and will transport freights of any kind that may offer, between this place and Gretna port.

Goods delivered at Greensport, will be stored one week free of charge.
COMBS & PENTECOST, Agents.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 18, '49.—1c

The State of Alabama.

Orphans' Court in Vacation.

October 1, 1849.

IN OBEDIENCE to a previous order

of the Court, this day, came Mary Hester, Administratrix of the Estate of Simpson Hester, late of said county deceased; and filed her accounts and vouchers, together with a statement in writing under oath, containing a list of the heirs and legatees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered that the 12th day of November next be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said estate; and that forty days previous notice be given of the same by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper, published in the town of Jacksonville, that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, at the time specified above, and contest said final settlement of they think proper.

A WOODS, Clerk.
October 2, 1849.

The State of Alabama.

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation.

October 1, 1849.

IN OBEDIENCE to a previous order

of the court, came this day, Wm. Orner, Administrator "ex officio" of the estate of Stephen Chandler, late of said county deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, together with a statement in writing, under oath, that he knows nothing of the heirs and legatees of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered, that the 12th day of November next, be set for hearing and determining upon said final settlement; and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville; that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, on said 12th day of November next, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A WOODS, Clerk.
October 2, 1849.

The State of Alabama.

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation.

September 25, 1849.

IN OBEDIENCE to a previous order

of this court, this day, came John Worthington, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Worthington, late of said county deceased, and filed, under oath, a list of the heirs and legatees—and also his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate, whereupon it is ordered that Monday, 12th day of November next, be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said Estate—and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement, for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville, that all persons in adverse interest may appear at the Court house in said county, on said 12th day of November next, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A WOODS, Clk.
October 2, A. D. 1849.

Alabama and Tennessee River

Rail Road Company.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature approved 4th March, 1848, incorporating the "Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company," the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said act to do all business necessary to be done, preparatory to the organization of said company, hereby give notice, that books of subscription for the capital stock of said company will be opened in the town of Selma, Dallas county, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1849.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, JOSEPH W. LESSEUR, THORNTON B. GOLDSBY, JOHN W. LAWSLEY, DANIEL E. WATROUS, RICHMOND NICKLES, JAMES NEAL, WILLIAM LINTON, September 23, 1849,—till 24 Oct.

BLANKS of every description, for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRE-PROOF WARE HOUSE

GIBBS AND McCORD.

Warehouse & Commission Merchants.

McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED here leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the above place.

New Fire-Proof Ware-House.

recently built on the corner of McIntosh and Reynolds streets, where they have permanently located and will continue to give their personal attention to the above business in all its branches.

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

Cash Advances will be made on produce in store when required. Their charges will conform to the established rates.

Messrs. W. B. Gibbs & Co. of Rome, Ga., are their agents, and will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.

THOS. F. GIBBS, GEORGE McCORD, Augusta, Ga. Sept. 18, 1849.

M. P. STOVALL.

Warehouse and Commission Merchant.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business, in all its

branches, at his old stand, (Fire-Proof Warehouse) corner of Washington and Reynolds streets.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Orders for Family supplies, Bagging, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

Liberal advances made on produce in store.

REFER TO
Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville
J. Forney & Son, Jacksonville
Maj. S. T. Whitley, Alexandria
Dickson & Easley, Alexandria
John Borders, Weiße Pfls
Col. W. Williams, August 23, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book

Music and Stationery Depot.

THE subscriber has always on hand, and is constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufacturers of Boston & New York, A. B. Gide & Co., Dubois & Seelye, New York, all of which are WARRANTED of excellent tone, and finish, and in good time, and retain their quality as well as in any place in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, at ways on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consisting of School and Miscellaneous Works, Copy Literature, &c., Also, Letter and Foolcap Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or on city acceptance.

GEO. A. OATES & CO., Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. E. J. Wray's) Drug Store, Broad Street, February 27, 1849.

Warehouse and Commission

Business.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE subscriber, thankful for past patronage, respectfully requests the friends of his business to their friends and the public generally in this business.

Their extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Railroad, and they will receive cotton and other consignments per Railroad, without any charge for Drayage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES ROOM on Broad street, where one of the principal agents in the city, and where they will be at all times to be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store.

DANIEL HOGAN & EVANS, February 27, 1849.

B. B. Plumb & Co.,

Between the United States Hotel, and Post Office Corner.

(Wm. HAYNE'S OLD STAND.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving, superior copies of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, 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 determined to sell only the best and most reliable, and at the lowest prices to give entire satisfaction as well as to be pleased to have our friends.

D. B. PLUMB, Feb. 27, 1849. HENRY BACON, M. D.

U. S. HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public, that he has taken the well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located in the central part of the City of Augusta, and solicits a share of public patronage.

G. FARGO, S. B. Greenville and Savannah Office at this House, Feb. 27th, 49—6m.

HIRSH ROBERTS,

Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

151, Gibbons Buildings, and 73 "80N" SAVANNAH, GA.

PADELFORD & FAY,

Commission Merchants.

Gray Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

THOMAS C. NISBET,

Factor & Commission Merchant.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. Liberal advances will be made on Produce in store.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

The Practice of Medicine

IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, By DR. W. W. ANDERSON.

RESIDENCE within 3 quarters of a mile of Kemp's creek P. O., in the Eastern part of Benton county Ala. A fresh and well assorted stock of Genuine Thompsonian Medicines kept constantly on hand.

Land for Sale.

The tract of Land formerly owned by A. Crozier, dec. is now offered at private sale, lying one mile and a half south of White Plains, containing 720 acres, some 250 acres in cultivation; with comfortable dwelling and out houses, live springs and a healthy situation—number plenty and good outlet to the mountain. Said tract of Land lies on the main road leading through Choccolocco valley to Talladega and will be sold on time of different instalments.

ELIZABETH CROZIER, Refer to E. S. SIMMONS, Oxford, Ala. E. Teague, White Plains. Aug. 21, 1849.—1m.

DR. HENDRICK,

Practicing Physician and Surgeon, &c.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office is that formerly occupied by Dr. NISBET.

Feb. 20, 1849.—1y.

C. C. PORTER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

I WANT it distinctly understood by all those who may wish my services, that I will operate as cheap as any other Dentist, and you may rest assured that no one shall take my business by underworking, or lower prices than common rates. The proof of the pudding is in eating it. TRY ME.

April 24, 1849.

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. 50

Setting to rest on pivot \$3.00

Setting teeth on gold plate—for the first two, each \$8.00

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 opposite the Printing Office.

February 18th 48.—1v.

J. A. McCAMBELL,

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. Grantess, Esq., N. Y.

M. S. Cassady, of the House of Representatives, Mobile Ala.

McGee & Allen, Charleston S. C.

Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.

Hon. Robert Anderson Danridge, Ten.

S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.

Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Ten.

Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Galveston, Texas.

Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, Ala.

John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.

June 5, 1849.

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 in the Supreme Court.

REFER TO

R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville.

Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville.

Hon. C. P. R. Smith, Athens.

Shelby & Braden, Athens Chancery, Ten.

Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.

Office No. 5, South east of Public sq.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on "Old Row."

May 29, 1849.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Benton and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 3, "Old Row," Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1847.—1c

JOHN I. THOMASON,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in St. Clair and the adjoining counties.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

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 Benton and adjoining Counties.

June 19, 1849.

LAW NOTICES.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on "Old Row."