

SEPTEMBER

# Jacksonville Republican.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1849.

Whole No. 664.

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

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

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

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

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

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

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

**Shackelford, & Graessner,**  
**Factors & Commission Merchants,**  
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the **Factorage & Commission Business** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, AU. 1848.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to  
**J. FORNEY & SON,**  
**YOUNG & NISBET,**  
**WOODWARD & PORTER,**

**WILBY, BANKS, & Co.**  
**Importers and Dealers in**  
**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,**  
No. 3, Main Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British

**DRY GOODS,**  
No. 9 Hayne Street,  
April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**Saddlery Ware-House.**  
**CONDIC, JENNINGS, & CO.**  
No. 165 Meeting Street,  
CHARLESTON S. C.

**PETER JACQUES,**  
MANUFACTURER AT NEWARK, N. Y.  
**ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,**  
**FACTORS**  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
MAGWOOD'S WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**Warehouse and Commissions**  
**Business,**  
No. 10 AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renew the tender of their services to their friends and the public generally in the above business.

Their extensive FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Railroad, and they continue to receive custom and other commissions per Railroad, without any charge for Drayage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES ROOM on Broad-street, where one of the partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store.

**PASTIGNAC & EVANS,**  
Feb. 27, 1849.

**Angela Piano Forte, Book**  
**Music and Stationery Depot.**  
THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufacturers of Broad and Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., Dubois & Seabury, New York, all of which are warranted of excellent tone, and are of the latest and most improved construction, and to stand in time, and retain their quality as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, &c., and all instruments used in Military Bands, at all times on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Envelope Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or on city acceptances.

**GEO. A. OATES & CO.,**  
Next door to J. F. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. T. Wray's) Drug Store, Broad Street,  
February 27, 1849.

**Pavilion Hotel,**  
**OLD STAND,**  
Corner Meeting and Hasell Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY **H. L. BUTTERFIELD,**  
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.  
March 6, 1849.—Am.

**HOTELS.**  
**City Hotel,**  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.  
BY P. G. CONDON.  
March 6, 1849.

**Drawing and Painting.**  
**DR. GLEIZE,** takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Beuton 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 Drawing and painting, and the French language in its native pronunciation.

## New York and Savannah

### LINE OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE Capt. Thomas L. Lott, (late of the Wm. Swanwick), leaves Savannah for New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, and on every alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 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 TENNESSEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the line in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this line, are assured that the Central Railroad Company, will, whenever necessary, run a special train to suit the arrival and departure of the steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St., New York, March 6, 1849.

**Washington Hall,**  
ATLANTA, GA.  
BREAKFAST and dinner House for passengers. Meals always in due season for the departure of the cars. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

**HOLCOMBE & RICE,**  
N. B. HOLCOMBE,  
Z. A. RICE,  
March 6, 1849.

**U. S. HOTEL,**  
AUGUSTA, GEO.  
THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public, that he has taken that 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,  
N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office at this Hotel. Feb. 27, 1849.—6 m.

**THOMAS C. NISBET,**  
**Factor & Commission Merchant,**  
SAVANNAH, GA.  
With great attention to all consignments entrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produce stored.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

**Landreth's Warranted**  
**Garden Seeds, and**  
**Implement for Farm and Garden use.**  
THE subscriber has on sale at his

**A. RICHTER'S FERTILIZER DEPOT,**  
No. 289 King Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

**D. M. LANDRETH,**  
Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.  
April 10, 1849.

**GEORGE OATS,**  
DEALER IN  
**Piano Fortes, Music, Books & Stationery, &c.,**  
234 & 236 King St., at the Bend,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Broad & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music, Books and Stationery for sale very low for cash or city acceptances.

**April 10, 1849.**

**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the vicinity into the town of Weloeve, north-east of the public square where he has made and is still making extensive improvements for the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call

**J. W. GWINN.**  
Jan. 30, '49.—1f.

**PADELFORD & FAY,**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, A.

**Committed**  
To the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 9th of August, 1849, a negro man a runaway slave who says he belongs to John Brown, a trader of North Carolina, Rockingham County, and says he left his owner near Wetumpka, Ala. said boy has a yellow or copper complexion, and has one front tooth broke off, and calls his name Bathie. Said boy is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

**JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor.**  
Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

**Committed**  
To the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 8th of August, 1849, a negro man a runaway slave who says he belongs to Wm. Bowman. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of black complexion and calls his name BILL; he has a small scar on the left side of his face.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

**JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor**  
Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

**American Hotel,**  
Corner King and George Streets,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
By F. A. HOKE.

## EMBLEMS.

BY MRS. M. ST. LEONARD.

I saw a snow-white lily,  
The fairest of its race;  
Beneath a fostering hand it grew  
In loveliness and grace:  
A storm cloud gather'd over it,  
And burst upon its head,  
It yielded to the shock and lay  
Low on its grassy bed.  
A young and gentle maiden  
Dwelt in a princely dome;  
The pride and happiness of all  
In her own native home.  
Not love nor anxious watching  
Their cherished one could save;  
And like the lily's fragile flower,  
She found an early grave.

In a sweet cottage garden  
A modest violet grew;  
And meekly to the passer by  
Upraised its eye of blue;  
One in the crowd admiring  
With rapt and glad plucked the flower,  
The fragrance stole—then cast it by—  
'Twas wither'd in an hour.  
Within that vine clad cottage  
Was innocence enshrined,  
Beauty—old union rare on earth—  
With pure and lovely mind,  
Then came the cruel spoiler,  
With words of witching power,  
And like the violet, faded—lost—  
Was that sweet cottage flower.

I saw the slender ivy  
Cling to a ruin'd wall;  
It strengthen'd and sustained the pile  
Which totter'd to its fall;  
And by its green leaves cover'd  
The time-worn towers look'd gray,  
And braved the summer storm and blast—  
Of many a wintry day,  
A noble heart was breaking  
Beneath its load of care;  
But there was one whose gentle voice  
Forbade him to despair.  
With words of deep affection  
She cheer'd his onward way,  
And like the ivy green and bright,  
Smiled on the darkest day.

I saw a rose unfolding  
And watch'd it day by day;  
The dew and sunshine nourish'd it—  
Could that sweet flower decay?  
The autumn Wind blew rudely  
And chill'd its tender form;  
For bright it was, and beautiful,  
To bide the coming storm  
An infant in its beauty  
Slept on its mother's breast  
Death came—her bud of earthly hope  
Droop'd to its lowly rest.  
Alas for that young mother!  
Her brightest dream is o'er;  
For wither'd rose, and spirit fled,  
Time never can restore.

Thus is each flower that springeth  
A type of woman's heart;  
Of weakness, gentleness and strength,  
Of hopes that soon depart.  
Of fading youth and beauty,  
Of lasting truth and love;  
Of fond ties sunder'd here on earth,  
To be renew'd above,  
Then let us in the passing  
Of summer flowers away,  
Learn that we hold on mortal life  
A tenure frail as they;  
And guard the germ of virtue  
With watchful, jealous care,  
That it may spring beyond the skies,  
And bloom unending there.

**GEN. WASHINGTON'S FARM.**—The farm of Gen. Washington, on Mount Vernon, contained about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three and five miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following fact: In 1775 he had 550 acres in grass; sowed 200 bushels of oats; 600 acres with wheat, and as much more corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c.; and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses, one hundred and twenty cows, two hundred and thirty-six working oxen, heifers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four ploughs going during the winter year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1785 he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs for the use of his family, and provisions for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great regard.

**THE HAPPY GIRL.**—Ay, she is a happy girl, we know by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her frock. Such girls we love and respect wherever we find them—in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face, or slander you behind your back. They have more good sense and better employment. What are fairs and bustle bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at; and that is rather disgusting. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worships fashionable and idle simpletons.

**Recognition of Hungarian Independence.**—The New York Journal of Commerce mentions that the Cabinet at Washington has recognized the new Hungarian Republic, and that General Taylor will probably appoint a diplomatic agent thereto at an early day.

## Spain—Its Religion—Italy—Its Position, Face of the Country, Education &c.

The lecturer was met this evening by a large intelligent and attentive audience, and his remarks, given in his peculiarly happy conversational tone and manner, were highly interesting. He commenced with a few additional remarks upon the subject of the last lecture, and first, concerning the state of religion in Spain.

As I have already said, the only religion tolerated in Spain is the Catholic, according to the present constitution; but there is far more liberality of feeling in regard to toleration, than was formerly. They would permit the circulation of the Scriptures among the people, and tracts and religious books are already distributed to some extent, a freedom which would not have been allowed at all fifteen years ago. There is not enough done by foreign missions to circulate the Scriptures there, although a great deal was done in this respect by Dr. Barrow, who remained in the country five years.

All of you know that Spain was formerly celebrated for the great number of its convents and monasteries. These have been, almost the whole of them, broken up, in the time of Queen Christina, when Espartero was regent. This was because the monks, of all orders, and almost without exception, took part against Queen Christina. In consequence of this, the Christians, as they were called, when they got the upper hand in 1838 or '40 almost annihilated the monasteries. They were confiscated and ordered to be sold. It was very easy to sell the lands, but the sale of the houses was a great difficulty, and therefore many of them are uninhabited and abandoned; others, however, have been applied to various uses. In Seville, with seventy thousand inhabitants, there were formerly seventy monasteries. They are now all abandoned except three or four, and when the few monks yet remaining in them die, they will be entirely unoccupied. Cadiz formerly had twenty-two of these monasteries, but they are all abandoned except two or three. Some of them are yet very beautiful. There is a monastery four miles from Cordova, on the opposite side of the Guadalquivir, from which the city is one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw. It was tenanted by three or four old monks, who told me that it would soon be sold. The monks in Spain, or some of their orders, especially the Capuchins, had more monasteries than all the rest of the world put together, but they are now, as we have said, appropriated to other uses, entirely abandoned, or in ruins.

With regard to the proper pronunciation of Spanish names, I will remark that their *j* is like our *k*; they therefore say *maja* and *moha* for *majo* and *maja*, and the *g* and *g*, which is with them spelled *g*, they pronounce *g*. Their *e* is also like our *h*, though more like the Greek *e*; Xeres is therefore pronounced *Hures*. Their *i* is the English sound of *th* perfectly, so that it is not true that this sound is found only in the English language, as has been sometimes asserted. Vera Cruz is with them *Vargh Krooth*. The language altogether is a most beautiful one, and the Portuguese is like it, though perhaps not equal to it. Some of their expressions are also beautiful—they say *adios*, i. e., to God I commit you. The French *adieu* is common all over Europe, in some form. In the north they say *adieu*, shortly, and in this country we say *adieu* or something like it. But we lose sight of its true and beautiful meaning, 'to God, I think that it means something like 'good bye', and nothing more; and who would recognize, in these tender words of parting, its original meaning, 'God be with you.' In French, the *adieu*, and in Spanish the *adios*, are very strikingly shown, as is also another common expression of the latter, *que Dios me de*—'go your worship, with God.'

I now call your attention to Italy, which is the smallest of the three peninsulas that project from the south of Europe, being about half as large as Spain and Portugal, and not much more than half as large as Greece and Turkey. I do not think it contains more than a hundred thousand square miles, or that it is larger than New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined, all the people in Europe who speak Italian number about twenty-four millions. Its shape has very properly been compared to that of a boot, with the island of Sicily at the toe, like a public about to be kicked away. It is divided into a number of States; at the south there is the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, one being the island of Sicily, and the other the northern part of the peninsula, which we sometimes call for a reason, Sicily's hands or dirty feet. North of this are the States of the Church, or kingdom of the Pope, stretching from sea to sea, but not of any great extent, and only three millions of inhabitants; next comes the duchy of Tuscany, with a million and a half of people, whose capital is Florence; then comes Parma, with half a million, and Modena with about the same number of inhabitants; then comes the kingdom of Sardinia, including Piedmont on the north, Savoy, which ought to belong to France, on the west, Nice and Genoa on the south, and the island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean, and containing five millions of inhabitants; lastly, the Austrian part of Italy, and the most northern in Lombardy and Venice, with five millions more of inhabitants. These are the seven governments proper of Italy, and if we take into account the little

## republics of Monaco, on the Gulf of Genoa, in the south of Sardinia, and San Marino, in the Papal States, there are nine.

Corsica, an island just north of that of Sardinia, and in which Napoleon was born, belongs to France, and that of Malta, south of Sicily, to Great Britain. If we wish to be more strict and include these two, there are eleven States in which Italian is spoken.

There is no part of Europe which has played so important a part in the history of the world as Italy. Possessing Pagan Rome, she governed the world for almost twelve centuries, and with Pagan Rome she exercised a great influence on the destinies of the world for twelve centuries more. Whether she will continue to exercise this influence, remains yet to be seen. By glancing at the map, it will be seen that Italy is admirably situated to exert a great influence on the world. Rome was as well situated as it is possible for an empire to be, in the midst of all the countries about the Mediterranean, which were the finest countries in the old world, and possessing them all. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that it became so powerful, and it would be possible for another great empire to be established in the same situation; if it was not that civilization has since so much advanced, and so many great kingdoms fixed in Europe, which would counterbalance all that Italy could do.

On the Tuscany river which separates Lombardy and Venice from Sardinia, there has just been some very hard fighting, but it will be seen that the Austrians have acted with much prudence in the matter. The cause is well known, for Austria has been told by England and France at headquarters that she must not cross the Po without asking their consent, and she has too much sense to disobey.

In describing the condition of Italy, let me say to you that there are two portions of it which are totally dissimilar. In the north is the valley of the Po, which is two hundred miles from east to west, and ninety from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the Alps, and on the south by the Apennines, to a great extent, and being one of the most fertile in the world, it is a magnificent situation. The Po is boatable to some extent, and steamboats of small size run upon it. At its mouth, where it empties into the Adriatic Sea, it forms a delta, where they cultivate rice to a great extent. The country is very level, though there are in some parts insulated hills and even mountains. It is cultivated like a garden, and the mode of arrangement is in a great majority of cases as follows—there are two rows of mulberry trees along the road, at the foot of which they put two or three vines. Beneath the trees they sow oats, which will grow where nothing else will, and then there is an interval of wheat or some other grain; next to this comes the two rows of mulberry trees, and so on in some cases for many miles in the vicinity of the Alps, and even a distance up their sides. They raise a good deal of wine, while the leaves of the mulberry supply them with food for their silkworms.

The second, or peninsular part of Italy, is entirely different, and is covered with mountains; between them are valleys, which well cultivated. There are no plains, but of very limited extent. South of Rome, in which was ancient Capua, there is a plain between the Apennine mountains and the sea, which became more narrow until at last, in the south, the mountains came almost down to the shore. The great wonder is how this mountainous district can sustain so large a population, for there is hardly any agriculture. The islands of Sicily, too, however insignificant, are covered with mountains, with the exception of Malta, which is nearly level. This is fertile, although it has required a great deal of cultivation and care to create a soil and make it productive. The small island of Elba, near the coast of Tuscany, in which Napoleon spent a year on the occasion of his first banishment, is emphatically mountainous, and with its cone-like rocks rising directly from the water, may be seen from a great distance. None of these mountains are so high as to be covered with snow all the year round, except Elba, on the island of Sicily, which is volcanic. The top of the cone, from the cinders and ashes thrown out has a black and dirty appearance, below which there is always a belt of snow. It is inhabited to a great distance up its sides, and there are several where the land is cultivated; notwithstanding the danger of living so near the volcano. The peninsular part of Italy is cultivated very differently from the valley of the Po. Instead of mulberry trees and wheat, it is covered with olive orchards to a great extent. The productions are, wheat, peas, beans, and corn. In the month of July they boil the latter, and old men and women sell in the streets as they do here, with the same cry, in their own language, of 'hot corn.' Fruits, also, are abundant, and particularly the olive, fig, orange, lemon and pomegranate. In the south there are tropical fruits, and you find the almond in Sicily and the black pepper in Malta.

If you were to travel in Italy, you would be struck with its beauty—its coasts, bays and mountain scenery are very fine. When I was in Italy, I went from Venice to Turin directly through the valley of the Po, and it occupied ten days. Here the harvest was nearly ripe, the weather was very warm, and every thing looked beautiful—to the north, the Alps were covered with an immense mass of snow, and so were the Apennines to the south. It was one of the prettiest and most refreshing sights I have ever seen, even if it was impossible to take advantage of these cool summits.

The manufactures of Italy are very insignificant. From Tuscany we get straw hats and bonnets, and some little

## silks and velvets, and from Rome and many other cities, there is a considerable exchange for statues and paintings.

The commerce is almost nothing, and you would be pained to go into the large cities and see how utterly insignificant it is, and what a small number of foreign vessels lie in their ports. This is caused by the bad government and the division of the country into so many separate States. I suppose we have not more than ten ships that visit Italy during the whole year. The coasting trade and interior commerce is also very insignificant, owing to the same causes.

There were formerly bad roads in Italy, until Napoleon went there, who for his labor in this respect, deserved the title of the Imperial Roadmaker. He constructed several good routes, but they are improved very slowly, and there are only two railroads in Italy—one is from Venice to Milan, which is not yet completed, but soon will be, and will be a hundred and twenty or thirty miles in length. The other is from Naples, around the Bay of Naples, about twenty miles distance from the city. The present Pope gave permission to construct a railroad from Rome to Bologna, but the project has been retarded on account of the political difficulties there. Traveling on the great routes, therefore, may be accomplished with considerable comfort, as the hotels are generally very fine, except the small ones in the villages. If you go off the main routes, you may travel *en voiture*, as the French call it. A *currucino* supplied the conveyance and every thing needed, for so much money per day. It is slow traveling at thirty or forty miles a day, but it is the true way to see Italy, and the *currucino* is willing to take you all over the country.

As to education, I am sorry to say that the government of Italy has done very little: with the exception of the Austrian part, there has been in reality nothing done, for it is a singular fact that notwithstanding the despotism of Austria, her possessions are the only part of Italy where there is any education of the masses. The present Duke of Tuscany seems to intend some attention to the subject, and the present Pope began the promotion of education at the beginning of his reign, and even went as far as to establish night-schools to educate ignorant adults. The Catholic Church, however, has not raised a finger to promote education among the masses, and the fact is shameful, and almost unaccountable. I told them, when I was there, that instead of raising money to establish schools here, they had better let about five hundred Yankee school masters go there, and give the people some idea of education.

Italy ought to be the best educated country in the world, but bad legislation and opposing interests have retarded every thing. The Sisters of Charity, who are generally energetic in such a cause, have not half the energy of those of France, and we find that when the plague visited Italy, they were obliged to send to France for Sisters of Charity to nurse in the hospitals. I do not believe that the climate produces these effects at all—it is not enervating nor exceedingly warm, no warmer than it is here. The sea-breeze comes so regularly that the climate must be mild. The climate did not enervate the old Romans, and it was a healthy climate when they lived in it. They drained the marshes, and even the Pontine marshes had several villages established upon them. If Italy had a good government and a pure religion, it would be one of the most elevated countries in Europe. As to the higher education, there are universities and colleges, three of which bear a very considerable reputation; the first two are those of Pavia and Padua, both in Lombardy, and the third in Pisa, in Tuscany. There is no university at Rome, the one previously there having been discontinued; there are instead several colleges. The Italian universities, even those I have mentioned, are by no means equal to those of the Germans; the mode of instruction in the former, especially in the branches of morals and philosophy, is very much behind the age. Nevertheless, Italy has produced a great number of distinguished authors, and for the simple reason that the people, having nothing to occupy them in commerce or manufactures, turn to authorship as a last resource. There are now some very distinguished men among them, but they labor under great disadvantages from the non-encouragement of the government. There is no copyright which may be granted that will have authority over all Italy, and the consequence is that a book is stolen almost as soon as it is printed.

I will speak now of the Italians themselves. People here suppose that they are a very lazy and extremely worthless race, but this is a great mistake, in my opinion. Their laziness proceeds from a want of something to do, and they gladly accept any kind of work offered them. They are a fine looking people, and there is a great deal of beauty among the higher classes, where they can take care of themselves. The masses, though generally well formed and handsome, are squalid and somewhat rough looking. The brunette, or olive complexion, is almost universal in Italy, there having been very little German blood there, and the little Norman that was, has long since been expelled.

As to intellect, no one who knows the Italians will deny that they have genius and skill enough. Their laziness cannot be helped until manufactures of commerce are established. The Austrians of the great cities have been much

## misrepresented, and dress much better than described by the English.

They are willing to work, and if you ask one to do something for you, there are a dozen to contest the office. They are ingenious enough, as is proved by the following circumstance. The English Parliament appointed a committee some time ago to inquire into the state of manufactures. They examined, among others, a proprietor who employed nine hundred workmen, and they asked him what nation of laborers he found most ingenious and expert, and he said, without hesitation, 'the Italians.' 'Which next?' asked the committee, and he said, 'the French,' the next were the Germans. 'And where do you place the English?' asked the committee. 'Last of all,' he replied, and he was right, for the mass of the English are stupid. He employed no Yankees, but I think if he had, he would not have placed them behind the last.

**A SUNNY SPIRIT.**—How beautiful it is! A spirit of cheerfulness and readiness to enjoy, of genial humor, of warmth and gentleness and hopefulness, of feeling of charity and kindness, of peaceful faith, of brightness, of fancy and clearness of thought and the joyful appreciation of all that is beautiful! What a charm, such a spirit spreads about its possessor. How happy and how tranquil are the family circles amid which it prevails! How does it make the common world of the soul which it pervades as musical in its flow as brooks in June! How sweetly does it retain its serenity against the strong impulse of opposition! How does it enlighten that portion of life which is overhung and shadowed by sorrow or by peril! How does it imbue with beauty the Literature or the Art of the mind that it is dwelling! How does it convert even the infirmities of old age, which it cannot dissipate, into occasions of pleasant remembrances and pleasanter anticipations: as the sun at evening lines the thickest clouds with pearl and silver, and edges their masses with golden sheen! And how does such a spirit, as the evidence and the result of faith in Christ, and of delightful trust in the Divine Father, correspond with all that is sublime in holiness, and grand in self-devotion, and powerful, and uplifting in belief of Truth! How does it find its fitting and natural consummation, after Life's day is done, amid the Rest and Peace of Heaven!

Who would not have a 'sunny spirit'—that charming effluence of Christianity; that sweetener of Life; that beautiful essence, pervading our thoughts; that fruit of gentle submission to the Divine wisdom; that shadow of God's Home, as Plato said the light was of His Body! No felicity of organization, no effort of the will, no friendly guidance, and education alone can give it, can render it perfect, or make it permanent. But in Christ Jesus, through faith in him, and the reception of his spirit, and joyful in his redemptive, we may all find it.—*Independent.*

**More Rebellion.**  
We have heretofore given several instances of rank rebellion among the original supporters of what has been by way of just called Taylorism. We have now to record another case of open and undisguised revolt in the very signatory of Mr. Clayton himself—little Delaware. An able paper; heretofore whig—the *Blue Hen's Chick*—which was one of the first to run up the Taylor flag, now speaks thus of the administration:

We were among the very first to hoist the flag of General Taylor for the presidency, because we thought him honest, independent, and cerebral. All admit that but for our support, he would have lost Delaware; all the independent, unprejudiced whigs and democrats went for the *Old Hero*. We understood from his letters, &c., that he would administer the government on principles of the early Presidents—having no friends to reward, no enemies to punish. We have been disappointed; proscriptive has been the order of the day.

We expected the friends of Taylor to supersede the old hands as fast as the commissions expired; but no sooner except for gross and palpable incompetency or impropriety. Instead of this the goulitine has been at work, in the appointments the best whigs have been neglected, or treated with contumely. The real friends of Taylor have been almost mocked, and their recommendations utterly disregarded, and the *bestests* of an unprincipled clique been taken for the voice of Delaware; treemen will not tamely bear to be trampled upon. Democratic whigs have the spirit, the will, and the power to do justice to themselves when clothes and catals would put their feet upon their necks like slaves. Remember, *crants, your down is coming.*

**CALIFORNIA COIN.**—We yesterday had the pleasure of holding in our hand one of the new California gold coins. It is about the size of a 25 U. S. gold piece, but it is not quite so handsome. On one side it has the American eagle, with the inscription, 'California Gold,' without alloy. On the reverse it has a circle of stars with the inscription, 'Full Weight, Half Eagle,' 'San Francisco, N. G. N., 1849.' The edge is smooth and not milled like our coin. It has a different color from that of our coin, being of pure gold. It is coined by a private company. This coin will prove of great convenience to the inhabitants of that truly golden country.—*Pic.*

**DEATH OF COL. WALTHALL.**—Colonel Richard B. Walthall, of Perry, died at Blount Springs, about ten days ago. Col. W. was an elector for the State at large of the Democratic ticket in the late Presidential contest.

The Heroic Hungarians.

A CLEAR VIEW OF THE CASE.

A British officer has written a letter to the Albany Evening Atlas, in which he gives a bold and comprehensive view of the war in Hungary, its motives and objects, and the importance of the issue to mankind. He says that, practically, according to the ordinary ways of Providence, more hinges on the victory or defeat of the Hungarian cause than on any one thing whatsoever. If Hungary be crushed, humanly speaking, despotism will gain the upper hand throughout the continent. If she be victorious, and not be diplomatised into false moderation, the consequence will be, not simply the upsetting of the house of Austria, but the republicanizing of all Christian Europe. Russia and Austria, he says, are both remarkable for perseverance, but both are now, are somewhat crippled. He reckons the population of Hungary and its dependencies at 14,000,000—the Magyars 5,000,000; the Slovaks as many or perhaps more; the Germans 1,300,000. The Germans of Transylvania (where they are called Saxons), mostly descend from a colony settled seven centuries ago. In Hungary a considerable part of the population are known by the designation Wallachs. These are partly of Roman blood, and partly of that of the nations that inhabited those countries before the Roman conquest. There are Italians, Armenians, Jews, Gypsies, &c. The Gypsies, 32,000 in number, have preserved their original language, which has much in common with Hindostanee, pretty entire. Of the Slovaks, there are seven tribes, with a great variety of speech. It sometimes happens that, to hold converse with a man of a different tribe, a Slavon of Hungary addresses him in Magyar, which is spoken by multitudes not of the Magyar race. The Magyar language is described as a very fine one, and there now exists in it a very respectable literature. The progress in every way made by the nation, particularly since the peace of 1814, is very remarkable. It contains a great number of talented and amply informed men. They have dismissed their prejudices and divisions. They are liberals almost to a man, and at the same time none of their innovations go too far. His sketch of the recent outbreak, and of the causes which produced it, is clear and forcible. They had been loud and urgent for reforms for many years before the revolution of February; and it was settled that a Diet to sanction specific measures, should meet towards the end of 1847. Such measures actually passed it in March 1848, but with the fixed intention to upset the whole by force of arms. The game of falsehood was played to the last. On the 8th of September, 1848, the day that Jellachich crossed the Drava at the head of Austrian and Croat troops, to march upon Pest, the Emperor's nephew, (a near relative of the Emperor) issued the Diet of the King's (Emperor's) unalterable intention to maintain the laws of Austria, and the integrity of Hungary. It would be endless to enumerate the various perfidies. The Court hoped Jellachich would carry every thing before him, but a body of troops were collected, and these, with the levies-in-mass, defeated him 20th September. The Court now ordered regiments, stationed in Vienna, to reinforce Jellachich, the indignation at which led to the second Vienna revolution, 6th and 7th Oct., 1848, which 70,000 troops under Windischgratz and Jellachich, suppressed 31st Oct., and 1st November. The event had been different had the Vienna Diet accepted in time the offer of the Hungarian one, to send them sooner in troops. The former played its cards very badly. In the vain hope of gaining fair terms from their enemy, the Court, to whom they kept sending deputations, cooled and dispirited their friends. When all was undone, Benni, who had no sphere for his talents and vigor, escaped from Vienna, borne in a coffin. He was born in 1795, in Austria. Poland, Dominski is a Pole. By the laws of April all disqualifications for religion are removed, the suffrage widely extended, and the electoral and other privileges of the noble (who are found in all ranks of life, and very numerous) removed. There is still an Upper House of Peers or Magyates; but these fully concur in the liberal measures. The great landholders surrendered the quitrents, &c., they used to levy from the peasantry, originally only tenants on their land. By this means a very large body of petty proprietors are made hearty in the national cause. Compensation is to be given to the other party by the State. The deputies allowed to Croatia, which were three, were made 18. All the dependencies, but especially Croatia, expressed their entire satisfaction with the arrangements come to, and no resistance to the Diet had ever taken place but for the perfidy of the Court and its hold over the military districts. In the course of the war the most horrid atrocities have been perpetrated by the Imperialists, but especially by Jellachich's Croats and the Serfs acting in Terneswar, who sometimes slaughtered a whole Magyar village, man, woman and child. There is no truth in similar charges against the Zeklers and others, on the Hungarian side. He continues:—The Hungarians possessed Hungary, but none, I believe, of the inhabitants are descended from them, nor is the country named after them. The Magyars, as they called themselves, are by the Slovaks called by other names, which the Germans again have modified into Ungars, whence Hungary. The Magyars, who were not heard of till A. D. 626, are the last of the swarms from Asia.—They conquered Hungary towards the end of the 9th century. They are neither Celts, nor Goths, nor Slavons.—They are thought, by the test of language, to be of one stem with the Finns. In Hungary, besides having so long been the leading people, they are the most civilized, possess the most valu-

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able part of the land, and bear the highest character. The Germans are too few to give the law, and after German comes the Magyar language in point of literary riches. It is therefore fitted to become national, as it already is in some sort. When Jellachich, Ban, (Governor, of Croatia, on the part of Ferdinand, crossed the Drave, and down to his defeat, 29th September, only twelve miles from Pest, and while Austrian regulars and levies from the military districts were waging war in Terneswar and elsewhere, there were in the whole country only 24,000 Hungarian regulars, a great part of whom were required for garrisoning strongholds, such as Comorn. The greater part of the strong places were in the hands of the enemy. No opposition was, or could be, offered to Jellachich till he neared Pest. The accounts of battles fought and won by him were pure inventions, or at most related to very insignificant affairs. The Court of Vienna had evinced its usual cunning, by dispersing the bulk of the Hungarian troops in other parts of its dominions. It reckoned that, thus situated, they would not aid the national cause, but would on the contrary be pledged to secure half measures on the part of their countrymen at home. The highest stratum of all were held by men justly suspected to be traitors. The danger was extreme, but it was overcome by the fidelity of a small body of regulars and the gathering of the levy in mass, who jointly gained battle after battle, and drove Jellachich before them. On various occasions since, the patriotism and prowess of the levy in mass has evinced wonders. Though in want of every thing at the beginning, particularly a sufficiency of muskets, they have created a very considerable regular army of all the arms, and with men embodied but a few months, perhaps weeks, they have defeated veterans by no means ill commanded. Nature and institutions have made the Magyar superior to the Austrian in a military point of view, that some people affirm one of the former to be equal to two of the latter. Besides, *ceteris paribus*, the hiring is not a match for the patriotic soldier. With naturally good stuff, and animated by national indignation and patriotism, astonishing things may be accomplished by a commander up to his position, as history abundantly proves. For instance, the Poles gained the day in the spring of 1841, at Grochow, east of Warsaw, against odds confessedly immense. I have heard it said that the Russians were nine times their number. Of course it was the bayonet that did the business. Where this weapon can act, it is wonderful what it achieves, wielded by determined men. It is said that in the second battle of Gran, 20th and 21st April, 1849, the Hungarians killed 12,000 with the bayonet. The numerous disastrous defeats of the Russians by the Cossacks, are among the recent proofs that brave men can overcome both great odds and all the apparatus of war offensive and defensive. The Sons of Temperance.—The Greenville Division of the Sons of Temperance held a public meeting, on Wednesday evening last, in the Baptist Church, for the purpose of hearing an Address from the Hon. J. Nelson O'Connell, (who is at present spending some time with his family at Clark's Spring, in the vicinity of Greenville.) The Sons met in their Hall, and marched in procession to the Church, preceded by the Greenville Brass Band. The public manifested great interest in the meeting, and when the Speaker reached the Church doors, they found the building perfectly filled, (except the seats reserved for the Order,) with a brilliant array of ladies and a crowd of gentlemen and boys. The Sons were all arrayed in their beautiful Regalia, and presented a fine appearance, looking like a body of picked men. (to use a military phrase,) in uniform. The Chaplain, Rev. T. T. Hopkins, read a portion of Scripture appropriate to the occasion, and then addressed a fervent prayer to God for a blessing on the Order and its aims. The Hon. J. B. O'Connell then proceeded to deliver his Address, giving in his many and elegant style, a succinct history of the various Orders of Temperance, and their success throughout the world, and particularly of the Order of the Sons, which last he estimated to contain one million of members in the United States alone. The Judge's Address was listened to with great interest. A portion of it was culled with a few pungent anecdotes, and his appeals to the ladies in behalf of the cause of Temperance were particularly eloquent. After the conclusion of the Address, the assembly was dismissed by the Chaplain, and the Sons marched with the music of the Brass Band back to their Hall. The Band performed their part in an admirable manner, having entertained the meeting at intervals during the proceedings with their excellent performances. The Temperance cause is on the increase in Greenville, and we believe and hope the time will never return again when the use of intoxicating drinks will be so much abused throughout the land as it now is.—Non-Resistant. GENTLE WOMAN.—The great traveler, John Ledyard, has paid to woman one of the most noble tributes ever uttered. "I have observed that wherever I found women are the same kind, civil, obliging, tender beings. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent, friendly answer.—With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churchless Finland, unprincipled Russia and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so, and their actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweet draught and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."

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THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST, as we learn from that paper of the 29th ult., is now printed on a Steam Power Press, capable of throwing off 3000 impressions per hour. This improvement is made necessary by the large and increasing circulation of that able and valuable paper. We feel much gratified at this evidence of the success of this truly southern paper, assured that there is no other more richly deserving of liberal patronage. We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter from California, written to Mr. John T. Peabody, Principal of the Male Academy in this place. It will be seen that it does not present so flattering an account of the gold digging business as some heretofore received, but our sincere desire is to disseminate the truth and avoid all deception; and it is not always that we are favored with information from so reliable a source as that contained in this letter. BENNECA, CA, June 17, 1849. Dear Brother:—I arrived in San Francisco Bay April 1st, and landed the next morning, April 6th, I set out in company with several others for Stockton 120 or 30 miles, thence 70 miles to the Stanislaus mines; I remained there up to May 15th. The water was so high that the mines could not be worked successfully; and as no opportunity for practice offered, I resolved to come down to the settlements and look about. I came to this place, Benneca, about 20 miles up the bay from San Francisco, a place of little importance in past times, but thought to be a fair way to visit San Francisco, possessing, as it unquestionably does, decided advantages over San Francisco in Point of Harbor, position of land, proximity to the mines, and all the agricultural resources of Upper California;—and last, though not least, a climate a thousand times more desirable than the cold, bleak, now chilling and most disagreeable climate of San Francisco. After remaining here a few days and becoming acquainted with the individuals largely interested, I resolved to settle and open a Hospital for those who may require such a home the coming season. I have bought a house and lot at a high price, and am now getting it in order. I have good reason to suppose I shall do well with it in connection with my private practice. I came out of the mines a trifle, and but a trifle, better than I went in—it was too early to do well. Of this country I can say but little; much that we heard before I left, you will believe this I have heard, is not true. As a grazing country California can do wonders as an agricultural one as much as a general rule, though there are many places very good for agriculture. The mines are now the great and almost sole point of attraction, and will, no doubt, yield a fair return for labor—the work of digging is extremely hard, and the mercantile and labor is alone fit, and even he cannot long retain a sound constitution. Many who come out here with high hopes, soon blasted, are going home grievously disappointed. All sorts of goods are cheap here, and will be cheaper in August or September, a great reaction in trade is expected, and nothing is settled—no one knows what to expect, and it is difficult to calculate as to the future. Fortunes are not, by the majority, to be made here at all—by few in a series of years, by fewer still in one year. Speculations run riot here, but they hold on to nothing, buy and sell. I had the fever and ague, while at the mines; save that, I have been in high health since I left. Your Affectionate Brother, W. F. PEABODY. RUSSIAN ARMY IN HUNGARY.—The Washington Republic says: We have private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which gave a more distinct idea of the character of the war waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary, than any account which has yet reached us. One fact is stated in these letters which we do not remember to have seen published before. It is said, "a terrible scourge has seized on the Russian soldiers, known as the 'flea pest.' The individual is attacked by vermin under the skin, which increase until the whole body becomes one mass of corruption. (Hitherto remedy has been discovered, and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and the letters say "hundreds have, at their own solicitation, been thrown into the river to terminate their sufferings. The cholera also makes terrible havoc on the allied army."

A Terrible Tragedy.

[FOR THE REPUBLICAN.]

Lines written on the death of B. LIRKINS, KILLED MARCH 22, 1849. In a lonely spot, and stranger land, Where the long matted mosses wave, There lies the cold and lifeless form, Of the chivalrous and the brave. With not a stone, to mark the spot Where he met his untimely end, Or, a single line to say he fell By the hand of a baser friend. What rocks it, though no sculptured pile, Above him waves the laurel wreath? What boots the gorgeous monument To him whose eyes are glassed in death? What thought around his noble brow, No laurel wreath of glory twine, Yet still, his many virtues all, Will brightly glow on fringed-hill's shrine. For many a ranger can attest, How nobly he would face the foe, Through vengeful steel and leaden death. Around him laid his comrades low, And when the furious charge swept on, He quailed not as the tempest passed, But, like the rugged mountain oak, He bled defiance to the blast. But when around the social hearth Kindred and friends are gathered there, The deep down sigh the silent tear, The sigh that ways are just and true, Why should his wisdom we arraign? In meek submission let us bow, And bless the red that gives us pain. But what can smooth a parent's brow, Or what light up the stifled gloom, Since the dearest life of his heart Has cold and lifeless in the tomb? Not grief but this can blunt the grief, With which his withered heart is riven: O! may the Lord from us restore, Direct our thoughts and hopes to heaven. CON. GUTH, Aug. 31st, 1849. A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following statement: It has been just discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted has been established in this country recently by the government of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eaves-dropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I should name an hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said that several young Spaniards, who indiscreetly divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that Cuba should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return for punishment awaiting them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter. STRANGE CALCULATION.—Some gentlemen has perpetrated the following calculation: I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife three cups of coffee each day, two in the morning and one at night, making about 35,430 cups of black put over, or nearly 70 barrels, lbs. of sugar nine times weight. Yet I cannot find myself from 100 lbs. It will be seen that I have drunk in coffee alone, 272 times my own weight. I can not find much of a meat eater, yet I presume I have consumed about eight ounces a day, which makes 7,260 lbs. or 24 years, about 50 barrels. For some years of this time, I drank two wine glasses of brandy each day, making 600 quarts. The Port wine, Madeira, whiskey punch, &c., I cannot take in count, but they are not large. When we take into the account all the vegetables in addition, such as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, apples, pears, peaches, raisins, &c., the amount consumed by an individual is most enormous. Now, my body has been renewed more than four times in 32 years; and taking it for granted that the water, of which I have drunk, is merely as a diuretic, yet taken together I conclude that I have consumed in 32 years, about the weight of 1,100 tons of 160 lbs. each. A SERRANIAN LADY.—About ten miles to the south-east of Saratoga Springs, there is a small lake, well situated for the attention of the curious geologist. Around it for a considerable distance, stretches a valley that shows many indications of having once been full of water, but which has been drained by the bursting of its southern boundary towards the Mohawk river. In the center, deeply shaded by wood, lies the present lake, not more than a quarter of a mile in width, but three miles in length. The shape serpentine, and although several small streams empty into it, no outlet has ever been discovered. Very slight changes only in the period of the spring freshets. No soundings have ever been made in it, yet although deep sea lines have been used, the shores are bold and perpendicular as a wall, descending downward to an uneven floor, the slightest ship that comes in contact with it is as calm as a mirror, for it is seldom touched by the barometer wind. The water, though seemingly clear, black back from its great depth, and the shadow of the trees on the shore. It has nothing of the dish shape usually pertaining to lakes, or seas and oceans.—It seems like an immense crevice in the solid crust of the earth's surface through open a convulsion in nature, or an earthquake of some centuries ago. When one planet was young, it underwent shocks such as would crumple the mountains that now bristle along, and to one of those awful convulsions this curious lake probably owes its origin.

THE CAUSE OF WHIG DEFEATS.

From the Nashville Union.

The Cause of Whig Defeats. That many whigs refused to vote in the late election is undoubtedly true, but it was not from apathy. It was mainly because they disliked the position of their candidate and their party on the slavery question, and were utterly disgusted with the conduct of the Taylor administration. Apathy injured us vastly more than it did the whigs.—It was impossible to make the democrats believe that Trossdale could be elected, and the masses of a party will rarely work against hope. The desire of being on the strong side controls a very large vote.—"The floating vote," as it is called,—made up of the votes of men who care very little for politics, and who are anxious to be on the strong, or hurray, side,—is very large in Tennessee and it was nearly all cast against us in this election. Had the masses believed that Trossdale had any chance of being elected, his majority would have been doubled; and had those whig slaveholders, who refused to vote for Brown, and who never will vote with the whigs again, followed their first promptings, and voted for Trossdale, his majority would have been over a hundred. We repeat, that apathy injured us more than it did the whigs. And besides, they had all the color of recent success to attract the thoughtless to their side, while we had to contend against the discouragement of an apparently insurmountable majority. The returns show that the whig vote has increased in the whig counties in which there are few slaves, and decreased in other strong whig counties in which there is a large slave population. Is not this fact conclusive that it was not apathy which defeated the whigs? Look at a comparison of a few counties. We give the whig vote in the strong whig counties where there are few slaves, in 1847 it was 6353 and 1849 it was 7476. We have selected six of the strongest whig counties in East Tennessee for this comparison; and it will be seen that, so far from there having been any apathy there, they have actually increased the whig vote more than a hundred since the last gubernatorial election. In these counties there are but few slaves. Now let us take the six strongest whig counties in Middle Tennessee, where there is a large slave population and compare the whig vote of 1847 it was 11,216 and 1849 it was 10,281. A falling off of more than a thousand votes! Apathy is the cause of this decrease; how happens it that this apathy did not extend to the strong whig counties of East Tennessee? How happens it that the counties where the strongest efforts were made, where the most whig newspapers are circulated, and where the leading whig politicians reside, were apathetic, while the sparsely settled counties of East Tennessee were more wide awake than ever? It will not do, then, for the whigs to talk of apathy. There was as much of that in our ranks as in theirs; and besides, we had the discouragement of a heavy majority against us to contend with. The result is the judgement of the people against Taylorism and the whig position on the slavery question; and if the race could be run over again one month hence on the same issue made by Brown and his non-resistance organs, there would not be a whigry enough left for seed west of the mountains. EXPENSES OF TEMPER.—Madame Necker relates the following anecdote of M. Abart, a philosopher of Geneva: it was said of him that he had never been out of temper; some persons, by means of his female servant, were determined to put him to the proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant for more than thirty years, and she protested that during that time she had never seen him in a passion. They promised her a sum of money if she would make him angry. She consented; and, knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she on the day appointed neglected to make the bed.—M. Abart observed it, and the next morning made the observation to his servant; she answered him that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but on the same evening the man neglected to make the bed. The same observation was made on the morning by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse in a cooler manner than before. On the third day he said to her, "You have neglected my bed—you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject, as you probably found that it fatigued you.—But, after all, it is of no great consequence, as I begin to accustom myself to it as it is." She drew herself at his feet and avowed that she had been angry.

THE SCENIC MURDER.

From the Nashville Union.

The Scenic Murder. The 4th inst. contains the following details of a terrible murder committed by a man under the influence of passengers who reached the city this morning on the steamer Kate Kearney, we are informed of the particulars of the murder of Mr. T. B. Hart, at Palmyra, (Mo.) who fell by the hands of Mr. John Wise, a clerk in the Post office in this city. The circumstances which led to this fatal and much regretted affair are briefly these: The circumlocution which led to this fatal scene was as follows:—Mr. Wise, who is a married man—sent his wife to Palmyra, and soon after her departure his suspicions were aroused, whilst at his daily avocation in this office, at seeing her hand writing upon letters addressed to Mr. Hart in this city. One or more of these letters, we are informed, were opened, but, as if to avoid detection, a fictitious name was used. Wise and Hart were at this time, and in fact for a long period previous, upon terms of the strictest intimacy. On Wednesday last, Hart left the city on the steamer Whitewind which followed him the day after on the Kate Kearney. Hart reached Palmyra, a little town seven miles in the country, where Mr. Wise was sojourning. Wise reached Marion city about 11 on the day following, and also went immediately out to Palmyra. As soon as he arrived, he went to the post office, and found five letters, as we are informed, from Mr. Hart, addressed to his wife, which confirmed his way to suspicions. He instantly armed himself with a knife and pistol, and went to the National Hotel, where Hart was stopping. Going in through the back way, he met with Hart on the side walk, in front of the house, and without warning, drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder, producing a flesh wound. After being fired at, Hart started to run through the house, but was overtaken by Wise, who then drew the knife and inflicted a severe wound on the right shoulder, nearly severing the arm from the body, another in the right arm, several in the back, severing the right lobe of the lungs. By the time the last blow was inflicted, the parties had reached the back yard, and Hart fell upon the pavement, literally cut to pieces, and expired in a few moments. Several persons who witnessed the affray, endeavored to stay Wise's arm, and narrowly escaped being cut themselves. Wise gave himself up to the Sheriff, and when our informant left was still in custody, awaiting the coming of witnesses from this city for an examination. Hart, the man killed, is a soldier by trade, is well known in this city, and at the time of his death, was studying medicine. He served with credit in Doniphan's expedition to Chihuahua, and had many friends. He was a man of remarkably prepossessing appearance, and in consequence was generally known by the soubriquet of Lord Byron. His remains were to have been interred yesterday. Mr. Wise was a clerk in the post office in this city, and this unfortunate difficulty has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends and created no little excitement in the community. The above particulars we have gleaned from passengers on the Kearney, one of whom witnessed the affray, and are believed to be correct. LATEST FROM FLORIDA. The Indian agent at Tampa found it impossible, as late as the 13th inst. to open any communication with the Indians. He stated that \$5000 could not induce an interpreter to go into the nation. A war, and a long one too in his opinion, appears inevitable. He also states that the settlers at Kanatee in leaving their premises were closely pursued by Indians in canoes. Of course all that they left, and that is every thing, is plundered and burnt. This outbreak, says the Ocala Argus, already has cost over \$100,000. A letter to the Savannah Republican, dated at St. Augustine 20th inst., says, "This Indian outbreak will ruin thousands of poor farmers in East Florida who have been and will be compelled to abandon their houses, and perhaps have everything they possess in the world destroyed. Almost all I own is in my farm, from which I have been compelled to flee with my family, not knowing at what moment, had we remained we would have been sent to our last home by the Indian rifle. It was unfortunate for Florida that an Indian was allowed to remain on her soil. The people now call on the General Government for the removal of every red skin and nothing short of this will satisfy them." The whole of the settlements on the Southern coast are at present unprotected, and the Indians now have full opportunity to destroy and burn every thing. PURE AIR FOR ANIMALS.—As the weather becomes warm, those farmers who have been careful to make their animals comfortable by close buildings, during the cold winter, should be equally careful to supply them with pure air, as warm weather approaches. If any animals are in the same apartment, and exposed to the gases arising from the manure, the atmosphere around them becomes contaminated, and the animals are very likely to become diseased. In ventilating a barn or stable while the weather is rather cool or chilly, carefully avoid directing a fresh draught directly on the animals, for, like human beings, they are liable to colds, under great exposure.—Plaster, charcoal powder, and various other absorbents, spread on the floor where stock are kept, are excellent for imbibing the gases arising from manures, and rendering the air pure. Common earth, of almost every description, as loam, sand, gravel, pulverized peat, and soda, &c. are good absorbents, tending to render the air purer, and save the manure; and some of these are within the reach of every farmer in this country. A girl, at Tuscaloosa, aged 14, who had been blind from her birth, in both eyes, had an operation for congenital cataract performed by Dr. Road, of that place about a year ago, and has since acquired strong and perfect sight. The delicacy of the operation depended upon the fact that the obstacle to the vision was situated in the centre of the eye ball, and not upon its surface as is commonly supposed.

THE CAUSE OF WHIG DEFEATS.

From the Nashville Union.

The Cause of Whig Defeats. That many whigs refused to vote in the late election is undoubtedly true, but it was not from apathy. It was mainly because they disliked the position of their candidate and their party on the slavery question, and were utterly disgusted with the conduct of the Taylor administration. Apathy injured us vastly more than it did the whigs.—It was impossible to make the democrats believe that Trossdale could be elected, and the masses of a party will rarely work against hope. The desire of being on the strong side controls a very large vote.—"The floating vote," as it is called,—made up of the votes of men who care very little for politics, and who are anxious to be on the strong, or hurray, side,—is very large in Tennessee and it was nearly all cast against us in this election. Had the masses believed that Trossdale had any chance of being elected, his majority would have been doubled; and had those whig slaveholders, who refused to vote for Brown, and who never will vote with the whigs again, followed their first promptings, and voted for Trossdale, his majority would have been over a hundred. We repeat, that apathy injured us more than it did the whigs. And besides, they had all the color of recent success to attract the thoughtless to their side, while we had to contend against the discouragement of an apparently insurmountable majority. The returns show that the whig vote has increased in the whig counties in which there are few slaves, and decreased in other strong whig counties in which there is a large slave population. Is not this fact conclusive that it was not apathy which defeated the whigs? Look at a comparison of a few counties. We give the whig vote in the strong whig counties where there are few slaves, in 1847 it was 6353 and 1849 it was 7476. We have selected six of the strongest whig counties in East Tennessee for this comparison; and it will be seen that, so far from there having been any apathy there, they have actually increased the whig vote more than a hundred since the last gubernatorial election. In these counties there are but few slaves. Now let us take the six strongest whig counties in Middle Tennessee, where there is a large slave population and compare the whig vote of 1847 it was 11,216 and 1849 it was 10,281. A falling off of more than a thousand votes! Apathy is the cause of this decrease; how happens it that this apathy did not extend to the strong whig counties of East Tennessee? How happens it that the counties where the strongest efforts were made, where the most whig newspapers are circulated, and where the leading whig politicians reside, were apathetic, while the sparsely settled counties of East Tennessee were more wide awake than ever? It will not do, then, for the whigs to talk of apathy. There was as much of that in our ranks as in theirs; and besides, we had the discouragement of a heavy majority against us to contend with. The result is the judgement of the people against Taylorism and the whig position on the slavery question; and if the race could be run over again one month hence on the same issue made by Brown and his non-resistance organs, there would not be a whigry enough left for seed west of the mountains. EXPENSES OF TEMPER.—Madame Necker relates the following anecdote of M. Abart, a philosopher of Geneva: it was said of him that he had never been out of temper; some persons, by means of his female servant, were determined to put him to the proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant for more than thirty years, and she protested that during that time she had never seen him in a passion. They promised her a sum of money if she would make him angry. She consented; and, knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she on the day appointed neglected to make the bed.—M. Abart observed it, and the next morning made the observation to his servant; she answered him that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but on the same evening the man neglected to make the bed. The same observation was made on the morning by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse in a cooler manner than before. On the third day he said to her, "You have neglected my bed—you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject, as you probably found that it fatigued you.—But, after all, it is of no great consequence, as I begin to accustom myself to it as it is." She drew herself at his feet and avowed that she had been angry.

Seven days later from Europe, ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. Cotton Advanced one-Eighth To one-Quarter Pence. Trade Healthy. Grain Market Depressed. Money Abundant.

After some suspense, and much anxiety, we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning an outline of the Commercial Intelligence brought by the steamship Canada from Liverpool, which came to land last evening per Telegraph.

The intelligence will be found of great interest to our merchants. The Cotton market had improved 1-8 a 1-4, and Fair Uplands were quoted at 5.1-14.

A despatch from our attentive Baltimore correspondent, dated Aug. 24, P. M., informs us that the Canada had arrived, bringing one week's later intelligence from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21. The English papers are filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the Queen in Ireland.

The Cholera is on the increase in London. FRANCE. The Minister of Finance in his report to the Assembly, states that the deficiency in the treasury, on the first of next January, will be 550,000,000 francs and the estimated deficiency for the next year is put down at 320,000,000 francs.

President Bonaparte denies any desire to change the present Government. Gen. Moltzen is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Italy, in the place of Gen. Oudinot.

ITALY. The Pope's Commissioners have arrived at Rome, and have dissolved the whole army, even those who have been faithful to the Pope.

It was reported that Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian party that attacked him. His force had increased by the arrival of many Hungarians.

Venice still holds out. It is said that three American vessels had arrived with provisions for the besieged. HUNGARY. The news continues favorable to the Hungarians. They still occupy the line of Skeine. It is reported that Ben, with 40,000 men, had completely beaten the Russian force of 60,000 in Transylvania, and that he had taken Hermannstadt. It was also reported that Klapha, the Hungarians General, attacked and captured Raab, and afterwards seized a large quantity of provisions and ammunitions of war, and fell back to Comorn.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25. FRANCE. Some of the French journals insist that Napoleon's visit to the Western Provinces was a failure. Gen. Oudinot has been withdrawn from the army in Italy because, as is said, he could not work harmoniously with the Pope, who always held him suspiciously. A change of French ministers is very seriously rumored.

The accounts in relation to the movements of the Hungarians are somewhat conflicting. Uncertainty prevails respecting Ben in Transylvania. The London Daily News gives currency to a report that the Austrians and Russians, 60,000 strong, after occupying Hermannstadt and Cressstadt, Ben charged against them with 40,000 soldiers, completely defeating the Imperialists, who fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, and nearly all their artillery on the field, and 2000 prisoners.

Nothing more of importance. No new feature in Irish affairs. BALTIMORE, Aug. 25. The New York Cotton market was much excited on Saturday, under the favorable European news. The sales are reported to have reached 2000 bales at 1-4c advance. Fair Upland is quoted at 10.3-1; and Fair Orleans 11.1-1c.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Aug. 2 SANDUSKY—A PICTURE.—We met a gentleman to-day who had spent the last four days in Sandusky. He says none but an eye-witness can picture the utter wretchedness of that place. So many have died leaving children and dependants unprovided for, so many have had leaving houses untenanted, and property unclaimed, for it seems truly a doomed and deserted city. The bakers have fled—there is no bread—the butchers have left; there is no meat, no milk, no vegetables, nobody from the country, all is desolation. Children whose parents have died, especially the Germans, cry through the streets wanting friends, care and food. This gentleman saw a squad of four little ones yesterday morning who had been wandering about, he did not know how long, and crying for their parents. He took them to his lodgings, gave them breakfast, and reported them to the Mayor, who provided temporary shelter for them. To add to the horrors of the place, the dogs who have lost their masters, (either by death or by flight) when night comes set up a howl, such as is peculiar to that animal, and which whenever heard, sounds most unwelcome. He saw the big pit before it was closed, which contains the thirty dead bodies. He left this morning, not that he feared the pestilence, but that he had seen enough of human misery.

It appears that physicians and nurses are plenty there now, and the disease is reported as yielding to treatment.

RAIL ROAD TUNNEL IN VIRGINIA.—Proposals are solicited for the construction of the great tunnel through the Blue Ridge, by which the Louisa Railroad will be prolonged into the Great Valley of Virginia, near Staunton. The tunnel will be 4,260 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 29 feet high, with a ditch on each side; it will slope eastwardly, at the rate of 66 feet to the mile, and pass 700 feet below the top of the mountain.

WESTERN WIT.—Try a horse trade here, says a Western paper, or an encounter of words, if you wish to prove it as did one of us the other day when chancing to pass by the boiler at the bath-house, we asked with great simplicity of manner, of a strapping country fellow who stood by, "What is that 'ar thing for?" "Scalding hogs—'what is that 'ar thing for?" was the quick and quick reply.

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Rail Road Convention! We are unable to place before our readers the entire proceedings of the Rail Road Convention held last week at the Shelby Springs, for the purpose of uniting the waters of the Mobile bay with the navigable waters of the Tennessee river; but we hope we can do so in our next. We learn from our delegates, that Col. Taul of Talladega, was president of the meeting, and that there were delegates in attendance from the counties of Mobile, Dallas, Shelby, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Talladega, Benton and Marshall. The meeting was largely attended and the utmost good order prevailed.

The deliberations of the Convention resulted in recommending that the starting point of the proposed Rail Road be Selma, running along Dexter's survey to Montevally—thence through the counties of Talladega, Benton and Cherokee, so as to intersect the road chartered from Guster's landing to Gadsden on the Coosa river. The Convention memorialized Congress asking the right of way over the public lands, the use of timber &c., also our Legislature, asking for the appropriation of the two per cent fund. A committee was appointed to write an address to the citizens of our state which will be placed before our readers so soon as a copy can be obtained.

The Convention further recommended to the citizens of the counties who feel an interest in the proposed Rail Road, to hold meetings in order that they may approve or disapprove the proceedings of the late Convention and to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held on the 14th Monday of September in the town of Talladega.

In pursuance of the above recommendation we are requested to state that the citizens of Benton are invited to meet at the court house on Monday, 10th inst., for the purpose of appointing said delegates, and approving or disapproving the action of the State Convention. It is hoped that the citizens generally will be present. The delegates from this county will explain more fully the result of their labors. We are delighted to see the people of Dallas, Bibb and Shelby, uniting with East Alabama in this grand scheme, the completion of which is not only of great importance to East Alabama, but also to North and South Alabama. The fine agricultural counties of North Alabama are immediately brought in close communion with the Mobile market and trade. The commercial importance of Mobile will be in an eminent degree increased—the hidden mineral treasures of East Alabama of incalculable value will soon be developed, and rendered accessible, while the products of her rich and fertile valleys find a ready market in their own State.

It is earnestly hoped that our county meeting at the Court House on NEXT MONDAY will be well attended.

COST OF FENCES IN THE UNITED STATES. BY J. S. SEIGNER.

The cost of building and repairing the fences in the United States, is enormous, almost beyond the power of calculation, and far exceeds the value of the land which encloses and divides the fields. No man dreams that when compared to the outlay of these unproductive monuments of human art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth are left far behind. In many places the fences have cost more than the land they enclose and divide. It is this enormous burden which keeps down the agricultural interest of this country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the land the fences occupy.

Estimating a chestnut post rail fence to last 18 years, and including inside fencing and repairs, the annual tax to the farmer holding 150 acres, will be \$130 to \$140, and judging from the present appearances, the tax is perpetual, and there seems but little hope of escape from it.

Did the intelligent farmer reflect a moment, and estimate the annual tax which his fences impose upon him, he would not rest till the system was abolished, or until the live hedge took the place of the present expensive fence of timber.

The system of compelling every land holder to enclose his property, is peculiar to the United States, with only the exception of England where the fence nuisance appears again under the form of hedges, and although these have their hedges, when they are well tended—and not more than half of them are so—are beautiful objects, and answer all the purposes of protection against the inroads of cattle, still the public voice is beginning to cry out against them because of the enormous amount of land required to support them. Each hedge is five or six feet at its base, and taking into account the amount of land they exhaust on either side, the whole space cannot be less than twelve or

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fourteen feet wide, when it is recollected that the divisions of land in England are very numerous, the amount of arable land abstracted, for the purposes of agriculture, is very great. It has been established at several million bushels of grain.—Plough, Loam and Aird.

Gibraltar.

SCENE DURING THE PLAGUE. At first, I only buried one, And she was borne along By kindred mourners to her grave. With sacred rite and song. At first they sent for me to pray Beside the bed of death: They blessed their household, and they breathed Prayer in their latest breath. But then men died more rapidly— They had not time to pray; And from the pillow love had smoothed Fear fled in haste away. And then there came the fastened door— Then came the guarded street— Friends in the distance watched for friends; Watched, that they might not meet. And Terror by the hearth stood cold, And rent all natural ties. And men, upon the bed of death Met only stranger eyes: The nurse—and guard, stern, harsh, and wan, Remained, unyielding; They had known so much wretchedness, They did not fear to die. Heavily rung the old church bells, But to no one came to pray: The weeds were growing in the street, Silence and Fate were there. O'er the first grave by which I stood, Tears fell, and flowers were thrown, The best gray held six hundred lives, And there I stood alone.

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PHYSIOLOGICAL WIT.—A Lady, a phreologist in this science, asked a learned phreologist, "What kind of people are those who have destructive and benevolent equally and largely developed?" "Those madmen are the persons who kill with kindness."

There will be a Commencement at Ball Park Campground, commencing on the Friday before the first Sabbath in October next.

Also at Frog Creek Campground, the Friday before the second Sabbath in October. It is expected that there will be a Commencement held in the vicinity of Span's-old Campground—Commencing on Friday before the third Sabbath in October. E. McMEANS.

Market Prices Current.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Butter, Flour, etc.

Patrol of a House—Terrible Accident.—On Sunday afternoon, while a number of workmen were engaged in plastering the interior of a brick house, in Camden, N. J., the false timent was suddenly crushed in, owing to the bad construction of the foundation, which caused the walls to give way. The building was entirely prostrated, carrying with it the gable end of an adjoining house, overwhelming in destruction all employed about it at the time, and burying the workmen beneath the wreck, which was complete as it was terrifying to behold.

MAISON, August 23. Cotton.—We quote fair 9 1/2. Extremes of the Market 8 1/2. Sales light. Receipts light.

August, August 23. Cotton.—The market continues quiet, sales of about 250 bales on Tuesday and yesterday, at the prices quoted in our weekly report; say 9 cents for good middling. Stock offering, receipts, and shipments light.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23. Cotton.—Since Wednesday, some parcels under selling orders were forced off at a reduction of quite an irregular character, but generally conceded to be, in some instances upwards, on previous prices—the sales of Wednesday amounting to 421 bales and yesterday to 481 bales—making the total amount of the week's sales at 1409 bales, ranging according to quality, from 8 to 9.5-8 cents. The quality assimilating to Liverpool Fair sold at 9.5-8.

REPRESENTATIVE GOLD SEEKER.—The Boston Bee says that a \$5 bill on the Merrimack County Bank, Concord, N. H., was received on the 9th instant, by a bookseller in that city. On the back of the bill was the following inscription: "Good bye, 'good friend,' I send you now by Mr. P. Paige back to Boston, from whence I brought you to this despicable place, and hope you will never lend your pecuniary assistance to another world soul bringing him to this accursed hole. I have started and am ashamed to return, but would give all the gold in California if I had never left my good and sufficient home. J. E. B."

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**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 any one saying to the contrary, is all humbug, for I am determined 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.

**DeKalb Tax Sale.**  
**ON MONDAY THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,**  
 I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door in the Town of Lebanon, Ala. the following described Lots in Lebanon DeKalb County, Ala. or so much thereof as will pay off and satisfy the amounts due upon each for State and County Tax and Cost.

Lot No. 15,	State and county tax 4 1-2 cts.
" 51,	" " " " 4 1-2 "
" 59,	" " " " 3 "
" 61,	" " " " 3 "
" 41,	" " " " 6 1-4 "
" 4,	" " " " 4 1-2 "
" 15,	" " " " 3 1-2 "
" 18,	" " " " 4 "
" 16,	" " " " 4 "
" 19,	" " " " 5 "
" 20,	" " " " 4 1-2 "
" 27,	" " " " 6 "
" 30,	" " " " 6 "
" 31,	" " " " 10 "
" 14,	" " " " 3 "
" 13,	" " " " 5 "

**JOHN GIBSON,**  
 Tax Collector of DeKalb Co.  
 May 29, 1849.—3m.—p \$23 50.

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.**  
**WM. JOHNSON & CO.**  
 Respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same for the ensuing season.—Our friends and the public will at all times find us at our well known Store on the right hand side of Broad street, known as the granite Store opposite Wm. E. Alexander, & Co.  
 We will keep a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods. Also a large assortment of Groceries suitable to the country trade, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Steel, Nails, Mackerel, &c. &c.—also, Bagging, Rope, and Twine—all of which will be sold at the lowest and most reduced prices.  
 It will afford us great pleasure to furnish our friends with any of the above named articles that they may want, or execute any orders for the same, giving time on such sales until they disprove of their produce.  
 We are also prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to us for shipment, free of the 2-1/2 per cent. commission usually charged by Commission Merchants of other places.  
 Rome Geo., Aug. 24, '49.—3m.

**State of Alabama,**  
 BENTON COUNTY.  
 Orphans' Court, August 14, 1849.  
**THIS** day came Daniel Bush, Executor of the last will and testament of John Bush, late of said County, deceased, who had heretofore filed his accounts and vouchers, together with a list of the heirs of said dec'd, for a final settlement of his Executorship, and due advertisement had thereof for a settlement on the 27th of July, 1849, but no settlement being had on that day, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that Friday the 5th day of October next, be set for making said final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said 5th day of October next, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear at the Court House of said county on the day aforesaid and contest said settlement if they so proper. Witness, A. Woods, Clerk of said court at Office, this 14th day of August, 1849.

**A. WOODS, Clk.**  
 Aug. 21, 1849.—3t.

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

**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 1849.  
 Attest, A. W. MAJERS, CPE.  
 July 21, 1849.

**HIRM ROBERTS,**  
 Wholesale Dry Goods Store,  
 154, Gibbons Buildings,  
 SAVANNAH, GA.  
**JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.**  
 The full session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th inst. under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN T. PEARBODY.  
 It is desired, that all who may wish to connect themselves, with this Academy, should be present, at the commencement.  
 July 17, 1849.

**LAW NOTICES.**  
**WILLIAM P. DAVIS,**  
 Attorney at Law  
 AND  
 Solicitor in Chancery.  
 Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on "Office Row."  
 May 2d, 1848.

**WILLIAM H. FORNEY,**  
 Attorney at Law  
 AND  
 Solicitor in Chancery.  
 Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on "Office Row."  
 May 2d, 1848.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
 Will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care in Benton and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.  
 Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1847.—4t.

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

**LAW FIRM.**  
 THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the practice of Law under the firm, name and style of "WALDEN & SMITH." Office of Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.  
 GEO. S. WALDEN,  
 ROBT W. SMITH.  
 Feb 20, 1849.—4t.

**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.

**GEO. C. WHATLEY,**  
 Attorney at Law  
 AND  
 Solicitor in Chancery;  
 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
**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 10, 1849.

**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. Granness, Esq., N. Y.  
 M. S. Cassety, of the House Rupert & McLelland, Mobile Ala.  
 McCarter & Allen, Charleston S. C.  
 Hon. Robert Anderson Dandridge, Ten. S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.  
 Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Ten.  
 Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Goliad, Texas.  
 Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, Ala.  
 John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.  
 Jun 5, 1849.

**S. D. HALE,**  
 Attorney at Law  
 AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
 Jacksonville Ala.,  
 Will attend promptly to all business that may be entrusted to his care in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph and in the Supreme Court.  
 REFER TO  
 R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville,  
 Hon. T. W. Williams, Knoxville,  
 Hon. C. F. Keith, Athens,  
 Whitehead & Braden, Attya Chattanooga, Ten.  
 Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston S. C.  
 OFFICE No. 5, South-east of Public sq.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
**TETTERS** of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Orphans court of Benton county, on the estate of William Lewis deceased, on the 11th day of June 1849; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
 S. D. HALE, Adm'r.  
 July 6th 1849.

**G. & H. Cameron,**  
 Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
 Crockery and Glass-Ware,  
 153 Meeting St. opposite Hayne St.,  
 CHARLESTON, S. C.  
 OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union.  
 March 6, 1849.

**H. & W. P. HALL,**  
 Factors and Commission Merchants,  
 No. 12, Central Wharf,  
 CHARLESTON, S. C.  
 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,  
 SIMON HYDE,  
 R. A. CLARK  
 April 4, 1848.

**DYE, ROBERTSON, & CO.**  
 WAREHOUSE  
 AND  
 Commission Merchants  
 (AT THEIR OLD STAND),  
 Macintosh St., Augusta,  
 Georgia.  
 Branch of the same firm under the style and name of  
 G. P. M. CAROL, our agent at Rome Ga., is authorized to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to our house, either in Augusta or Charleston.

**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, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HANKERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.  
 Call and look at them.  
 February 27, 1849.

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

**Wool Department.**  
 This department will soon be prepared for spinning and weaving. The Double Carders are now in operation and connected with them a newly invented Burrer, which takes the Burr from the wool and beats it into 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 Flouring & 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, Flooring prepared for laying down at \$18 [mill measure] per thousand feet.—Same when brought to the plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at \$5 per thousand.  
 Deliveries will be made on Boats, or the Rail Road, free of drayage.  
 The patronage of all who desire to encourage home enterprise is respectfully solicited, and assurances given of the superiority of all work coming from the company.  
 Address GINDRAT & Co. or J. S. WINTER & Co. Agents, Montgomery Manufacturing Co. Montgomery, Aug. 8, 1848.

**Tax Collector's Sale.**  
 I WILL sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in OCTOBER, A. D. 1849, within the usual hours of sale, the following lots or parcels of lands, or so much thereof as will pay off and discharge the tax and all necessary expenses due on the same, to wit: The North half of S. 36, T. 15, R. 5, east in the Coosa Land District, bounded by lands of Sucher, Carson & Willis—owner unknown. Amount of State and County Tax 30 cents.  
 June 26, 1849.—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 unknown. Amount of State and County Tax 18 cents.  
 June 26, 1849.—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 Joseph N. Smith, lying three miles South of Jacksonville. Amount of State and County Tax \$3.34.  
 June 26, 1849.—3m. \$7.50.  
 Also at the same time and place, The West half of Section 36, T. 16, Range 7, adjoining lands of John Yeaman, and E. B. Colborn, known as the Polecat Land—owner unknown. Amt. State and County Tax for 1848, \$2.29.  
 G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C. B. C.  
 June 26, 1849.—3m. \$7.50.

**Notice.**  
 The Methodist camp-meeting at White Plains will come off including the 5th Sunday in September, beginning the Thursday night before, Ministers and friends from a distance are cordially invited 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 regular term of the Orphans court of Benton county, Alabama, held on the 21st day of July 1848, letters testamentary, duty granted to the undersigned as executor &c. of the estate of Thos. T. Walker deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.  
 THOS. A. WALKER, Ex'r &c.  
 June 26, 1849.—6t.

**Gilliland & Howell,**  
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
 Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
 NO. 7 HAYNE STREET,  
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

**WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION & General Forwarding Business,**  
 Rome, Georgia.  
**COMBS & PENTECOST,**  
 Respectfully tender their services to their friends and acquaintances, and all who may favor them with their patronage in Northern Alabama, in the above business. Their Warehouse is situated near, and very convenient to the Rail Road Depot, and their strict and prompt attention will be given to the business in all its departments.—They will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them or take in this market, or for shipment to another foreign or domestic market.  
 Rome, Ga. September 1848.

**JOHN H. CRAWFORD,**  
 Against the World at 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, at low 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.—

**COMMITTED.**  
 TO the jail of Jacksonville Benton co., on the 21st June 1849, a negro man named Lige, about 25 or 30 years old—black, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. When committed, he had on a black cloth cap and dark sack coat. He says he belongs to a man named Hanna, living in Perry county, Ala, not far from the town of Marion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
 C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.  
 June 10, 1841.

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

**NEW STORE.**  
 THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rome, and its vicinity, that he has just opened a new store, at the corner immediately below the Printing Office, Broad Street.  
**DRY GOODS.**  
 ALSO, Best in Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Mackerel, and a fine assortment of Hats and Shoes, ready Made Clothing, New York style; Fancy Goods, Saddles, Bibles, &c., various styles; a fine lot of Cutlery, Cabinet Carriage, Smith and Farmer's Tools; also, a great variety of School Books, Novels, Histories, &c. Glass and Crockery Ware, all of which he pledges himself to sell as good, and perhaps a little better terms than can be purchased in the place.  
 The public generally are cordially invited to pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his prices.  
 J. J. COHEN.  
 Rome, March 6, 1849.—1y.

**GEO. W. BEALL,**  
 FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
 Broad Street, Rome Ga.  
 IS prepared to execute all orders in his line in the newest and most fashionable style. Paris Fashions Received Monthly, and will be forwarded to any Tailor at \$12 00 a year, or a single copy at \$1 00. Trimmings of a fine quality constantly kept on hand.  
**WANTED.**  
 One or two Journeyman Tailors, none need apply but those of steady habits and good workmen.  
 Feb. 13, 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, Drestivals, Varnishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and Shawney 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. Cap 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 whole sale 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

**J. D. DICKERSON,**  
 DRUGGIST,  
 ROME, GEORGIA.  
 WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Glass Chemicals, &c.  
**WOOL CARDING** done at Cheek-o-looko Factory in the shortest time, and on accommodating terms. Rolls made here are warranted equal to any made in the State. Also, Rolls for sale at 37 cents per pound.  
 J. & R. MEKHHEN.  
 April 3, 1849.

**Executors Sale.**  
 THE county court of Randolph county, Alabama, having granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of William Fanning, late of Randolph county Alabama, deceased, and order of sale, to sell a part of the real estate of said testator. Notice is hereby given that on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1849; I will sell at public sale, before the Court house door, at Weedwood Alabama, the following lands to wit: Fraction C. in S. 22, T. 19, R. 11, the N. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 S. 23, T. 19, R. 11; the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 S. 21, T. 19, R. 11; the S. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 S. 23, T. 19, R. 11; the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 S. 21, T. 19, R. 11; the W. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 S. 21, T. 19, R. 11; the N. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 S. 6, T. 20, R. 11, and Fraction B. in S. 21, T. 20, R. 11, which includes the Gold Mines, formerly owned by William Fanning, near Weedwood.—A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS will be given, bond with good security for the purchase money.  
 JAMES M. MICLE, Ex'r &c.  
 July 31, 1849.

**LAND SALE.**  
 IN pursuance to an order of the Orphans court of DeKalb county, State of Alabama, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of August next, on the premises, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of Josiah Huntway, deceased, known and described as a part of the East half of the north East quarter of Section 33, in Township 6, of range 9 East, in the District of Land subject to sale at Lebanon, 16 Acres more or less. Also 16 Acres more or less of North-west quarter, Section 34, in T. 6, R. 9, East in said District. Bond and approved security will be required.  
 J. G. BEESON, Adm'r.  
 June 10, 1849.

**Notice.**  
 I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, before the Court House door, on the first Monday in September next, ONE LIKELY NEGRO GILL, named Catty, aged about 21 or 22 years, color black, as the property of Aaron Cartrell, to satisfy two F. f. as in my hands one in favor of Miller, Kepley &c., and one in favor of James McCarter. Both issued from the circuit court of Benton county.  
 C. SUBLETT, SUFF. B. C.  
 Aug. 11, 1849.

**Risley's Sarsaparilla.**  
 THIS is a GENUINE 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 impurities of which are removed by its use. Numerous certificates could be given of its efficacy in curing what other preparations, bearing the name of Sarsaparilla, are recommended to do, but Risley's Sarsaparilla has been in use sufficient long to establish its superiority over all others—and as it is made as it should be, according to a formula approved by the medical faculty, and is only referred to them and to the number of who have been restored to health, and the enjoyment of life, by its use. In large bottles, each \$4 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount made to the trade. Sold wholesale and retail by HAVILLAND, HUSBY & CO., Augusta, Ga. Wholesale and retail dealers in choice Medicines, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Their connection with HAVILLAND, HUSBY & Co., New York, and HAVILLAND, HUSBY & Co., Charleston, give them the advantage in procuring frequent supplies, in keeping a large assortment, and in selling at very low prices.  
 February 27, 1849.

**D. B. Plumb & Co.,**  
 Between the United States Hotel, and Post Office Corner,  
 (Wm. HARRIS'S OLD STAND),  
 AUGUSTA, GA.  
 HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass-Paint and Enamelled Medicines and Chemicals, and every article in their line of business, which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and on accommodating terms.  
 Physicians, Planters and Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on us, as we are determined to supply only Genuine Medicines; and should any article fail to give entire satisfaction, we will be pleased to have it returned.  
 D. B. PLUMB.  
 Feb. 27, 1849. HENRY BACON, M. D.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS AND NO MISTAKE.**  
 THE citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber and examine his Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 consisting in part of printed Lawns, French Muslins, Gargees, Silks, and silks, Tissues, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslin, Scotch and French Ginghams, and a large variety of PRINTS; also a well assorted stock of  
**Ready Made Clothing.**  
 Panama Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes &c. Which he pledges himself to sell as cheap if not

**A Little Cheaper**  
 than they can be got any where else! CALL EXAMINE and JUDGE for yourselves.  
 JOSEPH SULZBACH.  
 May 15, 1849.—4t

**Shackelford's Hotel,**  
 CENTRE, CHEROKEE COUNTY, A. L.  
 W. A. Shackelford has taken the Hotel formerly owned by G. W. Crozier where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
 Feb. 13, 1849.

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL persons are hereby forwarded from trading for a note, Allen Elston, for Two hundred and fifty dollars, dated in the Summer or September, 1846. Credited for the interest up to January 1849, as I have either lost or misplaced the said note.  
 WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.  
 July 24, 1849.—4t

**MOUNT ZION ACADEMY.**  
 The second term of the current Scholastic year, will open on the Third Monday in July. Rates and regulation as heretofore.  
 JAMES KNOX.  
 July, 1849.—4t

**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 WELDON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.  
 The 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 commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch. A through ticket having already been in operation is now continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to Philadelphia. Passengers availing themselves thereof, will have the option either to continue without delay through the route or otherwise, 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. Baggage will be ticketed on board the steamer to Weldon, 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 Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., to whom please apply. For other information inquire of  
 L. C. DUNCAN,  
 at the American Hotel.  
 May 1, 1849.

**REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE**  
 FROM  
**Charleston to Philadelphia.**  
 The Steam Ship  
**COL. CALIBUS**  
 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,  
 Fittsman's 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, 1849.

**United States Mail Line.**  
 NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.  
 Every Saturday afternoon throughout the Year.  
 Through to New York in 60 Hours.  
 The splendid Ocean Steam Ships NORTH BERNER and SOUTHERNER, will leave Adger's wharves alternately every Saturday Afternoon throughout the year.  
 For Freight or Passage, having splendid State Room accommodations, apply to the Agent, at Charleston, S. C.  
 HENRY MISROUN,  
 Corner East Bay & Adger's S. Wharf.  
 Price of Cabin Passage, \$25  
 " Steerage, " 8  
 May 1, 1849.

**New and Improved COTTON GINS,**  
 AT ROME, GEORGIA.  
 THE undersigned would respectfully 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 article of Cotton Gins, with all the late improvements attached, among which is a new patent Water Box, which may be used without oil or grease of any kind, and is still infallibly secure from fire, the gudgeons being always wet when the machine is at work, we also have what we call and think to be an improvement on the ribs or breast, they being much harder and of course more durable than any which have hitherto been used.  
 From our long experience in the business, we have no hesitancy in saying that we will make 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 warrant every Gin that leaves our shop to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale. Contracts made with our agents, or letter addressed to us at Rome, will receive prompt attention.  
 We are also prepared to do any kind of Iron or Wood Turning at short notice and moderate terms.  
 GRISWOLD & KING.  
 April 3, 1849.—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 year, engaged in the business of instruction, and he has in his possession testimonials respecting his character and qualifications, as an instructor, which he thinks, will be satisfactory to those who wish information on these points.  
 Mr. Isham designs locating permanently at Cave Spring.  
 RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.  
 Reading, Writing and Orthography, \$6 00  
 Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., 10 00  
 The Classics and higher branches of Math., 15 00  
 REFECTIONS.  
 Dr. Elias Marks S. C. Female Institute, Col. V. P. King Greensboro', Ga.  
 Dr. Flewellen, Col Chambers' }  
 Gen. S. A. Baley, Rev. R. } Columbus Ga.  
 T. Marks, Gen. Bethune, }  
 Thomas Ragland, }  
 Joel Dean, Cave Spring, Ga. }  
 July 5, 1849.—6t

**CASH** advances made on Cotton shipped to the address of Messrs. RUPERT & McLELLAND, Mobile, by the undersigned at Wetumpka.  
 M. S. CASSETTY.  
 Wetumpka, Oct. 3, 1848.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**  
 THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY  
 For Lung Complaints, and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs.  
 The best Remedy ever known for Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, Final Stages of Consumption, &c.  
 The time has come when Consumption may be classed among the curable diseases! This excellent remedy, which skillfully combines the virtues of the Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, with chemical extract from the Chest and Lungs; and all who have used it, to the most efficacious preparation ever offered for the cure of disease generally of the Chest and Lungs; and, on account of its wonderful 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 Philadelphia, Pa. Its surprisingly invigorating effect upon the debilitated constitution, has secured for it general use, and made it the favorite medicine in nearly every family in our country, where Coughs, Colds, or other symptoms of consumption, or any other symptoms of consumption, have made their appearance. And with such astonishing rapidity has it gained its public estimation, and so extensively is it used, that it can be with safety procured from the proprietors in quantities sufficient to cure the most inveterate cases of consumption, and demand for it from our numerous agents engaged in the sale of it throughout the South.

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
 Read the following letter written to the proprietors at Cincinnati, Feb. 13, 1847.  
 Messrs. SAYBOLD & PARK—Gentlemen: I take this opportunity to inform you of a remarkable cure performed in my own case, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September, I was seized with a violent cold, which seated upon my lungs, and during the space of five months, I labored under a distressing cough. I had quite lost all hopes of recovery, until about a week or so ago I was induced to try your Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used only one bottle, my cough was relieved, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the further use of this Balsam, restored to perfect health.

**HARRIET S. HILL.**  
 Our Agent at Marksville, La. writes us: Messrs. Saybold & Moad—Gents, Enclosed I send you a letter from Dr. Dillany, a graduate of medicine, and one of the best physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high among the profession here, and has a very extensive practice.  
 G. A.

# Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1849.

Whole No. 665.

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 arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.  
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rate.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.  
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letter addressed to the Editor or business.

**Shackelford, & Grason,**  
**Factors & Commission Merchants,**  
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the **Factorage & Commission Business** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.  
No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to  
**J. FORNEY & SON,**  
**YOUNG & NISBET,**  
**WOODWARD & PORTER,**

**WILSON, BANKS, & CO.**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,**  
No. 3, Main Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British  
**DRY GOODS,**  
No. 9, Hayne Street,  
April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**Saddlery Ware-House.**  
**CONDICT, JENNINGS, & CO.**  
No. 165 Meeting Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**P. H. CONDUCT,**  
**PETER JACOBUS,**  
**D. JENNINGS,**  
MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.  
**ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,**  
**FACTORS**  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
MAGWOOD'S WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**JOHN ROBINSON,**  
**JAMES K. ROBINSON,**  
**JAMES M. CALDWELL,**  
Charleston, S. C.

**Warehouse and Commission**  
**Business.**  
**AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.**  
THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renew the tender of his services to his friends and the public generally in the above business.

THE extensive **FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE** is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Railroad, and they continue to 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 partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store.  
**D'ANTIGNAC & EVANS.**  
February 27, 1849.

**Augusta Piano Forte, Book**  
**Music, and Stationery Depot.**  
THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., Dulois & Senbury, New York, all of which are WARRANTED of excellent tone, and which are WARRANTED in tune, and retain their quality as well as any made 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, all ways on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Foolscap Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or city acceptance.

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

**Pavilion Hotel,**  
**OLD STAND,**  
Corner Meeting and Hasell Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,  
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.  
March 6, 1849.—4m.

**HOTELS.**  
**City Hotel,**  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.  
BY P. CONDON.  
March 6, 1849.

**Drawing and Painting.**  
**DR. GLEIZE,** takes pleasure in announcing 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 Drawing and painting, and the French language in its native pronunciation.

**TERMS:**  
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 per.  
French language 10 00 per.  
He will also engage to take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.  
July 31, 1849.—4t

**New York and Savannah**

**LINE OF**  
**OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.**

THE splendid new steamer **CHEERFUL**, Capt. Thomas Lyos, (late of the West India Company,) leaves Savannah for New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, and on every alternate 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 **TENNESSEE**, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the line in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every WEDNESDAY. The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this line, are assured that the Central Rail Road Company, will, whenever necessary, run a special train to suit the arrival and departure of the steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to  
**FADELFORD & FAY,** Savannah, or  
**SAM'L L. MITCHELL,** 191 Front St.,  
March 6, 1849.—ly.

**Washington Hall,**  
**ATLANTA, GA.**  
Breakfast and dinner House for passengers. Meals always in due season for the departure of the cars. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

**HOLCOMBE & RICE.**  
H. C. HOLCOMBE,  
Z. A. RICE,  
March 6, 1849.

**U. S. HOTEL,**  
**AUGUSTA, GEO.**  
THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken that 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,**  
N. B. Greenwell and Savannah Stage Office at this Hotel. Feb. 27 18, 49.—6 m.

**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 Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

**Landreth's Warranted**  
**Garden Seeds, and**  
Implements for Farm and Garden use.  
THE S. C. seedling line on sale at his  
**AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,**  
No. 289 King Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of articles in his line, needed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn, Shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every article of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

**D. M. LANDRETH,**  
Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.  
**GEORGE OATS,**  
DEALER IN  
**Piano Forte, Music, Books & Stationery, &c.,**  
224 & 226 King St., at the Bend,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dulois & Senbury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical instruments, Music, Books and Stationery for sale very low for cash or city acceptance.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received from the vicinity of the public square, north-east, and is still making extensive improvements for the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call.

**J. W. GWINN.**  
Jan. 30, '49.—1f.

**PADEFORD & FAY,**  
**Commission Merchants.**  
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, A

**Committed**  
To the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 9th of August, 1849, a negro man a runaway slave who says he belongs to John Brown, a trader of North Carolina, Rockingham County, and says he left his owner near Wetumpka, Ala. said boy has a yellow or copper complexion, and has one front tooth broke off, and calls his name Bethie. Said boy is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

**JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor.**  
Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

**Committed**  
To the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 8th August, 1849, a negro man a runaway slave who says he belongs to Wm. Bowman. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of black complexion and calls his name BILL; he has a small scar on the left side of his face.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

**JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor**  
Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

**Dissolution of Partnership**  
THE Law partnership of EARLE & MARBLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business with the firm may settle the same with either of the partners.

**G. T. McARLEE,**  
**R. G. EARLE,**

**The Motherless.**

God help and shield the motherless!  
The stricken, bleeding dove—  
From whom there gushes on rich fount  
Of deep and deathless love!  
The saddest titles grief confers—  
For whom so lone as they,  
Upon whose path a mother's love  
Sheds not its holy ray!

No gentle form above them bends  
To smooth the couch of pain—  
No voice so fond as hers, assays  
To calm the feverish brain.  
O, acher tongue may whisper love  
In accents soft and mild;  
But none on earth so pure as that  
A mother bears her child!

Judge kindly of the motherless—  
A weary lot is theirs,  
And oft the heart the gayest seems,  
A load of sorrow-bears,  
No faithful voice directs their steps,  
Or bids them onward press,  
"And if they grieve a kinsman wrong,"  
God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,  
The tempter and the tried,  
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,  
O spare them not beside,  
Thou knowest not what thou hast been  
With trials even less—  
And when thy lips should vent reproach,  
Think, they were motherless!

Blessing on the motherless,  
Whom'er they dwell on earth,  
Within the home of childhood,  
Or at the stranger's hearth!  
Blue be the sky above their heads,  
And bright the sun within,  
O God, protect the motherless,  
And keep them free from sin!

**The Soul's Passing.**  
"The Soul's Passing," is the title of a touching poem in a late "London Athenaeum." A husband is looking upon the scarce cold form of his dead wife.

"Take her faded hand in thine—  
Hand that no more answers kindly;  
See the eyes were wont to shine,  
Uttering love, now staring blindly;  
Tender-hearted, speech departed—  
Speech that echoed so divinely.

"Rons no more the circling river,  
Warning, brightening every part,  
There it slumbereth cold forever—  
No more merry leap and start,  
No more flushing cheeks to blushing—  
In its silent home the heart!

"Hold not answering to thy praying!  
Cold, responsive lies she there,  
Death, that ever will be something,  
Something gentle, something fair,  
Came with numbers soft as slumbers—  
She is with him elsewhere!"

**WHO'LL TURN THE GRINDSTONE.**  
When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's morning I was accused by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder: "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?"

"Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind an axe on it?" Pleased with his compliment of "fine little fellow," "O yes, sir," I answered, "it is down in the shop." "And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get me a little hot water?" How could I refuse!

I ran and soon brought a kettleful. "How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply; "I am sure you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen, will you just turn a few minutes for me?" "Tripled with the flattery, like a fool, I went to work, and bittingly did I rub the day. It was a new axe, and I bit and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school-boy ran, and I could not get away, my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with, "now you little rascal, you've played the truant, sent to school, or you'll rue it." Alas thought I, it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a little rascal, was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since: When I saw a merchant over-pleas'd to his customers—begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his tools on the counter—I think I, that man has an axe to grind.

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant—think, lock out, good people, that fellow would set you turning grindstones. When I see a man hurried into office by party spirit without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful—alas! methinks, deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.—Franklin.

**The Red River Overflow.**  
The destruction of property by the recent flood in Red River was very great. The town of Alexandria, situated on a high bluff, was inundated, and property to a large amount was very greatly damaged. The Alexandria (La.) Republican says:

"It is impossible to estimate the loss by the flood in the valley of Red River. Instead of upwards of 25,000, this parish will not produce 2000 bales. In the valley, instead of upwards of 13,000 bales, not 20,000 will be made. The loss in this one article will consequently be \$5,000,000, which is nothing to the loss of the corn crop of stock, of farming implements, the destruction of improvements, and general breaking up of plantations. To these two items, to be added the loss of sugar, no mean item, which we must measurably suffer.—Truly it is a sad fix that this country is in.

The wheat crop in Iowa is said to have turned out remarkably well.

**Intelligence by the Steam-er Canada.**

The royal mail steamship Canada arrived at New York on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, bringing Liverpool papers to the 11th and London to the 10th of August.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on the 4th August, after a passage of fourteen days.

The news from Hungary continues favorable to the cause of liberty.

Rumors were afloat in Paris, on the 9th, that the Hungarians have suffered a defeat in Wallachia. We do not credit them.

The opinion in political circles in Paris is that the prestige so long attached to the name and power of Russia is seriously compromised, and that the Hungarian war has shown how completely mistaken were those who believed Russia to be a military Colossus. There are many who believe that the Ottoman troops would in reality be more than a match for the Russians.

The Central Government of Frankfurt has addressed a protest against the armistice concluded between Prussia and Denmark to all the German governments with the exception of Prussia. This proceeding amounts to a cessation of diplomatic relations between the Central Government and the Court of Prussia.

**England.**  
The London Times reports 165 cases of cholera and 110 deaths for the 9th of August, and in England and Scotland for the same day, 538 cases and 211 deaths.

A treaty of peace and commerce has been concluded between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia. The several articles having been agreed upon, were signed by Lord Palmerston and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, on the part of the young republic, on the 21st of November, 1848, and the ratifications exchanged on August 1, 1849.

Harvest has now fairly commenced in the southern and western counties, and more propitious weather than we have lately experienced, could not be desired. Our prospect for the whole may be regarded as highly promising, and all that is now needed to insure an abundance of food of home growth is a continuance of auspicious weather for the ingathering. The crops of all kinds of grain received great benefit from the rain which fell in July; the yield and quantity were unquestionably improved thereby, and we are disposed to think that the produce will prove better both in quantity and quality than in ordinarily good seasons. All fear in regard to the potato seems to have subsided. That there are partial instances of disease, similar to that from which this root has suffered so severely since 1845, cannot be doubted, but the aspect of the crop generally is healthy and promising.

**Gold and Silver in England.**  
The quantity of gold and silver imported during the last six months into England, has been enormous. At Southampton alone, there was received from the 1st January to the 30th of June have been about £3,500,000, of which more than £2,000,000 have come from Mexico, California, and the South American States, whilst the remainder has been brought from India by way of Alexandria, and some £200,000 from Spain and Portugal. No wonder then money is so abundant there, and in little demand whilst it can be profitably placed on call at 13 per cent. The funds, of course, are on the advance.

**Austria and Hungary.**  
The accounts from Austria and Hungary are of considerable interest. The Hungarians, under Gorgey, who had been previously reported to have occupied Kasha, now appear to have reached Tokay, on the Theiss, but whether they have crossed that river or not remains uncertain. On the other hand, Marshal Paskiewitch has also advanced from Gyoneg, and crossed the Theiss near Porozio, after some opposition from a body of Hungarians who attempted to defend the left bank of the stream. Generals Grabbe and Szas were said to be in pursuit of Gorgey. On the 26th ult. General Haynau had advanced to Kecskenel, whence the Hungarians, who are said by the Austrians to have been 40,000 strong, and who had been commanded by Perczel, had retreated on the day before. Gen. Haynau subsequently advanced to Felegyhaza, on the road to Szegedin.

From accounts in the official journal, published by the Hungarians at Szegedin, it appears that the fortress of Temeswar was taken by the Magyar on the 23rd ult. Six attacks were repulsed, but the place was ultimately carried by general assault. According to other accounts, the Austrian General, Kukovina, was killed during the storm.

Official reports from the Russian General, Grotobietin, have reached Vienna. That officer is stated to have advanced from Bistritz with the whole of his corps. On the 22d ult, he was attacked by the Hungarians who had taken up positions on the heights of Szasz Regen. The battle lasted one hour, and ended by the retreat of the Hungarians to Maros Vasserehly. Nothing is said of the losses of the Russians, but General states that a Hovved battalion, which was concealed in a wood near Dedea, was very troublesome to his troops.

By dates from Vienna of the 3d instant, we learn that Gen. Haynau has destroyed another Hungarian town. Csongrad, not having received the Austrian troops with such "friendly demonstrations" as the inhabitants of Ketskenel and Felegyhaza, the commander-in-chief ordered it to be first plundered and then burned down. The Wiener Zeitung mentions the achievement in those words: "Csongrad was, by command of Gen. Haynau, set in flames. The inhabitants, after the imperial troops had already entered the town, and were busied in preparing their meal, called in husars and Anovveds, who drove out our soldiers, and fired on them from the houses. A brigade now marched against the place, and the Magyars were obliged to give way.—Csongrad has paid dearly for this crime.—

All supplies were first brought away into the imperial camp, and then the city became a prey to the flames."

At Pesth they say that the railroad is used to Szolnok to forward supplies to the army. From this it is to be inferred that Telchick, who was at Czegled on the 29th ult, has shifted his quarters to Szolnok, and that Dembinski has disappeared from that neighborhood. It is singular what a tone of triumph pervades the Austrian press at the advance of Haynau and Schlick, although not the smallest advantage has been obtained in the field. Only a few days ago great alarm prevailed. The triumphant certainty which the recovery of Raab and Pesth had inspired, of closing the war in a few weeks, had given way to a feeling of intense anxiety and sinister foreboding. In proportion to the pitch of its exultation during the first half of July by their reliance on swarms of Cossacks, was their dejection to find their crutch a reed. For several days since the battle of Waitzen, a series of posts, each more dismal than the last, had struck confusion and dismay into the men of the Russian alliance.

The fall of Arad, the rout of Jellachich, the capture of Temeswar, and lastly the interruption of the mail between Vienna and Pesth by the loss of Dotis, which ensued on a sailing from Comorn, had followed hard, with stunning blow after blow, upon the terrible news of Gorgey's victory of the 16th and 18th. But already all these disasters are forgotten in the wonderful march of Haynau, who sacks towns with as much ease as he takes his breakfast. In the information from the head quarters of Paskiewitch, the belief that the communications of this General with Pesth have been interrupted. It is not impossible that Dembinski, whose corps seems long-rat Szolnok, may have thrown himself into the rear of Paskiewitch at Hatvan, retaken Waitzen, and re-established communications with Comorn.

A new extraordinary recruitment is ordered throughout the Empire of 150 recruits to every 10,000 inhabitants. A long appeal is made by the official paper of the Government to the patriotism of the nation, that they may comply cheerfully with this new call of the Emperor, and send their sons with alacrity to fill those gaps in the army which are made by the insurgents.

Our latest news from Vienna is to August 4th. What news there is favorable to the Hungarians. Up to the latest despatches from Haynau's headquarters, Szegedin had not been taken. The qualifications given of the news of its occupation is thus justified, and everything indicates that an obstinate stand will be made there. The Austrians were advancing on it by three columns, from Felegyhaza, Hatas, and Theresiopel.

It is said that Paskiewitch is advancing by forced marches, through Debreczin on Grosswardein.

A Russian courier reached Pesth from Vienna on the 1st, bearing dispatches for Gen. Paskiewitch. When he got to Pesth there was no one who could tell him where the Russian General was. The courier went on to a venture to Miskolcz. The battle at Miskolcz is given out by the Hungarian party as a great victory. Loyd's Pesth correspondent reported that it lasted three whole days. The same authority states that a holy disputed battle took place between Felegyhaza and Kis Telek.

A third engagement is mentioned between the troops of Dembinski and Schlick. The heat is intolerable at Pesth, and the troops of Haynau had suffered greatly on their march through the marshy waste between the Theiss and Danube. The water sprays on the way were all turbid and foul; the soldiers used vinegar to mix with the muddy drink.

In proportion as General Haynau advances into the interior, the garrison of Comore makes their activity felt. Gen. Klapka made, on the 3th, a sortie from his entrenched camp, in which he inflicted severe losses on the besiegers.

The army of the south, as the routed remnant of Jellachich's corps is called; encouraged by the news of Haynau's approach, was preparing to recross that Danube into the Backa. The Ban had gone from Nitrovics to Titel, and would there await the arrival of the brigade of Rastie, in order to resume the offensive.

**Important Victory of the Hungarians.**  
Letters from Constantinople, of 25th ult, say that a courier from Galatz had brought news that the Austro-Russian army, 60,000 strong, which, after it had compelled the Hungarian General, Perczel, to retire, and had occupied Comstadt and Hermanstadt, had advanced as far as Saragum, had been met by Bem, with 40,000 men. The latter immediately gave battle to the imperialists who were under Luders. The battle commenced on the 10th by a strategic movement on the part of Bem, by which he cut off the left wing of the Austrian army, attacking the right at the same time, and compelling it to fall back on the centre. Gen. Bem, seeing the disorder of the enemy's ranks, ordered the reserve to advance, which, by a determined and gallant charge, decided the day in favor of the Hungarians. The imperialists took to flight, leaving on the field 10,000 dead and wounded, nearly all the artillery, 8,000 prisoners, among whom were Gen. Autenberg, Gen. Bem then re-possessed Comstadt and Hermanstadt in Gallicia, Gen. Dembinski was also taken a victory and taken Gen. Freytag prisoner.

**Rome.**  
The Pope, according to some of the letters from Rome, would return to the capital on the 15th August. Three commissioners, it is stated on the authority of private letters, had been sent from Gaeta by the Pope, to take charge of the Roman government on the withdrawal of General Oudinot.

The recall by the Government of Oudinot from the command of the army in Italy is announced by the Evening Post, that the cause assigned by the friends of Ministers is, that the army, having concluded its mission to Rome, it now remains for diplomacy to complete the work commenced in the States of the Church; but that the real cause is the decree published by Gen. Oudinot.

A telegraph from Rome confirms the statement published a few days ago, that the Pope had refused the conditions laid down for his re-establishment.

We know not how the French Government is to get out of the embarrassments it has created for itself by its intervention in the affairs of Rome. The Governor of Malta has refused to allow the refugee, to whom Mr. Freeborn gave British passports, to land, and the same rigorous exclusion is enforced at Leghorn, Genoa, and even at Marseilles. What then, is to become of these unfortunate men, and also of the 3,000 that still remain at Rome? Civita Vecchia is full of these unfortunate refugees, and if measures are not at once devised to provide for them, as well as for those who are still at Rome, grave disorders may occur. Certain numbers of those who were refused at Malta and sent to Corsica, and it is said either shipping must be provided for the United States for the whole number, or a suitable district be allotted to them in Algeria.

In addition to the embarrassments created for the commander-in-chief by these circumstances and the unmanageable character of the Camarilla at Gaeta, the sanitary state of the French army within the walls of Rome is far from satisfactory. The sickness amounts to more than 10 per cent. perhaps 13 per cent. and out of a garrison of 13,000 men, there are 1,250 in hospital. The mortality is inconceivable, but the sick list is inconceivable, like every thing else connected with this expedition, is a great annoyance to the French General and to his Government. The health of the troops at Tivoli and Albano is more satisfactory.

**France.**  
Our advices from Paris are to the 10th.

The French Minister has proposed an income tax of one per cent, and a subsidy of 60,000f. to support the French theatres.

M. Lamarine, who is still confined with an attack of acute rheumatism, has been compelled to solicit of the Legislative Assembly an unlimited leave of absence, in order to sell his patrimonial estate and liquidate his pecuniary engagements.

Mr. Duchene, responsible editor of Le Peuple, is again condemned by default for five years imprisonment, and 6,000f. fine, for having published articles on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May last, exciting the citizens to hatred of the government, to civil war, disobedience to the laws, &c. Duchene is in the prison of Sainte Pelagie, but, as on previous occasions, refused to attend the court.

**Denmark and Duchies.**  
We learn from Hamburg letters, of the 7th inst. that the Danish blockade of the Elbe, Weser and Jade was to be raised on the 11th inst. Vessels pass and re-pass without being molested by the Danish squadron.

The German papers publish the details of the line of demarcation in the Schleswig, as agreed on by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers.—The line commences at the bay of Steinberg, to the south of Ostergard, and passes in a westerly direction, which at places inclines to the south of Pienberg, whence it crosses the country to the north of Tondern. Hoyer, its port, and the Hoyer Harde and the Angul; district of Elensberg, lie to the north of the line.

**Prussia.**  
OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.—BERLIN, August 7.—The members of the two Chambers met this morning at mid-day, in the celebrated White Hall of the palace, and in a few minutes after Count Brandenburg opened the session in the King's name, in an address of considerable length, which was well received by the assembled deputies, and drew forth frequent cheers.—Specially the paragraph which announced to the public the ordinary finances of the country were sufficient to cover all current expenses of the year. The address being ended, the members gave three cheers for the King, and the Ministers, followed by all the deputies, withdrew. The two Chambers, having been thus opened will meet tomorrow morning for the purpose of selecting their president and officers. Count Armin (Bortzenburg) formerly Minister President, and M. Samsou, recently President at Frankfurt, are candidates for the Presidency of the Second Chamber. The decisive manner in which Count Brandenburg stated that it was the firm determination of the government to exert every effort to establish a strong, respectable Federal Germany, without sacrificing the independence of individual States has produced a good effect. Allusion was made also, to the preliminary of peace with Denmark. The papers are promised to be laid before the houses, with this observation, "the Duties of Holstein and Schleswig could not possibly obtain all they wished." The city is perfectly tranquil, but animated and eager to see the turn that affairs will take in the two houses.

**Turkey.**  
Constantinople advices are to the 25th ult. Commercial affairs are gloomy. There was a great death in

trade, and money was exceedingly scarce. A very serious fire broke out on the 10th ult. in the city of Serres, which was not extinguished until 37 hours had elapsed. During the whole of this time the flames spread rapidly, consuming almost everything that impeded their progress. Three thousand buildings were destroyed by this terrific conflagration, including fifteen churches, two mosques, twenty-two khans, ten schools, &c. The sufferers are principally poor Greeks.

**Spain.**  
According to the Comor Publico of the 4th inst. all the Ministers, with the exception of M. Sartorius, had resigned on the 2d, and the Duke of Valencia was expected at Madrid on the 5th.

**Commercial.**  
Trade is in a healthy state in its several departments. Our Produce market continues to wear a more cheerful aspect; and although there has not been quite so much business doing, as heretofore, in London, during the last few days, still prices are supported.—Cotton needs an extensive demand, and prices have an advancing tendency.—Harvest operations have commenced under favorable auspices. Wheat is reported to be finer in quality than last year, and the yield greater, consequently our Grain markets have a downward tendency. The Iron market is steady, and prices, if anything, have rather improved. The manufacturing districts are actively employed, and there is a good demand for both Cotton and Woolen goods. The Money market is more easy than heretofore, and the amount of unemployed capital appears on the increase.

The Cotton market has again further improved. The demand since the 3d inst. has been active, and in some respects extensive, with a rise of one eighth of a penny per lb. in the value of nearly all descriptions.

**WINTERS MILL.**—We yesterday visited the extensive establishment of John G. Winters, Esq. in this city, for the purpose of viewing the operation of the fine machinery, just erected for manufacturing Flour and Meal. The Flouring Department is not yet ready for use, but will be in the course of a few weeks. We witnessed the process of grinding corn with one pair of stones, and at about half the speed of which the machinery is susceptible, from 20 to 25 bushels were ground, per hour.—When all things are fairly adjusted, Mr. Winters calculates to be able to manufacture 40 bushels of grain per hour, with each run of stone. The building is a magnificent one, 8 stories high, 40 feet wide by 110 long. The basement story is built of granite rock, on foundation of the same. For the merchant's mill and the Factory of Mr. Bridges, in connection, three of Rich's Water Wheels 34 feet, each in Diameter, with 13 feet head of water, 42 horse power, to each wheel, will be used. All the machinery is of the latest and most approved style and superior finish. The workmanship of the building reflects much credit upon Mr. J. L. Morton and Mr. P. Adams, everything being executed in a durable and excellent

From the New Orleans Delta, 28th Aug.

### The Round Island Expedition.

The following correspondence was transmitted to us yesterday from Round Island. It relates to the attempt, on the part of the naval force stationed in that neighborhood, to interfere with the persons who have encamped on that island. "Ye are surprised at the tone of Lieutenant Totten's communication. It is more in the style of a Russian ukase, or of one of the Austrian General Haynan's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well, but when Lieutenant Totten, or his commander, undertakes to construe the provisions of this proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed, unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer on any of the islands in the Gulf or Lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprises, he undertakes a responsibility which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming.

There is no warrant in the Proclamation of the President for any such course. The men on Round Island want the first essential to constitute an "armed expedition"—to which alone the President's Proclamation refers—they have not a stand of arms on the island! Of that fact General Twiggs, whose headquarters are not four miles from the island, satisfied himself some time ago. We hold that any body of men have the right to assemble for any purpose in any part of the United States, unless such assemblage be accompanied by positive overt proofs of an unlawful intent. The intent, which we by no means admit to be the case in regard to the Round Island Expedition, may be unlawful, and yet the Executive cannot interfere until such intent be indicated in a certain manner. No proofs have been given which bring the assemblage on Round Island within the provisions of the President's Proclamation. The letter, therefore, of Lieutenant Totten, and his interference with an assemblage presumed to be unlawful, is a clear usurpation of power, which if done without full authority from his superior officer, should expose him to the censure of the Department.

The manner, too, of this letter is no less improper and unbecoming, than the assumption of power of the writer, is opposed to law and the rights of citizens. If an armed expedition to any foreign country, with which we are at peace is apprehended, from Round Island, let the naval force be on the alert, and prevent as far as it can, the sailing of such expedition. Such is the duty of our vessels of war. But, when they go to the extent threatened by Lieutenant Totten, of cutting off the supplies and provisions of an assemblage of men, presumed to be lawful, they greatly exceed their powers, and show a zeal in their task much beyond the law.

Such interference on the part of our Army and Navy, with the actions of citizens, are very repulsive to our republican instincts, and should not be resorted to on light grounds. The style of Lieutenant Totten's letter is not of the most dignified, and we trust it may turn out, that he has proceeded further than he was ordered. Still, however, we think this appeal to the naval power in the presence of an ample civil power, to the officers of the United States courts, to suppress any unlawful expedition, is both unusual and improper. Our ships of war were not built to be "lodging" citizens, who may encamp on any of the islands, in our bays and harbors. Their duty is to watch foreigners, and cut off the supplies of our enemies, and not be annoying, persecuting, and browbeating the citizens of our country.

To the Officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island. U. S. Steamer Water Witch off Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night I am ordered to cut off your supplies of provisions, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. M. TOTTON, Lt. Comdr.

To Lieut. Totten commanding Steamer Water Witch, Round Island, Aug. 27, 1849.

Sir—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention to such as it embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men un-entitled, unarmed, and unwilling to do anything that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty. Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JOHN HASKINS, President.  
W. JOURNAL, Secretary.

### Grains of Gold.

The gemstone, if he does a martyr to his profession, is doubtless ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, renounces earth to forfeit heaven.—Colton.

When men speak ill of thee, live so as nobody will believe them.  
Light cares speak, great on's are dumb.—Seneca.

Alexander the Great valued learning so highly, that he used to say, "that he was more indebted to Aristotle for giving him knowledge, than to his father Philip for life."

The transmutation of metal is a small affair compared with changing shame to glory, reverses to excess, sorrow to pleasure; yet true wisdom can do all this.

If men praise your efforts, suspect their judgment, if they censure you, your own.

To a man full of questions make no answer.—Plato.

The richest endowments of the mind are temperance, prudence and fortitude. Prudence is an universal virtue which enters into the composition all the rest, and where that is not present, fortitude loses, its name and nature.

Death has nothing terrible in it but what life has made so.

Friendship is stronger than kindness. Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but being resolutely minded in a just cause.

There is this paradox in pride, it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

Speech is the gift of all, but thought of few.

It is as hard for the good to suspect evil, as it is for the bad to suspect good.—Cicero.

Strange protestations of friendship are sometimes made at convivial meetings—But not, however, to the friendship which is cemented by wine. Those whom Bacchus unites, are soon separated.

Each has his faults we readily allow, To this decree our dearest friends must bow;

One's too careless, another's too correct, And all save our sweet self, have some defect.

He must be a wise man himself who is capable of distinguishing one.—Diogenes.

He is sufficiently well learned that knows how to do well, and has power enough to restrain from evil.—Cicero.

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know till the day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.

He that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied, as he that nobody can please.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much wisdom; it is humble that he knows no more.—Covper.

A wife who loses her patience, must not expect to keep her husband's heart.

He who enlarges his heart restricts his tongue.

The sum of behavior is, to retain a man's own dignity without intruding upon liberty of others.

He who gives for the sake of thanks, knows not the pleasure of giving.

There is no difference in person or condition before God, and providence watches equally over all mankind.—Milton.

The good man is just in little things, the wicked man is little in great ones.

Mental pleasures never cloze; unlike those of the body they are increased by repetition, approved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.—Colton.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good deed.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a lying man.

The following letter taken from the Monitor (Miss.) Democrat, is written by a son of Zion Giddens, formerly a well known citizen of Greenville District.—Mountain View.

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA, }  
April 13th, 1849.

DEAR SIR—After waiting six weeks, I got off from San Blas, Mexico, on the 12th March, and after a tolerably pleasant passage, we anchored on the 10th inst. in this beautiful bay. Mr. Whiting (an American, long resident in Mexico), in partnership with the rich English house of Forbes at Tepic, took up a large party of Mexicans to work the mines. There are hundreds of parties of Mexicans here and on the way, thousands from South America and the Sandwich Islands, and a stream pouring in from our own country. Several thousand persons have left this place within the past few weeks for the mines, still the place is full. There are hundreds living in tents, and hundreds arriving every day. Goods sell fast, and at 3 to 400 per cent. profit; but large cargoes are arriving, and it is probable that the market will be partially glutted. Houses are going up as fast as lumber can be obtained. It is worth \$5,000 per 1000 feet, and carpenters get from \$12 to \$15 per day, and think they will soon be able to get more. Servants get \$200 per month, and very often quit and go to the mines.

I do not like the location of this place, and it is possible that some more suitable site may prove its successful rival.—The site is hilly and broken, and a strong and cold N. W. wind blows during the evening. The mornings and nights are quite cold now. This kind of climate is peculiar to this spot, on the other side of the bay, at Santa Clara and St. Jose, the climate is most beautiful and healthy.

I have talked with persons from the mines, and they tell me that they have made from \$300 to \$1000 per month, commencing last fall and count up to this time.—From what I have heard, the published accounts generally fall short of the truth.—They are more extensive and richer than any mines in the world. But the drawback is the great liability to contract the most fatal diseases. It seems to be exceedingly dangerous to remain at the mines during the summer and part of the fall.—Many are here now sick, and it is thought many will perish at the mines this season. Chills and fevers, bilious fever and colds are prevalent I am told. When attacked, they are without physician, nurse or medicine, and safety lies in their being able to reach this place. So you see this is a good country for Doctors. The residents here say this is a healthy place, except for persons of weak lungs. There is a man here who has been working in the mines during the winter and spring, but had to leave on account of his health; he has made a large amount and says he would not return on any account, but is on his way to his family and farm in Oregon. He is lying near me quite sick, with fever and chills. He is an intelligent man, and praises Oregon very much—fine land and climate, and no disease.

I am boarding with a Mormon; he is quite a clever fellow, but gives us poor fare for \$16 per week. He pays 18 cts. per lb. for beef, and \$15 per barrel for flour. Some times we get Oregon Salmon. Fish, fowl and game are plenty, but there is no one to bring them into market.

I may not go to the mines until August or September, but if I go before, I will probably return in July.

As to the ways of coming out, I cannot say which is preferable, and you will be able to judge for yourself, from the descriptions given by persons coming out. The passage through Mexico or across the mountain is long and tiresome, and by Panama, except at certain seasons, is dangerous.

I am glad that I am here at last, and regret that I did not come two years sooner. Many that came here poor are now rich.

Please remember me to your family, and believe me to be your sincere friend.

HIRSH A. GOODETT.

ASTORIA CRUELTY.—We take the following account of a revolting act of barbarity perpetrated by the Hungarians in Hungary from a contemporary:

One of the latest of the diabolical acts of cruelty which are day by day adding fresh infamy to the name of Aynan, is the dastardly and untimely execution of the principal member of one of the noblest families of Hungary. Baron Ladislaus Mediansky. On that scaffold which was being prematurely raised on a hill visible from nearly all parts of Pressburg, on that gibbet which reeked with blood almost as copiously as the guillotine on the Place de Greve, perished prematurely, in his thirty second year, the husband of a once happy lady, the father of two young children, the head of an illustrious house, the heroic commander of the garrison of Leopoldstadt. Our heart leaps up within us when we hear how the young noble at the foot of the gallows addressed himself to the assembled multitude, and how, when the Hungarian endeavored to stop his mouth with his hand, Mediansky struck the executioner a blow in the face saying, "Your duty is to hang me, but I will not suffer your hand to touch me beyond the performance of that duty.—In three weeks the Hungarians will be in Pressburg; they'll then avenge my death."

MYSTERIOUS MEDICAL SOUND.—The Rockville (Md) Journal, of Saturday says: "The good people of Ferry Grove have been thrown into a considerable state of excitement, owing to strange sounds, resembling the finest music, similar to that of the accordions, which follows a young lady, about sixteen years of age, who resides in the family of Miss Teakly Green. The sound is distinct, and it is said, responds promptly to any question. The young lady affects to be, it not really, very much alarmed at this strange visitation. We have seen several respectable persons who have visited the house, who vouch for the truth of this story. The young lady, to all appearance, says they, has no agency in producing the sound; but we suspect that she is endowed with the singular power of ventriloquism, which she is exerting as a hoax or trick, to frighten the family in which she resides. The music is said to be very soft and lovely, beyond description."

### THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, September 4, 1849

We are now engaged in preparing our accounts, and intend applying personally to as many as possible of those indebted to us during the next few months. We have waited for them to call upon us until we have got out of all patience, and concluded that many of them never would do so. We hope however that those who can, will call at the office and settle; and should the Editor be absent, settlements can be made promptly and correctly by Mr. Wm. M. RILEY. We give this early notice in the confident hope that the many who are indebted will hold themselves in some degree of readiness to pay the small sums due, and not subject us to disappointment after the trouble of hunting them up. And may we not also hope that those who live at too great a distance to make personal settlements will enclose the amounts due by mail. We will send their accounts in their papers; and as we have manifested our confidence in the rectitude of their intentions, we hope they will not prove this confidence misplaced by withholding the amounts justly due.

We publish below a brief report of the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting convened in the Court house in this place on yesterday evening.—We have never seen as many persons from various parts of the County attracted to this place on a similar call before; and feel well assured that a spirit is now awakened in our community, on the subject of Rail Roads, which will expend itself in earnest action instead of words, if not diverted or thwarted by differences on minor points.

By previous notice a respectable portion of the citizens of Benton met at the Court house in Jacksonville, and organized by calling Col. W. W. Williams to the chair, and requesting D. W. Dorsey to act as secretary.

Upon motion of W. P. Davis, Esq., Col. John M. Crook explained, in a few pertinent and impressive remarks, the object of the meeting.

Upon motion of W. P. Davis, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of five, to draft resolutions, which committee consisted of Messrs. W. P. Davis, S. J. T. Whitley, John Foster, J. B. Martin and John Moore, who retiring for a few moments, reported the following:

Resolved, That we feel a deep and abiding interest in some system of internal improvement to connect the navigable waters of Mobile Bay, with the Tennessee River—that we look upon this as a great enterprise of our State, and that the citizens of our State should deem it an object of paramount importance; and that the private interest of all concerned should yield to the great public good.

The second resolution was lost by one vote, after being discussed at length by Messrs. Davis, G. C. Whitley and Crook, in the affirmative.—Messrs. Foster, Martin and Hale in negative—upon motion of Col. Martin, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. J. T. Whitley, Hale, Woods, Grant and J. B. Dowdell, to appoint twenty-five delegates to represent Benton in the convention to be held at Talladega on the 4th Monday inst.—committee of five reported Messrs. John Moore, Robt. McCain, G. L. Alexander, Elisha Simmons, J. C. Barker, Fred. Ross, T. G. Madison, T. P. Caver, John Maddox, W. S. Nichols, G. L. Driver, J. N. Wills, Z. White, R. T. Reed, T. R. Mangum, T. D. Pierson, Wm. Scott, M. P. Johnson, John Foster, J. M. Crook, Dan. Bush, W. I. Forney, D. M. Walker, M. W. Abernathy and D. D. Draper.

Upon motion, the committee of five were added to the committee of twenty five; and in case of non attendance of any of the delegates they may be represented by proxy.

On motion of Wm. P. Davis, Esq., resolved, that the minutes of this meeting be signed by the chairman; countersigned by the secretary, and published in the Jacksonville Republican.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Ch'm.  
D. W. DORSEY, Sec'y.

Some time since considerable excitement was created in New Orleans, in consequence of the alleged forcible abduction of Don Juan Francisco Rey, formerly a jailor on the Island of Cuba, from whence he fled after releasing two State prisoners. He was, as events have since proven, forcibly abducted, in defiance and contempt of the civil authorities of Louisiana, and taken back to the Island of Cuba, to answer for the alleged misdemeanor to the authorities there. In this abduction the Spanish Consul at New Orleans was implicated, and after a patient hearing bound over in a bond of \$5,000, and such penalty as the law may inflict.

At first we neglected to publish anything in relation to this affair, thinking that it was perhaps a nine days bubble, and would end like many others in smoke. But as the affair has taken a

more serious turn, we will endeavor to keep our readers advised of its future progress. Below we publish an account from the N. O. Delta of the return of Rey by the Spanish authorities, and his delivery to the U. S. Attorney. It is supposed this government will require from the Spanish government a disavowal of the act of its Consul, and possibly the removal of the Captain General of Cuba; and the affair may take such a turn as to disturb the amicable relations of the two governments.

From the New Orleans Delta.  
**Arrival of Rey.**  
His delivery to the United States Attorney; placed in the custody of the Sheriff; A full confession of his forcible abduction!

An intense excitement was created yesterday by the arrival of the brig Salvador, Capt. Evans, bringing over the person of Juan Francisco Rey, the man who was abducted from this city by the Spanish Consul and his emissaries. The circumstances under which Rey was delivered up, are fully detailed by our intelligent Havana correspondent, in the letters below. The sudden change in the mind of Conde Alcaoy from the lofty position of a refusal to our Consul of the small privilege of an interview with Rey in prison, to the extreme condescension of delivering him over, bodily, to General Campbell, has been reflected, it appears, by communications from Washington, from the sagacious and experienced Spanish Minister to our Government, Gen. Campbell immediately placed Rey in charge of Dr. Gage, an American gentleman resident in Havana, and sent him to this city in the Salvador.

Shortly after the arrival of the brig here, Dr. Gage placed Rey in charge of E. A. Bradford, Esq., acting United States District Attorney, in the absence of Mr. Hutton. Mr. Bradford thereupon informed Commissioner Cohen that he should require Rey as a witness on the trial of Carlos de Espana, in the United States Circuit Court, and that he must be placed under recognizances. Rey also stated to Commissioner Cohen, that he was fearful of assassination at the hands of some of the agents of the Spanish government in this city, unless he could be placed under some secure protection. Thereupon he was committed to the care of the United States Marshal, Col. Scott, who delivered him over to Gen. Lewis, and he is now in the safe custody of our sheriff and his deputy, Col. Powers.—During the short interview between Mr. Bradford and Commissioner Cohen, a large crowd was assembled in the street, which appeared to be intensely excited. When Rey was seen coming out, in charge of Gen. Lewis and Marshal Scott, three huzzas were given by the excited people to the American flag—three more to our Consul at Havana.

The strongest expressions of pride and satisfaction were loudly proclaimed in every direction by our citizens on the triumph of right, justice and national dignity, in the delivery of a man, who was so nefariously abducted from our soil.

Rey unhesitatingly declares that he was forcibly taken out of the city. His relation fully confirms all the facts proved on the trial before Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen, and explains sundry points which were not considered clear in the testimony. He also swears to mutual brutal treatment on board of the Mary Ellen, on his passage to Havana.

The following letters from a reliable correspondent in Havana, will throw more light upon this matter, as well as upon other subjects of interest at the present moment.

HAVANA, August 18, 1849.  
EDTS. DELTA: I have a few moments this morning to advise you that I send a price current which will give full report of the week's commercial action, by the Salvador. By the Adams Gray, went forward the carefully prepared testimony of the abduction of Juan Garcia Rey, taken before the Conde Alcaoy, Captain General of Cuba, and three Nobles; their signatures being authenticated by the certificate of the American Consul, and the material intended for use in defense of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, before the examining magistrate. I presume that it will be borne in mind, that the forced witness is a prisoner, (at this moment "incommunicado"), his life being held at the mercy of the Captain General—under the promise of pardon, if he shall make declarations which shall be of consequence, and which he shall sustain and establish by evidence. It will probably be deemed of consequence, if by his testimony, the Spanish Consul should be saved from punishment, for having faithfully executed the commands of his superior, but I much doubt whether it will be effectual in saving the poor devil's life after public attention is withdrawn from the matter, notwithstanding the pledge. The individual in this case, is of but little importance to the nation, but the principle involved in his abduction is of immense moment; for, if, with impunity, such things can be, any piratical expedition for our coast may be fitted out under the auspices and protection of this irresponsible Government, to sweep our shores from St. Marks to Key West, to secretly convey both persons and property. Many good citizens along the isolated and unprotected bays of Florida, are known to be obnoxious to the Cuban authorities, and by the action of the nearest Consul, with a ready Captain and crew, they might be unexpectedly introduced to the inquisitorial tribunals which they fled to avoid, as free will passengers.

It gives satisfaction to all American residents, that the American Consul, Gen. R. B. Campbell, has sustained the dignity of our country by prompt and energetic action in this matter; and had Rey possessed sufficient firmness, he would have been at this moment in safety, under our flag.

SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, '49.  
Sunday has come over this government at the eleventh hour, and gives me lie to every previous act and de-

claration. They send Don Juan Garcia Rey, by the Salvador, to N. O. It would not do for Roncoali to return to Spain, if the cry was to meet him "by your imprudent folly was roft the only jewel of the Spanish crown!" You have now the testimony of the only man who has seen the clouds, and heavy for even stupidly, ignorance and pride, to resist the impulse to seek safety in the only path that was open; and I trust that with the moderation that should characterize a great people, justice will be administered to those who calculated not the value of a life in their wrong doing.

There is a man on board the Salvador, round, "fat and forty," and with the social qualities thereto appertaining, who could tell you of a song that was yet to be sung along the valley of the sweet, the sleeping spirit of freedom in this lovely island in the world of waters—to regenerate it with following action—help! and but little of that, and the thing is done—the story told that shall fill thousands of hearts with happiness that they now but dream of, and multiply an hundred fold the products of this land, teeming with the germinating power of all that the world wants of India luxuries.

The warped vision of his Excellency, the Conde Alcaoy, has been somewhat modified by a colored glass seen him by Caldeon de la Barca—from Washington, received a day or two since—that pictured a no flattering future.

Though late, I may perhaps satisfy the assailed dignity of Louisiana—but some there are who hope not.

THE AMERICAN.  
Mr. Grant, Ed. of Jacksonville Republican: Being a Southerner by birth and education, and entertaining all the sentiments and sympathies these are calculated to engender, I desire to see our institutions preserved, our constitutional rights secured, and the enemies of these rebuked, in every proper manner, by my Southern brethren. The object of this communication, therefore, is to suggest to you and, through your valuable paper, to the citizens of your county, to repudiate the name of Benton, in order to rebuke the treachery and wickedness of a man, who, though born under a southern sun and fostered by southern men and institutions, for the sake of a mere chance for the Presidency, has thrown himself into the arms of our abolition enemies, and advocates our exclusion from territory purchased, in the main, by southern blood and treasure. He declares, in his speech at Jefferson city, Mo., "my personal sentiments, then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist." "I am against sending it to these territories, and could not vote for such a measure." He goes further and says, if the Wilmot Proviso is prescribed by Congress for any new territory, he thinks it will be "a constitutional provision, made in pursuance of the constitution; and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be high treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the laws of the land." The whole tenor of his speech is anti-southern, proving him a bastard son of the South and a traitor to her rights and interests. Under the circumstances I cannot doubt that the general sentiment of the people of your county will accord with my views.

In order further to evince their deep condemnation of this arch traitor, and his calumnies upon that true son of the south and great champion of southern rights and institutions, JOHN C. CALHOUN, I respectfully recommend to your countrymen to adopt the name of CALHOUN, so that in condemning their enemy they may, also, show their respect and admiration for, and sympathy with, a friend who, even in what has been regarded his political errors, has even leaned to the side of the south. I am aware that it is the province of the Legislature to give names to counties, but it might not probably change the name of any county, without some evidence of the wishes of its citizens to that effect. Will you not, therefore, give place to this communication and urge the adoption of its views, at least, so far as to drop the present name of your county—that "a ball may be set in motion," that will consummate my object, that is, vindicate your county and our State from the bare suspicion of sympathy of feeling or sentiment with a man, who is ready to sell our southern blood bought birth-rights for a mere chance—a miserable mess of pottage—the hope of abolition support for the Presidency?

A TRUE SOUTHERNER.

General Taylor's Eloquence.  
A correspondent of the organ takes us to task for what the writer calls our misrepresentation of Gen. Taylor's speeches. He says he has received a letter from a friend at Bedford, who was present at Gen. Taylor's reception of the clergyman then at that place, and that his response was one of unsurpassing and touching eloquence. Now is it possible that the writer of the communication in the organ is so impudent as to attempt to impose such stuff on this community who know General Taylor, and have heard him attempt to speak? Will he presume to say that any of General Taylor's speeches at receptions here, at Georgetown, or any where else in this vicinity, were even respectable efforts? Will he presume to say that

even the reading of his reply, prepared by Major Bliss, or somebody else, to the Virginia committee, on the occasion of the presentation of the sword, was not most mortifying and painful to those who heard it? It is the most arrant humbuggery and deception to affirm that Gen. Taylor has any of the qualifications of an orator. We are aware that it is death to whigery to have the true calibre and qualifications of their President made known to the people; and hence the effort to pain him off as a man of statesmanlike capacity and qualifications. How is it to be expected that a man of very ordinary education, who has spent his whole life in the camp and on the frontier, and who has never before filled a single civil station, could, if he had the talents of a Napoleon, become at once a permanent citizen? And how is it possible for General Taylor to be one, whose ability, ties, every body knows who has seen and conversed with him, are of a very common sort—not above those possessed by tens of thousands of his countrymen? The thing is absurd and incredible, and the whigs assert to the contrary, in order to keep up the system of humbuggery and deception about General Taylor's qualifications. But it will not avail them. Painful and mortifying as it is to us as American citizens, we feel bound to make known to our distant countrymen the true state of the case. We intend to do it, that no similar imposition may ever again be practiced upon them. We intend to impress upon them what every body here knows to be the truth, that General Taylor is not equal to the performance of the high and momentous duties imposed upon him by his great office; that he is an instrument in the hands of the cabinet, who, like a royal regency, carry on the government in his name. The constitution never intended that such a stupendous imposition should be practiced upon the American people. It intended that the President of the United States should be so in fact, and not merely in name. It is not so now, under the nominal Presidency of General Taylor. On the contrary, we might as well have Queen Victoria, or what we should much better prefer, a respectable American woman, at the head of the government, as General Taylor, so far as the civil functions of his office are concerned. She could sign her name, General Taylor does but little if anything more union.

A PALMABLE HIT.—The London Times and Globe in some recent articles on the trouble in the British American Colonies, undertook to speak very contemptuously of those territories.—This has provoked the following retort from the Halifax Colonist.

The London Times has let the cat out of the bag. Not that we supposed the old lady had any wish to keep this particular black cat in the bag. Far from this. She has too magnificent a sense of her own consequence—is too much puffed up by the silly adulation of the—who are pleased to style her the Thunderer—(save the mark—Blunderer would be a more appropriate name)—to care a straw about the concerns of an insignificant spot of earth, only six times the size of the British islands. The disturbance in Canada, according to the Times and the ministerial Globe, are a mere tempest in a teapot. There is a certain piece of water called "the harbor of Boston," which once served the purpose of a tea pot, and brewed a little tempest, the effects of which are felt all over Europe at the present hour.

COTTON STALK CUTTER.—The Rev. Fields Bradshaw, of Clinton Alabama, has invented a machine for cutting cotton stalks. We have been shown the model, and no doubt of the practical success. It has or soon will be forwarded to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a patent.

It cannot fail (if it answers the design of the inventor, and of that we have no doubt) to be of incalculable advantage to the Southern planter, in preparing his lands, not only for the cultivation of that staple, but for small grain. This machine will be found by the planter, when tried, to be a great labor saver. May our reverend friend reap a rich harvest from this production of his inventive genius. And may his success stimulate other Southern men to new inventions, that will be applicable to the pursuits of their particular section of our vast and advancing nation.

This machine will do the work of twelve hands or more, and the work will be twice as well done, one machine therefore with one hand to manage it, and one or two mules or horses to draw it, will be worth more than twenty-four hands. Also this machine will cut down the cotton stalks whilst green, and as it cuts them off at the ground or near to it, the cotton fields may be prepared for sowing small grain in the fall or winter months, and the stalks will be out of the way in reaping the same.—One of the great advantages of this machine, consists in its cutting the stalks and limbs into small pieces, preparing them to be ploughed in and thus not only be out of the way, but also enrich the land.

This machine has been so far tried as to place its success beyond doubt. Its construction is simple, and the cost very little compared its value.

[Cuba (Ala.) Whig

NEW MACHINE FACTORY.—Mr John Finn has taken the contract to erect the extensive Machine Factory for Messrs. Poe & Co. on the Canal in this city.—In addition to making power looms and the other machinery needed in cotton and woolen mills, a large iron foundry will be connected with the establishment. The main building is to be 100 feet in length, 50 wide and three stories high, made of brick. All the machinery for constructing machinery will be propelled by water power. Some of our wealthiest citizens are concerned in the enterprise, and we anticipate great public benefits from its success.—Augusta Chronicle, Sept., 4th.

Why is a thief called a "Jail Bird?" Because he has been robin.



**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 any one saying to the contrary, is all humbug, for I am determined 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.

**DeKalb Tax Sale.**  
ON MONDAY THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,  
I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door in the Town of Lebanon, Ala. the following described Lots in Lebanon DeKalb County, Ala. or so much thereof as will pay off and satisfy the amounts due upon each for State and County Tax and Cost.

Lot No. 15.	State and county tax	4 1/2 cts.
" 51.	" " " "	" 4 1/2 "
" 58.	" " " "	" 3 "
" 69.	" " " "	" 9 "
" 41.	" " " "	" 61.4 "
" 4.	" " " "	" 4.2 "
" 15.	" " " "	" 3.2 "
" 16.	" " " "	" 4 "
" 18.	" " " "	" 4 "
" 19.	" " " "	" 5 "
" 20.	" " " "	" 4.2 "
" 27.	" " " "	" 6 "
" 30.	" " " "	" 6 "
" 31.	" " " "	" 10 "
" 13.	" " " "	" 3 "
" 14.	" " " "	" 5 "

JOHN GIBSON,  
Tax Collector of DeKalb Co.  
May 29, 1849.—3m.—p \$22 50.

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.**  
WM. JOHNSON & CO.  
Respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same for the ensuing season.—Our friends and the public will at all times find us at our well known Store on the right hand side of Broad street, known as the granite Store opposite Win. E. Alexander, & Co.  
We will keep a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods. Also a large assortment of Groceries suitable to the country trade, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Steel, Nails, Mackerel, &c. &c.—also, Bagging, Rope, and Twine—also of which will be sold at the lowest and most reduced prices.  
It will afford us great pleasure to furnish our friends with any of the above named articles that they may want, or execute any orders for the same, giving time on such sales until they dispose of their produce.  
We are also prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to us for shipment, free of the 2 1/2 per cent. commission usually charged by Commission Merchants of other places.  
Rome Geo., Aug. 24, '49.—3m.

**State of Alabama,**  
Benton County.  
Orphans' Court, August 14, 1849.  
THIS day came Daniel Bush, Executor of the last will and testament of John Bush, late of said County, deceased, who had heretofore filed his accounts and vouchers, together with a list of the heirs of said dec'd, for a final settlement of his Executorship, and due advertisement had therefor for a settlement on the 27th of July, 1849, but no settlement being had on that day, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that Friday the 5th day of October next, be set for making said final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said 5th day of October next, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear at the Court House of said county on the day aforesaid and contest said settlement if they see proper. Witness, A. Woods, Clerk of said court at Office, this 14th day of August, 1849.  
A. WOODS, Clk.  
Aug. 21, 1849.—3t.

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

**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 1849.  
Attest, A. W. MAJIBERS, Clk.  
July 21, 1849.

**HIRSH ROBERTS,**  
Wholesale Dry Goods Store,  
154, Gibbons Buildings,  
and 78 1/2 SAVANNAH, GA.  
**JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.**  
THE fall session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th inst, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN T. PRABODY.  
It is desired, that all who may wish to accept themselves, with this Academy, should be present, at the commencement.  
July 17, 1849.

**LAW NOTICES.**  
**WILLIAM P. DAVIS,**  
Attorney at Law  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on "Of fee Row."  
May 2d, 1848.

**WILLIAM H. FORNEY,**  
Attorney at Law  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on "Office Row."  
May 2d, 1848.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of the State, and the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Sept. 7, 1847.—1t.

**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 1848.

**LAW FIRM.**  
THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the practice of Law under the firm name and style of "WALKERS & SMITH." Office of Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.  
GEO. S. WALDEN,  
ROBT. W. SMITH.  
Feb 20, 1849.—1t.

**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.

**G. & H. Cameron,**  
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
Crocker and Glass-Ware,  
153 Meeting St., opposite Haynes St.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union.  
March 6, 1849.

**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.

**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. Grasses, Esq., N. Y.  
M. S. Cassetty, of the House Rupert & McLelland, Mobile Ala.  
McGarter & Allen, Charleston, S. C.  
Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.  
Hon. Robert Anderson Dandridge, Ten. S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.  
Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Ten.  
Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Goliad, Texas.  
Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, Mo.  
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 and in the Supreme Court.  
REFER TO  
R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville, Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville, Hon. C. F. Keith, Athens, Whigham & Brown, Athens, Chattahoochee, Ten. Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C. Office No. 5, South-east of Public Sq.

**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 William Lewis deceased, on the 11th day of June 1849; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
S. D. HALE, Adm'r.  
July 6th 1849.

**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,  
SIMEON HYDE,  
R. A. CLARK  
April 4, 1848.

**DYE, ROBERTSON, & CO**  
WAREHOUSE  
AND  
Commission Merchants  
(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)  
McIntosh St., Augusta, Georgia.  
Branch of the same firm under the style and name of  
E. F. M. CAROL, our agent at Rome, Ga. is authorized to make liberal advances on cotton shipped to our house, either in Augusta or Charleston.  
Notice.  
NOTICE is hereby given that at a regular term of the Orphans court of Benton county, Alabama, held on the 21st day of July 1848, letters testamentary, duly granted to the undersigned as executor &c. of the estate of Thos. T. Walker deceased. All persons 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 18, 1849.—5t.

**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, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.  
Call and look at them.  
February 27, 1849.

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

**NEW STORE.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rome, and its vicinity that he has opened a splendid stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
at the corner immediately below the Printing Office, Broad Street.  
Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, ready made Clothing, New York style; Fancy Goods, Saddles, Bibles, &c., various styles; a fine lot of Crockery, Cabinet, Carriage, Smith and Furnace Tools; also, a great variety of School Books, Novels, Historical, &c. Glass and Crockery Ware; all of which he pledges himself to sell as good, and perhaps a little better terms than can be purchased in the place.  
The public generally are cordially invited to pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his prices.  
Rome, March 6, 1849.—1y.  
J. J. COHEN.

**GEO. W. BEALL,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
Broad Street, Rome Ga.  
[S] prepared to execute all orders in his line in the neatest and most fashionable style. Paris Fashions Received Monthly, and will be forwarded to any Tailor at \$12.00 a year, or a single copy at \$1.00. Trimmings of a fine quality constantly kept on hand.  
WANTED,  
One or two Journeyman Tailors, none need apply but those of steady habits and good workmen.  
Feb. 13, 1849. Cm

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

**J. D. DICKERSON,**  
Druggist,  
ROME, GEORGIA.  
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in  
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,  
Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Glass Chemicals, &c.  
Wool Carding done at Cheek-  
locke Factory in the shortest  
time, and on accommodating terms.  
Rolls made here are warranted equal to any made in the State. Also, Rolls for sale at 37 cents per pound.  
J. & R. McKIBBIN.  
April 3, 1849.

**WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION & GENERAL FORWARDING BUSINESS,**  
ROME, GEORGIA.  
COMBS & PENTECOST,  
Respectfully tender their services to their friends and acquaintances, and all who may favor them with their patronage in Northern Alabama, in the above business. Their Warehouse is situated near, and very convenient to the Rail Road Depot.—Their strict and prompt attention will be given to the business in all departments.—They will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, or sold in this market or for shipment to another Country.—Charges made rate.  
Rome, Geo. September 1848

**COMMITTED**  
TO the jail of Jacksonville, Benton Co., on the 21st June 1849, a negro man named Logo, about 25 or 26 years old—black, 5 feet 3 or 9 inches high. When committed, he had on a black cloth cap and dark sack coat.—He says he belongs to a man named Hanna, living in Perry county, Ala, not far from the town of Marion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.  
June 10, 1849.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons are here by forewarned from trading for a note, Allen Elston, for Two hundred and fifty dollars, dated in the Summer or September, 1848. Credited for the interest up to January 1849, as I have either lost or misplaced the said note.  
WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.  
July 24, 1849.—4t

**Gilliland & Howell,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
NO. 7 HAIN STREET,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**H. & W. P. HALL,**  
Factors and Commission Merchants,  
No. 12, Central Wharf,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
March 6, 1849.

**GEO. C. WHATLEY,**  
Attorney at Law  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery;  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL.**  
ROME, GA.  
J. L. HIBURN, former proprietor 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 possession and now ready to serve them to the best of his ability.  
Jan. 30, 1849.

**Executors Sale.**  
THE county court of Randolph county, Alabama, having granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of William Fanning, late of Randolph county Alabama, deceased, and order of sale, to sell a part of the real estate of said testator. Notice is hereby given that on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1849: I will sell at public sale, before the Court house door, at Wedowee Alabama, the following lands to wit: Fraction C. in S 22, T 19, R 11, the N W 1/4 of the N W 1/4 S 22, T 19, R 11, the N E 1/4 of the S W 1/4 S 22, T 19, R 11; the S E 1/4 of the N E 1/4 S 21, T 19, R 11; the S E 1/4 of the S W 1/4 S 22, 10 R 11; the W 1/4 of the S W 1/4 S 15, T 20, R 11; the W 1/4 of the S E 1/4 S 23, T 19, R 11; the N W 1/4 of the S W 1/4 S 21, T 19, R 11; and Fraction B. in S 21, T 19, R 11; which includes the Gold Mines, formerly owned by William Fanning, near Wedowee.—A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS will be given, bound with good security for the purchase money.  
JAMES M. NICLE, Ex'r &c.  
July 31, 1849.

**LAND SALE.**  
IN pursuance to an order of the Orphans court of DeKalb county, State of Alabama, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of August next, on the premises, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of Josiah Hunnaway, deceased, known and described as a part of the East half of the north East quarter of Section 33, in Township 6, of range 9 East, in the District of Land subject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, containing 39 Acres. Also 16 Acres apart of North west quarter, Section 34, in T. 6, R. 9, East in said district. Bond and approved security will be required.  
J. G. HEESON, Adm'r.  
June 19, 1849.

**Notice.**  
I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, before the Court House door, on the first Monday in September next, ONE NIGLY NEGRO GIRL, named Cuck, aged about 21 or 22 years, called black, as the property of Aaron Cantrell, to satisfy two Filas in my hands one in favor of Miller, Kopley &c., and one in favor of James McCarter. Both issued from the circuit court of Benton county.  
C. SUBLETT, S'ff, B. C.  
Aug. 14, 1849.

**Risley'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 improper use of Mercury, &c.  
Numerous certificates could be given of its efficacy in curing what other preparations, would only refer to them and to the number of sufferers, of some of whom it is best to say who have been restored to health and the enjoyment of life, by its use. In large bottles, price \$4 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount made to wholesale and retail by  
HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO. Augusta, Wholesale and retail dealers in choice MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Their connection with HAYLAND, REESE & Co., New York, gives them some advantages in procuring the most superior, and in keeping a large assortment, and in selling at very low prices.  
February 27, 1849.

**D. B. Plumb & Co.,**  
Between the United States Hotel, and Post Office Corner,  
(WM. HAIN'S OLD STAND.)  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving the supplies of Pens, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass Pure and Undiluted Medicines and Chemicals, and every article in their line of business, which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and on accommodating terms.  
Physicians, Painters and Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on us, as we are determined to sell only Genuine Medicines; and should any article fail to give entire satisfaction, we will be pleased to have it returned.  
Feb. 27, 1849. HENRY BACON, M. D.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**  
AND NO MISTAKE.  
THE citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber and examine his Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
consisting in part of printed Linens, French Muslins, Bareges, Silks, and Silks, Tissues, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslin, Scotch and French Ginghams, and a large variety of PRINTS; also a well-assorted stock of  
**Ready Made Clothing.**  
Panama Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes &c. Which he pledges himself to sell as cheap if not

**A Little Cheaper**  
than they can be got any where else! CALL EXAMINE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.  
JOSEPH SULZBACH.  
May 15, 1849.—1t

**JOHN H. CRAWFORD,**  
Against the World at 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 at low 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.

**MOUNT ZION ACADEMY.**  
THE second term of the current Scholastic year, will open on the Third Monday in July.  
Rates and regulation as heretofore.  
JAMES KNOX.  
July 1, 1849.—4t

**Shackelford's Hotel,**  
CENTRE, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.  
W. A. Shackelford has taken the Hotel formerly owned by G. W. Crozier where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
Feb. 13, 1849.

**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 WELDON, N. C., PEPPERBUNG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.  
The 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 commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch. A through ticket having al ready been in operation is now continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to Philadelphia. Passengers availing themselves thereof, will have the option either to continue without delay through the route or otherwise, 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. Baggage will be ticketed on board the steamer to Weldon, 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 Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company foot of Laurens st., to whom please apply. For other information inquire of  
L. C. DUNCAN,  
at the American Hotel.  
May 1, 1849.

**REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE**  
FROM  
**Charleston to Philadelphia.**  
The Steam Ship  
**COLUMBUS,**  
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,  
Fitzsimon's Wharf.  
Steerage do \$10.  
The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now building in Philadelphia, will complete the weekly line between the two cities.  
May 1, 1849.

**United States Mail Line.**  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.  
Every Saturday afternoon throughout the Year.  
Through to New York in 60 Hours.  
The splendid Ocean Steam Ships NOR THERN and SOUTHERN, will leave Adger's wharves alternately every Saturday Afternoon throughout the year.  
For Freight or Passage, having splendid 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, 1849.

**New and Improved COTTON GINS,**  
AT ROME, GEORGIA.  
THE undersigned would respectfully 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 article of Cotton Gins, with all the late improvements attached, among which is a new patent Water Box, which may be used without oil or grease of any kind, and is still infallibly secure from fire, the gudgeons being always wet when the machine is at work, we also have what we call and think to be an improvement on the ribs or breast, they being much harder and of course more durable than any which have hitherto been used.  
From our long experience in the business, we have no hesitation 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 warrant every Gin that leaves our shop to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale. Contracts made with our agents, or letter addressed to us at Rome, will receive prompt attention.  
We are also prepared to do any kind of Iron or Wood Turning at short notice and moderate terms.  
GRISWOLD & KING.  
April 2, 1849.—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 possession testimonials respecting his character and qualifications, as an instructor, which he thinks, will be satisfactory to those who wish information on these points.  
Mr. Isham designs locating permanently at Cave Spring.  
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION:  
Reading, Writing and Geography, \$5 00  
Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., 10 00  
The Classics and higher branches of Math., 15 00

**Dr. Elias Marks S. C. Female Institute.**  
Col. Y. P. King Greenboro', Ga.  
Dr. F. W. C. Col. Chambers }  
Gen. S. A. Baley, Rev. R. } Columbus Ga.  
T. Marks, Gen. Bethune, }  
Thomas Ragland, }  
Joel Dean, Cave Spring, Ga.  
July 5, 1849.—6t

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

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**  
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY  
For Lung Complaints, and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs.  
The best remedy ever known for Coughs, Asthma, Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c.  
This time has come when Consumption may be classed among the curable diseases. This excellent remedy, which skillfully combines the virtues of the Fraxina Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, with chemical extracts from the Wild Ginger, &c., is now everywhere acknowledged by Druggists, 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 wonderful popularity and ready sale, without a parallel in the history of medicine. It was discovered and first introduced by a regular physician and gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia, Pa., a surprising invigorating effect upon the debilitated constitution, has secured for it general use, and made it the favorite medicine in nearly every family in our country, where Coughs, Colds, or other symptoms of consumptive diseases have made their appearance. And with such astonishing rapidity has it gained its public estimation, and so extensively is used, that we can with difficulty procure it from the proprietors in quantities sufficient to meet the demands for it from our numerous agents engaged in the sale of it throughout the South.

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
Read the following letter written to the proprietors at Cincinnati.  
CINCINNATI, Feb. 13, 1847.  
Messrs SASSFORD & PARK.—Gentlemen: I take this opportunity to inform you of a remarkable cure effected in my 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 seated upon my lungs, and during the space of five months, I labored under a distressing cough, and lost all hope of recovery, until about a week or so ago I was induced to try your Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used half of one bottle, my cough was relieved, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the use of this Balsam, restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully  
HARRIET S. HILL.  
Our Agent at Marksville, La. writes us:  
Marksville, May 9, 1848.  
Messrs. Sewell & Mead.—Gents, Enclosed I send you a testimonial from Dr. J. D. Delany, a graduate of medicine, and one of our most distinguished physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high among the profession here, and has a very extensive practice.

**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. M.— It relieved her cough and her general health was so much improved that she fancied herself entirely cured, and contrary to my advice, she discontinued the use of it and all other remedies, and recommenced singing in the Catholic Church.—The consequence of this was, she had a return of spitting of blood. She is now, however, using the Balsam again and is recovering under the use of it. The Balsam—given to me by a friend, was from Mrs. W. family for Croup, with the happiest results. Once, in a very violent case, which I am informed was relieved in three hours, after taking three doses. The other, a little girl, less violently affected, was cured in two days. I have quite lost all interest in writing you further, I wish to try this medicine in other cases, and on other patients. Yours &c.  
(Signed) B. DULANY, 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 it gained in every city, town and State in our Union, that other preparations have been started, bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam, and purporting to be the same. I have quite lost all interest in writing you further, I wish to try this medicine in other cases, and on other patients. Yours &c.  
(Signed) B. DULANY, M. D.

**JEW DAVIDS' OR, HEBREW PLASTER.**  
A certain remedy for all fixed pains in the Side, Chest, Lungs, Back, Bowels, Muscles, Rheumatism in all its varied forms, Nervous Affections, Lungs and Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. &c. For the above complaints this plaster has no equal. The great celebrity which it has already acquired, not only in the old, but in the new world—the extraordinary cures it has performed in the most extreme cases of suffering, have acquired it such a reputation, that the proprietor has not—until recently—been able to supply half the demand.  
The sales throughout every city, town and village in the United States, are without a parallel. A circumstance that is surprising, when we consider the amount of human suffering relieved by its use is considered. In Spinal Defects, the benefit usually is of the most decided character. In Nervous Complaints, nineteen cases out of twenty readily yield to the penetrating stimulus combined in this valuable preparation.  
In Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, the claims of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been universally acknowledged. Those who are laboring under weak backs no matter how long, or how the most scientific mind was capable of compounding from valuable substances found in our world, and will be found entirely free from those objections which are a source of complaint with the numerous spread plasters now before the public.  
These plasters possess the advantage of being put up in air tight boxes, hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.  
Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations.

**Non genuine without the engraving of Jew Davids' wrapper foundered by price 50 cents per box. Each box contains sufficient to spread six or eight plasters.**  
Sold wholesale and retail by SCOVILL and MEAD, CHARITRE ST. New Orleans, General Agents for the South and West. Sold also by HOKER & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville; DICKSON & EASLY, Alexandria A. T. W. HUEY & Co., Talladega, S. C. S. D. ROBERTS, Cave Spring, Ga. J. W. DICKSON, Rome, Ga. Sold at Wholesale by Haviland Clark & Co. Mobile.  
Jan. 3, 1849.