APRIL

Jacksonville Republican

The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance.

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J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. M. CALDWELL.

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☞ POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

M. J. TURNLEY. W. P. DAVIS.

TURNLEY & DAVIS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,
AND
WM. J. HARALSON,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

GEO. C. WHATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1850.

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,



WEEKLY.

The new and splendid steam-ships
Florida, Capt. Lyon,
—AND—
Alabama, Capt. Ludlow,
Belonging to the
New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, $25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO. Savannah.
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front-street, } *Ag't N. York.*
Savannah. Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.
CHANGE OF HOUR.

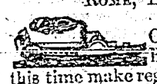


THE Steamship
Southerner,
Capt. John Dickinson
will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:
Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 2 o'clock
Saturday, Feb'y. 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
after which time she will leave as usual a 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON,
corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves.
Jan. 14 1uths

Office Coosa River Steam Boat Co.
ROME, Dec'r 5th, 1850.



THE Steamer
COOSA or ALABAMA, will, after this time make regular weekly trips during the season—leaving Rome every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, arriving at Greensport next day. Returning, leave Greensport Friday morning, to arrive at Rome in time for the cars on Monday morning.

COMBS & PENTECOST,
Dec. 17, 1850.—4m *Ag'ts.*

The Spiritual Body.

The soul or spirit of man is a substantial being having the human form; or in, other words, the soul or spirit of man is a real being having a spiritual body, endowed with all the organs which constitute the material body with which it is blended. Thus the spirit alone, receives life, and if the material body seems to live, it is because the spirit lives in all the parts which constitute this body—the spirit is the man; the material body is but a garment with which the Creator has covered it, according to the laws of order, that it may perform its functions in the natural world.

Thus the human form belongs to the spirit and the body has this form only because it receives it from the spirit.

These truths, my dear sir, will excite you astonishment; but it will be easy for me forthwith to make you understand, that the material body of man can only have derived its sensibility and form from this spiritual body, whose existence has just been established; and I think it will be sufficient for this, to prove to you; 1st, that of itself the material body is insensible; 2d, that of itself it has no form pro-perly its own.

1st. The material body is of itself insensible. Chemists divide matter into inorganic and organic. It is evident at once that inorganic matter is insensible: with respect to organic matter. M. Dumas has lately shown in his lectures on chemistry, that of elementary bodies there are not more than ten or twelve at most from which general physiology borrows materials; and that of these ten or twelve bodies there are only four, viz: oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote, which constitute nearly the whole of the composition of living beings. The material body of man is, then, of itself, insensible, since it is only composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote—elementary bodies evidently insensible. If then, it appears sensible, it is because each of the innumerable parts which compose it is the envelop of the same, corresponding part of the spiritual body, the only body which can be gifted with insensibility.

2d. The material body has not of itself any form which is properly its own. This results from the fact that matter has not of itself, any particular form. This proposition may seem to you paradoxical, for matter always offers itself to our eyes under a form which seems properly its own; but observe, that I have said of itself. Life never ceases to exist for a moment in all creation, and this life impressing a upon all bodies according to the present state of their substances, matter presents itself to us, clothed with a form which seems properly its own; consequently, to have an idea of what matter can be of itself we must recollect what mathematicians have done when they have treated of the motion of bodies: they have laid it down as a principle, that a body which has received an impulse must always proceed in a straight line, and never stop. This proposition is, like ours, in manifest opposition to facts: and yet nobody has ever disputed it, because mathematicians would have replied:—Abstract for a moment the resistance of the air, and of the friction which results from it, and you will see that our proposition is not to be disputed. Well I will say to you, in like manner: Abstract life for a moment, and you will acknowledge that matter cannot of itself have any particular form.—The four elementary bodies, of which our material body is composed, would not have been combined together, so as to present a human form, if they did not cover a spiritual body which has itself this form.—*Dei Gway's Letters to a Man of the World.*

Venice is a Labyrinth.

There is no city like it in the world. It always was an unintelligible place, and is still unintelligible. It contains a population of 115,000 inhabitants, located in 27,918 houses. There are 112 religious establishments. Of bridges, chiefly of marble, there are 306. The city is seven miles in circumference. The grand canal is 5,000 feet wide. Horses are unknown, and the largest animal to be seen is a dog. The city is built on 75 small islands. The Church of "Santa Neria de la Salute" was constructed in 1531, as a monument of thinksgiving for the cessation of a great pestilence, and rests upon one million two hundred thousand piles. This church contains 120 statues. It is said in Venice there are thousands who never saw a hill, or a wood, or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard, or a green field, or even a horse or carriage.

☞ A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

Gems of Thought.

Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles.

A virtuous mind in a fair person is a fine picture in a good light.

Every profession has its particular temptations, and an overweening sense of their own importance is a common failing of literary men.

We know nothing in advance; every new step we take in life is an additional experiment we make, and put to the test our theories, our feelings and our principles.

Humility is the shading which gives lustre to excellence. The actor who applauded his own performance would run a risk of being laughed at or hissed by the audience.

Out of any one hundred men you run against you will find ninety-five worrying themselves into low spirits and indigestion, about troubles which will never come to pass.

These islands which so beautifully adorn the Pacific were reared up from the bed of the ocean, by the little coral insect, which deposits a grain of sand at a time. So with human exertions. The greatest results of the mind are produced by small and continued exertions.

What a blessed order of nature it is, that the footsteps of Time are inaudible and noiseless, and that the seasons of life, like those of the year are so indistinguishably brought on in gentle progression, and so blended the one with the other that the human being scarcely knows, except from a faint and not unpleasant sensation, that he is growing old.

Do all in your power to teach your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him by gentle and patient means, to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by encouraging frank, good humor. If he is in dolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make his obedience reluctant, subdue him either by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins.

☞ "During our passage from Rio de Janeiro to Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope being in latitude 28 deg. 21 min. S. and longitude 29 deg. 17 min. W., we sounded and obtained bottom at the depth of 3,100 fathoms, or three and a half miles. Our sounding apparatus was a thirty-two pound shot, slung with wire and attached to a small line 5,000 fathoms long and sufficiently strong to bear a weight of sixty lbs. The sounding were as good and fair as any I have ever seen obtained—the line up and down, and as taught as it could be, and when attempting to haul it on board, after procuring soundings, it parted about fifty fathoms from the surface. The time occupied in sounding was one hour and nine minutes."

The Transgressor's Fate.

Few persons who have read the letters left behind him in his cell by the late Wm. H. Thompson or One Eyed Thompson as he was called, could fail to see that they emanated from a mind of decided vigor and ability. The man who wrote those letters might have written his name on a bright page of his country's annals. Had his powers been wisely directed, he might have enrolled his name among the benefactors of the age, and been referred to by future times as an example of earnest goodness. We know but little of the unhappy man's history beyond what has been commonly reported and accepted as true. We consider it quite possible that he may often have been sinned against and judged harshly. Still, it's but too evident that he was self-wrecked on the sea of time; his life was a failure as regarded all high and noble aims and pursuits. He felt it himself and resolved to end it. Instead of raising a signal of distress, and invoking pity and aid, he scuttled his bark and sunk from the vexed surface to seek for quiet in fathomless depths.

How little of quiet or peace he appears to have known in this world, but how could it have been otherwise? It's only by devoting the soul's powers to lofty moral purposes, and living for the happiness of others, and the elevation of ourselves in the scale of excellence, that we can expect peace or tranquil joy. There never was a truer doctrine than that of the wise man. "The way of the transgressor is hard." Thompson probably spoke without exaggeration when he told his wife that his only happy moments had been owing to her affection. The lesson should not be lost by the thousands of young men and lads in this city, who are growing up with loose notions of morality, and contempt for the law, and who take pride in setting at defiance the obligations of religion and the example of the virtuous. We venture nothing in predicting that the experience of all such young men will but confirm the declaration just quoted. The low, coarse pleasures of a loose, lawless life, are poor returns for that inevitable bitterness of remorse, and those certain retributions of justice, of conscience, and of outraged society, which lie in wait in their path.

Our Grace Darling.

The fame of Grace Darling is world-wide, but not entirely peerless, if we may credit a correspondent of Noah's *times;* and as he gives names and places, we see no reason to doubt his accuracy. He says that "there is now within sixty miles of New York a young woman who has accomplished as much or more than Grace Darling, and whose name has not even been mentioned in public—a lady of education, of intellect and refinement too—who has hazarded her life often in the fiercest storms, exposed her person to the driving rain and furious winds, and herself trimmed her little craft on the foaming billows, to go to the rescue of human life. With the assistance of her aged father, she has actually, within fifteen years, saved *twenty-one* persons from drowning.

Pursuing the even tenor of her way—modest, retiring, and unobtrusive—Kate Moore is never the heroine except in the hour of danger, and than she has the heart of a lion. She knows no fear. She can manage a boat with as much skill as any man, and seems to make up in tact what she lacks in strength. Her ear seems to have become so familiar to sounds of distress, that she will detect the situation of the drowning mariner in the darkest night, and is ever ready to rise and go to his relief.

"This lady is the daughter of Mr. Moore, keeper of the lighthouse on Fairweather island, situated between the harbors of Black Rock and Bridgeport."

If this lady were only an English woman, her deeds of daring, self-sacrificing humanity would be rehearsed throughout the civilized world, and public honors would be decreed her by her own nation.

"Why cannot we keep a small stock of admiration for home consumption?

An Irishman lost his hat in a well, and was let down in the bucket to recover it. The well being deep, and extremely dark withal, his courage failed him before he reached the water. In vain did he call to those above him to pull up; they lent a deaf ear to all he said; till at last quite in dispair he bellowed out: Be St. Patrick, ef ye's don't draw me up, sure an I'll *cut the rope!*

A CONTRAST.—The population of the state of Delaware is 90,437, while that of the city of Baltimore is 165,000.

The Murdered Cousin.

After such arrangements as I wardines for which I was no pre- found necessary were completed, pared; there was less of cruelty we both went down to the parlor, a of manner, and almost more of that large wainscotted room, hung of the mind, than one might anround with grim old portraits, and ticipated. I felt quite uncomfortas I was not sorry to see, containable in his presence. There was just ing, in its ample grate, a large and that confidence in his look and cheerful fire. Here my cousin had tone, which would dread encouragetime to talk more at her ease, ment even in more polertion, and and from her I learned something I felt more disgusted and annoyed of the manners and habits of the at the coarse and extravagant comtwo remaining members of her fam- pliments which he was pleased ily, whom I had not yet seen. On from time to time to pay me, than my arrival I had known nothing of perhaps the extent of the atrocity the family among whom I was might fully have warranted. It come to reside, except that it con- was, however, one consolation that sisted of three individuals, my un- he did not often, appear, being cle, and his son and daughter, Ladmuch engrossed by pursuits about dy Tyrrell having been long dead; which I neither knew nor cared in addition to this very scanty stock anything; but when he did, his atof information, I shortly learned tentions, either with a view to his from my communicative compan- amusement, or to some more serion, that my uncle was, as I had ous object, were so obviously and suspected, completely retired in perseveringly directed to me, that his habits, and besides that, having young and inexperienced as I was, been, so far back as she could well even I could not be ignorant of recollect, always rather strict, as their significance.

reformed rakes frequently become, This had gone on for nearly a he had latterly been growing more twelvemonth, to my infinite annoygloomily and sternly religious than ance, when one day, as I was sitting heretofore. Her account of her at some needlework with my combrother was far less favorable, panion, Emily, as was my habit, in though she did not say anything di- the parlor, the door of the parlor rectly to his disadvantage. From opened, and my cousin Edward enall that I could gather from her, I tered the room. There was someas led to suppose that he was a thing, I thought, odd in his manspecimen of the idle, coarse-man- ner—a kind of struggle between nered, profligate "*squirearchy*"—a shame and impudence, a kind of result which might naturally have flurry and ambiguity—which made followed from the circumstance of him appear, if possible, more than his being, as it were, outlawed from ordinarily disagreeable. society, and driven for companion- "Your servant, ladies," he said, ship to grades below his own—en- seating himself at the same time; joying, too, the dangerous prerog- "sorry to spoil your *tete-a-tete*; but ative of spending a good deal of never mind; I'll only take Emily's money. However, you may easily place for a minute or two, and then suppose that I found nothing in my we part for a while, fair cousin.—cousin's communication to bear me Emily, my father wants you in the out in so very decided a conclu- corner turret, no shilly, shally, he's sion. in a hurry." She hesitated. "Be

I awaited the arrival of my uncle, off—tramp, march, I say," he exwhich was every moment to be ex- claimed, in a tone which the poor pected, with feeling half of alarm, girl dared not disobey. half of curiosity—a sensation which She left the room, and Edward I have often since experienced, followed her to the door. He stood though to a less degree, when upon there for a minute or two, as if rethe point of standing for the first flecting what he should say, per- time in the presence of one of whom haps satisfying himself that no one I have long been in the habit of was within hearing in the hall. At hearing or thinking of with interest. length he turned about, having It was, therefore, with some little closed the door, as if carelessly, perturbation that I heard, first a with his foot, and advancing slowslight bustle at the outer door, then ly, in deep thought, he took his seat a slow step traverse the hall, and at the side of the table opposite to finally witnessed the door open, mine. There was a brief interval and my uncle enter the room. He of silence, after which he said:—was a striking looking man; from 'I imagine that you have a shrewd peculiarities both of person and of suspicion of the object of my dress, the whole effect of his ap- early visit; but I suppose I must go pearance amounted to extreme sin- into particulars. Must I?"

gularity. He was tall, and when 'I have no conception,' I replied, young his figure must have been "what your object may be." strikingly elegant; as it was, how- "Well, well," said he, becoming ever, its effect was marred by a more at his ease as he proceeded, very decided stoop, his dress was "it may be told in a few words.—of a sober color, and in fashion an- You know that it is totally impossiterior to any thing which I could ble, quite out of the question, that remember. It was, however, hand- an off-hand young fellow like me, some, and by no means carelessly and a good-looking girl like yourput on; but what completed the sin- self, could meet continually as you gularity of his appearance was his and I have done, without an attachuncut, white hair, which hung in ment—a liking growing up on one long, but not at all neglected curls, side or other, I think I have let you even so far as his shoulders, and know as plainly as if I spoke it, that which combined with his regularly I have been in love with you, alclassic features, and fine dark eyes, most from the first time I saw you." to bestow upon him an air of vener- He paused, but I was too much able dignity and pride, which I horrified to speak. He interpreted have seldom seen equalled else- my silence favorably. "I can tell where. I arose as he entered, and you," he continued, "I'm reckoned met him about the middle of the rather hard to please, and very room; he kissed my cheek and both hard to hit. I can't say when I my hands, saying: was taken with a girl before, so you

"You are most welcome, dear see fortune reserved me—" child, as welcome as the command Here the odious wretch actually of this poor place and all that it con- put his arm round my waist. The tains can make you. I am rejoiced action at once restored me to utterto see you—truly rejoiced. I trust ance, and with the most indignant that you are not much fatigued; vehemence I released myself from pray be seated again." He led me his hold, and at the same time said—to my chair and continued, "I am "I *have*, sir, of course, perceived glad to perceive you have made ac- your most disagreeable attentions; quaintance with Emily already. I they have long been a source of see, in your being thus brought to- great annoyance to me; and you gether, the foundation of a lasting must be aware that I have marked friendship. You are both inno- my disapprobation, my disgust, as cent, and both young. God bless unequivocally as I possibly could, you—God bless you, and make you without actual indelicacy." all that I could wish." I paused, almost out of breath

He raised his eyes, and remained from the rapidity with which I had a few moments silent, as if in secret spoken; and without giving him prayer. I felt that it was impossi- time to renew the conversation, I ble that this man, with feelings hastily left the room, leaving him manifestly so tender, could be the in a paroxysm of rage and mortifiwretch that public opinion had re- cation. As I ascended the stairs, I presented him to be. I was more heard him open the parlor-door than ever convinced of his inno- with violence, and take two or three cence. His manners were, or ap- rapid strides in the direction in peared to me, most facinating. I which I was moving. I was now know not how the fights of experi- much frightened, and ran the whole ence might have altered this esti- way until I reached my room, and mate. But I was then very young having locked the door, I listened and I beheld in him a perfect min- breathlessly; but heard no sound. gling of the courtesy of polished life When I arose next morning, it with the gentlest and most genial was with the fervent hope that I virtues of the heart. A feeling of might never again behold his face, affection and respect towards him or even hear his name; but such a began to spring up within me, the consummation though devotedly more earnest that I remembered to be wished, was hardly likely to how sorely he had suffered in for- occur. The painful impressions of tune and how cruelly in fame. yesterday were too vivid to be at

* * * * * once erased, and I could not help

My curiosity respecting my male feeling some dim foreboding of cousin did not long remain unsatis- coming annoyance and evil. To fied; he appeared upon the next day expect on my cousin's part anyat dinner. His manners, though thing like delicacy or consideration not so coarse as I had expected, for me, was out of the question. I

I was early next day summoned to attend my uncle in his private room, which lay in a corner turret of the old building, and thither I accordingly went, wondering all the way what this unusual measure might prelude. When I entered the room, he did not rise in his usual courteous way to greet me, but simply pointed to a chair opposite to his own; this boded nothing agreeable. I sat down, however, silently waiting until he should open the conversation.

"Lady Margaret," at length he said, in a tone of greater sternness than I thought him capable of using, "I have heretofore spoken to you as a friend, but I have not forgotten that I am also your guardian, and that my authority as such gives me a right to control your conduct. I shall put a question to you, and I expect and will demand a plain, direct answer. Have I rightly been informed that you have contemptuously rejected the suit and hand of my son Edward?"

I stammered forth with a good deal of trepidation:

"I believe, that is, I have, sir, rejected my cousin's proposals; and my coldness and discouragement might have convinced him that I had determined to do so."

"Madame," replied he, with suppressed, but, as it appeared to me, intense anger, "I have lived long enough to know that *coldness* and discouragement, and such terms, form the common cant of a worthless coquette. You know to the full, as well as I, that *coldness and discouragement* may be so exhibited as to convince their object that he is neither distasteful nor indifferent to the person who wears that manner. You know, too, none better, that an affected neglect, when skilfully managed, is among the most formidable of the allurements which artful beauty can employ. I tell you, madame, that having, without one word spoken in discouragement, permitted my son's most marked attentions for a twelvemonth or more, you have no right to dismiss him with no further explanation than demurely telling him that you had always looked coldly upon him, and neither your wealth nor your ladyship (there was an emphasis of scorn on the word which would have become Sir Giles Overreach himself) can warrant you in treating with contempt the affectionate regard of an honest heart."

I was too much shocked at this undisguised attempt to bully me into an acquiescence in the interested and unprincipled plan for their own aggrandisement, which I now perceived my uncle and his son had deliberately formed, at once to find strength or collectedness to frame an answer to what he had said. At length I replied, with a firmness that surprised myself—

"In all that you have just now said, sir, you have grossly misstated my conduct and motives. Your information must have been most incorrect, as far as it regards my conduct towards my cousin; my manner towards him could have conveyed nothing but dislike; and if anything could have added to the strong aversion which I have long felt towards him, it would be his thus attempting to frighten me into a marriage which he knows to be revolting to me, and which is sought by him only as a means for securing to himself whatever property is mine."

As I said this, I fixed my eyes upon those of my uncle, but he was too old in the world's ways to falter beneath the gaze of more searching eyes than mine; he simply said—

"Are you acquainted with the provisions of your father's will?"

I answered in the affirmative; and he continued:

"Then you must be aware that if my son Edward were, which God forbid, the unprincipled, reckless man, the ruffian you pretend to think him"—(here he spoke very slowly, as if he intended that every word which escaped him should be registered in my memory, while at the same time the expression of his countenance underwent a gradual but horrible change, and the eyes which he fixed upon me became so darkly vivid, that I almost lost sight of every thing else)—"if we were what you have described him, do you think, child, he would have found no shorter way than marriage to gain his ends? A single

blow, an outrage not [illegible] worse than you insinuate, [illegible] transfer your property to [illegible]

I stood staring at him for many minutes after he had ceased to speak, fascinated by the terrible, serpent-like gaze, until he continued with a welcome change of countenance.

"I will not speak again to you upon the topic, until one month has passed. You shall have time to consider the relative advantages of the two courses which are open to you. I should be sorry to hurry you to a decision. I am satisfied with having stated my feelings upon the subject, and pointed out to you the path of duty. Remember this day month; not one word sooner."

He then rose, and I left the room, much agitated and exhausted.

This interview, all the circumstances attending it, but most particularly the formidable expression of my uncle's countenance while he talked, though hypothetically, of murder, combined to arouse all my worst suspicions of him.

In a few days after the interview, the particulars of which I have just detailed, I found a note upon my toilet-table, and upon opening it I read as follows:

"MY DEAR LADY MARGARET:—You will be, perhaps surprised to see a strange face in your room to day.—I have dismissed your Irish maid, and secured a French one to wait upon you; a step rendered necessary by my proposing shortly to visit the Continent with all my family. Your faithful guardian.

ARTHUR TYRRELL."

On inquiry, I found that my faithful attendant was actually gone, and far on her way to the town of Galway; and in her stead there appeared a tall-boned, ill-looking, elderly French woman, whose sullen and presuming manners seemed to imply that her vocation had never before been that of a lady's-maid.

Days and weeks passed away without any, even a momentary doubt upon my part, as to the course to be pursued by me.

I had not seen my cousin Edward since the occurrence of the grand *eclaircissement*; he must have studiously avoided me; I judged from policy, it could not have been from delicacy. I was prepared for a terrific burst of fury from my uncle, as soon as I should make known my determination; and I not unreasonably feared that some act of violence or of intimidation would next be resorted to. Filled with these dreary forebodings, I fearfully opened the study door, and the next minute I stood in my uncle's presence. He received me with a courtesy which I dreaded as arguing a favorable anticipation respecting the answer which I was to give; and after some slight delay he began by saying—

"It will be a relief to both of us, I believe, to bring this conversation as soon as possible to an issue.—You will excuse me, then, my dear niece, for speaking with a bluntness which, under other circumstances, would be unpardonable.—You have, I am certain, given the subject of our last interview fair and serious consideration; and I trust that you are now prepared with candor to lay answer before me. A few words will suffice; we perfectly understand one another."

He paused; and I, though feeling that I stood upon a mine which might in an instant explode, nevertheless answered with perfect composure: "I must now, sir, make the same reply which I did upon the last occasion, and I reiterate the declaration which I then made, that I never can nor will, while life and reason remain, consent to a union with my cousin Edward."

This announcement wrought no apparent change in Sir Arthur, except that he became deadly, almost lividly pale. He seemed lost in dark thought for a minute, and then, with a slight effort, said, "You have answered me honestly and directly; and you say your resolution is unchangeable; well, would it had been otherwise—would it had been otherwise—but be it as it is; I am satisfied."

He gave me his hand—it was cold and damp as death; under an assumed calmness, it was evident that he was fearfully agitated. He continued to hold my hand with an almost painful pressure, while, as if unconsciously, seeming to forget my presence, he muttered 'Strange, strange, strange, indeed! fatuity, helpless fatuity!' there was here a long pause. "Madness indeed to strain a cable that is rotten to the very heart; it must break—and then—all goes." There was again a pause of some minutes, after which, suddenly changing his voice and manner to one of wakeful alacrity, he exclaimed.

"Margaret, my son Edward shall plague you no more. He leaves this country to-morrow for France; he shall speak no more upon this subject—never, never more; whatever events depended upon your answer must now take their own course; but as for this fruitless proposals, it has been tried enough; it can be repeated no more."

At these words he coldly suffered my hand to drop, as if to express his total abandonment of all his projected schemes of alliance; and certainly the action, with the accompanying words, produced upon my mind a more solemn and depressing effect than I believe [illegible] able to have been caused by the [illegible] which I had determined to pursue, it struck upon my heart with an awe and heaviness which *will* accompany the accomplishment of an important and irrevocable act, even though no doubt or scruple remains to make it possible that the agent should wish it undone.

"Well," said my uncle, a little time, "we now cease to speak upon this topic, never to resume it again. Remember, you shall have no farther uneasiness from Edward; he leaves Ireland for France to-morrow; this will be a relief to you; may I depend upon your *honor* that no word touching the subject of this interview shall ever escape you?"—I gave him the desired assurance; he said, "It is well; I am satisfied; we have nothing more, I believe, to say upon either side, and my presence must be a restraint upon you, I shall therefore bid you farewell."

On the next day my uncle took occasion to tell me that Edward had actually sailed, if his intention had not been prevented by adverse winds or weather; and two days after he actually produced a letter from his son, written, as it said, on board, and dispatched while the ship was getting under weigh.—This was a great satisfaction to me, and as being likely to prove so, it was no doubt communicated to me by Sir Arthur.

During all this trying period I had found infinite consolation in the society and sympathy of my dear cousin Emily. I never, in after life, formed a friendship so close, so fervent, and upon which, in all its progress, I could look back with feelings of such unalloyed pleasure, upon whose termination I must ever dwell with so deep, yet so embittered a sorrow. In cheerful converse with her I soon recovered my spirits considerably, and passed my time agreeably enough, although still in the utmost seclusion.

I had one day left the house with my cousin Emily, in order to take a ramble of considerable length, for the purpose of sketching some favorite views, and we had walked about half a mile when I perceived that we had forgotten our drawing materials, the absence of which would have defeated the object of our walk. Laughing at our own thoughtlessness, we returned to the house, and leaving Emily outside, I ran up stairs to procure the drawing-books and pencils which lay in my bed-room. As I ran up the stairs, I was met by the tall-looking Frenchwoman, evidently a good deal flurried; "Que veut, Madame?" said she, with a more decided effort to be polite, than I had ever known her make before. "No, no—no matter," said I, hastily running by her in the direction of my room. 'Madame,' cried she, in a high key, "restez ici si vous plait, votre chambre n'est pas faite." I continued to move on without heeding her. She was some way behind me, and feeling that she could not otherwise prevent my entrance, for I was now upon the very lobby, she made a desperate attempt to seize hold of my person; she succeeded in grasping the end of my shawl, which she drew from my shoulders, but slipping at the same time upon the polished oak floor, she fell at full length upon the boards. A little frightened as well as angry at the rudeness of this strange woman, I hastily pushed open the door of my room, at watch I now stood, in order to escape from her; but great was my amazement on entering to find the apartment pre-occupied. The window was open, and besides it stood two male figures; they appeared to be examining the fastening of the casement, and their backs were turned towards the door. One of them was my uncle; they both had turned on my entrance, as if startled; the stranger was booted and cloaked, and wore a heavy, broad-leafed hat over his brows; he turned but for a moment, and averted his face; but I had seen enough to convince me that he was no other than my cousin Edward.

My uncle had some iron instrument in his hand, which he hastily concealed behind his back, and coming towards me, said something as if in an explanatory tone; but I was too much shocked and confounded to understand what it might be. He said something about "*repairs*—window frames—cold and safety." I did not wait, however, to ask or to receive explanations, but hastily left the room.—As I went down stairs I thought I heard the voice of the Frenchwoman in all the shrill volubility of excuse, and others uttering suppressed but vehement imprecations, or what seemed to be such.

I joined my cousin Emily quite out of breath. I need not say that my head was too full of other things to think much of drawing for that day. I imparted to her frankly the cause of my alarms, but, at the same time, as gently as I could; and with tears she promised vigilance, devotion, and love.—I never had reason for a moment to repent the unreserved confidence which I then reposed in her. She was no less surprised than I at the unexpected appearance of Edward, whose departure for France neither of us had for a moment doubted, but which was now proved by his actual presence to be nothing more than an imposture, I feared, for no good end. The situation in which I had found my uncle had very nearly removed all my doubts as to his designs; I magnified suspicious into certainties, and dreaded night after night that I should be murdered in my bed. The nervousness produced by sleepless nights and days of anxious fears increased the horrors of my situation to such a degree, that I at length wrote a letter to a Mr. Jeffries, an old and faithful friend of my father's, and perfectly acquainted with all his affairs, praying him, for God's sake, to relieve me from my present terrible situation, and communicating without reserve the nature and grounds of suspicion. This letter I kept sealed and directed for two or three days always about my person, for discovery would have been ruinous, in expectation of an opportunity which might be safely trusted, of having it placed in the post-office; as neither Emily nor I were permitted to pass beyond the precincts of the demesne itself, which was surrounded by high walls formed of dry stone, the difficulty of procuring such an opportunity was greatly enhanced.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

Boston Philanthrophy.

We stated the other day that the returns of the census of 1850, indicated a natural increase of population in the South fifty per cent greater than in the North. This fact is, of itself, almost decisive of the contraversy, as to the relative merit of the two systems of society in the two sections. For any condition in life, so fatal to the natural increase of the species as prevails in the North, must involve incalculable misery, want, immorality and crime.

We find the following in the Boston Post:

LONGEVITY IN BOSTON.—Mr. Simonds the city registrar, in his report of births, marriages and deaths in Boston, for 1850. which has just appeared in a printed from, says that, by an analysis of the ages of more than 2,000 person who died in 1850 taken from all the season of the year, it is to be found that the average person of human life in Boston is less than twenty-one years; that those of American origin average over twenty five years, while those of foreigin origin average scarcely seventeen.

What now would be said of the South and of slavery, if it could thus be shown that one class lived only to the acrage of seventeen years, and another—the most fortunate—only to an average of twenty five! Why, the whole world would resound with to enormity of the system—and the condemnation would be just. Yet there now is the model city of the North, the boasted seat of religion, letters, commerce and philanthrophy, the city that thanks God diurnally, that it is not a sinner like the publican South, and gathers its mobs to rescue fugitive slaves from the horrors of Southern Slavery, whose own institutions doom its own children the premature death from want, vice, and disease. And more than half the population of Massachusetts lives in towns and cities—one-seventh in the city of Boston alone.

It will be remembered that the mortality and misery of Northern city life, as set forth in the lecture on the North and South was bitterly denied, and denounced by the assailants of that production. Here it is official evidence of its accuracy from Boston itself.

The Boston philanthropists cited agains slavery the Declaration of Independenc as asserting the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But now they who assert the right to liberty so fiercely, in be-half of an inferior race, have a system that denies the right of life to their own race.—*Southern Press.*

Health.

Take care of the Feet: "Of all parts of the body," says Dr. Robertson, "there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet." Every person knows from experience that colds and many other diseases which proceed from the same, are attributable to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from "the wheel at the cistern" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet.—The young and would-be genteel footed cramp their toes and feet into thin-soled, bone-pinching boots and shoes, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil, against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against —we mean the changing of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. In cold weather boots and shoes of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are airtights also; india rubber overshoes should never be worn except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering, that is air-tight over them, and for this reason india rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic-acid gass from the pores of the skin otwards, and the moderate passage of air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good, warm stockings and thick-soled boots and shoes, are conservators of health, and consequently of human happiness.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851.

☞ Persons who may wish to purchase one of the most valuable farms in Choccolocco valley, containing 345 acres, can receive information of an excellent bargain offered, and most favorable terms for a part of the purchase money, by calling on J. F. GRANT.

TAX-BOOKS.—We have on hand Blanks, for Tax Books, which we will furnish to Assessors in adjoining Counties, agreeable to order.

☞ Our fellow-townsman, Dr. John Y. Nisbet, has just arrived from California, but having been absent a few days, we have not been permitted to converse with him.

☞ We have received the communication of "Coosa," on the subject of the Governor's election, but too late for insertion this week:—it shall have a place in our next.

☞ We shall turn over the Wetumpka Guard to our correspondent Shylock for the present. He could not be in better hands, and if there is any thing left of him we may perhaps pay our respects to him here after.

☞ We have been favored by Maj. S. Allen, Census Taker, with the following statement of the population of Benton County:

18th Dist.	Free Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
	5,376	599	5,975
29th Dist.	5,350	2,140	7,490
30th Dist.	2,730	1,017	3,747
			17,212.

Rail Road Contracts.

The special attention of the stock holders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, is called to the advertisement of Lewis Troost, Chief Engineer of said road. Mr. Troost will be in Talladega from the 1st to the 8th of April; at Oxford from 8th to 11th of April; at Jacksonville from 12th to 17th of April, and at Gadsden from the 18th to the 22nd, for the purpose of receiving proposals for graduation, masonary, bridging, &c.

Although the notice is somewhat short, we hope that preparations will be made by those interested, and contracts liberally taken, inasmuch as ample time will be given for their completion.

In another column the reader will find an article from the Mobile Adv. showing the affairs of this company to be in a prosperous condition.

Literature.

In another column will be found the notice of the commencement of the third session of Rev. Jas. M. Wagner's School, near this place.—We take great pleasure in commending this School to the favor of the public. The reputation of Mr. Wagner, as a Teacher needs no comment from us. He is favorably known wherever he has taught and bears with him high testimonials of his ability and capacity as a Teacher. In the government of his pupils he is mild and parental and at the same time rigid and energetic. From the progress of those under his care, we feel no hesitancy in saying that all who may patronize him cannot fail to be pleased. From the retired and healthy situation, and from the untiring perseverance and diligence with which Mr. Wagner is possessed, the School can not but prosper under his care.

☞ Agreeably to the promise of the proprietors and the expectation of the public, the first number of the "Sunny South" made its appearance on Tuesday morning last. It would no doubt be considered surly and uncivil in us not to say "good morning" to our new neighbor; and while we proceed to do so, we hope that it will not be construed as an attack; for whatever we may say, will not be so intended. The first number is neatly executed and its contents interesting. The Editors, in 'defining their position,' very frankly and candidly admit that one is a Whig and the other a Democrat; and that for this and other reasons given, the most prominent of which is their devotion to southern rights, they express a determination not to "discuss the constitutionality, or policy of any of the old party measures," that is, they assume a neutral position on the political questions which divide the Democratic and Whig parties.—This determination on their part will very likely disappoint the expections of a portion of both parties and it will be found exceedingly difficult to maintain a strictly neutral position, but as it is not our privilege to hail the paper as an aid in support of democratic principles we must content ourselves with welcoming it as an efficient auxiliary in the cause of southern rights.

It is well known that we entertain a very different opinion from that of our new neighbor, as to the policy, propriety, or benefit of obliterating all party lines. An effort to do so would be futile, changing neither men nor principles; and a difference in opinion on other subjects need not and *will not* prevent all who *agree and desire* to do so, from acting in concert to maintain the rights of the south, any more than it would prevent them from uniting in a rail road meeting, or in a celebration of the fourth of July.

We sincerely believe that we have never witnessed a time requiring more unity, vigilance and energy of action on the part of the democratic party than the present, since the time that its members, with Gen. Jackson at their head, fought the great battle with the United States Bank. We are in the midst of a Whig administration, with a Northern federalist at its head, averse to every feature of state rights doctrines; and no sooner is there the slightest cessation of annoyance and wrong to the south on the slavery question in Congress, than a protective Tariff or some kindred measure is revived. There can scarcely be a doubt that at the next long session of Congress an effort will be made to fasten upon the country, all those measures which are so obnoxious to the democratic party. Surely then the present, the eve of the approaching August elections, is no time for them to disband, and lay down the arms of their political warfare. Besides, in doing so, we see nothing to be gained and every thing to be lost. The whole South, and particularly a portion of the Democratic party are now reaping the bitter fruits of a sacrifice in part of political principle to their admistration for Gen. Taylor; and this fact ought to admonish them of the danger of such a course.

But we ought not, and do not complain at being left "alone in our glory;" in other words to contend alone in defence of democratic principles and measures. We have done so honestly and sincerely, with whatever ability we possessed, in time past—commencing when this was an Indian country; and when Benton County extended almost from the Tennesse river to Columbus in Georgia; and we assure our democratic friends that we feel no ways like growing "weary in well doing," while the necessity for action exists, and while favored with their approbation and encouragement.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It seems that I have raised a storm, and brought down a tempest of abuse upon myself, for daring to ask a few questions and make a few suggestions, about the St. Mary's Bank, and the illegal Shinplaster currency of Mr. John G. Winter.

One writer accuses me of wishing to injure Mr. Winter, another of plotting against the Plank Road, while a few are charitable enough to suppose I was actuated by pure maliciousness,—the love of evil *per se.*

Now, sir, there never was a poor man worse slandered, for I am entirely innocent of these terrible designs and motives; my sole desire being a good, sound currency, and my only design being to ascertain something about the condition of this St. Mary's Bank that is flooding our country with its bills, and, to draw attention to this Shinplaster currency that is insinuating itself among us, and driving out the gold and silver. I did not know before, that we Alabamians were compelled to receive, without question or murmur, any sort of money and any kind of illegal Shinplasters, that a Georgia Broker might see fit to put into circulation among us.

So far as Mr. Winter is concerned, I have not the slightest acquaintance with that gentleman, and cannot possibly have any "private griefs" to avenge.

The charge of malice is purely gratuitous—could only have originated in minds given to that "rascally virtue," and was made to divert attention from the true issue.

As for the Plank Road, I do not know that I had thought of that "speculation" for months; and I assure you I care not a straw how much money the people of Wetumpka and Montgomery spend in constructing plank, or any other kind of roads. For, however much the stockholders may lose in the operation, the people generally will be benefitted by the construction of good roads through the country.

It appears that the insane "critter" of the Wetumpka Guard has worked himself into a frenzy about the matter. It would be difficult to tell whether he is a fitter subject for a Lunatic Asylum, or the great workshop in his vicinity.

Lectures on Banking come with a bad grace from Wetumpka. The [illegible] will have a [illegible]

Wetumpka? And, finally, is not Wetumpka the last place in creation?

This discussion shows how imperative it is on our Legislature to provide, as fast as possible, a sound circulating medium for our people, by chartering private-stock Banks in our own State, under proper restrictions and safeguards. It is true, we have some very good money among us from South Carolina and Georgia; and as those of our farmers who sell their cotton at Rome and Augusta are paid off in money about which there is no 'question,' this controversy can be settled, so far as we are concerned, by sending all our cotton to those points until Wetumpka is supplied with a better currency than Winter's Shinplasters.

It is notoriously true that the country merchants have, for some time, disliked to take St. Mary's money—that they constantly shuffle it off when they can, and that there has been a constant run on the Agency at Montgomery to redeem the Bills and Shinplasters.—But they are like whippoorwills, if you kill one there come two in the place of it.

Now, in view of this state of things, we would advise all our people to carry their cotton where St. Mary's money is not used in the cotton market, but where the buyers pay off in the bills of the best Banks of Georgia and South Carolina.

In the mean time, our Legislature should be urged to charter another Bank at the next session, to be located at Montgomery or some other suitable point. The last one chartered was located at Mobile, and Montgomery being the next most important commercial place, the next Bank should of course be located there.

Please insert this communication in your valuable paper, and oblige your Much injured friend,

SHYLOCK.

News from the Spirit World.

Mary Lansdown, of Ohio city, communicates to the *Cleveland True Democrat* several revelation, derived from the spirit world, which it behooves some of our citizens to lay to heart. She states that for the last eleven years, since the death of her beloved husband, she has been in daily communication with aerial spirits, and has beheld their aerial froms floating through the air, and conversing wit one another on the changes that were taking place on earth, and watching around death beds for souls as they ascended from the umbilical tube to become disembodied, that they might convey them to the upper sphere of existence. She then gives a variety of predictions, the fulfillment of which will astonish and convince the incredulous, among which predictions are these:

April 1st, William B. Astor will be thrown from his carriage in Broadway, and have his brains dashed out against a curbstone.

June 17th, the city of Quebec will be overthrown with an earthquake and several thousand people killed.

July 4th, Gen. Sandford will be thrown from his horse and badly injured, the hilt of his sword entering his chest. A cannon will also burst, killing three of the artillery squad.

The 27th, Louis Napoleon will die from the hand of an assassin.

We shall wait to see Mrs. Lansdown's success as a seeress before we publish more.

Telegraphed for the Advertiser and Gazette.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Franklin.

COTTON MARKET—THE MINISTRY, &A.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The steamer Franklin arrived to-day, having sailed from Liverpool on the 7th instant.

The cotton market closed rather dull, and in some instances there was a slight decline. Week's sales thirty-six thousand bales.

Breadstuffs dull.

No English Ministry had yet been formed, Lord John Russell had resumed the premiership.

LATER STILL.
Arrival of the Arctic.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The steamship Arctic arrived today—sailed from Liverpool the 5th. The news is the same as by the steamship Franklin.

Reported for the Charleston Courier.

BALTIMORE, March 21.

Loss of Schr. Iona:—The Schr. Iona, Capt. Stevens, which sailed from Charleston on the 6th inst., for Baltimore, was capsized on the night of the 19th, lat. 35, long. 75, and totally lost. Edward Hartman, seaman, was drowned; the balance of the crew clung to the vessel for nine hours, when they were taken off by the bark Petre, almost frozen.

NEW YORK MARKET.—4,000 bales Cotton sold to-day at an advance of 1-4 d.

Mr. Skinner, the Editor of the Plough, Loom and Anvil fell through the cellar door of the Baltimore Post Office to day, and fears are entertained that his injuries will prove fatal.

Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, still very sick.

Adams, the celebrated Tragedian, died at Cincinnati.

Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad.

The meeting of stockholders and citizens at the Armory Hall on Tuesday night was not as numerously attended as it should have been. This work, as was forcibly expressed by one of the speakers, is emphatically an Alabama enterprise, and should be completed with Alabama capital and owned by Alabama citizens.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Baker to the chair, and requesting Mr. Smith to act as secretary.

Col. Baker, upon taking the chair, remarked that not being very familiar with the objects of the meeting, he would call upon the President of the Board of Directors, John W. Lapsley, Esq., who, with a number of the Directors, was present, to explain the objects at length. Mr. Lapsley responded to the call in a speech replete with facts and forcible arguments in favor of the enterprise; explained fully the reasons why the meeting was called, and gave a highly flattering report of the action of the Directors for the past twelvemonth.

The available means of the company are now \$1,400,000, consisting of something over \$1,100,000 private subscriptions, the remainder being made up of the two per cent. funds appropriated by the State. The subscriptions have nearly all been obtained during the last year, and a large portion of the amount has been taken by the people of the couties, through which the road is to pass.

Fifty-six miles of the grading and masonry have been put under contract, and the iron for that distance—to Montevallo in Shelby county—has lately been contracted for by Mr. Troost, the engineer, to be delivered in Mobile at the rate of about \$41 per ton, for the best English railroad iron. The delivery is to be in installments, the first of which is to be landed at this port in June, and will be immediately laid down on the track. The contractors are to complete the grading by the first of June, 1852, to Montevallo, but the Directors have assurances that it will be completed earlier, and they confidently expect to have the cars running to that point by or before that time. The cost falling under the estimate of the engineer, and with all the fixtures will not exceed \$13,000 per mile.

The present means of the company are considered sufficient to complete the road to the Coosa River and prepare it for the iron to Gadsden, a point within forty miles of Guntersville, on the Tennessee River.—The final completion of this important work may therefore be put down as certain.

Mr. Perham, in a telling speech which he submitted, testified to the warm interest taken in the road in North Alabama, as well as along the line, and made a strong appeal to the capitalists of Mobile to assist in bringing that trade to this port.

There was much valuable information conveyed in the speech of Messrs. Lapsley and Perham, which want of space compel us to omit for the present.

The evidence presented of the importance of this road to this city, as well as to the State generally, was overwhelming.

Col. Philips also made some well-timed remarks, and concluded by moving a resolution that a Railroad Convention be held in Mobile on the 29th day of May next, and that a committee of three be appointed to issue circulars to all parts of the State interested in railroads and internal improvements, inviting a general appointment of delegates. The books were opened for subscriptions and some thousands of stock taken.

Our Mobile capitalists should certainly extend to this enterprise a helping hand.—It will be money well invested.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1851.

The sale of Cotton to-day were 1200 bales, the market closing dull though here was no actual decline. Rice and other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 10¼.

The steamer Prometheus, from Havana, reports a great battle between the inhabitants of San Sal Vadore and Guatemala. The former were defeated, with the loss of 500 killed and 200 prisoners. The town of Lermas was burnt by Spanish incendiaries.

Judge Longstreet.

Extract from a Letter of his to a distinguished Carolina friend.

The Judge, in 1847, visited his invalid friend, and, after remaining some days with him, was sent part of the way homeward in his friend's carriage, with his old driver. To understand the happy illustration draw from "old Randal," we may add, that the interesting extract which we give below was furnished us for publication at our own request. The author of "Georgia Scenes" is known to be a gentleman not only of genius, but an humble and eloquent methodist preacher. To our religious friends we are sure the extract will not fail to be acceptable, and, may we now hope, the irreligious may be profitted by the persual:

"I have just read your letter and with unspeakable pleasure. That you should have been able to visit your plantation so soon after I left you, surprises and delights me.—May God take your case into His hands and raise you up to health again! Who knows but that he means to do so? Who knows but that, like one of old who had spent her all upon physicians, without relief, and was instantly cured by touching the Great Physician's garment you have begun to reach forth the arm of faith tremblingly to the same unfailing source of health and strength; and that he is saying unto you, "according to thy faith so be it unto you!" Be this as it may, there is certainly a friend of yours who has been carrying your case to Him who alone is able to heal you, and who will continue to do so as long as he hath breath to speak, or you have breath to breathe. Here let me tell you a curious anecdote. For many long years I labored under almost tormenting disease. I am sure I had suffered more with it in one day than you ever suffered with yours in one month. I had tried all human remedies in vain, and considered myself absolutely incurable. Sitting in my office one day in sadness and in torture, I dropt into this train of reflections. "Here have I been suffering for many years with this disease, and I have never yet asked God for help. It is certain that He can help me, and equally certain is it, if the Bible be true, that I am encouraged to ask His help. I can see no way of relief short of a miracle, and I am not authorized to look for miracles in these days; but God may give relief by some simple means that I would never think of. I will carry my case to Him, with all the faith that I can command." I did so, and strange to tell, I soon after got relief; and from that day to this, though some fifteen years lie between them, I have hardly known my old complaint. I just give you the case as a very curious one; and upon which I have no other philosophy than that of the blind man cured by clay: "by what means I was cured I know not; but this much I know, that whereas I was diseased, now I am sound. And here I think I hear you say, with a smile, "And can it be, Longstreet, that you are so superstitious as to believe that God will change the order of nature in answer to man's prayers?" No, I am not quite so superations as all that comes to, if I understand what you mean by "the order of nature;" and yet I do believe that God answers prayer—provided it be put up to Him upon the terms of His own appointment. These terms, when well considered limit the range of supplication so narrowly that God may very easily answer all our prayers, without changing the order of nature. Thus God may cure disease by throwing the patient in the way of the remedy or the remedy in the way of the patient, by a seeming casualty, or in ten thousand other modes, that the world would think perfectly natural. He may so connect duty and safety, that the performance of the one shall necessarily lead to the other. While I am at my morning devotions, I may avoid a fatal miasm that would meet me in the field if I hurried forth under the prompting of avarice. Be all this as it may, I am very sure that intelligent beings were not formed as a mere link in the order of nature; but that the order of nature was established for intelligent beings, and that if God has made made the promises ascribed to Him in the Bible, He will sooner reverse the whole order of nature than violate them. That He has changed the order of nature in behalf of man I have no more doubt than I have of my own existence. I should violate the order of my nature to doubt it. But I must not devote my whole letter to this subject; I dismiss it with an earnest but affectionate request to you that you place yourself in the relation to God which alone authorizes you to expect an answer to your prayers, and then look to Him in prayer for what you need. If I have been too importunate with you upon this subject, forgive the annoyance in consideration of the motive. I am sure you will.

I suppose old Randal gave you an account of our adventures on the day that I left you. For the first four miles of the journey, he entertained me with an account of his christian experience; in which with a great deal that was purely imaginary, I found a great deal of my own. "Here," thought I, as he unbosomed himself with perfect freedom to me, "is a key to one of the mysteries of Heaven." Randal could seat himself at my table and be happy; but he would be wretched at his mater's. Why? Because between him and me there is a common bond of fellowship; but there is none (at least he does not feel that there is any) betwen him and his master. Neither therefore could feel happy in the society of the other. Thus will it be in the better world. The social affections spring spontaneously from moral similitude. Hence all who are like Christ will be happy in his presence, and in the presence of each other."

Execution of two Negroes at Nashville, Tenn.

A despatch from Nashville, Tenn., under date of February 21, says:—To day the city was crowded with visiters, to witness the execution of the slave Henry, convicted of killing two white men in the streets of Franklin; and Moses, for killing his master in Sumner county. The testimony that convicted these men was strong and conclusive, though circumstantial. About ten thousand persons were present. The sheriff, his three deputies, and a Catholic clergman, were in company with the culprits, and a guard of musketeers surrounded the vehicle which conveyed them to the scaffold.

When on the scaffold, the reverend gentleman made a short address to the spectators, in which he stated that the unfortunate prisoners had received baptism, and otherwise prepared their souls for that awful eternity which was so near at hand. He also declared that, although accepting the Catholic faith, they persisted in saying they were innocent, and he firmly believed they were so. After a short prayer, the rope was adjusted around their necks. Before the cap was drawn over their eyes, Henry declared aloud that they were shedding innocent blood; while the other said, if he ever killed a man he did not know it. After covering their faces, the sheriff cut the rope, and they were launched into eternity."

More Warnings.

George Higbie, a youth convicted in Brooklyn Oyer and Termider of an aggravated outrage on a female, was sentenced on Monday to fifteen years confinement in Sing Sing. He is only twenty years of age, and is a native, we believe, of Brooklyn. On the same day, a youth only seventeen years of age, named Thomas Pritchard, was arraigned for murder in the Oyer and Terminer of this city, and while we write, the case is in progress. These are examples of the miserable career which hundreds of young men in New York are pursuing, in spite of all the terrors of the law, and all the motives and inducements to virtuous, useful living which surround them

We see a fresh crop of these wretched youths springing up every year, and taking their places in the front ranks of rowdyism and brutal wickedness; going on from bad to worse, aided by rum and older examples, till they stumble into the hands of the police, and are dragged to the bar of justice and the prison. We entreat the young to lay these examples to heart, and reflect upon the steps by which the felon's character and doom are approached, as well as upon that other course in life by which youth attains to virtue, honor, and an approving conscience, and let each one choose wisely for himself the latter career. Once begin, or refuse to forsake the path of wicked indulgence and wicked conduct, and no youth can tell how soon he may find himself a candidate for the jail or the gallows.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, the 23d March last, Flora Ellen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lindsay, of this place—aged 17 years and 21 days.

About nine years since, the subject of this notice was bereaved by death of her twin sister. Since that time her health has been on the wane, and for the last several months, her decline has been marked.

She was able to be up more or less, until about ten days before her dissolution, during which latter period she was closely confined.

She first expresseed concern on the subject of religion, about nine days before her death. This subject she seemed to approach with diffidence, first venturing to disclose her feelings to her mother, and gradually to others. In a short time, however, her conviction seemed pungent, and she anxiously solicited the prayres and advice of pious friends. Ministers and other professing christians attended during her conviction, who ceased not their labors in her behalf, until the Lord spoke peace to her soul. "put a new song in her mouth," and enabled her to rejoice "with that joy that is unspeakable and full of glory."—This happy change was experienced on the night of the 20th. On Friday the 21st, clouds seemed, temporarily, to cast their shadows upon her. Friday night she was visited by a friend who read the 120th Psalm, sung, and addressed a throne of grace. After prayer, he (with the assistance of several female friends) sung the hymn commencing "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," accompanied with the chorus. "I am bound for the promised land," &c. While singing this song, he heard a gentle melodious—and which seemed to him almost angelic voice, chanting the same tune and expressing the same words. Being near the subject of this notice, and directing more close attention, the voice was found to proceed from her lips, made vocal in death itself with the praise of God.

During Saturday and Saturday night, she was calm, composed, and perfectly resigned. She said "all is well"—spoke of death as a relief to her sufferings,—"the gate to endless joy." She exhorted her parents to "do good" and meet her in Heaven: also to train her little brothers and bring them up in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Sunday morning she called her relatives and friends to her bed, deliberately bid them all farewell—exhorting them to meet her in Heaven. About 9, A. M., she was raised so as to smoothe her pillow. While this was being done she said, "I will soon die now." Being laid down, she expressed a desire to be turned on her other side. This was done—and gently placing her hand on her cheek, she breathed her last without a struggle.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea, henceforth saith the spirit, that they shall rest from their labors, and their works do follow them?"

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Bacon—Hams	per lb	12	a	13
Sides	"	6½	a	10
Shoulders	"	8	a	9
Bagging—Ky.	per yd	16	a	17
Beeswax	per lb	12	a	15
Cheese—Northern	"	10	a	12½
Western	"	9	a	10
Coffee—Rio	"	12	a	12½
Havana	"	12	a	15
Java	"	13	a	16
Candles—Sperm	"	45	a	50
Tallow	"	8	a	10
Eggs,	per dozen	20	a	25
Flour—Ohio brands	per bbl	$5	a	6½
St. Louis' city mills	"	9½	a	10¼
Country	per 100 lbs.	4½	a	4¾
Feathers	per lb	40	a	45
Fish—Mack'l No 1	per bbl	$10	a	12
Mackerel No 2	"	$8	a	10
Grain—Corn	per bushel	90	a	100
Corn Meal	"			$1 00
Oats	"	60	a	70
Gunpowder	per keg	$6	a	6½
Glass	8x10 per box	$2	50	
	10x12 "	$3	00	
Iron	per lb	5	a	6
Lard	"	10	a	12
Lead—Bar	"	6	a	7
White	No 1 per keg			$2 25
"	No 2 "			$2 00
Molasses	per gallon	33	a	35
Nails	per lb	5	a	6½
Oils—Lamp	per gallon			$1 25
Linseed	"			1 00
Lard	"			1 12
Tannera	per bbl			15 00
Caster	per gallon			2 00
Potatoes—North	per bbl	3	a 3	50
Western	per bbl	3 50	a 4	00
Rope—Ky	per lb	8	a	9
Rice	"	5	a	6
Sugar—N O	"	8	a	10
Loaf	"	12½	a	13
Salt	per sack			1 50
Soap	per lb	6	a	7
Whiskey—Rec'd	per gal	45	a	50
Dexter's	"			50

Rome Prices Current.

ARTICLES.		$	CTS.	$	CTS.
Bacon, Hams			a		
Sides,			a		
Bagging, Dundee,			a		
Ky.			21 a		
Gunney,			16½ a		17
Butter, Goshen,	lb.		25 a		30
Country,			15 a		20
Beef, Forequarter,			2½ a		
Hind, do.			3 a		
Candles, Box,			20 a		25
Spermaceti,			a		35
Adamantine,			33 a		37
Coffee, Java, Sack,			16 a		18
Cuba,			a		
Laguira,			a		15½
Rio,			14 a		14½
Corn,			85 a	100	
Corn Meal,			85 a	100	
Cordage, Bale Rope,			10 a		11
Manilla,			18 a		20
Cotton,			16 a		20
Flour,		3½	a		4
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.			a	15	
No. 2, " "			a	13½	
No. 3, " "			a	10	
Iron, Swede,			6 a		6½
English,			5 a		5½
Rod,			6½ a		7½
Band,			7½ a		8
Hoop,			9 a		10
Lead,			7 a		8
Molasses, bbl. per gal., W. I.			32½ a		40
Syrup,			50 a		75
Nails, Keg,		lb.	5 a		6
Rice,		lb.	6½ a		
Salts, Liverpool, per Sack,		2 00	a	2 10	
do do Bushel,		90	a	1 00	
Table, per box,		15	a		20
Sugar, N. Orleans,			a		10
Refined,			11 a		12
Loaf,			12 a		15
Crushed,			12½ a		14
Clarified,			11 a		12
Tallow,			8 a		10
Wool, Raw,			23 a		25
Rolls,			33 a		35

Mobile Prices Current.

Bagging—Ky	per yard	14	a	14 1-4
Rope—Ky,	per lb.	7 1-2	a	8 -
Bacon—Hams	per lb.	11	a	12 1-2
Sides	per lb.	8 1-4	a	8 1-2
Shoulders	per lb.	6 1-4	a	6 1-2
Cheese—Northern	per lb.	13	a	12 1-2
Western	per lb.	8 1-2	a	10 -
Coffee—Rio	per lb.	11 1-2	a	12 -
Havana	per lb.	11	a	11 1-2
Java	per lb.	15	a	16 -
Candles—Sperm	per lb.	43	a	45
Adamine	per lb.	32	a	35
Star	per lb.	24	a	25
Flour—Ohio brands	per bbl.	4 75	a	5 00
St. Louis, S. F.	per bbl.	5 15	a	5 50
do Extra	per bbl.	5 00	a	— —
Fish—Mack 1 No 1	per bbl	12 50	a	13 00
do No 2	per bbl.	10 75	a	11 00
Grain—Corn	per bu.	90	a	1 00
Oats	per bu.	90	a	—
Gunny Bags (new)	per lng	10	a	10 1-2
Lime,	per cask	2 00	a	2 50
Lard—keg best loaf	per lb.	10 1-2	a	11
Barrels do	per lb.	9	a	9 1-2
Lead—Bar	per lb.	2 3-4	a	6
Molasses (new)	per gallon	32	a	33
do Inferior	per gallon	29	a	30
Pork—Mess	per bbl.	14 00	a	15 50
M. O.,	per bbl.	12 50	a	13 00
Prime	per bbl.	11 00	a	12 00
Potatoes—North	per bbl.	— —	a	4 00
Western	per bbl.	2 20	a	—
Rice	per lb.	5	a	
Sugar—Bbls	per lb.	7	a	8 1-2
Hhds	per lb.	6	a	7 1-2
Loaf	per lb.	11	a	12 1-2
Salt—Bleached	per sack	1 00	a	—
Brown	per sack		a	—
Whisky—Rectified	per gallon	28	a	33
Dexter's	per gallon	25	a	28

The Public Debt.—Mr. Dawson announced in Congress that at the end of the present fiscal year the public debt of the United States will be one hundred million of dollars. No person would imagine so (as is truly said by the Philadelphia Ledger,) to see the reckless manner in which members of Congress and the Heads of Departments propose to expend the public money.

☞ The Sardinan brig Laguira sailed from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 24, 1850, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of coffee and rosewood to John Mason and Co. No tidings of her have ever been heard since she left Rio.

Mail Arrangements.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY MAIL—Arrives daily (except Tuesday,) closes daily, (except Monday.)

BLUE POND—Arrives daily, (except Monday,) closes daily, (except Tuesday,) at 12, M.

ROME—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 9, P. M.

ELYTON—Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9, P. M.

WEDOWEE—Arrives, Tuesday, 8, P. M., departs Wednesday, 5, A. M.

CIRCULAR—Arrives Thursday, 7, P. M., departs Wednesday, 7, A. M.

VILLA RICA—Arrives Thursday, 6, P. M., departs Friday, 8, A. M.

VAN WERT—Arrives Friday, 5, P. M., departs Wednesday 7, A. M.

GAINSDEN—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 12, M., departs Saturday, 1. P. M.

NEW BETHEL—Arrives Thursday, 10, A. M., departs, 11, A. M.

Support Home Trade.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Carefully selected for this market. My motto being "not to be undersold by any *one*." I flatter myself that I can suit my friends and customers with GOODS AND PRICES.

Call and examine for yourselves, and buy if you can be suited.

S. P. HUDSON.

April 1, 1851.—4 t.

J. FORNEY & SON,

ARE now receiving their recent purchases of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

One of the firm now visits periodically, the Charleston, Philadelphia and New York markets; the public, and particularly their old friends and customers are assured that every attention has been given to present a STOCK OF GOODS embracing every variety of the newest and most fashionable styles, and unequalled either in extent or variety, by any similar establishment in the country.

They return many thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and trust their efforts to please will merit a continuance.

Bolting Cloths of superior quality—No. 4 to 10.

April 1, 1851. 6t.

Educational.

THE third session of Rev. J. M. Wagner's school 1 mile west of Jacksonville, will commence on Monday the 14th of April next. The prices of tuition will be as usual; viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, five dollars per Session. English Grammar, Geography, Botany A. and M. History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry &c. &c. eight dollars; and Latin, Greek and Mathematics Twelve dollars and fifty cents per Session. The convenient and retired location of the school, gives to the student considerable advantages, in the progress of his studies. The well established reputation of Mr. Wagner as a successful and faithful teacher, needs no commendation from us. Board can be had in the immediate vicinity at moderate prices.

J. M. CROOK, } *Trus't.*
M. W. ABERNATHY. }

April 1, 1851.

In Chancery.

38TH DISTRICT NORTHERN CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In vacation. Monday March 24th, 1851.

BE it remembered that this day came Salina Echels who sues by her next friend, John Stallings, by her solicitors, and files her bill of complaint against William B. Echols—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the written affidavit of the said Complainant, that said defendant is a non-resident, residing at Athana, in the State of Georgia, and that he is over the age of twenty-one years.—This therefore ordered by the Register that the said defendant be and he is hereby required to answer or demur to said bill of complaint, within sixty days from the date of this order. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed in said State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, and that a copy hereof be posted up at the Court House door of Cherokee county, and an other copy hereof be sent to said defendant by mail. Witness William L. Cain, Register in Chancery for said district and division, at office this 24th March 1851.

ATTEST:

WM. L. CAIN, *Register.*

April 1, 1851.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

E. L. WOODWARD,

IS now receiving his Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which, in point of styles and quality, are seldom equaled in this section of country.

He intends *to make* his prices and terms as favorable to purchasers, as those of any good house in Benton.

All are invited to call and examine. March 25, 1851.—6t.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

R. H. WYNNE,

CONTINUES to carry on the above business, at his old stand, two doors north of Woodward's corner. He is prepared to execute work according to the most approved NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

Thankful to his friends for past patronage, he solicits a call, and promises a "*fit.*"

March 25, 1851.

Fine Watches AND JEWELRY.

JUST received a fine assortment of Watches of the best English, Swiss and French manufacture in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, lever, Lepine, anchor and duplex escapements, full Jewelled, plain, and all sizes—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.

Ladies Chains, Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.

Ladies Breast Pins, Bracelets and Ear Rings Gold Pens, in silver holders.

A fine assortment of Rings, and Collar Sleeve and Bosom Buttons. Gold Keys &c. For sale low by G. NEWBOUER.

March 22nd 1851.

C. C. PORTER,

Resident Surgeon Dentist.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office next door to Newbouer's Store. April 1, 1851.

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Hebrew Plaster, for sale at the store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 1, 1851.

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. COBB.

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Dr. William Glaize,



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.

April 1, 1951. tf

Thomas Yancy, } At Rules before the Register 42d District Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama March 24th 1851.
vs.
Martha E. Yancy. }

Came the complainant by his Solicitor and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit on file that Martha E. Yancy the defendant in the suit in the chancery court of Randolph county Alabama and affidavit Plaintiff does not reside in the State of Alabama but in the county of Coweta in the State of Georgia and that the said Martha E. Yancy is of lawful age.

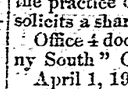
It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the State of Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks notifying the said Martha E. Yancy to be and personally appear before the Register at his office in the Town of Wedowee within sixty days from the date of the order and plead answer or demur to complainants bill or the time will be taken proconfesso it is further ordered that a copy of order be posted up at the court-house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail the place of the defendants residence.

JOHN REAVES, *Register.*

April 1, 1851.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by Wiley B. Rucks, on Ball Play Creek, in said county, on the 15th inst, a brown poney mare, 7 years old, about thirteen hands high, with some white hair about the root of her tail, heavy in foal, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

ATTEST: W. E. McDANIEL,

April 1, 1851. Judge of Probate.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable plantation lying upon Choccolocco Creek, one mile from White Plains, eight from Jacksonville and twelve from Oxford Ala. containing 345 acres, 150 in a fine state of cultivation, good buildings, fine spring water and a small orchard. Two thirds of the above farm is the first quality of bottom land, and the remainder the very best valley land, except about 20 or 30 acres. Besides the prospects of a very easy completion of the railroad from Selma to Jacksonville will make the above place highly desireable—any one wishing to know more respecting the place call upon, or can write to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Ala, myself at Rome Ga. Jas. E. Williams White Plains, or George W. Blackburn, Jacksonville. G. WINN,

April 1st 1851.

Thread and Goods

EXCHANGED for *Cotton*, at Burton and Mallory's Factory in Benton County, Ala. Feb. 18, 1851

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

SPECIAL COURT OF PROBATE, MARCH 25, 1851.

BE it remembered that on this day came Robert S. Wood by his attorney, Hugh Montgomery, and filed his petition in writing praying the Court to compel William Wood, Administrator of Jas. M. Twilley, deceased, to convey to the said Robert S. Wood, titles to the following lands, to wit: the North East fourth of the South East fourth of Section 6, Township 21, and Range 6, [illegible] Land District, which lands as aforesaid the said James M. Twilley did, in his life time, bind himself by bond to convey to said petitioner, Robert S. Wood, as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three months in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday in June next, there will be held a Probate Court in the town of Wedowee. The court will, if it is found that the contract was fairly made, order the Administrator aforesaid, to make titles as such to the land aforesaid to the said Robert S. Wood.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.

March 25, 1851.—m3m. $9.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court Special Term March 18th A. D. 1851.

THIS day came William R. Brown Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Brown late of said County decd, and filed in Court, his allegation in writing setting fourth that said Estate is insolvent, and praying that the same may be so declared by said court. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 12th day of May next be set for hearing and determining upon said allegation, and that notice of the same be given the creditors of said Estate and to all other persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three times prior to said day to be and appear at the court house of said county on the day last aforesaid and show cause if any they have why said Estate should not be declared insolvent according to the prayer of the petition if they think proper.

Witness. A. Woods Judge of said court at office this 18th day of March A. D. 1851.

ATTEST. A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

March 24th 1851.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, March 18, 1851.

THIS day came Mary Coats Executrix of the estate of William Coats, lately of said County, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 12th day of May next, be set for making said final settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden on the said 12th day of May next, at the court house in said Town of Jacksonville, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,

March 25. '51. Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama,

St. Clair Co.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, A. D., 1851.

THIS day came William Thweatt and Rasel B. Williamson, Administrator of Brasil Williamson, late of said county, deceased, and presented their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that the 2nd Monday in May next be set for this final settlement of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by posting up a copy of this order for forty days previous to said 2nd Monday in May next, on the Court House door in said County, and at three other public places in said County, and publishing the same once a week for four consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said second Monday in May next, in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State of Alabama, and sending a copy of this order by mail to Elizabeth Rhodes wife of William Rhodes, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court by said 2nd Monday in May next, and show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed, and otherwise object to said settlement if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY,

March 19. 1851.—$6. Judge of Probate.

Tax Assessing.

LAST NOTICE.—I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of finishing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year.

Alexandria,	Monday,	7th	April.
Polkville,	Tuesday,	8	"
Maddox's,	Wednesday,	9	"
Oxford,	Thursday,	10	"
Hannars T. Yd.	Friday,	11	"
White Plains,	Saturday,	12	"
Rabbit Town & Cross Roads,	Monday	14	"
Sugar Hill,	Tuesday,	15	"
Pine Grove,	Wednesday,	16	"
Pounds Store,	Thursday,	17	"
Baccuss Cane C.	Friday,	18	"
Muscadine	Saturday,	19	"
Hoges old place,	Monday,	21	"
Cross Plains,	Tuesday,	22	"
E. Allens,	Wednesday,	23	"
Jacksonville,	Thursday,	24	"
Colvins	Friday,	25	"
Browns,	Saturday,	26	"
James Taylors,	Monday.	28	"

L. W. CANNON, T. A.

March 18th 1851.

Rupert, McLeland & Co.

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

J. C. RUTHERFORD, J. C. & F. MCLELLAND, M. S. CASSETTY.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchants,

SAVANNAH, GA.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watches

[illegible]

Sullivan, Cabot & Co.,

Dealers in Dry Goods and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Tinware, &c. &c.

Country produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Adams Mills just received and for sale by

SULLIVAN, CABOT & Co.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

Jesse H. Roberts,

KEEPS, constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Genuine Gin, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, H. Gin, West Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Cream, Salt, Tobacco, Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oils, Varnishes all sorts, everything in Grocery and Drug business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn, Eggs, Butter, &c.

Call next door to Riley Johnson, Brick corner, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

Francis M. Allen,

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Sole Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by F. M. ALLEN.

George Boge,

KEEPS constantly on hand, CARRIAGES BUGGIES, BARROUCHES, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description done on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad st., near the Depot, Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1y.

Watches & Jewelry.

J. G. McKinzey,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of WATCHES, and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Depot Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country. WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, one Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

NEW STORE.

Stevenson & Duncan,

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple and Fancy goods.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils Dye Stoffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1y.

The State of Alabama,

St. Clair County.

PROBATE COURT, REGULAR TERM, 2ND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1851.

JAS. ROBERSON AND JOHN P. ROBERSON, Executors of the last will and testament of John Roberson, late of St. Clair county, deceased, having this day presented their accounts and vouchers to the said court for final settlement of their accounts as such Executors, and for final settlement of said estate, and the said court having examined and caused said accounts to be stated, and with said vouchers filed for the inspection of all persons interested; and set the 2nd Monday in June next, for the time of hearing and determining on said accounts and vouchers—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by affidavit on file, that some of the legatees and heirs of said estate are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days prior to said second Monday in June next. That it is the intention of the said executors to have their said accounts and vouchers presented to the said court for allowance and for final settlement at a term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 2nd Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate may appear and object or except if they think proper.

A true copy.

ATTEST: IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

March 25, 1851.—$8.

The State of Alabama,

Randolph County,

SPECIAL COURT OF PROBATE FEBRUARY, 28TH 1851.

THIS day came William C. Kenody, Administrator of John W. Striplin, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for his annual settlement of said estate which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days by Publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the second monday of April next, to show cause if any they have, why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.

March 25, 1851.—3t. $4.

SHICKELFORD & GRIESER,

Factors & Commission Merchants,

CHARLESTON, S. C.



FACTORY THREAT

Economy and Preservation of Farmyard Manure.

At a late meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, Dr. Anderson delivered an important lecture on the "Economy of Manures," from which we make the following extract:

"I beg it to be understood as my decided opinion, that farmyard manure must always be the farmers stay. Good farmyard manure will contain more or less of all the constituents of our crops, but, in estimating its value, we must be contented to take into consideration only its more important constituents, and, in this way, I conceive we may obtain a sufficiently near estimate, by knowing the amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid which it contains.

"In the management of farmyard manure, two different questions require to be considered. First, the production of a manure containing the greatest possible amount of nitrogen; and, secondly, the successful conversion of that nitrogen into ammonia. It is not unimportant of course, that the other constituents of the manure should be present in abundance, but it may be assumed as generally true, that the treatment likely to produce the most valuable manure in other respects. In regard to the first of these questions, there is a statement, however, that the value of the manure is dependent upon the nature of the food with which the cattle that produce it are supplied. That, for instance, cattle fed upon oilcake produce superior manure to those fed on turnips. I am aware that this opinion is not universal, as I have heard it disputed by farmers of skill and experience. I am inclined, however, to believe that it is to a certain extent correct.—Supposing, then, that two samples of such manure differ, it must be obvious that it is the dung and urine of the cattle which differ; the litter mixed with such dung will be the same in both cases.

"As regards the general question of the preservation of manure, I apprehend that the most important matter, is its protection from air and moisture. In the way a common dung heap is made, we have, in fact, exactly the conditions to occasion a loss of its valuable constituents. It is exposed to a more or less free current of air, which facilitates the volatization of the ammonia as it is formed; and it is exposed to the falling rain, which washes out the soluble salts, and what ammonia the winds have spared, into the subjacent soil. It is true that the former of these sources of loss can be got the better of by the use of acids or of gypsum, and mixing with dry earth; but when the ammonia is thus fixed, as it is said, it is fixed only as regards *volatility*, for it is still soluble, and liable to be washed away by rain.

"In order to have farmyard dung in the best state, it must be preserved under cover, and, my impression is that the introduction of covered dung pits is likely to prove of great importence. We have another matter to attend to, also, in the management of farmyard manure—its fermentation, namely, by which is meant the production of such a decompositions as converts the nitrogen present into ammonia. The importance of this decomposition depends upon the fact, that by this means, we obtain a manure which acts with greater rapidity than one in which this decomposition has not been effected. The fact is, that the formation of ammonia takes place much more slowly, when it has been incorporated with the soil, than when it is heaped up in the dung heap; and as the nitrogen must pass into the state of ammonia before it is absorbed by the plant, we require to effect as much of that change as possible, if we are to have a manure of rapid action."

A New Kind of Fence.—Mr. John R. Remington, of Montgomery, Alabama, (the inventor of the Remington Aerial Bridge,) has patented a new and useful invention. It is a cement, for making solid fences, as durable as granite, and at a very reasonable cost of construction. The chief ingredient is sand, and it can be easily manufactured by plantation hands.—The cement panels are conveyed to the spot where the fence is to be located, and the two legs of each let into the ground like common posts. The cost to the planter is estimated at ten cents per panel of ten feet by five inches thick—far cheaper than the wire fence. It does not, or at least should not extract from the merit of this invention that it hails from Alabama, this time, rather than from Maine or Pennsylvania, or that the modest little town of Montgomery ventures competition with the great manufacturing cities of the East for the honor of originating some of the useful discoveries of the age.

Charleston Courier.

☞ A man attempted to spell crockery, yesterday, and proceeded thus: Krawghkkarreighe—but expired in a spasm before he could say s-y, with which he intended to end the word.

NO MONOPOLY.

New Wholesale & Retail HAT, CAP & BONNET Store.

No. 253 BROAD STREET,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Between United States Hotel and Post Office Corner.

TAYLOR, JR. & CO.

BEG leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Alabama, & Country Merchants in particular, that they have opened at the above stand, a splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Ladies' Riding Hats & Caps,

FLOWERS AND UMBRELLAS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, from the best manufactories in the Country, and with their experience in manufacturing, and the facilities, in getting up their stock, cannot be excelled in the Southern Country, one of the Partners being constantly engaged in manufacturing for this market.—*OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE*, with every article usually kept in our line, *to which we invite Merchants & Planters visiting the city to call & examine before buying elsewhere*, as we intend to sell *CHEAP*, and our terms will be as liberal as any other house in the city.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Jr.,
JOHN W. CONKLING.
AUGUSTA GA.,
December, 8, 1850.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as

CANDIES, in great variety.
RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES
ALMONDS, Cream Nuts,
CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup,

Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.

Family Groceries.

He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.
Dec. 17, 1850.

TAX COLLECTORS SALE.

ON the first Monday in April, 1851, the undersigned, as Tax Collector of Randolph County will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Wedowee, the following described land, or so much thereof as will discharge the tax and cost due thereon, to wit: The N. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth of S. 12, T. 17. R. 11; and half of the S. E. fourth of the S. W. fourth of S. 28, T. 17. R. 11, as the land of James Bell. State and County, Tax $3, 08.

B. HUMPHRIES, T. C.
Jan. 7, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and same place The N. W. half of the S. W. fourth of S. 25, T. 21, Range 12, as the land of Wm. McCartter. State and County tax $1, 57 1-2.

Jan. 7, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, Section 20, T. 18, R. 9; on the waters of Kitchibadoga, near Wm. Melally's.—Owner unknown. State and County Tax $10 90 cts.

Jan. 7, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, Fraction A. Fr. S. 18, T. 22, R 12, near the Chambers line. Owner unknown.—State and County tax 70 cts.

Jan. 7, 1851.—$1

GEORGE OATS,

DEALER IN

Piano Fortes, Music, Books, Stationery, &c.,

234 & 236 *King St., at the Br.*
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufactories of Bacon & 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. 1y

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, 1851.

THIS day came Henry Stidman, Administrator of the Estate of James Stidman, late of said county, dec'd. and files his petition to sell the real Estate of the said James Stidman dec'd. consisting, as alledged in said petition of the East half of the North East quarter of section twenty-one, in Township fourteen, of Range two East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Huntsville Alabama, containing seventy-nine and 80 100 acres, for the purpose of making a fair, equal and beneficial division of the Land, which cannot be done, as alledged in said petition, without a sale thereof: It is ordered by the court, that notice isue to all the heirs of legal age, and to the Guardian s of such as are minors, that the 2nd Monday in June next, be set as the time of hearing and determining on said petition, and that notice of the same be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said 2nd Monday in June next.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MARBLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS

EXTENDED the sphere of operations of the firm of *ALLEN AND SAVERY*, and would respectfully inform the public, that he will continue at the old stand, on main street S. E. corner of the public square and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for

Tomb Stones,
Monuments,
Table Tops,
Mantles, &c.

IN THE best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material and of the best finish.

His prices shall be reasonable.

☞ Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine his work.

JOHN ALLEN.
Jan. 28, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
Probate Court, Regular Term 10th February, 1851.

THIS day Edmund Jones, Gaardian of James Jones, Lunatic, filed his petition for the sale of the real estate belonging to said Lunatic, and it appearing that he has a son a non-resident, it is ordered that he and others, if any interested, be notified by publication four consecutive weeks in the "Republican," a newspaper published in Jacksonville, Ala, that the second Monday in April next is set for hearing and determining said petition.

IRBY WOLLEY.
Feb. 10, 1851. Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
Probate Court, Regular Term, Second Monday in February, A. D., 1851.

BE it remembered, that at a Regular Term of the Probate Court for St. Clair County began and held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville in said county, on the second Monday in February, A. D., 1851, came into open court Wiley B. Mayfield, by his Attorney, and filed his petition in writing, praying that James S. Clements, administrator of the Estate of Daniel D. Deerman, deceased, be compelled, by order of this Court, to make titles to said petitioner to the following described lands, to-wit: The South East fourth of the North East fourth, and the South West fourth of the North East fourth of Section 28, Township 16, Range 6. East, in the Coosa Land District, and in Benton county, containing eighty acres more or less.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 2nd Monday in June next, be set for the hearing of said petition. It is further ordered by the court that notice be given by publication once a month for three months in the Jacksonville Republican a public newspaper, published in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, in said State that all persons may appear and object if they think proper.

Attest: IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
Feb. 25, 1851.—m3m.

Paper Type, Presses, &c.

THE subscriber, Agent of J. T. White. TYPE FOUNDER, and of R Hoe and Co., Printing Press, is prepared to sell every article in the Printing Line at New York Prices; and has constantly on hand a large stock of Printing Materials of all kinds. Printing Offices furnished complete on some terms as in New York.

Also, Just received and for sale at the lowest prices 2500 reams of Cap-Letter, Commercial Folio Post Paper, American, French, English blue Laid, 3000 reams of Printing Paper of all kinds and sizes, Also Book Paper, medium and double medium, 500 reams of assorted medium glazed and plain Envelope best kinds, and Wraping Paper Also.

BLANK CARDS.

Printers India. Satin Surface Enamelled and colored. Also, thick Cards for Rail Road Tickets.

Also, Printing Ink of all Kind

The subscriber is also Agent for Paper Mills and can supply Printing and Writing Paper of all kinds at lowest prices.

JOSEPH WALKER.
East Bay, Charleston, S.C.
Feb 1 1850.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ON the 31st day of May next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala., the following described land, or so much thereof as will pay the tax and cost due thereon; to-wit: west half of Section 35, Township 8—assessed to G. W. Stone—amount of tax due $6 40 cents.

J. W. GIBSON, T. C.
Feb. 25, 1851.—$1.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. NEWBOUER & BROTHER, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

G. NEWBOUER will keep constantly on hand at the old stand, a good supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

March 1st, 1851.

BRADFORD & PATTON,

(Successors to F. & J. B. Bradford,)

FACTORS & COM. MERCHANTS,

ACCOMMODATING WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Keep an Office in Huntsville Ala., and will make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to the House in Charleston, S. C. Sept. 15 6m.

Notice.

BY virtue of two fi fas to me directed from the Circuit Court of Shelby co., Ala., I will offer for sale, for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in April next, one likely negro boy named Dick, to satisfy the said fi fas, one in favor of Benj. F. Randall, Administrator of Francis Shrader, and the other in favor of Ira Standwort, all against Henry Shrader.

C. SUBLETT, Sh'ff.
By his Deputy, P. MAYFIELD.
March 11, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, the following Articles, Viz.

Bagging Rope and Twine,
Coffee Sugar and Molasses,
Crushed Sugar,
Powdered do.
Loaf do.
Candles,
Raisins, Candies,
Brazile Nuts,
Almonds Filberts
Cheese and Crackers
Ready made Clothing,
With a good lock of hoes,
Hats Caps &c.
Osnabergs and Domestics,

and all such articles, as are usually kept in a Grocery store.

Low for Cash,

by J. A. TOWERS.
Leoti, Ala.

State of Alabama.

Randolph County,
Special Court of Probate January 4th, 1851.

BE IT REMEMBERED *that on* THIS DAY CAME AMOS Willingham and filed his petition in writing praying the court to compell Worley D. Linville, Administrator DeBonis Non of Worley Linville Deceased to convey to the said Amos Willingham the following discribed lands to wit; Fraction A. Section 15 Township 19, and Range eleven, in the district of land subject to sale at Mardisville Ala.—Which lands as aforesaid the said Worley Linville deceased did in his lifetime bind himself by Bond to convey to Edmund Jackson titles to said land which Bond was transfered to Amos Willingham the Petitioner aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons interested, that on the second Monday in April next at a Probate Court to be holden in the town of Wedowee the court will if it is found that the contract was fairly made and complied with order the Administrator De Bonis Non aforesaid, to make titles as such the land aforesaid to the said Amos Willingham.

said Amos Willingham.

JOSEPH BENTON, } Judge of
January 21st, 1851. } Probate

Dunham & Bleakly,

ARE now receiving direct from manufacturers (recently purchased by one of the firm) a large and well assorted stock of **Spring Goods**, including a great variety of new style Combs, Pins, Needles Razors, Scissors Spoons, Gum Suspenders, Cotton and Silk Purse, Flax and Spool Thread, Sewing Silks, Soaps, Perfumery, and choice extracts of every style and quality. Our STOCK OF FANCY GOODS is now the largest and most complete ever before offered for sale in Augusta.

Merchants desiring to purchase spring goods may rely on getting every article we offer for sale on as good terms as from any house in Charleston as our sole object is not be undersold in Charleston. Call next door to Messrs. J. & S. Benton & Co's. Hardware Store, Augusta, Georgia.

April 2, 1851.

NEW FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

GIBBS AND McCORD

Warehouse & Commission Merchants

McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the

New Fire-Proof Ware-House

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

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments, of cotton, and for Bagging, Rope, and family Supplies will be faithfully executed.

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

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

THOS. F. GIBBS.
GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 15, 1849.

Notice.

THE undersigned having on the 31st of January 1851 in the Probate Court of Benton County Alabama, qualified as Administrators of the Estate of William Hill late of said County, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same within the time limited by law or the same will be barred.

STOKELY T. NELSON, } *Administrators.*
JOEL NELSON, }
Feb. 5th 1851.

A NEGRO WOMAN 25 years old sound, healthy, honest, and of very pleasant and agreeable disposition: a first rate house Girl, an excellent cook and washer—for sale. For terms apply to

M. J. TURNLEY,
Jan. 14, 1851. Cedar Bluff, Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }



TAKEN up and posted by Wm. C. Love, who resides near Trout Creek, in Coosa Valley, in the County of St. Clair, and State of Alabama, a certain sorrel mare, seven years old, fifteen hands high, a white streak down her face, both hind feet white, appraised to thirty-five dollars.

IRBY WOOLLEY.
March 1, 1851. Judge of Probate.

Just Received

AT LEOTI, ALA.,

A LARGE supply of HEAVY GUNNY BAG GING, and for sale on reasonable terms.
March 13, 1851 J. A. TOWERS.

A FRESH supply of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Mackerel, Cheese, Iron Salt and Castings, (Swedis and American Iron of all sizes, just received and for sale low by
March 13, 1851. J. A. TOWERS.

50 KEGS of Nails just received and for sale low by
March 13, 1851. J. A. TOWERS.

Thread and Goods

EXCHANGED for *Cotton*, at Burton and Mallory's Factory in Benton County, Ala. Feb. 18, 1851

HILBURN HOUSE.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the RAIL ROAD and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

THE STAGE OFFICE

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.
Rome, Georgia.

PAVILION HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, and would be pleased to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, or that of his Household, to render your stay greeable and pleasant when with him.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
Feb 20

GLOBE HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

Corner of Jackson and Broad Streets

By F. M. JENNINGS

Jan. 29. 50.

J. B. BRADFORD, *Huntsville, Ala.* JOHN PATTON, *Huntsville, Ala.*

TO THE PATRONS OF

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boot for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up-stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's. W. W. HUGHES.

Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

Now is the Time

TO BUY GOODS CHEAP

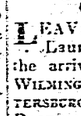
THE subscribes are about to make different arrangements—in their business, by the first of March, and will offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at Greatly Reduced prices,

FOR CASH.

Jacksonville Ala. Jan. 21 1851.
S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or account—will please call and settle up.

DR. ROBT BURTON,



HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

December, 24th 1850.

ADAMS, HOPKINS, & CO.

Warehouse & Commission Merchants

AUGUSTA, GA.

AND

F. T. WILLIS & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchant,

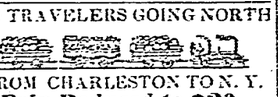
SAVANNAH, GA.



RETURN thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed in past years, and again tender their services both in *Augusta* and *Savannah*, in the storage and sale of Cotton and all other country produce, (affording at all times a choice of markets) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17. 1850.—1y.

TO TRAVELERS GOING NORTH



FROM CHARLESTON TO N. Y.

Fair Reduced to $20,

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, PHILADELPHIA, and NEW YORK.

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 New York. Passengers availing themselves thereof, will have the option either to continue without delay through the route or other wise, to stop at any of the intermedi te 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 New York Through Tickets TWENTY DOLLARS each, can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, 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 21, 1850.

Rupert, McLelland & Co.

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

F. C. RUPERT, J. C. R. McLELLAND
M. S. CASSETTY.

D'ANTIGNAC, EVANS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants,

AUGUSTA, GA.



CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive

Fire Proof Warehouse,

situated immediately at the Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1850.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in February, A. D. 1851.

PETITIONS TO EFFECTUATE TITLES.

JAS. S. BROWNING, }
vs.
Erby Woolley and Pinkney Woolley, Administrators of the Estate of Basil Woolley, dec'd. }

David A. Baker, }
vs.
Same. }

Coleman, Briant, }
vs.
Same. }

THIS day came James S. Browning, David A. Baker and Coleman Briant and filed their petition in said court of Probate, alleging in said petition, to wit: 1st that the said Browning, did on the 4th day of September, 1848, purchase of one Basil Woolly a certain Track or parcel of land, their described in said petition, lying in the county of Benton, and State aforesaid and known as the North 1-2 of Section 23 Township 14 Range 6, East, 2nd the said Baker alleges in said petition, that on the 25th December, 1847, he purchased of the said Basil Woolley, a certain tract or parcel of Land, therein described in said petition, lying and being in the county of Benton and State aforesaid, and known as the North East fourth of south east fourth of section 13, township 14, range 6 east. And 3rd, the said Briant alleges in said petition, that on the 15th day of November, 1847, he purchased of said Basil Woolley, a certain tract or parcel of Land, therein described in said petition, lying and being in the county of Benton and State aforesaid; and known as the south east fourth of section 8, township 14, in range 7 east, all of said Lands being in the Coosa Land District; that the said Basil Woolley, at the times aforesaid, executed his bond to each of said petitioners for titles respectively to the aforesaid described tracts or parcels of Lands, since which time of the latter purchase, the said Woolley has departed this life, intestate; and petitioners having paid all the purchase moneys for said lands, described and purchased as aforesaid; to Irby and Pinkney Woolley, the Administrators of the estate of the said B. Woolley, dec'd.

Petitioners therefore pray an order of this court, requiring the said Administrators to make titles to them respectively, to said lands described and purchased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 2nd Monday in June next be set for hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice be given to all persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, once a month for three consecutive months, to be and appear at a regular term of said court of Probate to be holden on the said 2d Monday in June next at the court house of the aforesaid county of Benton, and shew cause if any they have, why a decree of this court should not be rendered, compelling the aforesaid Administrators to make Titles to the aforesaid Lands, described & purchased as aforesaid according to the terms and conditions of said bonds, given by the aforesaid Basil Woolley, deceased.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court of Probate, at Office this 17th day of February, A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS, *Judge*
Feb. 18.—m3m. *of Probate.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }
Probate Court Regular Term 2nd Monday in March 1851.

THIS day came Berry Prichard Administrators of the Estate of James Robertson lately of said county dec'd. and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered that Saturday the 26th of April next be set apart for making said settlement and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden on the said 26th April next at the Court House in said Town of Jacksonville and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
March 11th 1851.

GEO. W. TARLET N, JOHN WHITING

TARLETON & WHITING.

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c. at cash prices.

Mobile, January 21, 1851.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British

DRY GOODS,

No. 37, Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A. C. HYLY. April 2, 1850.

TAX SALES.

On Monday the 26th day of May next

I will Sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville the following lands or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit; the North West fourth; of North West fourth of Section twenty-three; Township sixteen; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth; of Section twenty-four; Township sixteen; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—$1 80 cts.

C. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.
Febauary 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at this same time and place the East half, of North East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range, eight; —the East half, of South East fourth; Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight;—South West fourth; of Section ten; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to B. H. Carpenter State and County Tax due for 1848 and 1849—amount $14 20cts.

Feb 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section five; Township fourteen; Range ten; assessed to George Cowan, State and County Tax for the year 1849 $1 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the West half, of North West fourth; of Section fifteen; Township sixteen; Range eight; part of South West fourth; of North East fourth; Section fifteen Township sixteen Range eight assessed to John Stuart State and County Tax for the year 1848—$1 44cts.—$1.

Also at the Same time and place, the East half, of North West fourth, Section twenty seven, Township sixteen, Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1849,—$2, 48cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the South East fourth, of Section twenty two, Township sixteen, Range eight, the South half, of South West fourth, of Section fifteen, Township sixteen, Range eight, assessed to David Browder State and County Tax for 1849.—$1 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place, the North half, of Section seventeen Township fifteen, Range nine, assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—$1 05cts.

Feb, 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth, of South West fourth; and North East fourth, of South West fourth, all in Section twenty, Township fourteen, Range twelve assessed to G. W. Baring State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the North West fourth, of North East fourth, of Section twenty five Township fifteen Range ten, assessed to R. W. Moor, State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the West half, of South West fourth, of Section twenty one Township fourteen, Range twelve, assessed to Thomas R. Smith, State and County Tax for 1850.—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S E fourth section 30, T 16, R 7, assessed to D. G. Towns—State and County tax for 1849 83 50 cts.

Feb. 8, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S W fourth of S 35, T 15, R 12; assessed to R. S. Heard—State and county tax for 1849, 81 36 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.
Feb. 8, 1851.—$1.

☞ Any one holding the Tax Collector's receipt for any of the above land can stop the sale without expense, by giving notice at this Office—and those to whom it is most convenient can settle the amount of tax and cost here.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

ON Thursday the 13th of March next at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hill we will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months all the personal property of William Hill deceased, possessed, consisting of

3 LIKELY NEGROES,

Horses, Oxens, Cattle and Hogs—Corn, Fodder and Oats—Household and Kitchen Furniture, and farming utensils.

Also at the same time and place rent all the land belonging to said Estate.

Terms made known on day of sale.

STOKELY T. NELSON. } *Administrators.*
JOEL NELSON. }

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to us, the undersigned Adm'x and Adm'r of the Estate of Hartwell Battle, late of said county, dec'd, on the 15th November last past, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MARY E. BATTLE, Adm'x.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.
Feb. 25, 1851.—6t.

T. WARWICK,

Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited, Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.

January 24th, 1851. 1y.

Jacksonville Republican

The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1851. VOL. 1. NO. 15.

Vol. 15.—No. 15.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL.

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 editors. 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 continuance. 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 yearly 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 Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

M. J. TURNLEY. W. P. DAVIS.

TURNLEY & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,
AND
WM. J. HARALSON,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville. and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. COBB.
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.

The new and splendid steam-ships
Florida, Capt. Lyon,
—AND—
Alabama, Capt. Ludlow,
Belonging to the
New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, $25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
Savannah.
E. L. MITCHELL, } *Ag't N. York.*
194 Front-street, }
Savannah. Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

Office Coosa River Steam Boat Co.
ROME, Dec'r 5th, 1850.

THE Steamer COOSA or ALABAMA, will, after this time make regular weekly trips during the season—leaving Rome every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, arriving at Greensport next day. Returning, leave Greensport Friday morning, to arrive at Rome in time for the cars on Monday morning.

COMBS & PENTECOST,
Dec. N, 1850.—4m *Ag'ts.*

Rupert, McLelland & Co.
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE, ALA.
J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELLAND.
M. S. CASSETTY.
October 4. 1850. 1y

Bishop Soule.

We find in the Southern Christian Advocate of the 14th inst., the following interesting notice of this venerable and eminent Divine:

"I had the happiness a few evenings since, of spending a few hours with the venerable

BISHOP SOULE.

He seems in pretty good health, cheerful and affable as ever, full of cordiality and full of dignity—the model-man of the nineteenth century. He is living in quiet seclusion near the pleasant little town of Franklin, Tennessee. He conversed on a variety of topics with great freedom and apparent interest.—When the subject of his present retired situation was named, he said with enthusiasm—"I never was fond of cities. I always prefered the country. The works of men are very poor in comparison of the works of God. I never left a city with any desire to see it again—not the least desire, except that which arose from duty. I am now enjoying what I have long desired, a quiet country home. Here I wish to spend the remnant of my days. I love nature—I always loved nature. When but a small boy, I climbed the highest hills I could find and then the tallest trees for an extensive prospect. Often, before I was twelve years old, I spent the whole night alone upon the mountain, far from any human habitation. In my travels through the forest, with all their hardship and perils, I have always been happy—happier than in the crowded city. I have laid me down at night upon my buffalo skin, and looked at the innumerable stars, and said to myself: This is God's great temple. He fills it with his presence. I am surrounded and penetrated by the Eternal Spirit. I cannot go where God is not. Here in these deep solitudes his eye marks my steps and watches over my slumbers. These reflections gave me unspeakable comfort. I was happier than any society on earth could have made me. But the mind loves change. The monotony of the scene the awful stillness—grew wearisome. And when suddenly the wolf set up his howl close by my rude pillow, I hailed the sound as the sweetest music. I have done my part of frontier labor and forest travel; but had I only the strength to bear it, I should rejoice to resume the saddle, and pursue the lost sheep in the wilderness." As I listened to the edifying discourse of the venerable Father in Isreal my thoughts recurred to the first time I ever saw him. It was many years ago, and time has wrought sad changes in his noble form and features, and many a bitter wave has rolled over my own heart, desolating its flower-gardens of joy.—But I shall never forget his speech at the close of the Conference, and the manner in which it affected a company of young ministers who sat around me. He exhorted us to ministerial fidelity, encouraged us with the prospect of reward, and for both purposes drew largely from his own experience. "Brethren," said he, "I would rather preach Christ in the rudest cabin, than possess all the thrones of Europe! I have lodged in city palaces, and slept on beds of down, surrounded with damask curtains; and I have shared my bear-skin with an Indian at the foot of an oak, with no canopy but the leaves and the stars; and I declare to you as far as my happiness is concerned I would not turn this hand over for a choice!" Then throwing himself back, and elevating his voice in that manner so peculiarly his own, he added—"The soul of man is an empire in itself, and, elevated by the grace of God, feels its infinite superiority to all the little inconveniences of life!"—The manner, the majesty, the emphasis with which he spoke, carried the sentiment home to every heart, and the April rain of tears became a sudden burst of joy.—Bishop Soule has been a man of superior pulpit talents. No one in our conexion has sustained the office of the Episcopacy with more dignity and honor; and none living has rendered greater service to the church. He is passing to his rest, and we cannot expect to enjoy much longer the benfit of his sage counsels; but his name shall not die while Christianity survives, and the lights which he has kindled on earth shall continue to glow while he shines forth as the sun in the kingdom of his Father.

PETITION AGAINST BLOOD LETTING.—A Dr. Wm. Turner, of N. Y. city, has petitioned to the Legislature of the Stote to pass a law making the use of a lancet in diseases a panel affence.

AN APT REPLY.—"Husband, I don' know where that boy gets his bad temper—not from me, I am sure." "No, my dear, for I don't perceive that you have lost any."

From the Mont. Jour.

Bloody Affray.

SIX MEN SHOT!—We learn from the Norfolk (Va.) Herald, that a bloody affray occurred in Portsmouth on Tuesday, between a man named John Cooper, keeper of a groggery, and a party of sailors belonging to the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna. It appears the sailors had drank at Cooper's house, and leaving without paying for it, he followed them to the house of a man named Smith, also the keeper of a liquor shop, where he had an altercation with them, and one of them fired a gun at him, without effect, when he took to his heels. The Herald says.

Cooper in his retreat took shelter in a shop by the way, and shortly after saw the same gang of sailors pass by, in loud conversation, from which he gathered that they were on their way to his house and intended to kill him if they caught him. After they had passed on, he procured three fowling pieces which he loaded and took home with him. The sailors had in the meantime taken possession of his house; but without making any show of violence. Cooper, however, deliberately discharged all three of the guns, at them, and as they retreated into the yard reloaded and fired at them again! Three of the sailors viz: John Walsh, Robert McGee and Samuel Reid, were mortally wounded, and Samuel Shannor severely but not dangerously. The remaining two also received slight wounds. McGee had his elbow shattered to pieces by a charge of buck shot, and his arm was amputated, the same evening, but he is not expected to recover. Walsh and Read received wounds in the breast, shoulder, sides, face, &c., and though still alive there are no hopes of their recovery.—Cooper was arrested, and after a hearing before Mr. Justice Bangh, committed to jail for further examination.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—Fifteen years ago the noble structure then known as the Methodist Book Establishment, in New York, was destroyed by fire. Among the burning fragments of books and printed sheets which were whirled aloft on the wings of the flames and borne onward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible containing the sixty-fourth chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration about twelve miles distant, on Long Island, and before the catastrophe was known there. It was indeed a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less authentic, that every word of the page was so marred as to be illegible, save the eleventh verse, which read in the following words:

"Our holy and beautiful house, where our father praised thee, is burned up with fire; and all our pleasant things are laid waste."

A MENAGERIE SPEECH.—"this animal," said an itinerant showman' "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same distance back again, making in all twenty-eight feet. He cries in the woods in the night season, like a human being in distress, and then devours all those who come to his assistance; a sad instance of the depravity of human nature."

☞ Why is a tailor called the ninth part of a man?

Because 'money makes the man,' and tailors never get more than a ninth part of what is due them.

Murder the most Outrageous, the Punishment of the Murderer.

The Paulding Clarion of the 1st inst., gives an account of a murder the most outrageous a demon could conceive. The facts are these: On the 15 ult., Mr. Jno. Dixion left home to hunt cattle, his young son, without his knowledge, followed him some distance, and his wife Mary Dixon, pursued the boy to bring him back home. While out from the house, she was approached by the negro man Haley, belonging to her own father, who offered the grossest indignity, which virtue resists to the peril of life. He tried importunity in vain, and then telled her to the earth. After the consummation of his fiendish purpose, the wretched woman begged for life that she might prepare for the last refuge of a wounded and crushed spirit—a home in Heaven; but the brute beat her brains out, and cut her to pieces with his knife. The little boy was murdered too by the side of his mother, his throat being cut in two gashes. We annex the verdict of the Coroners Jury.

"The said Jurors do upon their oath say that the said Mary Dixon come to her death from blows inflicted by a certain negro man slave named Haley, the property of Sachartah Thompson, of Jasper county; that is to say her skull was fractured and also her lower jaw and cheek bone on the left side—her neck was dislocated and also her left shoulder—the little finger was broken on the right hand—her left ear was badly mutilated she had also three cuts on her neck, supposed to be inflicted by a knife, one of them entering the windpipe, another the jugular vein and the other a small cut was also on the lower part of the breast bone. A cut was also on her left arm and some scratches of violence on the right thigh, which indictated the purpose of the slave Haley. The said Zachariah Dixon came to his death as follows: by wounds inflicted by a knife one entering the windpipe, the other the carotid artery on the left side, which wounds were inflicted by the said slave Haley."

We copy from the Clarion, the end of this terrible affair:

"On Thursday, about two hundred persons were assembled, including many ladies. The guilt of Haley was too manifest for doubt; and while indignation was at its height, and the blood curdled at the vivid recollection of the unexampled atrocity, it was proposed that Haley be burned to death. To this proposition there was not a single dissentent, if we except the officers of the law, who in compliance with their sworn duty, protested against the illegality of the act. We all were eager for the worse than murderer. Accordingly he was born to a tree, chained to it, and surrounded with light and other wood."

While at the stake, before the torch was applied, the negro made the following confession:

"He said, he was not the only one who was engaged in the affair—that it was a plot made between him and another negro slave named Paul, (the property of Mrs. Quarles who lives near Montrose, but was hired in the neighborhood where the murder was committed,) for the purpose of entrapping Mrs. Dixon to violate her person. He said, he always felt like having to do with Mrs. D. Well, he said he was out of tobacco, and as he had no money, he would split rails for Mr. Dixon for it. We (himself and Paul) went up to the house to get some tobacco, and found no one at the house; so we turned back to where we were at work splitting rails, and then heard Mrs. Dixon calling her child. Paul said to me, that is as pretty a chance as you will ever get at Mary (meaning Mrs. Dixon.)—Says I, well let's see if we can accomplish our design. We then came up to her, and I laid hold of her first. She commenced hollering, and said, "Boys, would you treat me in this manner, when I have a dear blessed husband and children?"—that if they would let her loose, she would never tell. After much scuffling, we succeeded in accomplishing our purpose. Paul said to me after this that we don't kill her we shall get hung for it.—She begged and prayed for her life, calling on the Almighty to help her. But it was no use; both of us said that she would tell on us. I first killed the child and then Paul killed the woman. I killed the child for my part and Paul killed the woman for his part. He struck her on the head with oak limbs and light wood knots, and made his clothes bloody, and took them to the creek and washed them. I did not get bloody when I killed the child. I then told Paul we had best runaway, but Paul said, if we run away we shall be suspicioned. We made an agreement between us that if it should be found out, who was first suspicioned should own it, and not implicate the other. After the commission of the act, when we talked of killing her she prayed and begged for her life, saying she was not prepared to die, and although so much disgraced, she would never tell on us. This is all I can tell about it.

P. S. The negro man, Haley, was put to death, by burning on the spot where he committed the murders, at 10 o'clock on last Thursday in the presence of near two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

The Clarion says that the citizens discredit Paul's implication in this affair some circumstances tending to exculpate him.

From the New Yorker.

The Murdered Cousin.

(Concluded.)

At this time Emily had a short conversation with her father, which she reported to me instantly.—After some indifferent matter, he had asked her whether she and I were upon good terms, and whether I was unreserved in my disposition. She answered in the affirmative, and he then inquired whether I had been much surprised to find him in my chamber on the other day. She answered that I had been both surprised and amused.—"And what did she think of George Wilson's appearance?" "Who?" she inquired. "Oh! the architect," he said, "who is to contract for the repairs of the house; he is accounted a handsome fellow." "She could not see his face," said Emily, "and she was in such a hurry to escape that she scarcely observed him." Sir Arthur appeared satisfied, and the conversation ended.

This slight conversation repeated accurately to me by Emily, had the effect of confirming, if indeed anything was required to do so, all that I had before believed as to Edward's actual presence; and I naturally became, if possible, more anxious than ever to dispatch the letter to Mr. Jefferies. An opportunity at length occurred. As Emily and I were walking one day near the gate of the demesue, a lad from the village happened to be passing down the avenue from the house; the spot was secluded, and as this person was not connected by service with those whose observation I dreaded, I committed the letter to his keeping, with strict injunctions that he should put it, without delay, into the receiver of the town post-office; at the same time I added a suitable gratuity, and the man having made many protestations of punctuality, was soon out of sight. He was hardly gone when I began to doubt my discretion in having trusted him; but I had no better or safer means of dispatching the letter, and I was not warranted in suspecting him of such wanton dishonesty as a disposition to tamper with it; but I could not be quite satisfied of its safety until I had received an answer, which could not arrive for a few days.—Before I did, however, an event occurred which a little surprised me. I was sitting in my bed-room early in the day, reading by myself, when I heard a knock at the door.

"Come in," said I; and my uncle entered the room. "Will you excuse me?" said he, "I sought you in the parlor, and thence I have come here. I desired to say a word to you. I trust that you have hitherto found my conduct to you such as that of a guardian towards his ward should be." I dared not withhold my assent. "And," he continued. "I trust that you have not found me harsh or unjust, and that you have perceived, my dear niece, that I have sought to make this poor place as agreeable to you as may be?" I assented again; and he put his hand in his pocket, whence he drew a folded paper, and dashing it upon the table with startling emphasis, he said, "Did you write that letter?" The sudden and fearful alteration of his voice, manner, and face, but more than all, the unexpected production of my letter to Mr. Jefferies, which I at once recognised, so confounded and terrified me that I felt almost choking. I could not utter a word. "Did you write that letter?" he repeated, with slow and intense emphasis. "You did, liar and hypocrite. You dared to write that foul and infamous libel; but it shall be your last. Men will universally believe you mad, if I choose to call for an inquiry. I can make you appear so. The suspicious expressed in this letter are the hallucinations and alarms of a moping lunatic. I have defeated your first attempt, madam; and by the holy God, if ever you make another, chains, darkness and the keeper's whip shall be your portion." With these astounding words he left the room, leaving me almost fainting.

I was now almost reduced to despair; my last cast had failed; I had no course left but that of escaping secretly from the castle, and placing myself under the protection of the nearest magistrate. I felt if this were not done, and speedily, that I should be *murdered*.

I had seen Edward but once during his visit, and as I did not meet him again, I began to think that he must have taken his departure; a conviction which was to a certain degree satisfactory, as I regarded his absence as indicating the removal of immediate danger.

This point being so far settled, I felt a little less uncomfortable, when being one day alone in my bed-room, I happened to look out from the window, and to my unutterable horror, I beheld peering through an opposite casement, my cousin Edward's face. Had I seen the evil one himself in bodily shape, I could not have experienced a more sickening revulsion. I was too much appalled to move at once from the window, but I did so soon enough to avoid his eye. He was looking fixedly down into the narrow quadrangle upon which the window opened. I shrunk back unperceived, to pass the rest of the day in terror and despair. I went to my room early that night, but I was too miserable to sleep.

At about twelve o'clock, feeling very nervous, I determined to call my cousin Emily, who slept, you will remember, in the next room, which communicated with mine by a second door. By this private entrance I found my way into her chamber, and without difficulty persuaded her to return to my room and sleep with me. We accordingly lay down together, she undressed, and I with my clothes on, for I was every moment walking up and down the room, and felt too nervous and miserable to think of rest or comfort. Emily was soon fast asleep, and I lay awake, fervently longing for the first pale gleam of morning, and reckoning every stroke of the old clock with an impatience which made every hour appear like six.

It must have been about one o'clock when I thought I heard a slight noise at the partition door between Emily's room and mine, as if caused by somebody's turning the key in the lock. I held my breath, and the same sound was repeated at the second door of my room, that which opened upon the lobby, the sound was here distinctly caused by the revolution of the bolt in the lock, and it was followed by a slight presure upon the door itself, as if to ascertain the security of the lock. The person, whoever it might be, was probably satisfied, for I heard the old boards of the lobby creak and strain, as if under the weight of somebody moving cautiously over them. My sense of hearing became unnaturally, almost painfully acute. I suppose the imagination added distinctness to sounds vague in themselves. I thought that I could actually hear the breathing of the person who was slowly returning along the lobby.

At the head of the stair-case there appeared to occur a pause; and I could distinctly hear two or three sentences hastily whispered; the steps then descended the stairs with apparently less caution. I ventured to walk quickly and lightly to the lobby door, and attempted to open it; it was indeed fast locked upon the outside, as was also the other. I now felt that the dreadful hour was come; but one desperate expedient remained—it was to awaken Emily, and by our united strength, to attempt to force the partition door, which was slighter than the other, and through this to pass to the lower part of the house, whence it might be possible to escape to the grounds, and so to the village. I returned to the bed side, and shook Emily, but in vain; nothing that I could do availed to produce from her more than a few incoherent words; it was a death-like sleep. She had certainly drank of some narcotic, as probably, had I also, in spite of all the caution with which I had examined every thing presented to us to eat or drink. I now attempted, with as little noise as possible, to force first one door, then the other; but all in vain. I believe no strength could have effected my object, for both doors opened inwards. I therefore collected whatever movables I could carry thither, and piled them against the doors, so as to assist me in whatever attempts I should make to resist the entrance of those without. I then returned to the bed and endeavored again, but fruitlessly, to awaken my cousin. It was not sleep, it was torpor, lethargy, death. I knelt down and prayed with an agony of earnestness; and then seating myself upon the bed, I awaited my fate with a kind of terrible tranquility.

I heard a faint clanking sound from the narrow court which I have already mentioned, as if caused by the scraping of some iron instrument against stones or rubbish. I at first determined not to disturb the calmness which I now experienced, by useless attempts for the preservation of those who sought my life, but as the sounds continued, the horrible curiosity which I felt overcame every other emotion, and I determined, at all hazards, to gratify it. I, therefore, crawled upon my knees to the window, so as to let the smallest possible portion of my head appear above the sill.

The moon was shining with an uncertain radiance upon the antique buildings, when I first *distinctly* but afterwards gradually, almost with distinctness, beheld the form of a man engaged in digging what appeared to be a rude hole close under the wall. Some implements, probably a shovel and a pickaxe, lay beside him, and to these he every now and then applied himself as the nature of the ground required. He pursued his task, rapidly, and with as little noise as possible.—"So," thought I, as shovelful after shovelful, the dislodged rubbish mounted into a heap, "they are digging the grave in which, before two hours pass, I must lie, a cold, mangled corpse. I am *their's*—I cannot escape." I felt as if my reason was leaving me. I started to my feet, and in mere despair I applied myself again to each of the two doors alternately. I strained every nerve and sinew, but I might as well have attempted with my single strength to force the building itself from its foundations. I threw myself madly upon the floor, and clasped my hands over my eyes as if to shut out the horrible images which crowded upon me.

The paroxysm passed away. I prayed once more with the bitter, agonized fervor of one who feels that the hour of death is present and inevitable. When I arose, I went once more to the window and looked out, just in time to see a shadowy figure glide stealthily along the wall. The task was finished. The catastrophe of the tragedy must soon be accomplished. I determined now to defend my life to the last; and that I might be able to do so with some effect, I searched the room for something which might serve as a weapon; but either through accident, or else in anticipation of such a possibility, everything which might have been made available for such a purpose had been removed.

I must then die tamely and without an effort to defend myself. A thought suddenly struck me, might it not be possible to escape through the door, which the assassin must open in order to enter the room? I resolved to make the attempt. I felt assured that the door through which ingress to the room would be effected was that which opened upon the lobby. It was the more direct way, besides being, for obvious reasons, less liable to interruption than the other. I resolved, then, to place myself behind a projection of the wall, the shadow would serve fully to conceal me, and when the door should be opened, and before they should have discovered the identity of the bed, to creep noiselessly from the room, and then to trust to Providence for escape. In order to facilitate this scheme, I removed all the lumber which I had heaped against the door; and I had nearly completed my arrangements when I perceived the room suddenly darkened, by the close approach of some shadowy object to the window. On turning my eyes in that direction, I observed at the top of the casement, as if suspended from above, first the feet, then the legs, then the body, and at length the whole figure of a man present itself. It was Edward Tyrrel. He appeared to be guiding his descent so as to bring his feet upon the centre of the stone block which occupied the lower part of the window; and having secured his footing upon this, he kneeled down and began to gaze into the room. As the moon was gleaming into the chamber, and the bed-curtains were drawn, he was able to distinguish the bed itself and its contents. He appeared satisfied with his scrutiny, for he looked up and made a sign with his hand. He then applied his hands to the window-frame, which must have been ingeniously contrived for the purpose, for with apparently no resistance the whole frame, containing casement and all, slipped from its position in the wall, and was by him lowered into the room. The cold night wind waved the bed-curtains, and he paused for a moment; all was still again, and he stepped in upon the floor of the room. He held in his hand what appeared to be a steel instrument, shaped something like a hammer. This he held rather behind him, while, with three long *tip-toe* strides, he brought himself to the bed-side. I felt that the discovery must now be made, and held my breath in momentary expectation of the execration in which he would vent his surprise and disappointment. I closed my eyes; there was a pause, but it was

short one. I heard two dull blows, given in rapid succession, a quivering sigh, and the long drawn heavy breathing of the sleeper was forever suspended. I unclosed my eyes, and saw the murderer fling the quilt across the head of his victim; he then, with the instrument of death still in his hand, proceeded to the lobby door, upon which he tapped sharply twice or thrice. A quick step was then heard approaching, and a voice whispered something from without. Edward answered, with a kind of shuddering chuckle, "her ladyship is past complaining; unlock the door, in the devil's name, unless you're afraid to come in, and help me to lift her out of the window."—The key was turned in the lock, the door opened, and my uncle entered the room. I have told you already that I had placed myself under the shade of a projection of the wall, close to the door. I had instinctively shrunk down cowering towards the ground on the entrance of Edward through the window. When my uncle entered the room, he, and his son both stood so very close to me that his hand was every moment upon the point of touching my face. I held my breath, and remained motionless as death.

"You had no interruption from the next room?" said my uncle.

"No," was the brief reply.

"Secure the jewels, Ned; the French harpy must not lay her claws on them. You're a steady hand, G—d; not much blood—eh?"

"Not twenty drops," replied his son, "and those on the quilt."

"I'm glad its over," whispered my uncle again: "we must lift the —the *thing* through the window, and lay the rubbish over it."

They then turned to the bedside, and, winding the bed-clothes round the body, carried it between them slowly to the window, and exchanging a few brief words with some one below, they shoved it over the window-sill, and I heard it fall heavily on the ground underneath.

"I'll take the jewels," said my uncle, "there are two caskets in the lower drawer."

He proceeded, with an accuracy which, had I been more at ease, would have furnished me with matter of astonishment, to lay his hand upon the very spot where my jewels lay; and having possessed himself of them, he called to his son.

"Is the rope made fast above?"

"I'm no fool; to be sure it is," replied he.

They then lowered themselves from the window; and I rose lightly and cautiously, scarcely daring to breathe, from my place of concealment, and was creeping towards the door, when I heard my uncle's voice, in a sharp whisper, exclaim, 'Get up again: G—d d—n you, you've forgot to lock the room door;" and I perceived, from the straining of the rope which hung from above, that the mandate was instantly obeyed. Not a second was to be lost. I passed through the door, which was only closed, and moved as rapidly as I could, consistently with stillness, along the lobby. Before I had gone many yards, I heard the door through which I had just passed roughly locked on the inside. I glided down the stairs in terror, lest, at every corner, I should meet the murderer or one of his accomplices. I reached the hall, and listened, for a moment, to ascertain whether all was silent around. No sound was audible; the parlor windows opened on the park, and through one of them I might, I thought, easily effect my escape.—Accordingly, I hastily entered; but, to my consternation, a candle was burning in the room, and by its light I saw a figure seated at the dinner-table, upon which lay glasses, bottles, and the other accompaniments of a drinking party. Two or three chairs were placed about the table, irregularly, as if hastily abandoned by their occupants. A single glance satisfied me that the figure was that of my French attendant. She was fast asleep, having, probably, drank deeply. There was something malignant and ghastly in the calmness of this bad woman's features, dimly illuminated as they were by the flickering blaze of the candle. A knife lay upon the table, and the terrible thought struck me—"Should I kill this sleeping accomplice in the guilt of the murderer, and thus secure my retraet?" Nothing could be easier; it was to draw the blade across her throat, the work of a second.

An instant's pause, however, corrected me. "No," thought I, "the God who has conducted me thus far through the valley of the shadow of death, will not abandon me now. I will fall into their hands or I will escape hence, but it shall be free from the stain of blood. His will be done." I felt a confidence arising from this reflection, an assurance of protection which I cannot describe. There were no other means of escape, so I advanced with a firm step and collected mind to the window. I noiselessly withdrew the bars, and unclosed the shutters; I pushed open the casement, and without waiting to look behind me, I ran with my utmost speed, scarcely feeling the ground beneath me, down the avenue, taking care to keep upon the grass which bordered it. I did not for a moment slacken my speed, and I had now gained the central point between the park-gate and the mansion-house. Here the avenue made a wider circuit, and in order to avoid delay, I directed my way across the smooth sward round which the carriageway wound, intending, at the opposite side of the level, at a point which I distinguished by a group of old birch trees, to enter again upon the beaten track, which was from thence tolerably direct to the gate. I had, with my utmost speed, got about half way across this broad flat, when the rapid tramp of a horse's hoofs struck upon my ear. My heart swelled in my bosom, as though I would smother. The clattering of galloping hoofs approached; I was pursued; they were now upon the sward on which I was running; there was not a bush to shelter me; and, as if to render escape altogether desperate, the moon, which had hitherto been obscured, at this moment shone forth with a broad, clear light, which made every object distinctly visible. The sounds were now close behind me. I felt my knees bending under me, with the sensation which unnerves one in a dream. I reeled, I stumbled, I fell; and at the same instant the cause of my alarm wheeled past me at full gallop. It was one of the young fillies which pastured loose about the park, whose frolics had thus all but maddened me with terror. I scrambled to my feet, and rushed on with weak but rapid steps, my sportive companion still galloping round and round me with many a frisk and fling, until, at length, more dead than alive, I reached the avenue-gate, and crossed the stile, I scarce knew how. I ran through the village, in which all was silent as the grave, until my progress was arrested by the hoarse voice of a sentinel, who cried "Who goes there?" I felt that I was now safe. I turned in the direction of the voice, and fell fainting at the soldier's feet. When I came to myself, I was sitting in a miserable hovel, surrounded by strange faces, all bespeaking curiosity and compassion. Many soldiers were in it also; indeed, as I afterwards found, it was employed as a guard room by a detachment of troops quartered for that night in the town. In a few words I informed their officer of the circumstances which had occurred, describing also the appearance of the persons engaged in the murder; and he, without further loss of time than was necessary to procure the attendance of a magistrate, proceeded to the mansion house of Carrickleigh, taking with him a party of his men. But the villians had discovered their mistake, and effected their escape before the military arrived.

The French woman was, however, arrested in the neighborhood on the next day. She was tried and condemned at the ensuing assizes; and previous to her execution confessed that, "she had a hand in making Hugh Tisdal's bed." She had been a housekeeper in the castle at the time, and a chere amie of my uncle's. She was, in reality, able to speak English like a native, but had exclusively used the French language, I suppose to facilitate her designs. She died the same hardened wretch she had lived, confessing her crimes only, as she alleged, that her doing so might involve Sir Arthur Tyrrel, the great author of her guilt and misery, and whom she now regarded with unmitigated destestation.

With the particulars of Sir Arthur's and his son's escape as far as they are known, you are acquainted. You are also in possession of their after fate, the terrible, the tremendous retribution which, after long delays of many years, finally overtook and crushed them. Wonderful and inscrutable are the dealings of God with his creatures.

Deep and fervent as must always be my gratitude to heaven for my deliverance, effected by a chain of providential occurrences, the failing of a single link of which must have ensured my destruction, it was long before I could look back upon it with other feelings than those of bitterness, almost of agony. The only being that had ever really loved me, my nearest and dearest friend, ever ready to sympathise, to counsel, and to assist; the gayest, the gentlest, the warmest heart; the only creature on earth that cared for me; her life had been the price of my deliverance; and I then uttered the wish, which no event of my long and sorrowful life has taught me to recall, that she had been spared, and that, in her stead, I were mouldering in the grave, forgotten, and at rest.

A Good Yeast.—Add to one pound of flour, one quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt. Boil moderately in 2 gallons of pure water for fifty minutes; remove it from the fire and allow it to stand till it becomes milk warm.—Bottle and cork. Half a pint of this yeast is sufficient for ten pounds of bread. If corked closely, and kept in a cool place it will retain its goodness for a long time unimpaired, and the bread made with it, is excellent.

☞ Madame Bishop is giving concerts in Baltimore.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

The Tehuantepec Surveying Party.

The New Orleans Picayune and Delta have correspondents in this party, who write spirited and graphic letters to those papers. Their descriptions of the country and people are very interesting and instructive. We shall only be able to give a few extracts. The first we take from the Picayune:

January 25, 1831.

Forty-five miles up the river.

Eds Pic: I embrace this, perhaps the last opportunity that will offer before crossing the Isthmus, to write you a few lines, embraing some facts connected with this country and its probable capacity to furnish a communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. The survey of the river is now nearly completed, and I am satisfied that nothing is wanting to open this route but cash. The river is navigabl eup to minatit lan, twenty miles, for sea vessel; above that for steamers as far as Jaltipec river. The steamers should be varied in draft of water from three to seven feet. The banks of the river are clothed with magnificent forests, thereby insuring plenty of fuel for boats. The country itself is not worth much for agricultural purposes, being subject to overflow every season; yet there are numbers of cattle of all descriptions, such as beef cattle, mules, horses, &c. Game in abundance presents itself at every landing place. The India rubber tree is found in the forests near the city of Tehuantepec. The natives make no use of it. The Indians sometime extract the gum to make trap-balls for play. Before my return I shall examine into the extent of the gum that might be secured. It may be an object to the manufactures of India rubber goods in the United States to hear of a place from whence they could draw supplies of the raw material. The natives here have no idea of its value. K.

The following is from the Delta:

Camp in the Prairies. }
Department of Oaxaca, Feb. 3. }

Farewell awhile to Boca de Monte! To-day we pitch our tents three miles away, on the banks of the river Malerengo. To-morrow we commence running our lines to El Barrio. We hear that Major Barnard was the other day slightly wounded by an accidental shot from one of his own pistols. Mr. Williams has worked about twelve miles, and is now engaged in Grand Mountain Pass—(it has a barbarous name, which I can't think of venturing to write.) When he accomplishes this section of the survey, we will be able to form some difinite estimate of the difficulties attending the construction of a road. No doubts, however, are now entertained of the practicability of the route.

One of our party yesterday slaughtered a monkey, and took prisoner a juvenile of the same trib. I had brought my double barrel to a level on the same "brutish beast," but did not fire on account of the strange resemblance it bore to a friend of mine in your city. Some of our engineers had the animal cooked after the fashion of the "abrygynes," and its carcass served as an outlandish breakfast for their not too fastidious tastes. I couldn't go it. Some slight contests arose in alloting choice of bits—some preferred monkey meat from the hams, others from the breast.

A pestiferous animal, the Vampire Bat—hitherto supposed to be fabulous—infests these latitudes. It is leather-winged, and a sucker of blood. Both men and animals are subject to its attack. Nightly our mules suffer depletion from its fangs, and administer with their blood to its insatiable appetite. Yesterday one of our mules laid down under the saddel, through weakness, caused by loss of blood from the bite of one of these animals A native, too, was last night bled by one, and in the morning his bed was found stained with blood. The vampire bleeds his victim with such extreme gentleness, and such is the lulling influence of its velvet wings, which, with their noiseless flutter, stir the air a soft and fanning breeze, that the sleeper is soothed to a calm and dreamlike repose, and unconscious of harm, ebbs forth his blood, even to the departing of life.

Herds of wild hogs and deer abound hard by.

☞ A new crusade is said to be on foot in Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land. It is, however, to be carried on by diplomacy, not war. It is stated in the Philadelphia Ledger that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession (it is not precisely defined how) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will be then made over to the Catholic Church. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre will be raised to the importance once possessed by the Knight Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one Prince of every Catholic state of Europe is to be created Grand Prior. Prince Schwarzenberg, it is said, is not over zealous in the cause of the Austrian Pietistst and will probably suppress the whole plan as soon as it becomes politically inconvenient.

Downing says that "fine fruit is the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful that the earth knows."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

☞ L. W. Cannon, Esq. is our authorised Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Jacksonville Republican in this County. Persons wishing to subscribe will please hand him their names; and any favor or assistance rendered him will be duly appreciated, by the Proprietors of this paper.

Erratum.—In the 4th line from the bottom of the 3d paragraph of our remarks last week on the appearance of the first number of the Sunny South, read admiration, instead of "admistration."

☞ Rev. James Vansant will preach in the Methodist Church in this place on the 4th Sabbath in April, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ To prevent mistakes and loss, we think it proper to state that the act which passed the House of Representatives, making Bounty land claims transferable, was amended in the Senate and returned to the House too late for concurrence, and thus failed to become a law.

☞ Several letters have been received containing the names of subscribers, and the papers forwarded as promptly as possible. We are of course much gratified that our course is approved by our democratic friends. The approval of our opponents we could not expect. We believe the principles of the Democratic party compose the very foundation of our Republican institutions—that they have ever had and ever will have their antagonisms under some name or other, changing names as often as rendered odious or disguises are thrown off; and that even if some old issues were apparently abandoned, Federalism would instantly show its instinctive opposition to popular liberty in the formation of new ones. We have seen nothing of late to lull us into false security, or make us lose confidence in the truth of our motto, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The Democratic principles we have heretofore advocated are as dear to us now as the day we first advanced them, and the necessity to maintain them we believe equally urgent; and while that necessity exists our friends need have no fears that we will ever surrender.

New Goods.

Our Merchants have received their Spring and Summer Stocks of Goods. It affords us pleasue to record our humble opinion of their rich and choice selections. Never have Merchants enjoyed greater reputation than ours; and never have they displayed greater business talent and taste than in their Spring purchases—we bespeak for them liberal patronage—read their advertisments in our Columns—go to their counters, and you will find a happy realization of all we say, and what they promise.

By the way, we have a great mind to tell which one of our Merchants has given us a *hat*—we would, if we did not believe the gift was prompted by that charity which would not let its left hand know what its right hand doeth.

We would modestly suggest to our Merchants that this is exactly the way to serve an Editor—you, gentlemen, may one day have a "gentle inclination" for *promotion* and turn Editors yourselves—then you know you would be in "position" to realize the workings of the Golden Rule.

Our friend will please accept thanks from the inmost well of our heart, with the promise that "Old Whitey" will be doffed (except on rainy days) and give place to the beautiful and much prized "moleskin."

Gubernatorial.

In answer to the interrogatory of "Coosa," we head our column this week with the name of H. W. Collier for Governor, and hesitate not to "nail his flag to the mast head of the Republican."

It is due Governor Collier since the Federal Consolidation party are sleepless and active in their efforts to secure a candidate, for the Democratic party to speak out boldly, and either stamp his administration with their approval or show good reason why he merits not a re-election.

We believe every democratic press in the State will declare in his favor—save the Florence Gazette, and he, poor Tray, is reaping the fruit of bad association—while the mass of the people are anxious to reward, with a re-election, the ability and fidelity with which Gov. Collier has discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate.

The party which placed him in office being satisfied with him and his principles, shall we shrink from advocating his claims, merely because there seems to be an active unrelenting opposition to him upon the part of the whigs?—Shall we do such gross injustice to Gov. Collier's merit, and such violence to the time-honored custom of the democratic party in this State, of giving two terms to an honest, faithful and efficient officer? Imbued as he is with true Jeffersonian, Madisonian Republicanism, we know of no one into whose hand we may more safely commit the honor of our State—we, therefore pledge ourselves to co-operate with our brethren in promoting his election, to the end that we may see a full and perfect triumph of the democratic State rights doctrine in which we believe lies the only security for the South.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Editors:—Our next Governor: who shall he be? This is a question which begins to assume some importance. Is it not right for the Democratic, and Southern Rights papers of East Alabama to assume bold and decided ground on this subject? Does not long established *usage* give to Gov. Collier a right to expect that the party who placed him in his present position, will either speak out in decided and unmistakable terms, in favour of his re-election, or give him frank and manly notice of their purpose to do otherwise, by calling a State Convention, and declaring their determination to select another?

That the administration of Gov. Collier, has met with general favour from the people over whom he has been called to preside; and that the great mass of the Democratic party, especially, are not only disposed to acquiesce in, but really prefer his re election, there can be but little doubt.

True it is, he is censured by a few—or rather, was censured by a few, for declining to call an extra session of the Legislature last Fall. And there are some, on the other hand, who, while they approved his course, condemned the reasons given, and the views put forth in his published address making known his purpose to pursue that course. Some, who condemned him, because he did not favour precipitate action; and others, who called him hard names, because, in declining to favor precipitancy, he did not see fit to deny to the States the *right* to act; and to repudiate the wholesome, union-preserving States rights doctrines of Jefferson and Madison, and of the Repuplican party of their day; and endeavor to falsify history by an effort to cover up the Federal usurpations of which the Southern States are justly complaining, with a few pompous and unmeaning rhetorical flourishes about the *glorious* union!

But, outside of the party who opposed his first election, it is believed, there are but few, who, upon a calm review of his course and his principles of action, will fail to support Gov. Collier, heartily, for re-election.

The Florence Gazette is the only Democratic paper in the State, it is believed, which has attempted to supercede him.—And the utter failure of that press, thus far, to elicit any favorable response, to his *fishing* calls for candidates, except from *suspicious* quarters, proves Collier to have been an acceptable Governor—proves him to be the ACCEPTABLE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

What say you to the propriety of nailing his Flag to the mast head of the Republican? COOSA.

Gems Worth Preserving.—"I am of opinoin that the Bible contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may be written."—Sir Wm. Jones.

"I will hazard the assertion, that no man ever did, or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constaint reader of the Bible and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language."—[Fisher Ames.]

"The Bible is a book worth more than all other books which were ever printed."—[Patrick Henry.

"If a person would obtain a true knowledge of the Christain religion let him study the Holy Scriptures, especially in the New Testament. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture of error for its matter."—[Jon. Locke.

A shark was recently captured off Bermuda, which measured eleven feet six inches in length, and had six rows of teeth in its jaws. Its capacious stomach it is said, was filled with a sheep, two turtles, and other articles "too numerous to mention."

Repor

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...ellar and prominent posi-
... in this crisis, because she has
...ver been the most vigilant sentinel
in the camp of State-rights. She
has been given the post of leader
by common and undisputed ac-
clamation and consent, because it
has come to be tacitly agreed, that
whatever South Carolina can stand
in the way of Yankee stripes, the
other Southern States can submit
to. And South Carolina is, beyond
all other States, looked to do some-
thing, because she has ever been
the first to observe Federal aggres-
sive injuries, the readiest to pro-
claim her resentment, and the
boldest in her attitudes of defence.
All these things combined, give
her a position she may be proud
to enjoy, and in connection with
recent events, place her in such an
attitude as very naturally to draw
attention to her, and to suggest
the pregnant inquiry:

Will South Carolina secede?

We cannot presume so much as to take upon ourself to say that South Carolina will or will not secede; but we can venture to say that we believe she will. Our reasons for saying so may be briefly stated.

If she does not secede, she will be ten fold worse off than she could be from the consequences of secession. She would become a byword, a reproach; her name a burlesque upon honor, the Palmetto a device upon the shield of cowardice, and the State to be looked upon as the Fallstaff among States. She has taken a posetion which to recede from is to bring infamy and disgrace upon her fair name, which will darw down upon her the scorn and derision of every true State-rights man in the Union, and which will elicit the jibes, jeers, contumely and scorn of every tory federalist in the land. Her professions, has political demonstrations henceforward, would be worth no more in the commvnity of States or nation than a base counterfeit "upon change." No, no, she cannot recede from her proud stand. Better every son of South Carolina fill a grave beneath the conquered flag of resistance and secession than by a retrogade movment, bring such sure disgrace, such certain shame upon herself.

South Carolina is in the position of a man or undoubted courage and honor, who has been insulted by a bully of ten fold his physical strength. The man of courage and honor does not ask whether by resenting the insult, he will be overpowered and whipt by his bullying antagonist. The insult meets immediately with some mode of redress. She would be craven, a coward slink, if she paused upon the probable prudence of bearing with the present injuries and insult, because forsooth her insulter, her oppressor, might inflict some other castigation. No man of honor makes such a pause, no State that cherishes the principle of honor will.—South Carolina we believe to be no such craven, no such coward. There is then no alernative but for her to secede.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Southron.*

Wetumpka, 24th March 1851.

My Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to an editorial in the Tuskegee Republican, in which I find myself unexpectedly nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of this State at the next election.

Many thanks to you, sir, for the kind and flattering terms in which you have brought my name before the public in connection with this high and responsible office, I must however, with great respect for you and other friends, decline the nomination, for reasons not necessary to be mentioned.

Though I decline the nomination it does not follow, that I should desert the cause in which the Great Union party of this State is now engaged, in preserving the union of these States, and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution of our common country.

I hope I may be allowed to say, without incurring the imputation of vanity, that the largest portion of my life has been devoted to the same good cause. I have now, ever, arrived at a time of life, when I am admonished that its close is rapidly approaching—yet I feel that it is my duty I owe to my country and my friends, to continue my feeble efforts in support of the same cause. I had fondly hoped, however, that my poor efforts would in future be narrowed down to the ballot box—beyond that I have no political aspirations.

Very respectfully, your friend &c.

HOWELL ROSE.

Daniel Sayre, Esq., Tuskegee, Ala.

☞ "Mr. Smith," said a little fellow the other evening to his sister's beau. "I wish you would'nt praise our Ann Maria's eyes any more. You've made her so proud now that she won't speak to cousin Laura, nor help mother the least bit."

Elizur Wright, and the others engaged in rescuing the fugitive slave Shadrack from the custody of the officers in Boston, have been indicted, and their trial fixed for the 28th April.

Danial Webster has accepted an invitation from the Pennsylvania Legislature, to partake of a compromise dinner at Harrisburg, on the 8th inst. Mr. Webster has gone to Marshfield.

The Rise in the Rivers.

From the papers in the Northwestern part of the State we glean the following information as to the state of the rivers:

The Ouachita Register of the 11th inst. says: From the best information we can gather, the Ouachita is now as high at this point as it has ever been since the settling of the country; and if the reports from Camden be true the great body of the last rise has not yet reached us.

Since writing the above we have learned that the levees both above and below our town have given way. We are now on an island of the Ouachita.

The following is from the Red River (Alexandria) Republican of the 5th:

The rive in many places in front of town its higer than the bank, and were it not for the levees would be running into town. We do not apprehend an overflow from our front, as the levee is capable of keeping out any thing under rise of six feet, which we hardly think we shall have, and which would bring the river two feet higher than it was in 1849. We may, however, be overflowed by back water if there is much more of a rise.

The news from above is bad. The steamer Red River came down yesterday, and reported that most of the country above was overflowed; that the river was rising in the Bon Dieu at the rate of 12 inches in 24 hours, and was on the rise all the way up, nearly to Shreveport, where it was on a stand, but that another rise was coming down from above. It had been raining constantly above.

N. O. Picayune, 19th ult.

☞ Our esteemed townsman, Maj. J. G. L. Huey, has just returned from Charleston; and informs us, that he there saw Col. A. J. Pickett, who is actively engaged in superintending the publication of the History of Alabama and incidently of Georgia and Mississippi from the earliest period," now in the press of Walker and James, 101 East Bay Charleston. The work is to be in two volumes and will be out in six weeks. Mr. Huey saw some of the illustrations which are exceedingly well executed, representing the Indians of this country and their manners and customs, as far back as three hundred years! They were engraved from the drawings of Jacob Le Moyne, who was in this country at that ancient period and painted the Indians from life. The work will also contain several well executed plans of battles, and a fine picture of the ancient fortifications of Little River Falls in Cherokee County. This work will undoubtedly be the most interesting one ever published upon South-western History, and we think should command a large sale. Mr. Huey will have the agency of selling the work in this place, and Col. Jno. D. Hoke in Jacksonville.

The work, we learn, will cost about $3 and it is said the workmanship is equal to the finest specimens of the Harpers.

Talladega Watchtower.

From the Mob. Her. & Reg.

Serious Rencontre—Crim. Con.—and probably Homicide.

Mr. James Donaldson was shot last evening by Mr. A. Anderson, who is a jeweller on Dauphin street the consequence of which will result in death, according to the latest report of Dr. Woodcock, the attending physician.

The cause which led to this unfortunate affair we obtained from Mr. Anderson himself a few minutes after the shooting had taken place. He came immediately to the office of Justice Wiggins for the purpose of surrendering himself up to the law.

He said that some weeks since his wife received a letter from a gentleman, which he subsequently found out was from Donaldson, expressing for her the most unbounded attachment, and making propositions to her of an extremely dishonorable nature, and couched in language which was both gross and vulgar. She kept this letter for some days without making it known to any one, but soon communicated its contents to some confidential friends. She then destroyed it, and afterwards told Mr. Andrews what had passed, and the purport of the insulting communication she had received.

On consultation, it was agreed that the letter should be answered, which was done by Andrews, and copied by the wife and sent to Mr. Donaldson. The letter thus written said that she would not like to go as far as the propositions he had made, but if he would disclose to her hisreal name perhaps she would cor-respond with him.

Donaldson, encouraged by this letter, replied to it, and the answer contained a great many expressions too gross and vulgar to be inserted in a public paper. This was reylied to, and an engagement was soon entered into for them to take a walk together and stop in a house of assignation. Andrews in the meantime was cognizant of the whole affair and agreed that his wife should take with Donaldson the walk he had solicited, and five o'colock yesterday evening was fixed upon as the hour.

Donaldson came according to appointment, and they left her boarding house together, which is on the corner of Dauphin and Conception streets, and proceeded to the place of destination, which is on Church street, Andrews being in sight.—Just before they got to the place. Andrews overtook them and walked up to him, and seized him, exclaiming "You d———d rascal, what have you done this for," at the same time drawing a six barrel revolver. Donaldson jerked loose from him and retreated a few paces, when Andrews fired on him, the first shot missing him, but the second taking effect in the upper part of the spine, just below the atlas and ranging upward. Donaldson fell and Andrews came down to the Magistrate's office and gave himself up.

Under the circumstances, the committing magistrate would receive no bail, and he was committed to the county jail to await a preliminary, if he demands one, for the purpose of fixing the bail. This however, will depend upon the report of the physician or the death of Donaldson.

The above statement contains particulars, as far as they could be obtained last night. They are exparte, as will be obvious. We shall know more of the matter presently.

Late from the boundary commission—Great Masacre. Trial and Execution of the Murderers by Americans.

Major Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th ult., from Texas. He left the commission at El Passo and states that all difficulties with the Mexican Commissioners had been satisfactorily arranged. The corps were all well.

Major B. reports horrible scenes at Saco Bion, one of the frontier towns. A band of desperadoes had infested the town, committing many murders. The members of the commission had raised a force of Americans, who found eight or ten of the murderers, tried and immediately hung them all. Among the persons murdered by the ruffians was Mr. Clarke, son of Hon. S. W. Clarke, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

Crevasse at Lake Providence.—The Carroll Republican of the 15th inst, says the Point Look out Levee gave way on Monday the 10th, about the middle of the day, while a number of persons were there watching it. It gave way from the heavy pressure of the water, the levee being new and not able to bear it. Some forty or fifty feet of the levee bursted up all at once, and then the levee on each side of the break continued to wash away rapidly from the great force and rush of the water, it being some eight or ten feet deep. The opening is now supposed to be between a quarter and a half mile wide, and the ends of the levee are still washing off.

☞ Mr. Whitney despairing of Congress ever making his Railroad to the Pacific, goes out in the steamer by invitation from England it is said, to negotiate for a route through Upper Canada, & through the lands of the Hudson Bay Company, above the United States boundary.

From the Home Southerner.

Coercion of a State.

Mr. Webster, in a letter lately written by him, declared, in reference to the movements in South Carolina; that "secession could not be accomplished but by war."—From the position occupied by Mr. Webster, it is presumed he speaks the sentiments and policy of Mr. Fillmore's Government and his letter may be regarded, as a declaration of war, in advance, against South Carolina in case she should choose exercise the right which she possesses, of peaceably retiring from the Union. The question is thus presented; has the United S. Government the right to make a war upon a seceding State? We shall not commit the presumption of arguing a constitutional question with the "great expounder;" we intend only to produce authority. Mr. Webster is great authority, but as great as it is, it is hardly equal to that of the framers of the Constitution. They it is presumed knew the Constitution better than Mr. Webster. The following extracts from the Madison papers, an authentic record of the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution, show that the authors of the Constitution never contemplated the use of force against a State, and that they expressly refused to confer that power upon the Government. The following was a clause in one of the resolutions submitted to the Conventien by Mr. Randolph of Virginia.

"Resolved, That the National Legislature ought to be empowered to call forth the force of the Union failing to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof."

When this clause came up for consideration.

"Mr. Madison observed that the more he reflected on the use of force; the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficiency of it when applied to the people collectively, and not individually.

A Union of the States, containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction.—The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this resource unnecessary and moved that clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to, no one dissenting."

So the clause was postponed and never afterwards taken up or at least it was not inserted in the Constitution, so that the conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Madison's suggestion was adopted by the Convention, and that such a system was framed as withheld from the Government the power to use force against a State. This conclusion is strengthened, if possible, by the action of the Convention upon Mr. Patterson's plan of a Constitution, subsequently submitted. That contained the following provision:

"Resolved, That if any State should oppose the carrying into execution the acts of the United S. the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel obedience to such acts."

Mr. Patterson's plan was rejected, and it was objected to in debate, chiefly because it comprised the above provision. Col. Mason said "He was struck with horror at the prospect presented of recurring to this expedient," (the use of force against a State. Col. Hamiliton, in reference to such provision, observed: "How can force be exerted on the States collectively. It is impossible. It amounts to a war between the parties."

Thus did the framers of the Constitution expressly and repeatedly repudiate the idea of employing force against a state. How then can this power now be claimed? Can it be given in in the Constitution in spite of the express determination of its framers not to give it? The Union was plainly intended by its authors to be a Union of voluntary consent.—They left it to the States to decide each for itself whether they would enter the Union in the first instance and by refusing to grant the power to compel them to remain in it, they in effect said to the States remain in the Union as long as you please, but if get tired of it depart in peace." But it is now discovered that ours is a Union of force not of consent; a Union to be held together not by a sense of common interest, glory and happiness, but by the terrors of the swords. Let such views prevail; let the doctrine that a State may be rightfully coered by the Federal swords be once carried into effect, and you erect the government of the Union into an absolute tyranny; you degrade the States, to a condition of abject vassalage; you establish a precedent that will invite aggressions upon the rights of the State, and in the end sweep way every vestige of their sovereignity. The South especially cannot permit such a precedent unless she is blind, fatally blindto her own interest and safety.

The hostility of the Northern people to the institution of slavery, connected with the fact that they have now the control of the General Government in all its departments loudly proclaims the danger to the South of arming that Government with the power to coerce a State. The course of time, and indeed, no great time, will give an immense preponderance to the Northern section, already in the majority, and reduce the South to a despised minority, while in the meantime, the sentiment of hostility to slavery in the stronger section, will become more violent and ungovernable. Under such circumstances, the only possible security to the institution of slavery would be the right and power of the Southern States to separate from the Union. But take away that right and power to hold them in the Union, as with a chain of iron, and to coerce obedience to whatever laws the majority may dictate, and you at once seal the doom of the South; you sign the death warrant of slavery. We cannot believe the South will stand idly by and permit the Government to assume a power that sooner or later will be turned to her destruction. We cannot believe that the South will, herself, put into the hands of her enemies, the sword that is to stab her to the heart.

What are the Disunionists.

It has been painful to me to perceive in any however few, of the Southern people a disposition to consider those who have steadily maintained the rights and interests of the South, as the promoters of agitation, whose influence should be destroyed by attaching to them the odious designation of disunionists. Our Union is a compact, its terms, the Federal Constitution; forms the bond of its connection and breathed into it the breath of its existence.

Who, then are the disunionists? Are they those who sternly insist on a rigid adherence to the Constitution, or those who disregard its principles? But one answer can be be given by any who, when they speak of the Union means the Confederacy of the Constitution, the inheritance which our revolutionary fathers left us. The question has been frequently asked of those who used the term "ultra Southern men," in what any Southern man had claimed for his section more than its constitutional right. That question has never been so answered as to fix upon men of the South even the wish to violate the contract their fathers made and transferred to their sons. Who then are truly the disunionists? Surely those who aggress or concourrage aggression on those rights and principles which the Union was formedto secure, and on which as a foundation, it was erected. The framers of the Constitution were those who preferred revolution and separation from the mother country to submission—to taxation by others than their owe representatives: they never would have consented to found a new Government, in which the minority should be subject to the discretionary legislation of a majority. The Government they instituted was one of specific grants and enumerated objects; all else was reserved to the State and the people. To allow one department of this Government, or common agent, to usurp undelegated powers, subject only to the restraints which another department of the Federal Government may impose, would be to render the reservation not absolute, but conditional in the end probably, to become nugatory.

If the rights of the State are held subordinate to the decision of the co-ordinate branches of the Federal Government, the principal has changed places with his agent, the creator with the creature. If the Constitution can be warped and wrung until its nature is altered, and the States still be coerced to adhere so the Union, they have lost the sovereignty they won by the battles of the revolution, and the possession of which enabled them to enter into a confederation.

The Union was the result of the liberty and independence of the States, not the converse, and such being my opionion, I cannot agree to the proposition of your first resolution that the liberty we inherit from the heroes and patriots of our revolution is one and inseparable from the Union. The institutions of the States were established, their independence was achieved before the Union was formed, and, if the sons be worthy of their sires, might be maintained, though the Union should perish. That their prosperity has been promoted, their usefulness developed, by Union, is not to be questioned; and as little is it to be doubted, that by dissolution all sections would be injuriously affected: but I do not think the institutions of the South would be destroyed by that event, or our State Governments materially altered. Not only do I believe our liberty would be preserved but that our forms of Government would remain and our commercial interests, if not promoted would be far less impaired than those of any other section of the Union. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DON'T WAIT.—"Neven put off till to morrow what you can do today," said an advising mother to her child. "Well, then, mamma, let us eat the cranberry pie that's in the safe," was the child's precocious reply.

Capital Ghost Story!!!

Dedicated, in an Especial Manner to all "Newspaper Readers."

A GHOST.—That apparitions do not always wander without sufficient cause, is proved by the well attested fact which we give with the endorsement of the Montreal Transcript. Last Tuesday fortnight as Mrs.———,(a lady of literary taste & rather studious habits) sat reading in her drawing room, the clock on the mantel-piece struck twelve; as the last stroke reverberated through the apartments; the door was suddenly flung open. In the act of raising her head to reprove the intrusions (unrung for) of her servant, her eye rested on the form of her late husband; she screamed and fell senseless on the carpet. This brought up such members of the family as had not yet retired to rest; restoratives were administered, and wh en Mrs.——had regained possession of her suspended faculties, and being a woman of strong mind and highly cultivated intellect, she felt disposed to consider the whole distress she had undergone as the result of certain associations between the melancholy tale she had been perusing and her late loss, operating on a partially deranged nervous system. She, however, considered it advisable her maid servant should repose in her chamber lest any return of what she had determined to consider a nervous affection should distress herself and alarm the family. Last Tuesday night feeling in stronger and better spirits than she had been for several months past, Mrs.———dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring a lone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before ten o'clock.—Exactly as the clock struck twelve she was awaked from sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table (on which stood her night lamp) till it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A sense of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream alound. She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling half dissolved being, who with the conrage of desperation, thus adjured him: 'Charles! dear Charles! why are you come again?"

"Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of writ-paper, "Jessie, *pay my Newspaper accounts, and let me rest in peace!*"

Quebec Gazette.

A NUT FOR GRAMMARIANS.—We find the following nut for grammarians to crack, in a late number of that spicy little daily, the Boston Transcript. The subject is that much litigated one of the conjugation of the compound verb, to be being. The Transcript calls the discussion 'a conversation between a young lady who writes for the magazines, and an old gentleman who thinks he can speak English.'

Old Gent.—Are there any houses building in your village?

Young Lady.—No. sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building.

O. G.—True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built: and how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built.

Y. L.—(Looks puzzled a moment and then answers rather abruptly.) Nearly a year.

O. G.—How much longer do you think it will be being built?

Y. L.—(Explosively.) I don't know.

O. G.—I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built: for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it; and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected, he cannot—

(The young lady leaves the room very suddenly.)

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The following letter from General Winfield Scott was addressed to the whig committee of Mifflin county, Pa., in answer to a series of resolutions adopted by them recommending him as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1851.

Dear Sir:—The whig committee and its secretary of Juniata county, Pa., have done me great honor.

The approbation of my countrymen was the first, and will be the last great object in my life. If I have the happiness to obtain that, it will be not of minor importance whether it leads to a change in my official position or not.

With my most respectful regard to the gentlemen of the committee, I remain my dear sir yours truly. WINFIELD SCOTT.

A. K. McClure, Esq.

AN IRISH COMPLIMENT.—A lovely young girl was bending her head over a rose tree, which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket-woman, in garden market, when the woman, looking kindly at the young beauty, said: "I axes your pardon, young lady, but if it's plasing to ye, I'd thank ye to kape yer chake away from that rose; ye'll put the lady out of consait with the color of the flowers."

Frequently review you conduct and note your feelings.

Mail Arrangements.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY MAIL.—Arrives daily, (except Tuesday,) closes daily, (except Monday.)

BLUE POND—Arrives daily, (except Monday,) closes daily, (except Tuesday,) at 12, M.

ROME—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 5, P. M.

ELYTON—Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9, P. M.

WEDOWEE—Arrives, Tuesday, 8, P. M., departs Wednesday, 5, A. M.

CIRCULAR—Arrives Thursday, 7, P. M., departs Wednesday, 7, A. M.

VILLA RICA—Arrives Thursday, 6, P. M., departs Friday, 8, A. M.

VAN WERT—Arrives Friday, 5, P. M., departs Wednesday 7, A. M.

GADSDEN—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 12, M., departs Saturday, 1, P. M.

NEW BETHEL—Arrives Thursday, 10, A. M., departs, 11, A. M.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BACON—Hams	per lb	12	a	13
Sides	"	6½	a	10
Shoulders	"	8	a	9
BAGGING—Ky.	per yd	16	a	17
BEESWAX	per lb	12	a	15
CHEESE—Northern	"	10	a	12½
Western	"	9	a	10
COFFEE—Rio	"	12	a	12½
Havana	"	12	a	15
Java	"	13	a	16
CANDLES—Sperm	"	45	a	50
Tallow	"	8	a	10
EGGS,	per dozen	20	a	25
FLOUR—Ohio brands	per bbl	$5	a	6¼
St. Louis' city mills	"	9½	a	10¼
Country	per 100 lbs.	4½	a	4¾
FEATHERS	per lb	40	a	45
FISH—Mack'l No 1	per bbl	$10	a	12
Mackerel No 2	"	$8	a	10
GRAIN—Corn	per bushel	90	a	100
Corn Meal	"		$1	00
Oats	"	60	a	70
GUNPOWDER	per keg	$6	a	6½
GLASS	8x10 per box	$2	50	
	10x12 "	$3	00	
IRON	per lb	5	a	6
LARD	"	10	a	12
LEAD—Bar	"	6	a	7
White	No 1 per keg		$2	25
"	No 2 "		$2	00
MOLASSES	per gallon	33	a	35
NAILS	per lb	5	a	6½
OILS—Lamp	per gallon		$1	25
Linseed	"		1	00
Lard	"		1	12
Tanners	per bbl		16	00
Castor	per gallon		2	00
POTATOES—North	per bbl	3	a	3 50
Western	per bbl	3 50	a	4 00
ROPE—Ky	per lb	8	a	9
RICE	"	5	a	6
SUGAR—N O	"	8	a	10
Loaf	"	12¾	a	18
SALT	per sack		1	50
SOAP	per lb	6	a	7
WHISKEY—Rge'd	per gal	45	a	50
Dexter's	"			50

Rome Prices Current.

ARTICLES.		₰	CTS.	₰	CTS.
Bacon, Hams			a		
Sides,			a		
Bagging, Dundee,			a		
Ky.		21	a		
Gunney,		16½	a		17
Butter, Goshen,	lb.	25	a		30
Country,		15	a		20
Beef, Forequarter,		2½	a		
do.		3	a		
Candles, Box,		20	a		25
Spermaceti,			a		55
Adamantine,		32	a		37
Coffee, Java, Sack,		16	a		18
Cuba,			a		
Leguira,			a		15½
Rio,			a		14½
Corn,		14	a		
Corn Meal,		85	a	100	
Cordage, Bale Rope,		85	a	100	
Manilla,		10	a		17
Cotton,		18	a		20
		16	a		20
Flour,		3½	a		4
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.			a	15	
No. 2, " "			a	13½	
No. 3, " "			a	10	
Iron, Swede,		6	a		6½
English,		5	a		5½
Rod,		6½	a		7½
Band,		7½	a		8
Hoop,		9	a		10
Lead,		7	a		8
Molasses, bbl. per gal., W. I.		37½	a		40
Syrup,		30	a		35
Nails, Keg,	lb.	5	a		6
Rice,	lb.	6½	a		
Salts, Liverpool, per Sack,	2 00		a	2 10	
do do Bushel,		90	a	1 00	
Table, per box,		15	a		20
Sugar, N. Orleans,			a		10
Refined,		11	a		12
Loaf,		12	a		13
Crushed,		12½	a		14
Clarified,		11	a		12
Tallow,		8	a		10
Wool, Raw,		23	a		25
Rolls,		33	a		35

Mobile Prices Current.

Bagging—Ky	per yard	14	a	14	1-
Rope—Ky,	per lb.	7 1-2	a	8	
Bacon—Hams	per lb.	11	a	12	1-2
Sides	per lb.	8 1-4	a	8	1-2
Shoulders	per lb.	6 1-4	a	6	1-2
Cheese—North ra	per lb.	13	a	12	1-2
Western	per lb.	3 1-2	a	10	
Coffee—Rio	per lb.	11 1-2	a	12	
Havana	per lb.	11	a	11	1-2
Java	per lb.	15	a	16	
Candles—Sperm	per lb.	45	a	45	
Adamtine	per lb.	32	a	35	
Star	per lb.	24	a	25	
Flour—Ohio brand	per bbl.	4 75	a	5 00	
St. Louis, S. F.	per bbl.	5 15	a	5 50	
do Extra	per bbl.	6 00	a	— —	
Fish—Mack 1 No 1	per bbl	12 50	a	14 00	
do No 2	per bbl.	10 75	a	11 00	
Grain—Corn	per bu.	90	a	1 00	
Oats	per bu.	90	a	—	
Gunny Bags (new)	per bag	10	a	10	1-2
Lime,	per cask	2 00	a	2 50	
Lard—keg best leaf	per lb.	10	1-2 a	11	
Barrels do	per lb.	9	a	9	1-2
Lead—Bar	per lb.	2 3-4	a	6	
Molasses (new)	per gallon	32	a	33	
do Inferior	per gallon	29	a	30	
Pork—Mess	per bbl.	14 00	a	15 50	
M. O.	per bbl.	12 50	a	13 00	
Prime	per bbl.	11 00	a	12 00	
Potatoes—North	per bbl.	— —	a	4 00	
Western	per bbl.	3 00	a		
Rice	per lb.	5	a		
Sugar—Bbls	per lb.	7	a	8	1-2
Hhds	per lb.	6	a	7	1-2
Loaf	per lb.	11	a	12	1-2
Salt—Bleached	per sack	1 00	a		
Brown	per sack		a		
Whisky—Rectified	per gallon	26	a	23	
Dexter's	per gallon	28	a	30	

GOODS.

SELLING LOW.

I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

And a choice variety of FANCY Goods: also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—and an excellent supply of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market. GEORGE STIPES.

April 8, 1851. tf

SHACKELFORD & GRAESER,
Factors & Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Walker & Pettit,

ARE now receiving a large stock of new

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which consists of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for CASH, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.

April 8, 1851. tf

Drs. Hendrick & Nisbet,

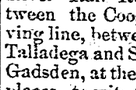
HAVING formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c., respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, and to the public generally.

Office No. 9, Office Row.

April 8, 1851. tf

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester,



IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will it be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and prices. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop. April 8, 1851. 1y

Wanted.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 8, 1851, C. R. LESTER.

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the
ALABAMA and TENNESSEE
River Rail Road Company.

THE stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive Proposals from them for the

Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of the Northern Division,

Of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, comprised between the Coosa River, at the diving line, between the Counties of Talladega and Shelby, and the town Gadsden, at the following times and places, to-wit:

1ST. From the 1st to 7th of April, inclusive, at the town of Talladega, for that part of the Railroad in Talladega county.

2ND. At the town of Oxford, from the 8th to 11th of April, inclusive, for that part of the Rail Road extending from the county line of Talladega and Benton to Cave Creek.

3RD. At the town of Jacksonville, from the 12th to the 17th of April, inclusive, for the Railroad from Cave Creek to Davis' Gap.

4TH. At the town of Gadsden, from the 18th to the 23rd of April, inclusive, for the Rail Road from Davis' Gap to Gadsden.

Ample time will be allowed to stockholders who may take contracts to complete the same.

The contracts will be let out in one or more sections of average lengths of one mile each.

Specifications and Profiles will be exhibited, and all necessary information will be furnished at the time and places above stated.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEWIS TROOST.
Chief Engineer.

April 8th 1851.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 31st March last.

Allen Miss Elizabeth	Ford Mr
Anderson Miss Julia	Freeman R K
Autrey E B	Green John
Balbem T	" Thomas
Battles Miss Mary Eliz	Hall James
Bews James	Henley James
Britton John B	Hitchcock Lorengo
Brock James M	Hoyle James
Brooks Rev John	Hodges Thompson
Bush James	Carter Francis
Chandler A D	Jack Mrs Ann
" David	Ingram Thomas
Childers Jones	Ingledove James
Clark N	Martin Wm
Clemmons Wash	Morrow Robt
Cohen J M D	Nabors Joel
Crankfield Miss Jane	Nimrod Norton
Devenport A M	Norman Mrs Sarah or Wm
Deuson C A	Parkerson Richard
Dodd Sam'l E	Patterson Wm A
Douglass Geo	Posey John W
Daggu John	Peace Jesse
Dobbs James	Prater M
Embery T. os R	" Robert
" T J	Sides Hiram W
Epps Miss Sarah A	Simmons John
Ray John	Smith Jackson
Reas E L	Snider Robt
Roads Henry	Steward Wm
Roberds Joshua	Storment Miss Jane
Taylor Mrs Eliz	Sword Andrew R
Teague Joshua	Vansandt Rev'd James
Thackerson Elder	Webb Joseph
Thomas A	Wilson Mrs
Tollison Wm	Williams James
Treadwell Dr	Winn Pinkney T.
Tygret John W	
Wells A	
" Joseph H	
Willis Wm J	

GEO. HOKE, P M.

April 4, 1851. 3t

For Sale.

TWO likely young Mules. Apply to J. F. GRANT.

April 8, 1851.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Spring Goods.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening a an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Carefully selected and purchased with great care and selling at the most reasonable rates.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSENDS, Sarsaparilla and Rishes, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows,

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

NEW GOODS.

E. L. WOODWARD,

IS now receiving his Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which, in point of styles and quality, are seldom equaled in this section of country.

He intends *to make* his prices and terms as favorable to purchasers, as those of any good house in Benton.

All are invited to call and examine. March 25, 1851.—6t.

J. FORNEY & SON,

ARE now receiving their recent purchases of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

One of the firm now visits periodically, the Charleston, Philadelphia and New York markets; the public, and particularly their old friends and customers are assured that every attention has been given to present a STOCK OF GOODS embracing every variety of the newest and most fashionable styles, and unequalled either in extent or variety, by any similar establishment in the country.

They return many thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and trust their efforts to please will merit a continuance.

Bolting Cloths of superior quality—No. 4 to 10.

April 1, 1851. 6t.

Support Home Trade.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of

SPRING AN SDUMMER GOODS,

Carefully selected for this market. My motto being "not to be undersold by any *one*." I flatter myself that I can suit my friends and customers with GOODS AND PRICES.

Call and examine for yourselves, and buy if you can be suited.

S. P. HUDSON.

April 1, 1851.—4 t.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

R. H. WYNNE,

CONTINUES to carry on the above business, at his old stand, two doors north of Woodward's corner. He is prepared to execute work according to the most approved NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

Thankful to his friends for past patronage, he solicits a call, and promises a "*fit*."

March 25, 1851.

GIBBS AND McCORD

Warehouse & Commission Merchants
McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the

New Fire-Proof Ware-House

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

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton; and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments, of cotton, and for Bagging, Rope, and family Supplies will be faithfully executed.

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

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

THOS. F. GIBBS.
GEORGE McCORD.

Augusta, Ga. Sept. 18, 1851.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

CHANGE OF HOUR.



THE Steamship *Southerner*, Capt. John Dickinson will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:

Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 2 o'clock
Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock

after which time she will leave as usual at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent,

HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves. Jan. 14, 1851. 1y

Tax Assessing.

LAST NOTICE.—I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of finishing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year.

Alexandria,	Monday,	7th	April.
Polkville,	Tuesday,	8	"
Maddox's,	Wednesday,	9	"
Oxford,	Thursday,	10	"
Hannars T. Yd.	Friday,	11	"
White Plains,	Saturday,	12	"
Rabbit Town & Cross Roads,	Monday	14	"
Sugar Hill,	Tuesday,	15	"
Pine Grove,	Wednesday,	16	"
Pounds Store,	Thursday,	17	"
Baccuss Cane C.	Friday,	18	"
Muscadine	Saturday,	19	"
Hoges old place,	Monday,	21	"
Cross Plains,	Tuesday,	22	"
E. Allens,	Wednesday,	23	"
Jacksonville,	Thursday,	24	"
Colvins	Friday,	25	"
Browns,	Saturday,	26	"
James Taylors,	Monday,	28	"

L. W. CANNON, T. A.

March 18th 1851.

The Doctors First Patient.

The caprice of fortune towards those who court her and the humiliation she sometimes imposes as conditions of success, are rather oddly illustrated in the following history, which an old English physician gave recently of his personal experience "long time ago."

"I had completed my studies, and taken diploma, when I found myself in the great sea of London with twenty pounds in my pocket. I took the lower part of a small house in an obscure street, at the back of some gorgeous square—and laid out ten lbs. in furniture, fixtures and drugs, reserving the other 10 lbs to pay my half-year's rent.

"The first week I sold a few pennies' worth of rhubarb and magnesia, and lived on bread and milk. The next week was no better—nor the next—and as the month was coming to a close, I was determined to shut up shop and go as an assistant, when a servant, came in for a shilling's worth of the best magnesia and some smelling salts, and took my card.

"Next day he called again, and bought some powdered starch, and had a bit of talk with me. I had just cleaned my place and self, when in came, in a hurry, my new friend the livery servant. He said his mistress wished to see me as soon as possible, on something very pressing. I asked him if I must go as I was. 'Put on your Sunday coat,' said he, 'and go with me.'

"I went with him to a great house in Portman square, and was shown up stairs into a splendid drawing room. A middle aged lady, of much suavity and graciousness soon entered, and apologised to me, but hoped from what her servant had said of me, I should not be offended.

"I thought she little knew my feelings, to imagine I should be offended at being sent for, and assured her I was most happy to render any service in my power. She told me she had a favorite parrot that had broken its leg, and she had asked the doctor who attended her to help set it, and he had felt himself insulted at being thought a bird doctor. She said she had no intention to insult him, and only wished for information what to do. She told me if I would set her bird's leg and charge her the same as for setting her own, were it broken, she would be most happy to employ me. I thought the terms proposed too liberal, but she insisted on no less, and I consented.

"Some slips of whalebone and a little tape enabled us to set the creature's leg, and I attended my first patient with an assiduity and carefulness which I have not since surpassed. A fortnight's services were rendered, and my patient restored. The lady now insisted on my making out my bill against her. I did so, and charged her what she had bid me—the usual sum for setting such a lady's leg. I trembled when I gave it to her. It was ten guineas. She thanked me, and presented me with twenty—saying that the other ten were for modesty, civility, and kindness.

"She then remarked, that she had an opportunity of making my acquaintance and esteeming my abilities, and if agreeable to me, she would engage me as her family physician, for her former doctor had many hundred pounds from her, might have shown a little kindness to her bird—but as he had made his fortune, he could do without patronage, and she would bestow it where it was appreciated, and where it was serviceable.

"I blushed, and unhesitatingly informed her that my residence and position were not equal to the station she was going to put me in.—She told me all that would be bettered, and she saw I was deserving of it. She bade me look out for a better residence, and promised me she would help me to the necessary furniture and fittings. She told me the amount for medical attendance on herself and her household was never less than eighty or a hundred pounds a year, and that she could secure several families.

"I took a house—she did all she promised, and laid the sure foundation for my future prospects. She was my constant friend until she died, and left me something handsome in her will. I have retired from business, and my fortune all arose from setting that poor-part's leg.

A Furious Wind.—The Mobile Tribune says that during the last trip of the steamer Emperor to Wetumka she encountered one of those sudden tornadoes which are so frequent in the South. It occurred on her way down while she was taking in wood at Norwood's landing. The atmosphere suddenly became dark and lowering and the wind blew with a violence rarely known in the experience of any one. Trees were twisted off midway their trunks, while others were torn up by their roots. It required the highest pressure of steam united with the strength of all the cables of the boat, to keep her from being borne along with the fierce blast and dashed to pieces on the opposite shore. The chimneys were taken off almost instantly and blown into the middle of the river. The boat suffered very little damage otherwise.

Fights in grog shops are now called 'spiritual knockings.'

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock AND JEWELRY STORE.

MR. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

Sullivan, Cabot & Co.,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by,

SULLIVAN, CABOT & Co.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

John H. Roberts,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, H. Gin, best Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Segars, Salt, Tobacco, Iron, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oils, Varnishes all sorts,—everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn, Eggs, Butter, &c.

Call next door to Riley Johnson, Brick corner, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

Francis M. Allen,

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by

F. M. ALLEN.

George Bone,

KEEPS constantly on hand, CARRIAGES BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description done on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad st., near the Depot, Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1v.

Watches & Jewelry.

J. G. McKinzey,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and good and work warranted.

Depot Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

Carriage Making Business.

THE under-signed is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country. WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

NEW STORE.

Stevenson & Duncan,

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple and Fancy goods.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1v.

Educational.

THE ~~third~~ session of Rev. J. M. Wagner's school 1 mile west of Jacksonville, will commence on Monday the 14th of April next. The prices of tuition will be as usual; viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, five dollars per Session. English Grammar, Geography, Botany A. and M. History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry &c. &c. eight dollars; and Latin, Greek and Mathematics Twelve dollars and fifty cents per Session. The convenient and retired location of the school, gives to the student considerable advantages, in the progress of his studies. The well established reputation of Mr. Wagner as a successful and faithful teacher, needs no commendation from us. Board can be had in the immediate vicinity at moderate prices.

J. M. CROOK, } *Trust.*
M. W. ABERNATHY. }

April 1, 1851.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable plantation lying upon Cinvcrolocco Creek, one mile from White Plains, eight from Jacksonville and twelve from Oxford Ala. containing 345 acres, 150 in a fine state of cultivation, good buildings, fine spring water and a small orchard. Two thirds of the above farm is the first quality of bottom land, and the remainder the very best valley land, except about 20 or 30 acres. Besides the greatest, of very easy completion of the rail road from Selma to Jacksonville will make it a desirable place highly desireable—any one wishing to know more respecting the place call upon, or can write to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Ala. myself at Rome Ga. Jas. E. Williams White Plains, or George W. Blackburn, Jacksonville.

G. WINN,

April 1st 1851.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by Wiley B. Rucks, on Ball Play Creek, in said county, on the 15th inst, a brown poney mare, 7 years old, about thirteen hands high, with some white hair about the root of her tail, heavy in foal, appraised to twenty five dollars.

ATTEST: W. E. McDANIEL,

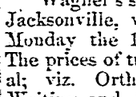
April 1, 1851: Judge of Probate.

GEO. W. TARLET N. JOHN WHITING

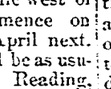
TARLETON & WHITING.

Commission Merchants.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.



WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at cash prices.



Mobile, January 21, 1851.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British

DRY GOODS,

No. 37, Hayne Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A. C. WYLY. April 2, 1850.

Thread and Goods

EXCHANGED for ***Cotton***, at Burton and Mallory's Factory in Benton County, Ala. Feb. 18, 1851

The State of Alabama,

St. Clair County.

PROBATE COURT, REGULAR TERM, 2ND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1851.

JAS. ROBERSON AND JOHN P. ROBERSON, Executors of the last will and testament of John Roberson, late of St. Clair county, deceased, having this day presented their accounts and vouchers to the said court for final settlement of their accounts as such Executors, and for final settlement of said estate, and the said court having examined and caused said accounts to be stated, and with said vouchers filed for the inspection of all persons interested; and set the 2nd Monday in June next, for the time of hearing and determining on said accounts and vouchers—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by affidavit on file, that some of the legatees and heirs of said estate are non-residents of this State It is therefore ordered that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days prior to said second Monday in June next. That it is the intention of the said executors to have their said accounts and vouchers presented to the said court for allowance and for final settlement at a term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 2nd Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate may appear and object or except if they think proper.

A true copy:

ATTEST: IRBY WOOLLEY,

Judge of Probate.

March 25, 1851.—$8.

Thomas Yancy, } At Rules be-
vs. } fore the Reg-
Martha E. Yancy. } ister 42d District Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama March 24th 1851.

Came the complainant by his Solicitor and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit on file that Martha E. Yancy the defendant in the suit in the chancery court of Randolph county Alabama and affidavit Plaintiff does not reside in the State of Alabama but in the county of Coweta in the State of Georgia and that the said Martha E. Yancy is of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the State of Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks notifying the said Martha E. Yancy to be and personally appear before the Register at his office in the Town of Wedowee within sixty days from the date of the order and plead answer or demur to complainants bill or the time will be taken proconfesso it is further ordered that a copy of order be posted up at the court-house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail the place of the defendants residence.

JOHN REAVES, *Register.*

April 1, 1851.

In Chancery.

38TH DISTRICT NORTHERN CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In vacation. Monday March 24th, 1851.

BE it remembered that this day came Salina Echols who sues by her next friend, John Stallings, by her solicitors, and files her bill of complaint against William B. Echols—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the written affidavit of the said Complainant, that said defendant is a non-resident, residing at Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, and that he is over the age of twenty-one years.—This therefore ordered by the Register that the said defendant be and he is hereby required to answer or demur to said bill of complaint, within sixty days from the date of this order. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed in said State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, and that a copy hereof be posted up at the Court House door of Cherokee county, and an other copy hereof be sent to said defendant by mail. Witness William L. Cain, Register in Chancery for said district and division, at office this 24th March 1851.

ATTEST:

WM. L. CAIN, *Register.*

April 1, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to us, the undersigned Adm'x and Adm'r of the Estate of Hartwell Battle, late of said county, dec'd, on the 15th November last past, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MARY E. BATTLE, Admix.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

Feb. 25, 1851.—6t.

Just Received

AT LEOTI, ALA.,

A LARGE supply of HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING, and for sale on reasonable terms.

March 18, 1851 J. A. TOWERS.

A FRESH supply of Groceries, ugar, Coffee, Molasses, Mackerel, Cheese, Iron, Salt and Castings, (Swede and American Iron) of all sizes, just received and for sale low by

March 18, 1851. J. A. TOWERS.

50 KEGS of Nails just received and for sale low by J. A. TOWERS.

March 18, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS, & CO.

Warehouse & Commission Merchants

AUGUSTA, GA.

AND

F. T. WILLIS & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchant,

SAVANNAH, GA.



RETURN thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed in past years, and again tender their services both in *Augusta* and *Savannah*, in the storage and sale of Cotton and all other country produce, (affording at all times a choice of markets:) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.

Sept 17, 1850.—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court Special Term March 18th A. D. 1851.

THIS day came William R. Brown Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Brown late of said County dec'd, and filed in Court, his allegation in writing setting fourth that said Estate is insolvent, and praying that the same may be so declared by said court. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 12th day of May next be set for hearing and determining upon said allegation, and that notice of the same be given the creditors of said Estate and to all other persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three times prior to said day to be and appear at the court house of said county on the day last aforesaid and show cause if any they have why said Estate should not be declared insolvent according to the prayer of the petition if they think proper.

Witness. A. Woods Judge of said court at office this 18th day of March A. D. 1851.

ATTEST. A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate.

March 24th 1851.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, March 18, 1851.

THIS day came Mary Coats Executrix of the estate of William Coats, lately of said County, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 12th day of May next, be set for making said final settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden on the said 12th day of May next, at the court house in said Town of Jacksonville, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

A WOODS,

March 25, '51. Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama,

St. Clair Co.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, A. D., 1851

THIS day came William Thweat and Rossel B. Williamson, Administrator of Brazil Williamson, late of said county, deceased, and presented their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that the 2nd Monday in May next be set for this final settlement of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by posting up a copy of this order for forty days previous to said 2nd Monday in May next, on the Court House door in said County, and at three other public places in said County; and publishing the same once a week for four consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said second Monday in May next, in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State of Alabama, and sending a copy of this order by mail to Elizabeth Rhodes; wife of William Rhodes, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court by said 2nd Monday in May next, and show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed, and otherwise object to said settlement if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY,

March 13, 1851.—$6. Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama,

Randolph County.

SPECIAL COURT OF PROBATE FEBRUARY, 26TH 1851.

THIS day came William C. Kendy, Administrator of John W. Striplin, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for his annual settlement of said estate which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days by Publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the second monday of April next, to show cause if any they have, why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

JOSEPH BENTON.

Judge of Probate.

March 25. 1851.—3t. $4.

C. C. PORTER.

Resident Surgeon Dentist.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office next door to Newbouer's Store. April 1, 1851.

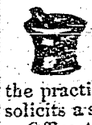
Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Hebrew Plaster, for sale at the store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 1. 1851.

Dr. William Gleize.

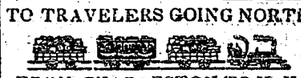


WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.

April 1, 1951. tf

TO TRAVELERS GOING NORTH



FROM CHARLESTON TO N. Y.

Fair Reduced to $20,

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens t. daily, at 3, P. M. after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, and NEW YORK.

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 all ready been in operation is now continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. 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 New York Through Tickets TWENTY DOLLARS each, can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, 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 21, 1850.

TO THE PATRONS OF

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boot for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up-stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's. W. W. HUGHES.

Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

HILBURN HOUSE.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the RAIL ROAD and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

THE STAGE OFFICE

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.

Rome, Georgia.

PAVILION HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, or that of his Household, to render your stay greeable and pleasant when with him.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.

Feb 20

Now is the Time

TO BUY GOODS CHEAP

THE subscribes are about to make different arrangements—in their business, by the first of March, and will offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at Greatly Reduced prices,

FOR CASH.

Jacksonville Ala. Jan. 21 1851.

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or account—will please call and settle up.

DR. BOB'T BOSTON,



HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

December, 24th 1850.

T. WARWICK,

Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.

January 24th, 1851. 1y.

Fine Watches AND JEWELRY.

JUST received a fine assortment of Watches of the best English, Swiss and French manufacture in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, lever, Lepine, anchor and duplex escapements, full Jewelled, plain, and all sizes—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.

Ladies Chains, Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.

Ladies Breast Pins, Bracelets and Ear Rings Gold Pens, in silver holders

A fine assortment of Rings, and Collar Sleeve and Bosom Buttons, Gold Keys &c. For sale low by G. NEWBOUER.

March 22nd 1851.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchants,

SAVANNAH, GA.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale,

the following Articles Viz:

Bagging Rope and Twine,
Coffee Sugar and Molasses,
Crushed Sugar,
Powdered do
Loaf do
Candles,
Raisins Candies,
Brazile Nuts,
Almonds Filberts
Cheese and Crackers
Ready made Clothing,
With a good tock of hoes,
Hats Caps &c.
Osnabergs and Domestics,

and all such articles, as are usually kept in a Grocery tore.

Low for Cash,

by J. A. TOWERS.

Leoti, Ala.

TAX SALES.

On Monday the 26th day of May next

I will Sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville the following lands or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit; the North West fourth; of North West fourth; of Section twenty-three; Township fix teen; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth; of Section twenty-four; Township sixteen; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—$1, 80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Febauary 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the East half; of North East fourth; of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; —the East half; of South East fourth; Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight;—South West fourth; of Section ten; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to B. H. Carpenter State and County Tax due for 1848 and 1849—amount $14 20cts.

Feb 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section five; Township fourteen; Range ten; assessed to George Cowan, State and County Tax for the year 1848 $1 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the West half; of North West fourth; of Section fifteen; Township sixteen; Range eight; part of South West fourth; of North East fourth; Section fifteen Township sixteen Range eight assessed to John Surart State and County Tax for the year 1848—$1 44cts.—$1.

Also at the Same time and place, the East half, of North West fourth, Section twenty seven. Township sixteen, Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1839,—$2,-48cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North half, of Section seventeen Township fifteen, Range nine, assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—$1 05cts.

Feb, 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth, of South West fourth; and North East fourth, of South West fourth, all in Section twenty, Township fourteen, Range twelve assessed to G. W. Baring State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the North West fourth, of North East fourth, of Section twenty five Township fifteen Range ten, assessed to R. W. Moor, State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851 —$1.

Also at the same time and place, the West half, of South West fourth, of Section twenty one Township fourteen, Range twelve, assessed to Thomas B. Smith, State and County Tax for 1850.—56cts

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S E fourth section 30. T 16 R 7, assessed to D. G. Towns—State and County tax for 1850 $3 50 cts.

Feb. 8, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S W fourth of S 35, T 15, R 12; assessed to R. S. Heard—State and county tax for 1849, $1 38 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

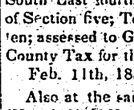
Feb. 8, 1851 – $1.

☞ Any one holding the Tax Collector's receipt for any of the above land can stop the sale without expense, by giving notice at this Office—and those to whom it is most convenient can settle the amount of tax and cost here.

D'ANTIGNAC, EVANS & CO.,

Warehouse and Commission Merchants,

AUGUSTA, GA.



CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive

Fire Proof Warehouse,

situated immediately at the Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1850.

Dunham & Bleckly,

ARE now receiving direct from manufacturers (recently purchased by one of the firm) a large and well assorted stock of **Spring Goods,** including a great variety of new style Combs, Pins, Needles Razors, Scissors Spoons, Gum Suspenders, Cotton and Silk Purse, Flax and Spool Thread, Sewing Silks, Soaps, Perfumery, and choice extracts of every style and quality. Our STOCK OF FANCY GOODS is now the largest and most complete ever before offered for sale in Augusta.

Merchants desiring to purchase spring goods may rely on getting every article we offer for sale on as good terms as from any house in Charleston as our sole object is not be undersold in Charleston. Call next door to Messrs. J. & S. Boston & Co's. Hardware Store, Augusta, Georgia.

April 2, 1851

A NEGRO WOMAN 25 years old sound, healthy, honest, and of very pleasant and agreeable disposition; a first rate house Girl, an excellent cook and washer—for sale. For terms apply to

M. J. TURNLEY,

Jan. 14, 1851. Cedar Bluff, Ala.

SHACKELFORD & GRAESER,

Factors & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

NO MONOPOLY.

New Wholesale & Retail

HAT, CAP & BONNET

Store.

No. 236 BROAD STREET.

AUGUSTA, GA.,

Between United States Hotel and Post Office Corner.

J. TAYLOR, JR. & CO.

BEG leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Alabama, & Country Merchants in particular, that they have opened at the above stand, a splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Ladies' Riding Hats & Caps,

FLOWERS AND UMBRELLAS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, from the best manufactories in the Country, and with their experience in manufacturing, and the facilities in getting up their stock, cannot be excelled in the Southern Country, one of the Partners being constantly engaged in manufacturing for this market.—*OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE,* with every article usually kept in our line, *to which we invite Merchants & Planters visiting the city to call & examine before buying elsewhere,* as we intend to sell *CHEAP*, and our terms will be as liberal as any other house in the city.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Jr.,
JOHN W. CONKLING.
AUGUSTA GA.,

December, 3, 1850.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as

CANDIES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup,

Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.

Family Groceries.

He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.

Dec. 17, 1850.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, 1851.

THIS day came Henry Stidman, Administrator of the Estate of James Stidman, late of said county, dec'd. and files his petition to sell the real Estate of the said James Stidman dec'd. consisting, as alledged in said petition of the East half of the North East quarter of section twenty-one, in Township fourteen, of Range two East. in the District of Lands subject to sale at Huntsville Alabama, containing seventy-nine and 80 100 acres, for the purpose of making a fair, equal and beneficial division of the Land, which cannot be done, as alledged in said petition, without a sale thereof: It is ordered by the court, that notice isue to all the heirs of legal age, and to the Guardians of such as are minors, that the 2nd Monday in June next, be set as the time of hearing and determining on said petition, and that notice of the same be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said 2nd Monday in June next.

IRBY WOOLLEY,

Judge of Probate.

MARBLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE.

EXTENDED to the firm of *ALLEN AND SAVERY,* would respectfuly inform the public, that he will continue at the old stand, on main street S E. corner of the public square and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for

Tomb Stones,
Monuments,
Table Tops,
Mantle's, &c.

IN THE best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material and of the best finish.

His prices shall be reasonable.

☞ Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine his work.

JOHN ALLEN.

Jan. 28, 1851.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ON the 31st day of May next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Leonon. DeKalb county, Ala., the following described land, or so much thereof as will pay the tax and cost due thereon; to-wit west half of Section 35, Township 3— assessed to G. W. Stone—amount of tax due $6 40 cents.

J. W. GIBSON, T. C

Feb. 25, 1851.—$1.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. NEWBOUER & BROTHER, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

G. NEWBOUER will keep constantly on hand at the old stand, a good supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

March 1st, 1851.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 16. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1851. Whole No. 7, 51

ITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL.

2 in advance, or $3 dollars at the end e year. No subscription received for than one year, unless paid in advance; no subscription discontinued until all earages are paid, unless at the option of editors. A failure to give notice at the l of the year of a wish to discontinue, will considered an engagemet for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 the first insertion, and 50 cents for each ntinuance. Over 12 lines counted as o squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing tes.

Job work and advertising must be paid r in advance.

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

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

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

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 59 cents per square.

☞ POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters ldressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

J. TURNLEY. W. P. DAVIS.
TURNLEY & DAVIS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph.

ADDRESS

J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,
AND
WM. J HARALSON,
have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties Cherokee and De Kalb

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville. and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co, Ala. December, 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. COBB.
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

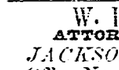
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

GEO. C. WHATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25. 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,



IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public they his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and prices. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop. April 3, 1851. 1y

Wanted.

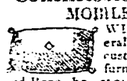
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 5, 1851. C. R. LESTER.

TO THE PATRONS OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boot for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up-stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's. W. W. HUGHES.
Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

GEO. W. TARLETON. JOHN WHITING.
TARLETON & WHITING.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.



WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at cash prices.



Mobile, January 21, 1851.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchants,
SAVANNAH, GA.

POETRY.

Childhood.—BY DAVID BATES.

Childhood, sweet and sunny childhood,
With its careless, thoughtless air,
Like the verdant, tangled wildwood,
Wants the training hand of Care.

For it springeth all around us;
Glad to know and quick to learn;
Asking questions that confound us;
Teaching lessons in its turn.

Who loves not its joyous revel,
Leaping lightly on the lawn,
Up the knoll, along the level,
Free and graceful as a fawn?

Let it revel; it is nature,
Giving to the little dears
Strength of limb and healthful features,
For the toil of coming years.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play, and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a great and moral wrong.

Give it play, and never fear it;
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit;
Curb it only to direct.

Would you dam the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must go forever;
Better teach it where to go.

Childhood is a fountain welling.
Trace its channel in the sand,
And its currents, spreading, swelling,
Will revive the withered land.

Childhood is the vernal season;
Trim and train the verdant shoot;
Love is to the coming reason,
As the blossom to the fruit.

Tender twigs are bent and folded;
Art to nature beauty lends;
Childhood easily is moulded;
Manhood breaks but seldom bends.

The Silent Lovers.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Potter, the novelist," was once expressed to the reverend gentleman himself in my hearing, and he told a story in answer, which I will tell you; and perhaps, slight as it my seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached, once every Sabbath, for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over and it so chanced that he went on for a year without knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve of it, nor preached with satisfaction, unless he read approbation in her face.—Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays—but the weeks coursed on; and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name, or to seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he had made up his mind to seek her acquaintance, and marry her, if possible: when one day he was sent for to minister at a funneral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and life.—He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman present officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. "Since that," said the clergyman in question, 'my heart is dead within me, and I look forward only—I shall speak to her in heaven."

ELOQUENT.—Mungwudous, the Ojibewa chief, who has been for five years in Europe with Mr. Catlin, recently, on his return to his home beyond Lake Superior, gave, with a portion of his family, an exhibition at Batavia, New York.—He is fifty-one years old, six feet an inch high, weighs 320 pounds, and is as elastic as a boy. He concluded a decription of what he saw in Europe by saying, in good English:

"I have been, in the company of Kings and Queens in their palaces; I have dined with lords and other great men, with their gold plate and gold knives and forks, but after all I love my native country best, the land of my forefathers.

I love the American Indian best: and were it that I were alone on the earth of the American Indians, I would take up the form of an American Indian, and go up to the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and there stand in the gaze of the whole world and say—Behold the image of him that made us."

Shifting the Responsibility.

A HARD SHELL STORY—BY HOOPER.

While attending court, recently; in the adjoining county of Randolph, a friend who is fond of jokes of all sorts, and who relates them almost as humorously as "His Honor," gave us the following, vouching for the substantial, sublunar existence of the parties, and their present residence in the county aforesaid:"

Brethren Crump and Noel were both members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and both clever, honest men, who paid their taxes and debts as the same annually accrued, with a regularity at once Christian and commendable. If, when settling day came round, Brother Noel was "short," Brother Crump was sure to be in funds; and on the other hand it almost seemed providential how, if Brother Crump fell "behind," Brother Noel always had a surplus. Thus borrowing from and lending to each other, worshipping at the same church, and living only a mile apart, an intimacy gradually ripened between them; so that at last they did not hesitate to speak in the freest and most familiar manner to each other, even in regard to their respective foibles.

Now, it came to pass, that Brother Crump, during the liveliest period of the cotton season, drove into Wetumpka and disposed of his "crap" of ten bales, at the very fair price of 12 1-2 cents per pound. It was more than he expected, and as the world was easy with him, he determined to invest, and actually did invest a portion of the proceeds of the sale of his cotton, in a barrel of western whiskey; paying therefor, at the rate of precisely, two pounds of middling cotton for one gallon of "ditto" whiskey.

Of course it was "norated in the settlement" that old man Crump had bought a whole barrel, and after a few weeks people began to observe that his nose grew redder and his eyes more moist. The idea that Brother Crump was "drinking too much," diffused itself in the neighborhood, until, as one might say, it became epidemical. People talked and talked—more especially "what few" of other denominations of christians dwelt thereabout.

Brother Noel was "sore troubled" at the scandal which circulated about his brother and friend, and especially regretted the injury it brought to the "cleiy" at Sharon. So one morning, he stepped over to Brother Crumps and found the old man in a half doze in his little porch.

"Won't you take a dram?" asked Brother Crump, as soon as he was aware of the presence of his neighbor.

"Why, yes, I'm not agin a dram when a body wants it."

Brother Crump got his bottle, and the friends took a dram apiece.

Don't you think, brother Noel," said Crump, "that spirits is a blessin!"

"Y-e-s!" responded Noel, "spirits is a blessin' but, accordin' to my notion, is a blessin' that some of us abuses."

"Well now, brother Noel who do you think abuses the blessin?"

"Well, its hard to say—its hard to say," returned Crump. Sometimes I've thought I *was* a drinkin' too much—then agin, I'd think *may be not*. What is man? A weak *wurrum* of the dust! What the Lord saith, that shall be done! So I left it to the Lord to say whether I was goin' too far in sperits. I put the whole *'sponsibility on him*; I prayed to him, of I was drinkin' too much, to take away my appetite for sperits."

Here Brother Noel groaned piously, and asked—"What then, Brother Crump?"

"And"—replied Crump—"I've prayed that prayer three times, and he hain't done it! So I'm clear of the 'sponsibility, any way."

"The Lord's will be done!" ejaculated Noel, and after taking another dram he went home, thinking all the way, how cleverly Brother Crump had *'shirked the responsibility!*

IN AND OUT.—An Irish preacher was considerably annoyed, (as many before and since have likewise been,) by persons getting up and leaving the church during his sermon. His patience being exhausted, he stopped his discourse, and in a rowdy way exclaimed:

"Go on my lad, I've seen the top of your head, that's enough!"

The fellow turned round with an angry menacing look, muttered:

"I'll see you again, sir."

"You had better see me now," replied the preacher, "for when I'm in the pulpit I fight for the Lord, but when I'm out of it I fight for myself."

Youth and Age.

There are two pictures which are constantly exhibited for the instruction of us all. They are not confined to the studia of the artist, not to the picture galleries of our city. No price is asked for admission to these grand representations, but they can be seen alike by the poor and the rich. In truth they are tableaux, living portraits of Youth an Old Age.

See that rosy-checked, dark-haired boy, whose laugh rings the loudest on the play ground, and whose eye sparkles with the mere enjoyment of animal life. Little cares he for the trials which await him in life, and little does he think of the sufferings of others. His heart bounds with pleasure, as he achieves the daring jump; at which others have quailed, and his loud huzza proclaims him victor. This boy is the picture of Youth.

Turn now to the contrast. There, slowly and painfully, an old man supported by a tried staff, on which he leans heavily. It is summer time. Never were the trees, which is the pride of our Common, clad in a richer green, and all things in nature rejoice in the pleasant light of the sun. The old man rejoices not. He hears the shout of the young and gay; it awakens no echo in his heart. He only wonders they find it such a happy thing to live, when to him it is a weary and toilsome task. He can remember when he and his companions threw the ball with as much vigor as those noisy boys; but now he measures each step with care and toil, his pulse is slow and feeble, for his years are four score. Nor is this all. The old man has no pleasant retrospection to cheer him. He has amassed wealth, it is true, but wife and child he has none; and what pleasure is there in riches to him who can no longer enjoy their fruit? The prospect that lies behind him is not a pleasant one. He has never been accustomed to look forward into the world beyond this, and he is too old to learn to do it now. Poor, desolate, feeble old man! Thou art poor, for the riches of affection are not thine! Thou art desolate, for no voice calls thee husband and father? Worse than all, thou art feeble for thou dost not lean upon the arm of Him who alone is able to support thee, as thou shadow of Death."

We have drawn the above pictures of Youth and Age, that the young man may see the contrast. Of an human spectacles we know of none more mournful than that of a Godless old man, who takes no pleasure in the past, no comfort in the present, no happiness in contemplating the future. It is a remark of John Foster's that he wishes all young women could have it continually sounded in their ears. "You will be an old woman! you will be an old woman?" So could we wish that every man might feel that he will be an old man. The time will come not first when his pulse will throb feebly & his limbs no longer leap as they now do.—*Then*, he will need the other comfort, besides the pleasures of animal life. Then, he will stand on the verge of another world; and who shall lead him safe over, if trust be right in the Almighty's arm? Religion can make old age more cheerful and happy than even youth itself. Most beautiful and cheering is the sight of an old man, trusting in God, and leaning, in his weakness, upon him for support. Let Religion and old age come hand in hand, and they will then be blessed angels, leading to a brighter world.

M. W. D.

KEEP HIM DOWN.—Ay, keep him down: what business has a poor man to attempt to rise, without a name, without wealth, without friends, without honorable blood in his veins! We have known him ever since he was a boy, we knew his father before him, and he was but a mechanic, and what merit can there be in the young strippling! Such is the cry of the world when a man of sterling character attempts to break away from the cords of poverty and ignorance, and rise at a position of truth and honor. The multitude are excited by envy, they cannot bear to be outstripped by those who grow up with them or their children, side by side, and hence the opposition a man encounters in his native place. Despite of his feeling, many noble minds have risen from obscurity, and lived down their opponents; but others have yielded to discouragement, lived in obscurity, and 'died and made no sign.' Let it not be thus with you, young man. Persevere—mount up, and startle the world.

GOOD HIT.—Says the Boston Post: When the people of Lynn refuse to sell shoes to go to a southern market, then we shall have more faith than we possess now in their *Sincerity*.

Scenes in California.

The correspondent of the Journal of commerce at Nevada city, gives the following description of some striking scenes in california.

Some of my previous letters have given you a peep into our election scenes, and our alcade's method of proceeding in civil cases. Here are one or two instances of a very common mode of administering justice to criminals in our midst.

A drunken Englishman, named Divine murdered his wife under circumstances of unusual cruelty. During their whole residence in Georgetown, she had supported him and their children by her own industry. He asked her one morning for some money to gamble with, but she told him to wait until he was sober. He rushed across the room for a pistol, but she anticipated him and threw it into a bucket of water. He than leaped into the street, snatched a rifle from the shoulder of a passer-by, returned and shot her through the heart.

It was Sunday, and as usual the places of resort were filled by miners, who invariably spend that holiday in town. The report of a rifle in the street was nothig unusnal, but the tale of horror flew as only rumor can fly, and in five minutes the house was filled. In such a country as ours, and under such circumstances as these, men act rather than speak. A neighboring "Round Tent" (our gambling houses are often turned into Court Rooms on account of their size) was selected as the scene of trial. The prisoner was led in, and then before a word was spoken, another party brought in the body of his wife, just as she fell with the dark blood oozing from her breast. She was gently laid on a large table near her husband. This sight stung the people into frenzy. No one thought of wasting words in a trial. The prisoner was seized, and hurried toward a little eminence over-looking the village, where the noose of a larint swung significantly from a tree. Just at this moment, a man of great influence with the people in that vicinity, attempted to persuade them to postpone their design until a Coroner's inquest should be held upon the body, and a summary trial, but still a trial, had, after their verdict. With much difficulty he succeeded, on condition that the inquest and trial should both be held upon that day; and as the Coroner was at Columa, four o'clock was given as the last moment. An express was sent to Columa, and, to savetime, a jury empaneled to act instantly upon his arrival. They sat altogether in the tent with the prisoner and the body. The mob waited outside, but were not unemployed. A deep pit was dug at the foot of the tree, and all the solemn furniture of the grave prepared.

As four o'clock approached, the silence of the mob was broken by deep whispers and hoarse murmurs. Rifles, pistols, and bowie-knives were freely displayed. This did not escape the notice of the jury, and they began, not unnaturally, to fear their own safety. At last when the sun was low in the west, the mob could wait no longer, but tore up the sides of the tent and rushed in, just in time to see the last juryman escaping by a backway. They went at their task with out a word. At the head of a long procession, the murderer marched to his gallows, and the body of his wife was borne close behind him. The children,—thank Heaven!—were not there: but even in that stern scene, they were not forgotten. A small box, marked "*For the Orphans*," was nailed to the tree, and many an ounce was poured into it from the purses of those who followed the father to his death.

The body of the murdered woman was lowered into a wide pit, and even while the wretched man gazed upon it, and upon that empty but significant box by his side, the cord suddenly tightened around his neck and he swayed in the air. The mob sat on the hill side, and sternly watched him.

At the end of half an hour, he was cut down and laid in the grave by the side of his wife. In five minutes, Georgetown was as still as that lonely grave upon the hill. Not a man was to be seen in the street:—no one knew anything of that lawless mob.

In the evening, the Coroner arrived, and upon hearing the story, summoned his jury for morning. They met at sunrise upon the hill, and stood around the unfilled grave, while the end of a cut cord dangled above their heads. They exchanged a few words, and after laying a slip of paper upon each of the bodies, proceeded to fill up the grave. Upon one of the slips was written, "Murdered by——Divine, her husband," and upon the other, "Died according to the will of God, by the justice of men,"

Another instance occurred to day in this city.

Yesterday evening, a Doctor Lennox, from Scotland, was shot while sitting in his office. This morning, a man who had often menaced his life, was seized on suspicion, and examined before the proper authorities. During the examination, several circumstances were discovered which left scarcely a doubt of his guilt. Just before the end of this examination; a party of men with blacked faces rushed into the room, and their leader with a dexterous whirl of the *riata*, lassoed the criminal across the room, and in a moment dragged him outside. Every one rushed out. The sheriff, calling all lovers of law and order to his assistance, attempted a re-capture. He was backed by a large party, but many ranged upon the other side. After an obstanate fight, the prisoner was retaken and put under a strong guard. No one offered to arrest the Lynchers.

It is doubtful how the matter will end. The Lynchers are strong in number, and may repeat their attempt upon a large scale. The tragedy is yet incomplete, but however the affair may end, it will still be a tragedy.

WOMEN *vs* LADIES.—What blundering, miserable work folks make of it when they endeavor to elevate things by giving them new or affected titles! What vulgarity of "refinement?" We think it was Dickens who complained that there were no longer any boys in all England "that the boys went out with George the third?" A similar calamity has befallen us in America. We have no longer any *women*, or at least, no acknowledged specimens of that interesting portion of the human race. The women have gone, extinct, (according to the popular phraseology,) and have been superseded by "ladies!" Alack-a-day for the change! We regard woman as "the noblest work of God;" but "a lady," at her highest pitch of perfection, is only the noblest work of a French milliner.—Just apply the term, for example, as well to the highest as to the lowest grades of the gentle sex, and the ludicrous absurdity of its use will make you chary of the word forever after. A person wishing to see the female wards in a prison was answered by the jailer, "Sir, we have no *ladies* here at present." A clergyman, discoursing of the religious inclinations of women, inquired with much emphasis, "Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies." *Ladies?* God forbid.

WEDDING SUPERSEDED BY A FUNERAL.—A young man by the name of Vickery was to have been married at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th ultimo; but, in consequence of the illness of his intended, the wedding was postponed two weeks, but he died in a few days afterwards. He had an affection of the heart, which, when excited, troubled him very much. On the evening of his death, he had been reading to his intended, the story of "Walter Errick." It was a very exciting tale of "love and murder;" and under the circumstances, wrought deeply upon his feelings. When he had finished reading the last paragraph ending with the sudden death of "Errick," he remarked that he hoped "he should not die thus suddenly." The young lady looked at him, and saw his hand falling which held the paper, and his countenance changed to a deathly hue. She took hold of him from her chair, when he gently leaned toward her and died in her arms.

Ladies Waists.

Mrs. Swisshelm, in a savage article against the magazine fashion plates says:

'We know women now who are dying, dying, by their own hands, and piously saying prayers every day, and for the death the magazine publishers are accountable at the bar of the Eternal. They are murdering them as truly as ever David slew Uriah by the sword of the Amalekites. No human agency can reach those victims of fashion plate mongers, that the long whale bones sticking down in their sides, the tight strings tied around the small of the back, and weight of skirts dragging them to their graves They will not believe they are entailing misery and disease and death upon their children. But yet many of them do not know it, and with all their vaunted love for their offspring, would rather see their little ones suffer ten thousand deaths than that they themselves should fail to look like Prome-thens in my picture here—a long sided funnel set on a jug.'

He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man to get along in the world.

Mysterious Poison.

The curare is a violent poison prepared by some of the tribes, chiefly cannibals, who inhabit the forests bordering on the Orinoco, the RioNegro and the Amazon. It is a solid black matter of a resinous appearance, and perfectly soluble in water, and is supposed to be procured from a species of thorn abundant in the country. Such at least is the origin assigned to it by Baron Von Humboldt. This illustrious philosopher has given a relation of the feasts of Indians upon their going each year to gather the plant Laswstona curare, which produces the poison, in the forests of Javita. He also minutely describes the method of extracting the curare, and the singular effects of this poison, which may be taken into the stomach with impunity, while introduced by a puncture under the skin it causes almost immediate death. New details have since been given by travellers, but much doubt and uncertainly still rest upon the subject. The recent experiments of a learned Frenchman go far to confirm the marvels related of the poison at the same time, that they appear to complete its history.

Upon injecting a liquid solution of curare into the veins of an animal, death ensues instantaneously, without the creature uttering a cry or manifesting any species of convulsive agitation. If the poison be introduced under the skin, its effects manifest themselves more slowly; but death invariably supervenes, with similar and very singular symptoms. The animal appears not to feel the wound; a bird will fly as usual, but at the end of a few seconds it falls dead without uttering a cry or giving the least sign of suffering. A rabbit or a dog will go and come, after the infliction of the fatal puncture, in its ordinary manner, but it soon appears fatigued, and lies down as if to sleep.—Then respiration ceases; sensibility and life disappear, and it dies without a struggle.

In general, when life ceases suddenly, the nerves retain for some time the power of reaction under the influence of mechanical or chemical stimulants. If a nerve of motion be excited, convulsions supervene in the corresponding muscles; if the skin be pinched, certain special movements will follow.—After death by curare, none of these phenomena can be induced; there is a complete annihilation of all the properties of the nervous system.—The nerves of the still warm animal that died but a minute ago are as inert as those of one that has long been cold and stiff. The blood is completely black, and so much altered that it coagulates with difficulty.

ON DANCING.—Dr. Fitch, in one of his lectures on the uses of the lungs, and on the modes of preserving heath, says:

Dancing is the king and queen of in door exercise. It is suitable for all classes, and ages, of both sexes. It is a most elegant and most exhilarating exercise. It is one of the most ancient, and one of the most salutary. I do not speak of it as a dissipation, but as an exhilarating and valuable exercise. Among the exercises it is second to none. It is extremely suitable for the sedentary, for invalids, and for consumptives. I have known one of the worst cases of consumption I ever knew, cured by dancing alone, practised daily for many months. The cure was permanent and complete.

PUBLISHERS.—The Richmond Republican says: 'We would like to see an accurate statement of losses sustained by newspaper establishments from the neglect and procrastinations of their patrons. We think we may safely conjecture that no other employment or profession suffers so much loss. Could those who thughtlessly defer or altogether omit to pay their newspaper accounts reflect upon the trouble, diffienlty, and sometime ruin, their negligence occasions, they would learn to observe justice, punctuality and system as strictly with newspaper establishments as with merchants and mechanics.'

MATRIMONY.—'You ought to marry,' said a father to his son.

'Never.'

'I know a good girl for you!'

'Let me alone.'

'But perhaps you—pshaw, you don't know her, she is young.'

'Then she is shy.'

'Beautiful.'

'The more dangerous.'

'Of good family.'

'Then she is proud.'

'Tender hearted.'

'Then she is jealous.'

'She has talents.'

'To kill me.'

'And $100,000.'

'*I will take her.*'

☞ Jenny Lind realised by her concerts in New Orleans about $50,000.

From the Albany (Ga.) Patriot.

Questions Considered with Reference to the Position of South Carolina.

We have no sympathy with those who denounce the people of South Carolina. We behold in them a sincere, gallant and patriotic people, who, in the not far distant future, see or think they see, the prostration of State sovereignty, the subversion of their individual rights and liberties, and the degradation of their posterity, unless they can find some means of effectually checking the growning fanaticism of a sectional majority, operating through a central Government, whose constructive power would know no limit but their will. The object of South Carolina, to restore the various departments of our Government to the sphere assigned them in the Constitution, or to preserve their rights and liberties at every hazard, will touch a sympathetic cord in the bosom of every man who is properly entitled to the name of American citizen.

The first question to be considered, is—Is there any danger to be apprehended by the slave holding States, from the action of the non-slave holding States either through their States sovereignty or through Congress? The answer to this is found in the unanimous declaration of the Southern people, in primary assemblies, in their Legislatures, and in their State conventions. There has been aggression in the past—there is imminent danger in the future. The tendency of of the Federal Government, is to strip the several States of their reserved sovereign powers, and to accumulate, by a false construction of the Constitution and the assumed authority of precedents, all the powers of an original and unlimited government. The slave-holding States are now in a minority in the Union, and their relative representative power will henceforth be constantly diminishing. A majority in the non-slaveholding States, which is constantly increasing in power, openly profess, and act upon, a principle of irreconcilable hostility to African slavery in Southern States. Their acts as individuals, the laws and resolutions of their Legislatures, and their course in Congress, all point to one conclusion—the extinction of slavery, and with it the productive wealth of the Southern States; in the place of which, we are to have three or four millions of free negroes, who are incapable of taking care of themselves, and must, of necessity, be driven out, or exterminated.

This conclusion is inevitable, unless there is an available active and practicable power in the several States to prevent it.

We will now undertake to demonstrate that South Carolina, or any other Southern State, has a more certain and perfect remedy in the Union, for the grievances of which they complain, and a more perfect security against the dangers which they anticipate, than they could have if they were not members of the Confederacy. We shall endeavor to show, also, that the proposed action, so far from depending upon the co-operation of the other States, promises a certainty of increased prosperity and preeminence to the Southern States which shall first adopt it.

As the remedy will depend upon separate action, it is necessary firs' to define the powers of a State; and this we cannot do better than by the following formula. From the powers of an independent sovereign nation, deduct the specified power granted by the several States in the Constitution to the Federal Government, and what remains will be the reserved sovereign powers and rights of the several States; or, in the more explicit language of the Constitution, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

A thorough investigation of this subject will convince the reader that each State posesses all the necessary powers for self-protection that may be exercised by independent nations, except that of war: and the remedy is the more perfect as the end may be accomplished without the expense and difficulties of war. What then is the proper remedy for Northern hostility? It is, clearly, to divert from them the sources of their wealth, which we control, and turn them in upon our own sea-board cities, from whence they will flow back upon the interior bringing to the whole South increased wealth, population, productive power, and commercial independence. In proportion as we can accomplish this, we diminish their wealth, population and political power, whilst we increase our own; and this is all that we could propose to accomplish by war. It is the power to compel an antagonist to do justice.

Having considered the powers of the States, and the end to be accomplished, let us now consider the particular means and their effects.

South Carolina is in a position to act, and let us suppose that she should determine to secure her rights in the Union, as we hope she will, instead of by secession.

1st. She should pass a general retaliatory law, which would be applicable to any offending State, and might be put in force or suspended by a proclamation of the Governor, on the happening of any specified contingencies. This law should specify the acts which South Carolina would regard as violations of the Federal obligations, or as encroaching upon the rights of the State, and should provide a discriminating tax, which should, in effect, prohibit the sales or consumption in the State, of any articles from the offending State, whether of their own production or not. The effect of this would be simply to change or transfer the trade of South Carolina to some other market, and thus immediately affect the pecuniary interest of the offending State.

2d. To be prepared if necessary to discriminate against any and every non-slaveholding State, and thus virtually exclude them from her markets, without injury to her citizens, she should at once open a direct intercourse by steam ships with Liverpool, the best market in the world for the sale of our produce, and for the purchase of such articles as we need of foreign production. From this beginning similar communications would, in due time be made with other foreign markets.

The effect of such direct trade upon Charleston, would be to enable her merchants to sell imported goods at from ten to twenty per cent less than they now do, after purchasing from the New York and Boston importer, and paying his profit and expense of shipment and transfer. Charleston would thus be placed on equality with New York, and in advance of other Southern cities, as a market for the sale of imported goods; she would concentrate upon herself the chief trade of the South, and drive other Southern cities to follow her example, or fall behind her in the race for prosperity. The effect of such direct trade and commercial independence, upon the people of the South, would be, to cheapen the cost of their goods, increase the price of their productions, and save the thousands of dollars which are now annually paid for traveling and other expenses attending purchases in the Northern States.

Now we assert, without the fear of contradiction from any one who has thoroughly considered this subject, that the adoption and continuance of this policy by the slaveholding States, would bring pecuniary ruin upon those against whom it should be practised, and there is no means by which they can counteract or avoid the consequence, but by a compliance with their constitutional obligations in good faith.—This is all we ask: attend to your own business, and let us and our institutions alone. They could not increase the tariff; and if they could it would be more injurious to them than to us; it would diminish their foreign trade, and would not change the relative advantages which the South would gain by direct importations. We are not necessarily dependent upon the non-slaveholding States for anything that is essential to our prosperity, whilst their prosperity depends chiefly upon their intercourse and trade with us.

Now let us consider the effect of secession upon South Carolina should she determine to leave the Union. So soon as her determination is known, thousands of her most industrious citizens, with all their property and effect, will leave her, to become citizens of other States: her ports will be blockaded, so as to subject every vessel to search, entry at the United States Custom House, and payment of legal duties; her trade and her merchants would be driven to Savannah or other cities not subject to such restriction, and she would become a desolation from which she could not recover for many years. What would avail the gallantry of her sons, or their preparation for defence? Who would they attack? Surely not one of the neighboring States. What then could they do to avoid the certain evils which we have enumerated? In our opinion, nothing that would be effectual.

The States are acknowledged equals in the Union, we want nothing but our rights, and these we have the means to enforce. Let us adhere to the constitution,—restore the Union to its original state of purity, and transmit to our posterity, the only present hope for the world's political redemption.

THE ARREST AT HAVANA.—A letter, of the 22d March, says that among those arrested on the arrival of the Ohio at Havana, lately, was Christopher Madan, who was implicated in the Lopez expedition.—He returned, as many suppose, in consequence of assurances of safety, which he is taking steps to merit by revelations to the government.—Several individuals have already disappeared from Havana, and many have sworn that if Madan clears himself by implicating others, then he shall die by the hand of vengeance.

Before many months it is probable that a general amnesty for which Captain General Concha has made application to Spain, will be granted to the recent revolutionists.—This savors of far seeing and wise policy.

There is a rumor of another revolution in Cuba.

Whig Extravagance.

The extravagance of the General Government under the present Whig administration, as well as that of General Taylor, is a matter that should attract the especial attention of the people. They are the taxpayers, and they alone support the Government. The ordinary expenditures of the Government, for the last two years, exhibits a reckless extravagance in wasting the public money that deserves universal condemnation

It is without a parallel. No period in our history, whether in time of war or peace, furnishes anything to equal it.—Why is it that there is so much money required to answer the demands of Whig rulers, and carry on the Government under the administration of the present and the late Whig Presidents? Is there any reason why they should spend more money now, in a time of profound peace, than Mr. Polk and his advisers required in time of war, to defray the expenses of the same departments of Government? We imagine that no man can point out any such necessity. There is none, and therefore it cannot be done

It is passing strange to any thinking and investigating mind, that the Galphin Cabinet ministers of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore shou'd require, on an average, $42,-691,552,04 to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, when Mr. Polk, during the Mexican war, only on an average of $41,851,452.06 to defray the same expense! The people have to pay all this expenditure, and they should, as they doubtless will, exact satisfactory explanation of such profligate management of the *public money, and such an utter disregard* of their right's and interests.

One instance of the reckless expenditure of the public money to which we refer, is the payment of about $191,000 interest to the heirs of George Galphin.—This claim had its origin before the revolutionary war, and never was a debt against the U. S. yet a Whig administration paid it. and Mr. Crawford. a Cabinet officer under Gen. Taylor, received about $115,000 as his fee for prosecuting the claim against the Government and procuring its payment.

This act of the Taylor administration was investigated by the House of Representatives, and we heard, and shall ever remember, the withering remarks of Mr Brooks, of New York, in discussing the validity of the Galphin Claim, and commenting on the conduct of Mr. Crawford. We remember his appeal to his Whig friends, to use his own language, *"to study well, and to fly from this claim—to fly from it as from the fire that burnt John Rodgers at the stake"* This course, however, was not adopted by the Whigs, for most of them voted to sustain the nefarious act.

But let us compare, more fully, the expenditures for Mr. Polk's administration and that of the Whigs under Taylor and Fillmore. Under Mr. Polk, for three years —1846-7-8 the total expenditures exclusive of payments on the public debt, were $225,551,356 20 an annual average of $41,851, 451 06. This, it will be remembered, was in the time of war, when we had to support, in the enemy's country, our army of from *forty to forty-five thousand men!*

Now we will take the three years 1850-1-2, and see what the Whigs have expended and proposed to expend during that time.

The actual proposed expenditures of the Government, for three years, beginning July first, 1850, and ending June 30th, 1852, as shown by the Treasury reports, are, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, $125,071,676 32, being an annual average of $42,69',552 10!—This shows that the Whigs are spending, in three years in time of peace, $2,529 399 12 more money than Mr. Polk did in defraying the same expenses during the war, and in supporting an army of 30,000 more men than have belonged to our army since whigs went into power.

Let us look a little further and see what were the expenditures of the peace establishment under democratic and whig rule during the time above stated.

Under Mr. Polk, "the expenditures exclusive of payments on account of the public debt; Mexican hostilities, to volunteers and militia of States and Territories, increased expense of the army proper during the war under the treaty with Mexico, and expenses of collecting the revenue from customs and from lands were $71,114 616 78—annual average $23 704 871 17—The actual and estimated expenditures, for the same purposes by the present and Gen. Taylor's administration, are $74,994 [illegible] 969 68. From these statements, it will be seen that whig policy, in the three years we stated has and will spend more money by $36,413 607 69 than Mr. Polk did in three years during the Mexican war

Thus we see that over twelve millions dollars more are required every year by the whigs in managing the affairs of government, than is absolutely necessary for that purpose when in the hands of democrats.

Winchester Jrnl.

☞ It is said that Mr. Washington, proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, was asked by the President, on Friday, the price at which the U. S. Government could purchase Mount Vernon for a Military Asylum and that the reply was, that for two hundred acres around the mansion, he would ask two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. W. remarked that the offer of two hundred thousand dollars had been made to him by private individuals and that, of course he would expect the government to pay the same.—The place will, at this price, remain in private hands—instead of being the property, as it should be, of the American people.

DEATH IN THE CARS.—The Harrisburg American says that Mr. Callender, of York, died suddenly in the cars on his way home on Thursday evening. He had just effected an insurance upon his life in the sum of $5,000 in the Keystone Mutual Insurance Company a few hours before, and left Harrisburg in apparent health.

HOSPITALITY.—"I hope you can make it convenient to dine with us to-day, sir, if you do, we shall have a goose at dinner."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

☞ L. W. CANNON, Esq. is our authorised Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Jacksonville Republican in this County. Persons wishing to subscribe will please hand him their names; and any favor or assistance rendered him will be duly appreciated, by the Proprietors of this paper.

☞ We would remind those indebted to this office, that the spring term of our Circuit Court, which commences on Monday next, would be a favorable time to settle their accounts. We are anxious that the accounts be closed up to 1st January last, the time our new business commenced, and therefore propose that they be settled either by payment or note, as most convenient. A compliance with this request will save us a great deal of time and labor, and we hope it will not be neglected.

CORRESPONDENTS.—"All Just" should have sent his name with his communication. The rule must be observed in all cases. Every one can appreciate the propriety of pursuing this course. A veritable name is always a guaranty that there is no humbug.

☞ LEWIS TROOST, Chief Engineer of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road is now in this place, engaged in letting out contracts to stockholders. A large quantity of the grading &c., has been contracted for, we understand, from Talladega to some distance above Oxford in this County. In our next we shall be able to give more particulars.

GREAT FLOOD OF RAIN.—Immense damage has been done to fields, fences, &c., in this section by the heavy rain which fell for six or eight hours on the night of Monday the 7 h inst., some of our farmers say their farmers have been injured at least five hundred dollars.—During the night, a negro man belonging to Miss Boyd was rescued from drowning in a creek about two miles from this place, by the intrepidity of Mr. Joseph Hoke, who, was aroused by the cries of the negro for help, and guided by occasional flashes of lightning, went some distance into the creek and brought him to the shore, when he was found unable to stand, and the skin rubbed from the inside of his hands in holding to a vine.

☞ We have only room to call attention in general terms, to the business advertisements of a number of firms in Rome, Augusta and Charleston. There being in the number but two Factorage and Commission houses, it will not be considered invidious in us to state that the firm of Walters & Walker is one of long standing and well deserved reputation: and that our friends will recognize in the firm of Scruggs, Drake & Co., a North Alabama house of equal stability and merit.

We were much gratified on a late visit to Charleston, to hear the fact, that the business of the last season exceeded that of any former one by almost 50 per cent.

EAST ALA. PRESBYTERY.—This ecclesiastical body has just closed its Session in this place. A number of ministers and elders from adjacent and distant counties were present. Our engagements were such as to prevent us from attending its sittings: but we are gratified to learn that favorable reports were brought up from the various sections, and that success is every where crowning the efforts of the ministry.

We had the pleasure of listening to the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, the Moderator, on sabbath morning. He delivered one of the most elegant descriptive sermons we ever heard.—If his powers are but an average of the Presbytery, this body will prove a great auxilary to the Church universal in proclaiming "peace on earth and good will to man."

☞ We learn that the Grand Jury, at the spring term of the Cherokee Circuit Court, found a true bill against Campbell for the murder of Miss Garrett. and that the Court refused to allow him bail. He has, therefore, been committed to jail to await his trial at the fall term.

Neutrality.

It seems we have committed a great sin in the face of "democratic authority" in predicting 'difficulty' for the Sunny South in the neutral position which its Editors have assumed. To show our inconsistency and expose our crime, more than two columns have been devoted to "Partyism," by this political centaur or, if you please this "half horse and half aligator."

We will not inflict our readers with a labored article to prove the position of the Sunny South untenable. Neutrality was the cry of the federal party when Gen. Taylor ran for the Presidency—it worked its influence and he was elected, the evils which the democratic party predicted in the event of his election, have come heavily upon us—and now that discord reigns throughout our borders, and freemen dare clamor for their rights, the same federalism, to secure the advantages already grasped, is croaking no party! Union! Neutrality! Is it not "*a little singular*" that the *democratic* editor of the Sunny South, the man who made stump speeches, and foretold the calamities under which we are now groaning—who warned the country against the *no party* candidate—should now be found *'pairing off'* with a whig—*neutralizing*, when the interest of his country demand that he should cling to his principles, unite with his party and stay the hand of federalism that she may not effectually encircle us in the irrefragible bonds of consolidation.

As to the preference which we gave to the Southern Press over the Sunny South in our welcome, we have only to say, that if our neighbor will as earnestly battle against the misrule of the present federal-whig-consolidation administration, we will yet bestow upon him the much coveted "first rate notice." And when he shall have served as long and as faithfully as the Huntsville Democrat, in defence of democratic principles, unchanged and unchangeable, then will he be worthy of "democratic patronage and his subscription list *will* prove it;" but till some such *apprenticeship* is served, his boast is all *humbug*.

"Our Welcome."

Under this head, the Editor of the Sunny South complains of the notice we took of the appearance of his first number. He says, we scowled upon him "like an old fashioned thunder cloud," instead of meeting him "with a smile on our face, and a bland tone of voice."—All things considered, we thought we had met him with sufficient friendliness and courtesy—we, of course, did not wish to *embarrass* one of his *distinguished diffidence and modesty*, with encomiums too highly wrought—we regret "our welcome" was not more satisfactory. But the truth is, so far as we are concerned, the Sunny South shall not suffer, as we have, from that *miserable* policy which would "meet us with a smile and bland tone of voice," asking, "art thou in health *my brother?*" and stabbing us, at the same time, under our fifth rib. Had we given him an unqualified welcome, he would, no doubt, have been gratified; but would he have given us credit for candor and sincerity? We may, occasionally, be found *censorious*, but *hypocritical*, never.

The Editor makes this complaint against us an excuse for introducing a fulsome notice of his paper, by the Wetumpka Guard. Is it astonishing that the Guard took flattering notice of the Sunny South? The "taste and judgment in its selections," which so much ravished the eye of Hardy, were doubtless seen in the card of John G. Winter, which the Editor published without comment. Such manifest *leaning to* "Shinplaster" interest would of course call into active play all that is complimentary in the Guard's nature. We are unwilling to be "referred" to such *notices*, 'though the "manner" may be very "handsome."

It seems that we are not alone in giving *doubtful* welcome to the Sunny South; but we forbear quoting.

Telegraphed for the Adv. & Gaz.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, April 10, 1851.

The Cotton Market is improved to-day, with sales of 2,500 bales, at 10 5-8 cents for middlings.

☞ Never leave the highway for a by-way, in religion, politics, or morals.

President Fillmore.

The conduct and position of President Fillmore on the Slavery question have been generally endorsed by the friends of the Compromise in the North and South. So decided has been the approval of the President's course, even by democrats, many of whom loudly denounced Mr. Fillmore, the candidate, as an out-and-out Abolitionist that he is actually fast becoming one of the strongest candidates of the Compromisers, and, seriously damaging the prospects of Clay, Cass, Buchanan, etc.! He has approved the Compromise, this is a great step for him. He has gone further. He has actually threatened to execute the Fugitive slave law,—this is an immense gain. Finally, he has thrown himself under the wing of Daniel Webster,—and who was more abused by Freesoilers than the "God-like Daniel?"—These views all appear quite plausible,—to those at least who look upon the Compromise as any other, than a measure by which the South sacrificed everything for a mere nominal return!—a mere empty recognition of Constitutional obligation!

This was quite conceding in Mr. Fillmore! So the Compromisers thought. We did not believe, however, it amounted to much, as long as the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law was left to the people of the States, under the compulsion of Presidential Proclamations. The result has proved that our Southern Compromisers were rather too easily satisfied.

President Fillmore, having done so much to satisfy the Compromisers, thinks it now time to make interest in other quarters. On the strength of the immense concession to the South, contained in that wonderfully powerful and efficacious document—the Proclamation to the Boston rioters—he thinks he may be excused for indulging some of his old fancies in favor of his Freesoil friends. Thus he spares the feelings of the people of Boston, of which he is much more tender than of those of any Southern State, by keeping the United States troops a good distance off, and by ordering Commodore Downes not to employ the useless hulks of the Navy in detaining fugitive slaves, arrested by U. S. officers under a law of Congress, and for which the State prohibits its prisons to be used.

Further, the President insists upon retaining a Marshal, whose removal was confidently promised by all the Compromisers in this part of the country. It will be recollected that in the case of Crafts, the Marshal was guilty of gross and palpable neglect. We are informed that on ascertaining the facts, Mr. Clay went to the President, and in his manly and emphatic manner, urged the President, immediately to dismiss the Marshal from office. The President took the matter into consideration, but the removal was never made. Mr. Clay acted in good faith; whether Mr. Fillmore, in declining to follow his advice, was operated on by a consideration that it would not promote his prospects or interests to remove a Marshal who was quite tardy, if not positively indifferent to his duty, in the execution of this law, or not, is a point which we must leave the future to determine.

As for ourselves, preferring the practical and real, to the mere abstract and theoretical, we should be better pleased with some substantial fact, like that of the removal of an officer, who fails in proper diligence in regard to this law, than with all the letters, proclamations, and pledges that could be written or printed. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Clay, who is honest in his efforts to carry out the Compromise, is not at all satisfied with this omission of Fillmore and has, perhaps, given new occasion for a reference, similar to that contained in Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Haven, in which the over bearing attitude of a certain individual, is plaintively adduced as a reason why Mr. Webster's Boston friends should rally to the support of the President.

Another quite recent fact has occurred to puzzle the confident and credulous Compromisers. Hamilton Fish was nominated for Senator of New York by the Seward party in the Legislature. The small, petty, and, we were near adding, contemptible faction called "Silver Greys," composed of the men who got up the Castle Garden meeting to humbug the South, just before the commencement of the winter business, and shortly after, when called on to redeem their pledges to vote for no candidate, who would disturb the Compromise, basely deserted their platform and belied their professions, by voting for Washington Hunt, who had declared that he was in favor of repealing or modifying the Fugitive Slave Law,—this faction avowed their determination to defeat Fish, because he was the choice of the Sewardites, because he would not declare that he would stand by the Compromise, and he was in favor of the Fugitive Slave law!

On these grounds the refusal to elect Mr. Fish has been vaunted by all the Compromisers as a most commendable act, and as very favorable proof of the Union and Compromise-loving tendencies of the legislators of N. Y. In the midst, however, of his general exultation a cold shower is suddenly thrown over the hopes of the Compromisers, by the telegraphic news, that Fish is elected. How this was effected, is not now known. The Bee, of this city is inclined to think that some of the Locofoco Free Soilers gave way. The Bulletin holds the same thing. But the Bulletin is not pleased. It considers Mr. Beekman acted very partizically in "refusing to vote for Fish unless he would avow his approval of the course of the National Administration, in relation to the Compromise measures of the Congress;" The Bulletin further adds, that an avowal in favor of the Compromise, and the "support of the National Administration" meaning that of Mr. Fillmore—"is the true and only test of a true national whig,—nay, of a Union man, whether he be whig or democrat. We beg our democratic Union friends to bear in mind this enunciation by the great whig commercial organ of this state,—that they will not be admitted into the great Union party upon a mere pledge to maintain the Union, but they must also be pledged "to support the National Administration" of Mr. Fillmore!

The Bulletin then presents its objections to Mr. Fish, in the following forcible terms:

"Mr. Fish has laid himself open to suspicion, as well from the unfortunate associations in which he has been connected, the relation in which he stands to Mr. Seward and that gentleman's supporters, as from the singular fact that he refuses to proclaim his opinions! [This is from the great Taylor organ.]—We say then, that the National Whig, or, in the local parlance of the State, the Silver Greys, have done right in withholding their support from one whose loyalty to the Compromise and the Union is suspected."

Here, then, we have it laid down that Mr. Fish ought to have been beaten because his "loyalty to the Compromise and the Union is suspected." And yet this same tainted Fish, who will not stand on the Union-Compromise platform, but prefers heading with Seward and Greeley, is quite acceptable to the National Administration, the support of which, together with that of the Compromise, is the "true and only test" of a love of the Union. Here what Mr. Fillmore's organ the Republic, says of Mr. Fish:

"Mr. Fish has been for many years prominent among the wire politicians of his State, and also been a consistent and faithful member of the party. While Lieutenant-Governor he was associated the administration with our present Chief Magistrate, who was the controller of the State, and their views at that time harmonized on all public questions. He was an early, efficient and active friend of Taylor. He will render a cordial support to the Administration, to which, we have reason to know, his election gives sincere satisfaction. None who are acquainted with his general prudence, moderation, and good sense, can doubt that Mr. Fish will pursue a conservative and patriotic course in the discharge of his senatorial duties."

The election of Mr. Fish, the nominee of Seward, "gives the Administration"—the great National Administration, whose support is identical with that of the Union—"sincere satisfaction"! The man whose election the Bee says has been accomplished by the accession of some of the Locofoco Freesoilers, "whose loyalty to the Compromise and the Union is suspected" by the Bulletin, is adopted by Mr. Fillmore as one of his first friends!

Now, will these journals dare to be honest and consistent, and denounce and denounce Mr. Fillmore for thus endorsing a man, whose rejection by the "Silver Greys," the considered highly praiseworthy and patriotic! No—never! They reserve their indignation, their strong writing, for Southern Disunionists, for Southern ultras, who dare express their dissatisfaction at the abject surrender of Southern rights.—Mr. Fillmore may keep in office all the Freesoil Marshals he wishes, and thereby render our share of the Missed Compromise a perfect nullity, in spite of the urgent representations of the bold Senator from Kentucky, himself the father of the Compromise. This is all right with these subservient party organs.—Nay, if you would call yourself a Union man, you must support the administration of this vigorous enforcer of the Fugitive Slave bill.

Mr. Fillmore may play second fiddle to his artful and heretofore successful rival, the abolitionist Seward, and take to his bosom the nurslings of the "higher law" apostle, and it is all right; and if the St. Charles patriots could be conveniently assembled, we have no doubt Mr. Benjamin or some other ingenious lawyer could arrange a resolution of approval of Mr. Fillmore's course!

Alas! for the South; can its rights be defended, its honor maintained, and its interests protected against a subserviency like this!

☞ A disappointed old bachelor out West says it makes little difference whether a man commits suicide or matrimony! In one case he losses his life, and in the other his *breeches*.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

The Africa arrived to-day, having sailed from Liverpool on the 28th ult.

COTTON—Forty eight thousand bales sold for the week previous to the sailing of the vessel, at an eighth (1-8d.) advance.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

England—France—German Affairs—India—China—The markets—Advance in Cotton—Firmness in Breadstuffs—Provisions Looking up, &c.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1851.

The mail steamer Baltic arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.

The Papal bill has been so modified and curtailed as to be acknowledged by no party; yet it still occupies the time of the House of Commons.

FRANCE.

The correspondent of the Times says it is impossible to deny that a reactionary movement is evident among certain legitimist circles in the Faulburg St. Germain, to accept a prolongation of the President's power. The Siecle, in reference to the circulation of rumors that France would assume a warlike position on the German question: "so long as a good understanding subsists with England, there can be no war on any such account."

A council of the ministers was held at Elysee. The news from Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna, was the principal subject of discussion. The council decided that instruction should be given to the French minister at Vienna, informing him of the attitude France will take, should a contest arise between the great German powers. The views of the King of Prussia met with sympathy in the council. The Moniteur states had received a communication from the Emperor of Prussia, notifying him of the marriage of his niece with Prince George of Mecklenburg.

GERMANY.—Fresh complications have arisen in Germany. Prussia and Austria no longer act in concert, and the secondary state coincide with neither one nor the other.

Prussia supports the pretensions of the small states, which Austria opposes.

The conference at Dresden had not been resumed, though the day of sitting was past. At their former meeting Mons, Manteuffel and De Schaumberg, the delegates from the two sovereigns, fixed upon a plan of arranging the formation of the central government, leaving nothing wanting but the ratification by the sovereigns. On Manteuffel's return to Berlin he found his Dresden adversaries had not been inactive at Berlin with the King, and the aspect of affairs was entirely changed. The king's views were entirely different from what they were when he left him. Frederick William indulges in visions of ambition, and regards this as a favorable time for a rupture with Austria, broken as she is in power, and her armies diminished.

The determination of the second Dresden conference supported the views of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavarja, and Hanover, while the proceedings of the conference in relation to the German powers presents a powerful obstacle to the ascendency of Austria. This seemed to favor the point of establishing a confederation which may revive the hopes of the national party, which threatens to increase the rupture between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin.

It is believed that Prince Swarzenburg has sent an official reply to the king of Wurtemberg, stating that this sovereign prince, instead of being opposed to his views; coincides with them, but does not think the time has come to carry out the project of a German confederacy.

LIVING BY DAY.—Most people have marked out certain ends at which they propose to aim, and which they hope ultimately to attain. And they think that when they have thus reached their end they will be happy. But in fact, either from not using the right means to their end, or not persevering in their use, the failures of men in life are many times more frequent than their success. We have thought of a plan which might save a great deal of disappointment and sorrow, and that is to live by the day, instead of an indefinite period. That is to say, let each man resolve, day by day, to pursue that course which is right and according to truth, and in this way, be sure of it, each will secure a daily revenue of happiness, of which nothing can deprive him.

"Try it."

You need not wait till some far off hereafter arrives to realize comfort and joy. Each day will spent will pay on the spot——will be paying all the time, and you will feel that they "need not go abroad for joy who have a feast at home."

Kissing another man's wife by mistake our imp appropriately terms a *blunder buss.*

Cuba—Rumored Outbreak.

The New Orleans Delta of the 29th, has the following interesting paragraph:

"The various rumors respecting an outbreak in Cuba; referred to by the Picayune of this morning, have their origin in the fact well known here; that a large number of patriots have been leaving Havana, since the 10th of this month, for Vuelta Abajo, with a view of joining the Revolutionary movement as soon as it breaks out. This movement has been hastened by the orders which issued for the arrest of the leading patriots in Havana, and in other parts of the island. A considerable number of them have retired to the mountains, carrying with them an entire company of Spanish soldiers, which was stationed at San Cristobal, at the foot of the Cuzco Mountains, and many deserters from the army. These mountains afford retreats inaccessable to the Spanish authorities.

As a proof of the secrecy with which the tyrants of Cuba make arrests, we may state the fact that the arrests referred to were made during the festivities on the occasion of the visit of several distinguished members of our Congress to the Captain General, and yet were not known to those gentlemen before they left Havana."

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BACON—Hams	per lb	12	a	13
Sides	"	6¼	a	10
Shoulders	"	8	a	9
BAGGING—Ky.	per yd	16	a	17
BEESWAX	per lb	12	a	15
CHEESE—Northern	"	10	a	12½
Western	"	9	a	10
COFFEE—Rio	"	12	a	12½
Havana	"	12	a	15
Java	"	13	a	16
CANDLES - Sperm	"	45	a	50
Tallow	"	8	a	10
EGGS,	per dozen	20	a	25
FLOUR—Ohio brands	per bbl	$5¼	a	6¼
St. Louis' city mills	"	9½	a	10¼
Country	per 100 lbs.	4½	a	4¾
FEATHERS	per lb	40	a	45
FISH—Mack'l No 1	per bbl	$10	a	13
Mackerel No 2	"	$8	a	10
GRAIN—Corn	per bushel	90	a	100
Corn Meal	"			$1 00
Oats	"	60	a	70
GUNPOWDER	per keg	$5	a	6½
GLASS	8x10 per box	$2	50	
	10x12 "	$3	00	
IRON	per lb	5	a	6
LARD	"	10	a	12
LEAD—Bar	"	6	a	7
White	No 1 per keg			$2 25
"	No 2 "			$2 00
MOLASSES	per gallon	33	a	25
NAILS	per lb	5	a	6½
OILS—Lamp	per gallon			$1 25
Linseed	"			1 00
Lard	"			1 12
Tanners	per bbl			16 00
Castor	per gallon			2 00
POTATOES—North	per bbl	3	a	3 50
Western	per bbl	3 50	a	4 00
ROPE—Ky	per lb	8	a	9
RICE	"	5	a	6
SUGAR—N O	"	8	a	10
Loaf	"	12¾	a	18
SALT	per sack			1 50
SOAP	per lb	6	a	7
WHISKEY—Rge'd	per gal	45	a	50
Dexter's	"			50

Rome Prices Current.

ARTICLES.		$	CTS.	$	CTS.
Bacon, Hams,		12	1-2 a		15
Sides,		9	a		11
Bagging, Dundee,		18	a		15
Ky.			a		
Gunny,		16½	a		17
Candles, Box,		15	a		17
Spermaceti,			a		50
Adamantine,		33	a		37
Coffee, Java, Sack,		14	a		16
Cuby,			a		
Laguira,		13	a		14
Rio,		12½	a		14½
Corn,		55	a	100	
Corn Meal,		90	a	100	
Cordage, Bale Rope,		6½	a		10
Manilla,		17	a		20
Cotton,		20	a		25
Flour,		4	a		4½
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.		10	1-2 a		
No. 2, " "			13 a		
No. 3, " "			6 a		
Iron, Swede,			6 a		6½
English,			5 a		5½
Rod,			6½ a		7
Band,			6½ a		7
Hoop,			9 a		10
Lead,			7½ a		9
Molasses, bbl. per gal, W. I.			30½ a		
Syrup,			45 a		55
Nails, Keg,	lb.		5 a		5
Rice,	lb.		6½ a		
Salts, Liverpool, per Sack, 2 00			a	2 12	
do per Bushel,			50 a		90
Table, per box,		15	a		20
Sugar, N. Orleans,			a		
Refined,		11	a		12
Loaf,		12	a		15
Crushed,		12	a		14
Clarified,		11	a		12
Tallow,			a		10
Wool, Raw,		23	a		25
Rolls,		40	a		45

Mobile Prices Current.

Bagging—Ky	per yard	14	a	14 1-
Rope—Ky,	per lb.	7 1-2	a	8
Bacon—Hams	per lb.	11	a	12 1-2
Sides	per lb.	8 1-4	a	8 1-2
Shoulders	per lb.	6 1-4	a	6 1-2
Cheese—North'n	per lb.	13	a	12 1-2
Western	per lb.	8 1-2	a	10
Coffee—Rio	per lb.	11 1-2	a	12
Havana	per lb.	11	a	11 1-2
Java	per lb.	15	a	16
Candles—Sperm	per lb.	43	a	45
Adamtine	per lb.	32	a	35
Star	per lb.	21	a	25
Flour—Ohio brand	per bbl.	4 75	a	5 00
St. Louis, S. F.	per bbl.	5 15	a	5 50
do Extra	per bbl.	6 00	a	— —
Fish—Mack'l No 1	per bbl	12 50	a	13 00
do No 2	per bbl.	10 75	a	11 00
Grain—Corn	per bu.	90	a	1 00
Oats	per bu.	90	a	—
Gunny Bags (new)	per bag	10	a	10 1-2
Lime,	per cask	2 00	a	2 50
Lard—Soy best leaf	per lb.	10 1-2	a	11
Barrels do	per lb.	9	a	9 1-2
Lead—Bar	per lb.	2 3-4	a	6
Molasses (new)	per gallon	32	a	33
do Inferior	per gallon	29	a	30
Pork—Mess	per bbl.	14 50	a	15 50
M. O.	per bbl.	12 50	a	13 00
Prime	per bbl.	11 00	a	12 00
Potatoes—North	per bbl.	— —	a	4 00
Western	per bbl.	3 20	a	
Rice	per lb.	5	a	
Sugar—Brls	per lb.	7	a	8 1-2
Hhds	per lb.	6	a	7 1-2
Loaf	per lb.	11	a	12 1-2
Salt—Bleached	per sack	1 00	a	
Brown	per sack		a	
Whisky—Rectified	per gallon	22	a	22
Dexter's	per gallon	22	a	22

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Mail Arrangements.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY MAIL—Arrives daily (except Tuesday,) closes daily, (except Monday.)

BIRDSONG—Arrives daily, (except Monday,) closes daily, (except Tuesday,) at 12, M.

ROME—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 9, P. M.

ELYTON—Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9, P. M.

WEDOWEE—Arrives, Tuesday, 8, P. M., departs Wednesday, 5, A. M.

CIRCULAR—Arrives Thursday, 7, P. M., departs Wednesday, 7, A. M.

VILLA RICA—Arrives Thursday, 6, P. M., departs Friday, 8, A. M.

VAN WERT—Arrives Friday, 5, P. M., departs Wednesday 7, A. M.

GADSDEN—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 12, M., departs Saturday, 1, P. M.

NEW BETHEL—Arrives Thursday, 10, A. M., departs, 11, A. M.

Bible to be Presented.

There will be a public meeting of the S. of T. at White Plains, Ben. Co. Ala. on the first of May next; a Bible will be presented to Spartan Div. by the Ladies, with suitable Ceremonies, on the part of the Ladies, by Miss Frances Cobb; on the part of the Div. by Rev. E. T. Smyth; and we expect some celebrated speaker to address the people on the occasion; The ladies, S. of T. and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend.

M. P. JOHNSON, W. C. GRIFFIN, B. F. BRAY, } Committee of Invitation.

April, 8th, 1851.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

JOHN W. SCRUGGS, GEO. W. DRAKE, BENJAMIN PATTERSON.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE & CO., *Factors and General Commission Merchants, Brown's Wharf, Charleston, S. C.*

THEY keep an office in Huntsville and will make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to them.

REFERENCES:

E. L. Woodward, J. H Caldwell, } Jacksonville, Ala.

April 15, 1851. 1y

DR. P. M. COHEN & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS AND *WHOLESALE DEALERS IN* CHOICE Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Fancy articles, &c.; No. 29, Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

J. H. TAYLOR & CO., *General Commission Merchants,* No 17, Vendue Range, Charleston, S. C. AGENTS for Charleston Steam Cotton Factory and other Cotton and Woolen Mills. April 15, 1851.—1y

WILMANS, PRICE & BLOCK, *Importers and Dealers in* FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Fancy Goods. Sign of the Golden Padlock; No. 24, Hayne St., North side, Charleston, S. C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK, *Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in* HARDWARE Cutlery, Guns, &c. No. 129, Meeting street, nearly opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

E. W. WALTER, G. H. WALTER, R. T. WALKER. WALTERS & WALKER, FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, S. C. Liberal advances made on Produce consigned to their charge.

April 15, 1851. 1y

W. R. MORTON, DEALER IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, No. 133, Meeting Street, (nearly opposite Hayne,) Charleston, S. C

April 15, 1851. 1y

SCHRODER & SUSSDORFF, *Importers and Wholesale Dealers in* FRENCH, German and English Fancy, Dry and Millinery Goods, Straw Bonnets, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Silks and Gloves, Crapes, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, and every style of Fancy Goods. No. 141, Meeting Street, opposite Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

J. S. BEACH, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 5, Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

D. A. AMBLER, *Manufacturer and Dealer in* HATS AND CAPS, of every description, No. 161, Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

Hardware. STEVENS & BETTS, *Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in* HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c., No. 89 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. April 15 1851.—1y

Granite store. Johnson, Pope & CO., BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a Large and well selected Stock of Goods and would add that for beauty and taste their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their stock consists of the latest styles ladies' dress goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Borrages, Tissues, Crep De Parris, Brocade, Cepline, Prints &c., with a well selected stock of Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gents' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Shoes, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign, and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends, and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying, and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases. April 15, '51.—2m

PADELFORD, FAY & CO. Factors and Commission Merchants, SAVANNAH, GA.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE. *J. Taylor, jr., & Co.* WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1ly

GLOBE HOTEL, AUGUSTA.....GEORGIA. *L. S. MORRIS.* April 15, 1851. 1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA. GEORGIA. *G. FARGO,* PROPRIETOR. April 15, 1851. 1y.

J. & S. BONES & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

LAMBACK & COOPER, DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

HENRY MOORE, DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices Call and see. April 15, '51. 1y

W. E. JACKSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Mason in Hall Building. Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices. New Goods received daily. Ap'l 15, '51. 1y

T. BRENNANT & CO., *Dealers in* STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, at wholesale, at the store lately occupied by Kerr and Hope, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & CO, DEALERS IN PIANO Fortes, Music, Books, Stationary, &c., 231 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufactories of Bacon and Raven, A. H. Gale and Co., and Dubois and Seabury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low for cash, or city acceptances. April 15, 1851. 1y

F. A. HOLMAN & CO., *Direct Importers of* CROCKERY, China and Glass Ware—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 15, 1851. 1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. *Eichman, Wescott & Co.,* *AUGUSTA.....GA.* KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any city in the southern States. April 15 '51. 1y

A. LAFITTE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.* REFERENCES: Hon Geo. P. King, G. T. Dertie, Esq., John M. Adams, Esq., Augusta, Ga. } A. Lafitte & Co., Charleston, S. C. April 15, '51.—1y

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA.....GEORGIA. THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phœnix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deserved y popular.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor. GEO. R. FRAZIER, Sup't. N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, '51.—1y

G. W. FURRY & Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HATS, Caps Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.

G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Planters and Planters of Alabama and Georgia, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.

From their connection with manufactories, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with sales in Charleston or N. York. They challenge a comparison with other markets. April 15, 1851.—1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c., &c. GOLD and Silver Watches, of all kinds. Jewelry, and various rich and Fancy Goods. Fancy Hardware and Cutlery. Gold Silver and Steel Spectacles. Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds. Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols. Solar Lamps, Girandoles, in gold and silver. Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others. China Ware. Cut Glass Ware, of latest style. Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade. Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs. Watch Materials and tools of all kinds for Watch-makers. For sale at Charleston prices.

CLARK, RACKETT & CO., Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods. ☞ Repairing of Clocks and Watches by good workmen.

N. B. Whenever it may be inconvenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, any thing in the above line, will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order and on the usual time.

April 15, 1851. 1y

ALEXANDER & TRAMMELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Rome, Georgia.* April 15, 1851.

For Sale, TWO likely young Mules. Apply to J. F. GRANT.

April 8, 1851.

SHACKELFORD & GRAESER, Factors & Commission Merchants, *CHARLESTON, S. C.* April 11, s51.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSOBROOK, J. W. M. BERRIEN. OSGOOD, ALSOBROOK & CO., *No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Georgia* DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Stationary—Music, *PIANO FORTES,* &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled. April 15, 1851. 1y

NEW SPRING GOODS, AT ROME. THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash and will be sold for a small profit, our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected and we think will please any who may favour us with a call

BURNS & MURRAY. April 15, 1851. 1y

BLACK & COBB. *Wholesale and Retail Dealers in* FANCY and Staple dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot, Rome Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

BATTEY, *Druggist and Apotheca y, Rome, Ga.* KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY, Also, Paints Oil and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed. Onion Setts, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Guano and Ground Bones, Merchants supplied on very liberal terms. April 15, 1851. 1y

SLOAN & HAWKINS. *Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.* TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick buildidg) after crossing the rivers, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

☞ Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the Rivers.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851.—1y

Support Home Trade.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Carefully selected for this market. My motto being "not to be undersold by any one." I flatter myself that I can suit my friends and customers with GOODS AND PRICES.

Call and examine for yourselves, and buy if you can be suited.

S. P. HUDSON. April 1, 1851.—4t.

GOODS.

SELLING LOW. I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER* DRY GOODS, And a choice variety of FANCY Goods; also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—and an excellent supply of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market. GEORGE STIPES.

April 8, 1851. tf

NEW GOODS. *E. L. WOODWARD,* IS now receiving his Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which, in point of styles and quality, are seldom equaled in this section of country.

He intends *to make* his prices and terms as favorable to purchasers, as those of any good house in Benton.

All are invited to call and examine. March 25, 1851.—6t.

J. FORNEY & SON, ARE now receiving their recent purchases of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. One of the firm now visits periodically, the Charleston, Philadelphia and New York markets; the public and particularly their old friends and customers are assured that every attention has been given to present a STOCK OF GOODS embracing every variety of the newest and most fashionable styles, and unexcelled either in extent or variety, by any similar establishment in the country.

They return many thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and trust their efforts to please will merit a continuance.

Bolting Cloths of superior quality—No. 4 to 10. April 1, 1851. 6t.

New Spring Goods. HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening a splendid assortment of seasonable Staple and Fancy Goods. Carefully selected with TASTE and JUDGMENT and selling at the most reasonable prices.

HOKE & ABERNATHY. April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla. OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSENDS, Sands and Rideys, for sale by. HOKE & ABERNATHY. April 8, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows, ANVILS and VICES, for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY. April 8, 1851.

C. C. PORTER, *Resident Surgeon Dentist.* JACKSONVILLE, ALA. April 8, 1851. 1y

Girart Hewitt, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND *Solicitor in Chancery,* ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA. WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

The State of Alabama, DeKalb County.

PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 2d DAY OF APRIL, 1851.

THIS day came Jesse G. Beeson, Administrator of the estate of Josiah Hemingway, late of said County dec'd., and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate It is therefore ordered that Monday the 26th day of May next, be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested, by an advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for six consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden on the said 26th day of May next, at the court house, in said town of Lebanon, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper

R ESTES, *Probate Judge.*

April 15, 1851.—$7. 6t.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

JAS. S. BROWNING, *vs.* Erby Woolley and Pinkney Woolley Administrators of the Estate of Basil Woolley, dec'd. David A. Baker, *vs.* Same. Coleman, Briant, *vs.* Same. } *Probate Court, Regular Term, 2d Monin February, A. D.* 1851.

PETITIONS TO EFFECTUATE TITILES.

THIS DAY CAME, JAMES S. BROWNING, DAVID A. BAKER & COLEMAN BRIANT and filed their petition in said court of Probate alleging in said petition to wit: 1st that the said Browing, did on the 4th day of September, 1848, purchase of one Basil Woolley a certain Track or parcel of land, their described in said petition, lying in the county of Benton, and State aforesaid and known as the North 1-2 of Section twenty-three Township four, Range six, East, 2nd the said Baker alleges in said petition that on the 25th December, 1847, he purchased of the said Basil Woolley, a certain tract or parcel of Land, therein described in said petition, lying and being in the county of Benton and State aforesaid, and known as the North East fourth of south east fourth of section thirteen, township fourteen, range six, east. And 3rd, the said Briant alleges in said petition, that on the 15th day of November, 1847, he purchased of said Basil Woolley, a certain tract or parcel of Land, therein described in said petition, lying and being in the county of Benton and State aforesaid; and known as the south east fourth of section eight, township fourteen, in range seven, east, all of said Lands being in the Coosa Land District; that the said Basil Woolley, at the times aforesaid, executed his bond to each of said petitioners for titles respectively to aforesaid described tracts or parcels of Lands, since which time of the latter purchase, the said Woolley has departed this life, intestate; and petitioners having paid all the purchase moneys for said lands, [illegible] and purchased as aforesaid, to Irby and Pinkney Woolley, the Administrators of the estate of the said B. Woolley, dec'd.

Petitioners therefore pray an order of this court, requiring the said Administrators to make titles to them respectively, to said lands described and purchased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 2nd Monday in June next be for hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice be given to all persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, once a month for three consecutive months to be and appear at a regular term of said court of Probate to behold on the said second Monday in June next at the court house of the aforesaid county of Benton, and shew cause if any they have, why a decree of this court should not be rendered, compelling the aforesaid Administrators to make Titles to the aforesaid Lands, described and purchased as aforesaid according to the terms and conditions of said bonds, given by the aforesaid Basil Woolley, deceased.

WITNESS: A. Woods, Judge of said Court of Probate at Office this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1851. A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*

February 18, 1851.—3m.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. Robert H. Wynne, TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.

His shop is two door's North of Woodwards corner; where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of Youth's Jackets, Ladies riding habits and Gentlemen's riding coats. March 25, 1851. 1y

Walker & Pettit, ARE now receiving a large stock of new *Spring and Summer Goods,* Which consists of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for CASH, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.

April 8, 1851. tf

NOTICE *To the Stockholders of the* ALABAMA and TENNESSEE *River Rail Road Company.* THE stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive Proposals from them for the *Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of the Northern Division,* Of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, comprised between the Coosa River, at the dividing line, between the Counties of Talladega and Shelby, and the town Gadsden, at the following times and places, to-wit:

1ST: From the 1st to 7th of April, inclusive, at the town of Talladega, for that part of the Railroad in Talladega county.

2ND. At the town of Oxford, from the 8th to 11th of April, inclusive, for that part of the Rail Road extending from the county line of Talladega and Benton to Cave Creek.

3RD. At the town of Jacksonville, from the 12th to the 17th of April, inclusive, for the Railroad from Cave Creek to Davis' Gap.

4TH. At the town of Gadsden, from the 18th to the 22rd of April, inclusive, for the Rail Road from Davis' Gap to Gadsden.

Ample time will be allowed to stockholders who may take contracts to complete the same.

The contracts will be let out in one or more sections of average lengths of one mile each.

Specifications and Profiles will be exhibited, and all necessary information will be furnished at the time and places above stated.

By order of the Board of Directors. LEWIS TROOST, *Chief Engineer.*

April 8th 1851.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 31st March last.

Allen Miss Elizabeth	Ford Mr
Anderson M ss Julia	Freeman R K
Autrey E B	Green John
Balkem T	" Thomas
Battles Miss Mary Eliz	Hall James
Bews James	Henley James
Britton John B	Hitchcock Lorengo
Brock James M	Hoyle James
Brooks Rev John	Hodges Thompson
Bush James	Jack Mrs Ann
Carter Francis	Ingram Thomas
Chandler A D	Inglecove James
" David	Martin Wm
Childers Jones	Morrow Robt
Clark N	Nabors Joel
Clemmons Wash	Nimrod Norton
Cohen J M D	Norman Mrs Sarah or Wm
Crankfield Miss Jane	Parkerson Richard
Davenport A M	Patterson Wm A
Denson C A	Peery John W
Dodd Sam'l E	Peace Jesse
Douglass Geo	Prater M
Daggu John	" Robert
Dobbs James	Sides Hiram W
Embery T os R	Simmons John
" T J	Smith Jackson
Epps Miss Sarah A	Snider Robt
Ray John	Steward Wm
Reas E L	Storment Miss Jane
Roads Henry	Sword Andrew R
Roberds Joshua	Vansandt Rev'd James
Taylor Mrs Eliz	Webb Joseph
Teague Joshua	Wilson Mrs
Thackerson Elder	Williams James
Thomas A	Winn Pinkney T.
Tollison Wm	GEO. HOKE, P M.
Treadwell Dr	
Tygret John W	
Welles A	
" Joseph H	
Willis Wm J	

April 4, 1851. 3t

Tax Assessing.

LAST NOTICE.—I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of finishing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year.

Alexandria,	Monday,	7th	April.
Polkville,	Tuesday,	8	"
Maddox's,	Wednesday,	9	"
Oxford,	Thursday,	10	"
Hannars T. Yd.	Friday,	11	"
White Plains,	Saturday,	12	"
Rabbit Town & Cross Roads,	Monday	14	"
Sugar Hill,	Tuesday,	15	"
Pine Grove,	Wednesday,	16	"
Ponnds Store,	Thursday,	17	"
Baccuss Cane C.	Friday,	18	"
Muscadine	Saturday,	19	"
Hoges old place.	Monday,	21	"
Cross Plains,	Tuesday,	22	"
S. Allens.	Wednesday,	23	"
Jacksonville,	Thursday,	24	"
Collins	Friday,	25	"
Browns,	Saturday,	26	"
James Taylors.	Monday,	28	"

L. W. CANNON, T. A.

March 18th 1851.

Drs. Hendrick & Nisbet, HAVING formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c., respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, and to the public generally.

Office No. 9, Office Row.

April [illegible] tf



AGRICULTURAL.

Application of Science to Agriculture.

A writer for the Enquirer, in illustration of the importance of the application of science to agriculture, relates the following instructive experiments:

A specimen of a soil of good appearance was given to Sir Humphrey Davy, from Lincolnshire, in England, remarkable for sterility. On analyzing it he found sulphate of iron. He recommended a top dressing of lime; and the sulphate of iron was forthwith converted into the sulphate of lime; a noxious substance was at once changed into an element of fertility. It was the boast of Franklin that he had stripped lightning of its perils and had chained the thunderbolt. Chemistry does more. Poisons are changed by its alchemy into the means of subsistence.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson purchased, in 1848, a small farm, near Baltimore, in the last stage of impoverishment. Such was its reduced condition that the last crop of corn was not more than one peck to the acre. He states that all the vegetable matter growing on the two hundred acres of cleared land, including briars sassafrass and other bushes, if carefully collected, would have been insufficient for the manufacture of one four-horse wagon load of manure. He applied to Dr. David Stewart, of Baltimore, an able chemist, who rode out to the farm and procured specimens of the soil, which he carefully analyzed. He found that it contained an abundance of lime, potash, magnesia, iron and organic matter, duly mixed with alumina and sand.—One element only of a fertile soil was wanting, phosphoric acid; and of this, there was no trace. He recommended an application to the soil of the Biphosphate of lime, a preparation of bones, as the best mode for supplying the deficient element. The remedy was given at an expense of ten dollars per acre. It was the one thing needful. Health was restored to the exhausted patient, and the grateful soil yielded last year twenty-nine bushels of wheat per acre to the proprietor. Nothing else was applied, indeed nothing else was wanting.—Here was a beautiful triumph of science. There is no doubt about the facts; the experiment came under the observation and attracted the attention of hundreds. It was detailed to the writer by Mr. Johnson himself, and various others worthy of perfect reliance. It has been made known to the country in the American Farmer.

In each of these cases, a mere practical farmer would have groped his way in the dark, ready to be led astray by any *ignus fatuus* in his efforts to find some means of improvement. He might have applied lime or stable manure. The first would have been worthless, if not injurious, and the second would have given no results commensurate with the expense. The same is probably true of guano, for though the best specimens contain as much as twenty-two per cent of phosphates, yet the expenditure would have been out of proportion to the result, if enough had been applied to give a sufficiency of phosphoric acid.

IRISH POTATOES—PRESERVING SEED.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, writing from Savannah, gives the following account of an experiment in the culture and preservation of Irish Potatoes, by Col. Greene, of Hutchinson's Island, near Savannah.—After describing his visit, and stating the difficulty in preserving the seed in this climate, he says: "His (Col. Greene's) method, is to let the potato remain in the hill, until wanted for seed, then dig them, cut them in quarters, and dry them one week. Next week he will begin to plant; and they are now (Jan. 1st.) digging the seed. In every hill there are two crops! I myself saw new Potatoes taken out of the same hill where the old ones were perfectly sound, as large as a common sized hen's egg. He has about six acres that he left for seed and from which, in addition to old, for seed, he thinks to get from 40 to 50 barrels of new for the market."

STOCK.—Prepare a mixture of equal parts of finely sifted ashes, slaked lime, and salt, and give an ounce or two to each of your cattle, horses and mules twice or thrice a week. See that your sheep have access to salt and tar, or salt alone at all times, kept under cover: that all your stock are regularly supplied, thrice a day with *good* wholesome water, and that your working animals are well curried and brushed, or rubbed down with a wisp of straw. A good cleansing of the hide, is most grateful to the laboring beast, and highly conducive to health.—*American Farmer.*

☞ In Germany two hundred and eighty miles of railroad were opened in 1850.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock AND JEWELRY STORE.



MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

SULLIVAN. CABOT & CO.,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES. HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, SADDLERY. CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by,
SULLIVAN. CABOT & Co.
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

JOHN H. ROBERTS,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, Rum. N. Gin, H. Gin, best Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Segars, Salt, Tobacco, Iron, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oils, Varnishes all sorts,—everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn, Eggs, Butter, &c.

Call next door to Riley Johnson, Brick corner, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

FRANCIS M. ALLEN,
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851.—1y.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by
F. M. ALLEN.

GEORGE BONE,

KEEPS constantly on hand, CARRIAGES BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description done on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad st., near the Depot, Rome
Rome, Ga, March 11, 1851.—1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. G. McKinzey,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest paterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and good work warranted.

Depot Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country. WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

NEW STORE.
STEVENSON & DUNCAN,

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large
Stock of Staple and Fancy goods.
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1y.

HILBURN HOUSE.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the RAIL ROAD and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

THE STAGE OFFICE
Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.
Rome, Georgia.

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, or that of his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant while with him.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD.
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
Feb 20

T. WARWICK.
Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.

January 24th, 1851. 1y.

Fine Watches AND JEWELRY.

JUST received a fine assortment of Watches of the best English, Swiss and French manufacture in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, lever, Lepine, anchor and duplex escapements, full Jewelled, plain, and all sizes—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.

Ladies Chains, Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.

Ladies Breast Pins, Bracelets and Ear Rings Gold Pens, in silver holders

A fine assortment of Rings, and Collar Sleeve and Bosom Buttons, Gold Keys &c. For sale low by G. NEWBOUER.

March 22nd 1851.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British
DRY GOODS,
No. 37, Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
A. C. WYLY. April 2, 1850.

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Hebrew Plaster, for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 1, 1851.

NO MONOPOLY.
New Wholesale & Retail.
HAT, CAP & BONNET
Store.
No. 236 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Between United States Hotel and Post Office Corner.
J. TAYLOR, JR. & CO.

BEG leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Alabama, & Country Merchants in particular, that they have opened at the above stand, a splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,
Ladies' Riding Hats & Caps,
FLOWERS AND UMBRELLAS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, from the best manufactories in the Country, and with their experience in manufacturing, and the facilities in getting up the stock, cannot be excelled in the Southern Country, one of the Partners being constantly engaged in manufacturing for this market.—*OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE*, with every article usually kept in our line, *to which we invite Merchants & Planters visiting the city to call & examine before buying elsewhere*, as we intend to sell *CHEAP*, and our terms will be as liberal as any other house in the city.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Jr.,
JOHN W. CONKLING.
AUGUSTA GA.,
December, 3, 1850.

D'ANTIGNAC, EVANS & CO.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.



CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at the Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.
AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1850.

GIBBS AND McCORD
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
McIntosh Street. Augusta, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the
New Fire-Proof Ware-House
recently built on the corner of McIntosh and Reynold street, where they have permanently located and will continue to give their personal attention the above business in all its branches.

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments, of cotton, and for Bagging, Rope, and family Supplies will be faithfully executed.

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

Messrs. W. W. Gibbs & Co., of Rome, Ga. are their agents, and will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.
THOS. F. GIBBS.
GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 18, 1851.

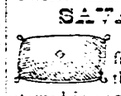
Dunham & Bleakly,

ARE now receiving direct from manufacturers (recently purchased by one of the firm) a large and well assorted stock of Spring Goods, including a great variety of new style Combs, Pins, Needles Razors, Scissors, Shaving, Gum Suspenders, Cotton and Silk Purse, Flax and Spool Thread, Sewing Silks, Soaps, Perfumery, and choice extracts of every style and quality. Our STOCK OF FANCY GOODS is now the largest and most complete ever before offered for sale in Augusta.

Merchants desiring to purchase in this line, may rely on getting every article we offer for sale on as good terms as from any house in Charleston as our sole object is not to undersell in Charleston. Call next door to Messrs. J. & S. Boston & Co's. Hat ware store, Augusta, Georgia.

April 2, 1851

ADAMS, HOPKINS, & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
AND
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.



RETURN thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed in past years, and again tender their services both in *Augusta* and *Savannah*, in the storage and sale of Cotton and all other country produce, (affording at all times a choice of markets) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17, 1850.—1y.

Dr. William Gleize.



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.

April 1, 1851. tf

DR. ROBT BURTON,



HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

December, 24th 1850.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. NEWBOUER & BROTHER, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

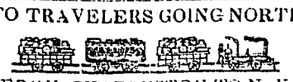
S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

G. NEWBOUER will keep constantly on hand at the old stand, a good supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

March 1st, 1851.

A NEGRO WOMAN 25 years old sound, healthy, honest, and of very pleasant and agreeable disposition; a first rate house Girl, an excellent cook and washer—for sale. For terms apply to
M. J. TURNLEY,
Cedar Bluff, Ala. Jan. 14 1851.

TO TRAVELERS GOING NORTH



FROM CHARLESTON TO N. Y.
Fair Reduced to $20,
The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens t. daily, at 3, P. M. after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, and NEW YORK.

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 New York. 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 New York Through Tickets TWENTY DOLLARS each, can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, 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 21, 1850.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.
CHANGE OF HOUR.



THE Steamship
Southerner,
Capt. John Dickinson
will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:
Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 2 o'clock
Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
after which time she will leave as usual a 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves. Jan. 14, 1851. 1y

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,



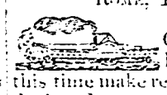
WEEKLY.

The new and splendid steam-ships
Florida, Capt. Lyon,
—AND—
Alabama, Capt. Ludlow,
Belonging to the
New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, $25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
Savannah.
S. L. MITCHELL, Ag't N. York.
194 Front street,
Savannah, Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

Office Coosa River Steam Boat Co.
ROME, Dec'r 5th, 1850.



THE Steamer
COOSA or ALABAMA, will, after this time make regular weekly trips during the season—leaving Rome every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, arriving at Greensport next day. Returning, leave Greensport Friday morning, to arrive at Rome in time for the cars on Monday morning.

COMBS & PENTECOST,
Dec. 17, 1850.—4m Ag'ts.

MARBLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE.

EXTENDED to the firm of
ALLEN AND SAVERY,
would respectfully inform the public, that he will continue at the old stand, on main street S. E. corner of the public square and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for
Tomb Stones,
Monuments,
Table Tops,
Mantles, &c.

IN THE best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material and of the best finish.

His prices shall be reasonable.

☞ Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine his work.

JOHN ALLEN.
Jan. 28, 1851.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as
CANDIES, in great variety,
RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES
ALMONDS, Cream Nuts,
CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup,
Also TOBACCO & CIGARS,
with many other articles.

Family Groceries.

He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.
Dec. 17, 1850.

Thread and Goods

EXCHANGED for ***Cotton***, at Burton and Mallory's Factory in Benton County, Ala. Feb. 18, 1851

TAX SALES.

On Monday the 26th day of May next.

I will Sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville the following lands or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit; the North West fourth; of North West fourth; of Section twenty-three; Township fix teen; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth; of Section twenty-four; Township sixteen; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—$1, 80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.
Febauary 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the East half; of North East fourth, of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; —the East half; of South East fourth; Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight;—South West fourth; of Section ten; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to B. H Carpenter State and County Tax due for 1848 and 1849—amount $14 20cts.

Feb 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section five; Township fourteen; Range ten; assessed to George Cowan, State and County Tax for the year 1848 $1 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the West half; of North West fourth; of Section fifteen; Township sixteen; Range eight; part of South West fourth; of North East fourth; Section fifteen Township sixteen Range eight assessed to John Surrart State and County Tax for the year 1848—$1 44cts.—$1.

Also at the Same time and place, the East half, of North West fourth, Section twenty seven, Township sixteen, Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1839,—$2,-48cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North half, of Section seventeen Township fifteen, Range nine, assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—$1 05cts.

Feb, 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth, of South West fourth; and North East fourth, of South West fourth, all in Section twenty, Township fourteen, Range twelve assessed to G. W. Baring State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th. 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the North West fourth, of North East fourth, of Section twenty five Township fifteen Range ten, assessed to R. W. Moor, State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the West half, of South West fourth, of Section twenty one Township fourteen, Range twelve, assessed to Thomas R. Smith, State and County Tax for 1850,—56cts

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S E fourth section 30, T 16 R 7, assessed to D. G. Towns—State and County tax for 1850 $3 50 cts.

Feb. 8, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S W fourth of S 35, T 15. R 12; assessed to R. S. Heard—State and county tax for 1849, $1 36 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.
Feb. 8, 1851 — $1.

☞ Any one holding the Tax Collector's receipt for any of the above land can stop the sale without expense, by giving notice at this Office—and those to whom it is most convenient can settle the amount of tax and cost here.

TAX COLLECTORS SALE.

ON the 31st day of May next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala., the following described land, or so much thereof as will pay the tax and cost due thereon; to-wit: west half of Section 35, Township 8—assessed to G. W. Stone—amount of tax due $6 40 cents.

J. W. GIBSON, T. C.
Feb. 25, 1851.—$1.

Educational.

THE third session of Rev. J. M. Wagner's school 1 mile west of Jacksonville, will commence on Monday the 14th of April next. The prices of tuition will be as usual; viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, five dollars per Session. English Grammar, Geography, Botany A. and M. History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry &c. &c. eight dollars; and Latin, Greek and Mathematics Twelve dollars and fifty cents per Session. The convenient and retired location of the school, gives to the student considerable advantages, in the progress of his studies. The well established reputation of Mr. Wagner as a successful and faithful teacher, needs no commendation from us. Board can be had in the immediate vicinity at moderate prices.

J. M. CROOK, }
M. W. ABERNATHY, } *Trus't.*
April 1, 1851.

Just Received
AT LEOTI, ALA.,

A LARGE supply of HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING, and for sale on reasonable terms.
March 18, 1851 J. A. TOWERS.

A FRESH supply of Groceries, sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Mackerel, Cheese, Iron, Salt and Castings, (Swede and American Iron of all sizes, just received and for sale low by
March 18, 1851. J. A. TOWERS.

50 KEGS of Nails just received and for sale low by J. A. TOWERS.
March 18, 1851.

State of Alabama, }
CHEROKEE COUNTY. }



TAKEN up and posted by Wiley B. Rucks, on Ball Play Creek, in said county, on the 15th inst., a brown pony mare, 7 years old, about thirteen hands high, with some white hair about the root of her tail, heavy in foal, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

ATTEST: W. E. McDANIEL,
April 1, 1851. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }
Probate Court Special Term March 18th A. D. 1851.

THIS day came William R. Brown Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Brown late of said County dec'd, and filed in Court, his allegation in writing setting fourth that said Estate is insolvent, and praying that the same may be so declared by said court. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 12th day of May next be set for hearing and determining upon said allegation, and that notice of the same be given the creditors of said Estate and to all other persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three times prior to said day to be and appear at the court house of said county on the day last aforesaid and show cause if any they have why said Estate should not be declared insolvent according to the prayer of the petition if they think proper.

Witness. A. Woods Judge of said court at office this 18th day of March A. D. 1851.

ATTEST. A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
March 24th 1851.

State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY. }
Orphans' Court, Special Term, March 18, 1851.

THIS day came Mary Coats Executrix of the estate of William Coats, lately of said County, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 12th day of May next, be set for making said final settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden on the said 12th day of May next, at the court house in said Town of Jacksonville, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
March 25. '51. Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama, }
St. Clair Co. }

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, A. D., 1851

THIS day came William Thweatt and Russel B. Williamson, Administrator of Brazil Williamson, late of said county, deceased, and presented their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that the 2nd Monday in May next be set for this final settlement of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by posting up a copy of this order for forty days previous to said 2nd Monday in May next, on the Court House door in said County, and at three other public places in said County, and publishing the same once a week for four consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said second Monday in May next, in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State of Alabama, and sending a copy of this order by mail to Elizabeth Rhodes' wife of William Rhodes, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court by said 2nd Monday in May next, and show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed, and otherwise object to said settlement if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
March 13, 1851.—$6. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, 1851.

THIS day came Henry Stidman, Administrator of the Estate of James Stidman, late of said county, dec'd. and files his petition to sell the real Estate of the said James Stidman dec'd. consisting, as alledged in said petition of the East half of the North East quarter of section twenty-one, in Township fourteen, of Range two East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Huntsville Alabama, containing seventy-nine and 80 100 acres, for the purpose of making a fair, equal and beneficial division of the Land, which cannot be done, as alledged in said petition, without a sale thereof. It is ordered by the court, that notice isue to all the heirs of legal age, and to the Guardians of such as are minors, that the 2nd Monday in June next, be set as the time of hearing and determining on said petition, and that notice of the same be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said 2nd Monday in June next.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to us, the undersigned Adm'x and Adm'r of the Estate of Hartwell Battle, late of said county, dec'd, on the 15th November last past, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MARY E. BATTLE, Adm'x.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.
Feb. 25, 1851.—6t.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable plantation lying upon Choccoloco Creek, one mile from White Plains, eight from Jacksonville and twelve from Oxford Ala. containing 315 acres, 150 in a fine state of cultivation, good buildings, fine spring water and a small orchard. Two thirds of the above farm is the first quality of bottom land, and the remainder the very best valley land, except about 20 or 30 acres. Besides the prospects of a very easy completion of the railroad from Selma to Jacksonville will make the above place highly desireable—any one wishing to know more respecting the place call upon, or can write to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Ala, myself at Rome Ga. Jno. E. Williams White Plains, or George W. Blackburn, Jacksonville. G. WINN,
April 1st 1851.

Rupert, McLeland & Co.
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE, ALA.
J. C. RUPERT, J. C. S. MCLELLAND
M. S. CASSETTY.
October 4. 1850. 1y

The State of Alabama, }
St. Clair County. }

PROBATE COURT, REGULAR TERM, 2ND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1851.

JAS. ROBERSON AND JOHN P. ROBERSON, Executors of the last will and testament of John Roberson, late of St. Clair county, deceased, having this day presented their accounts and vouchers to the said court for final settlement of their accounts as such Executors, and for final settlement of said estate, and the said court having examined and caused said accounts to be stated, and with said vouchers filed for the inspection of all persons interested; and set the 2nd Monday in June next, for the time of hearing and determining on said accounts and vouchers—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by affidavit on file, that some of the legatees and heirs of said estate are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days prior to said second Monday in June next. That it is the intention of the said executors to have their said accounts and vouchers presented to the said court for allowance and for final settlement at a term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 2nd Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate may appear and object or except if they think proper.

A true copy.
ATTEST: IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
March 25, 1851.—$8.

Thomas Yancy, } At Rules be-
vs. } fore the Reg-
Martha E. Yancy. } ister 42d District Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama March 24th 1851.

Came the complainant by his Solicitor and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit on file that Martha E. Yancy the defendant in the suit in the chancery court of Randolph county Alabama and affidavit Plaintiff does not reside in the State of Alabama but in the county of Coweta in the State of Georgia and that the said Martha E. Yancy is of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the State of Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks notifying the said Martha E. Yancy to be and personally appear before the Register at his office in the Town of Wedowee within sixty days from the date of the order and plead answer or demur to complainants bill or the time will be taken proconfesso it is further ordered that a copy of order be posted up at the court-house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail the place of the defendants residence.

JOHN REAVES, *Register.*
April 1, 1851.

In Chancery.

38TH DISTRICT NORTHERN CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In vacation Monday March 24 '51.

BE it remembered that this day came Salina Echols who sues by her next friend, John Stallings, by her solicitors, and files her bill of complaint against William B. Echols—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the written affidavit of the said Complainant, that said defendant is a non-resident, residing at Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, and that he is over the age of twenty-one years.—This therefore ordered by the Register that the said defendant be and he is hereby required to answer or demur to said bill of complaint, within sixty days from the date of this order. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed in said State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, and that a copy hereof be posted up at the Court House door of Cherokee county, and an other copy hereof be sent to said defendant by mail. Witness William L. Cain, Register in Chancery for said district and division, at office this 24th March 1851.

ATTEST:
WM. L. CAIN, *Register.*
April 1, 1851.

The State of Alabama, }
Randolph County, }
SPECIAL COURT OF PROBATE
FEBRUARY, 26TH 1851.

THIS day came William C. Kendy, Administrator of John W. Striplin, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for his annual settlement of said estate which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days by Publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the second monday of April next, to show cause if any they have, why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.
March 25, 1851.—3t. $4.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 17. **JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1851.** **PRICE $2 PER ANN.**

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL.

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 editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagemet for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. 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 Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

N. J. TURNLEY. W. P. DAVIS.
TURNLEY & DAVIS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,
AND
WM. J. HARALSON,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

☞ Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. COBB.
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

GEO. C. WHATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

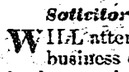
W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,



IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and prices. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop. April 8, 1851. 1y

Wanted.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 8, 1851. C. R. LESTER.

TO THE PATRONS OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boot for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up-stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's. W. W. HUGHES.

Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

Intellect in Rags.

A STORY FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Two proud children were tripping along the streets of Boston, one sunshiny day on their way to school, chatting as they went, and apparently enjoying themselves right merrily.

A late rain had given a coating of mud to the red brick sidewalks, so the children trod daintily; the older one, a slight, delicately formed girl, with a merry eye, and full rich ringlets, carefully lifting her soft, shining garments, that they might not be soiled, by contact with the wet earth.

And now, their way led through a dark, damp alley, where the sunbeams grew sickly and paled into dimness, as they touched the heavy and tainted atmosphere, though, perchance, long times between, they melted into shadows upon the golden hair of some poverty clay infant, for many such sat in the broken doorways of that comfortless lane.

The boy and girl moved slowly onward, their white brows bent downward, their bright eyes searching for the hidden pave stones; yet ever and anon some quick laugh at the ludicrous figures that flittered across their path, would throng their smooth cheeks with dimples.

'Don't you hate such dirty places, Julia?' said the boy, as a few dops, not of crystal, stained the glossiness of his rich attire, 'dont you wish school was at the other end of the lane?'

'It's perfectly horrible,' answered the beautiful young creature, with a light laugh; 'dear, do look at those creatures; they can have no sensibility, no refinement, how dirty, how contemptible they are—well, thank goodness, that we were born rich.'

'Stop! Julia, hush! yonder is something to excite our laughter, I warrant you. Ha! ha! a boy larger than myself, and he appears to be picking out the letters on that scrap of paper—bah!'

'Stand still, Arthur, do, and let's hear him; we can wait a moment.'

A few paces before them sat a boy of some thirteen years, hatless, shoeless, and with very scant frock and trousers, the latter a mass of patches. His hair, tangled and thick, hung over his downcast eyes, and his hands, stained and rough with labor, grasped a little torn piece of newspaper, which he had evidently picked up out of the mud. So absorbed was he in his task, that he did not notice the fair and high bred young strangers, who stood regarding him with thoughtless but subdued mirth.

Hark! the boy, leaning his brown face on his clenched hands, murmers unconsciously aloud—'b-l-e-n—no, not that; yes, no'—a deep drawn sigh, then again—'b-l-a-n'—a long pause—'Oh! dear—I have forgotten; I shall never, never read like Barney.'

As the poor child exclaimed thus, he lifted his eyes, sorrowfully, from the tattered bit of printing; his gaze feel upon the listeners, whose beautiful lips were curled with scornful smiles. A flush of crimson started to his swarthy cheeks, mounting to the top of his forehead, as he threw off the mass of tangled curls, and his bold black eyes fell before their familiar stare.

"Ha! ha!" said the richly clad youth, carelessly, 'I've got a brother only five years old, at home, who can read better than that. A big boy like you ought at least to know your letters. Why don't you go to school?'

'To school,' echoed Julia, sneeringly, 'do you suppose *he* could get into any *decent* school? his name ought to be patch-work; ha! ha! poor thing,' she continued, with mock pity, 'our stable boy dresses better than that.'

The lad, at her tone of commisseration, sprang to his feet, and bent upon the brother and sister such a glance of defiance, indignation, and scorn, that they instinctively hurried onward; though the girl turned once more mockingly round, and gave utterance to a light, bantering laugh.

Still the poor lad stood—wounded—wounded to the heart's core—still he gazed after them, his full lips quivering with his mental anguish, his black eye, through the misty drops that hung trembling on his lids, flashing fire, as though they would scathe and blast the selfish pride of those thoughtless children; then turning, he hurried up 3 broken steps into a dim entry, flew along a dark passage, and entering a cheerless room, flung himself upon the uneven floor, and wept burning tears of grief and shame.

The parlors of a stately mansion, on Beacon street, Boston, were brilliantly illuminated. The owner of the princely tenement had issued cards for a fashionable soiree: the hour had arrived, and the guests were assembling.

The rich and the great were there, but, conspicious among all, and conversing with the ex-President of the United States, the elder Adams, stood a noble-looking man, in the bloom and vigor of manhood.—His face was intellectually beautiful, and his high altitude commanding, yet extremely graceful.

'All the evening,' murmured a fashionable, yet lovely lady, to Mr. Adams, as he turned towards her, 'have I been striving to gain an introduction to Mr. L——'s distinguished guests; but he has been so surrounded——now, however, he stands alone. I should esteem it a rare honor to speak with him, but for a moment.'

'You shall have that pleasure,' said the ex-President, smiling; and turning, he presented the beautiful and fascinating wife of a millionaire to the talented stranger.

'We have met before, madam,' said the gentleman, bowing low, to conceal a strange expression that stole over his features.

'I have forgotten;' the lady made an answer, in her sweetest tones.

'I have not—we have met before; just twenty years ago,' he continued still keeping his piercing eyes upon her face—'we met in a lane, a narrow, repulsive place, where the cries of hunger resounded often upon the still air, and where rags, misery and filth met the traveller at every step.'

He paused—and she gazed more curiously upon him.

'Perhaps you do not remember the time, the place—perhaps you do not remember how two pampered children of wealth passed along that lane—it may be you forgot the poor outcast, grasping at science (though then scarcely conscious) with his untutored mind.—The laugh of derision that was then flung upon this lonely heart—for I was that child—roused the latent fire of ambition within my breast; and,' he continued, more softly, 'I thank you for the taunt, and scornful world; they were ever my incentives in my upward path to honor; I had but to think of them, and a triumphant smile illuminated his splendid countenance.

The lady, faint, mortified, glided away from her rebuker, and in less than an hour sat, humbled and weeping, in her own proud mansion. She had wished nay coveted, just one little word, from the being who, in her haughty childhood, she had derided and despised for his poverty—and she had been repaid with contempt, though smoothly worded and delicately expressed by the neglected boy, whose name now rang the world through.

Have a care, then, sons and daughters of plenty.

Scorn not the child of poverty, who with pensive eye and lifted hands, toils up the rugged heights of Parnassus, uncared for and unaided. Though clothed in rags, he may gain the dizzy height, while you, decked in the meaner pharaphernalia of wealth, humbly grope along the mountain's base, and under the very feet of him whom you disdained.

Widows.

Cymon, of the Boston Post, discourses on this subject in the following very impressive manner.

"Is there any character in life so interesting as a young and beautiful widow? Not a flirty, coquetish one, who, even amid her sorrows, has an eye to future wedded happiness with another, but one of genuine heart, wedded to her husband's urn, pensive, but not sad, her grief softened to a placidness.

'———devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast and demure.'

"I met one of this fashion last week. Her sorrows had served only to soften her charms, as age mellows a picture. Her brilliant eyes which I have oft-time seen dance with joy, had lost none of their power, but they were more subdued—they seemed to be looking beyond the grave, longing to join her liege lord in one eternal bliss of wedded love!

'When your good husband died,' said I, 'earth lost a bright ornament but Heaven gained a saint.' A tear of sorrow stood in the widow's eye, but a gleam of religious hope and resignation melted it away. 'I need not tell you,' continued I, 'that search the wide world, you cannot find his fellow; you already know that full well.'

"The fair bereaved one clutched my hand convulsively. I had touched the right chord; nature burst forth, a very torrent of tears gushed from her eyes: like unto an earthquake heaved her breast; even the 'counterfeit presentment' of Niobe upon her cameo seemed to catch the 'soft infection,' and rain alabaster tears! and in sweet and broken accents the beautiful mourner thus sobbed out: "*I'll bet I do!*"

☞ The reason why so many ladies dodge an offer of marriage is, because the question is popped at them.

Narrative of a Fire on a Chinese River.

The missionary reports from China as quoted in the Kolnische Zeitung, described the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the 1st of January, 1848, at Houquang during the prevalance of an inundation. The Tribune translates some portions of the account. The fire, which broke out among the ships, was of unparalled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastion.—Along the shore of the Kiang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable, populous city floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground.

The whole forms a long harbor extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question, a furious gale struck this multitudious fleet, and in the confusion that ensued, one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these every where spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment to the other vessels.

In the midst of this terrible sea of fire were heard the shrieks and groans of an immense number of men who given over to despair; tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burned to a crisp by the fire, or swallowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire and in the space of three hours all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board miserably perished. The number of hands that [illegible] number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand.

The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong. They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found.—Among the vessels burned were several large ships. Many of them contained from 40 to fifty and sixty persons. The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese from different provinces.

This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible conflagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world.—As a native from Ham yan-fee was surveying the scene desolation, he was so impressed with the number of the victims, that he ordered at his own cost ten thousand coffins, for the interment of the bodies, which could be afforded for five or six francs. This sum is paid by the poor for their coffins; usually they cost them from thirty to forty francs, and the rich pay several thousand, for the poor idolaters imagine that the more is done for the body [illegible] with the soul.

RIGHT! RIGHT!! RIGHT!!!—"Hallo, here, you men of the Press," said an individual, rapping at our door on Monday last, "open, Sesame." What now?" replied the Foreman. "Who dat knocking?" added another typo." "What do you want?" asked the Editor." "I want to pay for the paper." "Oh!" exclaimed the Foreman. "Ah ha" echoed the Typo. "Certainly, Sir," said the Editor advancing to open the door.

And he, whom we style an individual above proved himself every inch a gentleman, by forthwith placing the silver in our hands, and adding this remark—"I make it a point, to pay the printer before any one else, when I come to town to settle my bills; and I do this, because I consider him the least exorbitant workman of the age.

☞ The climax of superfluous politeness has been declared to be that of holding an umbrella over a duck in the rain,

The Editor.

The editor is the dupe of destiny. His lot was knocked down to him a bargain, and it turns out to be a take in. His land of promise a moving stuffed with thorns. His laurel wreath is a garland of nettle. His honors resolve themselves into a capital hoax, his pleasures are heavy penalties, his pride is the snuff of a candle, his power but volumes of smoke. The editors are the most ill-starred men alive. He, and he alone, thousand pretenders about town notwithstanding, is indeed the indentical martyr, commonly talked of as the ill used individual! He seems to govern opinion, and is, in reality, a victim to the opinion of others. He incurs more than nine-tenths of the risk and responsibility, and reaps less than one tenth of the reward and reputation. The defects of his work are liberally assigned to him, the merits are magnanimously imputed to his corrrespondents. If a bad article appears, the editor is unsparingly condemned, if a brilliant article be inserted Anonymous carries off the eulogium. The editorial function is supposed to consist in substitutions of "if it be," for it is, and the insertion of the word however, here and there, to impede the march of fine style. Commas and colons are the only marks he is reputed to make, his niche of fame is merely a parenthesis, he is but a note of admiration to genius, his life is spent in ushering clever people into deserved celebrity, he sits as charioteer outside the vehicle in which prodigious talents are driven to immortality. It is his fortune to insert all contribution in the temple of glory, and to exclude himself for want of space. He always tries to go in, but expires unblessed. He betows present popularity on thousands without securing posthumous renown as his own share. His career in this life is a tale of mystery "to be continued in our next." He is only thought of when things go wrong in the Journal. Curiosity then looks out the corner of its eyes, and with brows and lips pursed up, queriously ejaculates 'who is he?' if by chance, praise instead of censure should be meditated, the wrong man is immediately mentioned. People are only certain to their editor when [illegible] Is there a bright passage or two in an indifferent article, you may be sure that they are not indebted for that polish to the editorial pen. Is there a dull phrase or a harsh period in some favorite contribution? Oh! the editor has altered it, or neglected to revise the proof! But if the editor is abused for what he inserts, he is twice abused for what he neglects. It is a curious feature in his destiny that if he strikes out but a single line of an article, whether in poetry or prose, that very line is infallibly the crowning beauty of the production. It is not a little odd that when he declines a paper, that paper is sure to be far the best thing the author ever wrote. Accepted articles may be bad: rejected ones are invariably good. It is admitted that judgment is the first essential for an editorship, and is, at the same time, insisted on, that judgment is exactly the quality which the editor has not. An author is praised in a review, he is grateful to an individual writer, whose name he has industriously inquired for, an author is condemned in a review, he is unspeakibly disgusted with the editor. Week after week, month after month, the said editor succors the oppressed, raises the weak, applauds virtue, exalts talent, he pens or promulgates the praise of friends, of their books, pictures, acting safety lamps and steam paddles, but from the catalougue of goiden names his own is an eternal absentee.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.—Brantz Mayer, Esq., who has been elected a member of the Mexican National Society of Geography and Statistics has furnished the Baltimore Sun with Statistics respecting the population of Mexico, in the year 1850, prepared by the Mexican Government, in which the population of that country, including all castes and colors, is set down at 7,661,919. The population of the Department of Vera Cruz is given at 264,725; of Yucatan, 650,948, and of the Territory of Lower California, 12,000. The Indians have generally been estimated at about 4,000,000. In 1823, Humboldt estimated the population of Mexico at 6,800,000.

THE GARDANNE CREVASSE.—We see that Col. Spear has abondoned this crevasse. He complains of the lethargy of the planters, &c. We have heard statements made somewhat different from those of the colonel, but, we suppose, it matters not now who is to blame—the "breach" is made. The crevasse has proved, and will prove, very destructive.—*Ib.*

The Physic Working.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of the 28th, for which we are indebted to a friend, contains a long and labored article upon the loss being sustained by New York city on account of the slavery excitement and the prejudice existing in the South therefor. It lays down the following "conclusions" on the subject:

"1st. There has been a very large falling off in the consumption of domestic manufactures by the South.

2d. There has been a very large falling off in the Spring trade generally of the South with this city."

It then goes on to charge the cause of this state of things to the false assertions and immendoes of [illegible] upon an anti-coalition "leading journal" [illegible] the *Journal of Commerce* and *Express*, that New York, State and city, were "deeply infected with abolitionism." It denounces the Union movement, and characterizes the appointment of the Union Committee as "an insult to our (New York) city." It denies the existence of abolitionism or free soilism to any controlling extent: says that there is no excitement at the North upon the slavery question, and that it is all the mere figment of the two papers named above. And this it utters in the face of the recent free-soil victories in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont! Such bare-faced statements, however, should not be wondered at, when it is remembered that the editor of this paper, James Watson Webb, could not obtain the confirmation of the U. S. Senate to the fourth or fifth rate foreign mission.

But the fact to which we desired to direct attention is, the power the South has over the North upon this question. See how the sheer apprehension of losing *a portion only* of her trade will bring to her feet, like suppliant tools, the most powerful and influential of her press, backed by the entire mercantile community. So great, indeed, has the alarm been in some quarters of New York city, that they are agitating the question of a separation of the State into two, cutting off the city and its suburbs from the "rural districts." Of course, this is all gammon, and only intended to operate upon the [illegible] that what little fuss the hated and abused ultras of the South have already kicked up has had an effect there, and it proves clearly, also, what we have so often said before, that if the South was united in her complaints and demands, she would obtain her just rights, and the Union would not be in the least endangered. But here we go; those of us that would stake the Union upon our constitutional rights, and would have the latter at the risk of the former, are denounced as disorganizers, traitors, anarchists, by our own brethren in the South, at the very moment, too, when free-soilism stalks abroad triumphant at the North. The Union, say the Southern submissionists, "must be preserved, at all hazards." [The Constitution has become an obsolete idea.] So says Seward, and Stanton, and Wade, and Chase, and the whole free-soil tribe. The latter desire it preserved, in order that they may effect the *abolition of slavery* by it. The former have not enlightened us as to what is their object.—*Adv. and Gaz.*

PLAQUEMINE INUNDATED.—By a letter of the 27th inst. from the town of Plaquemine, we learn that the place is overflowed and the inhabitants are navigatiog the streets in skiffs. The water has advanced to within one square of the front levee. The disaster is owing to a crevasse which took place on last Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, one mile down the bayou. An effort was made the following morning to stop it by sinking a flatboat in the breach. The levee broke, however, some forty feet above; and yesterday the crevasse was an acre wide with no one attempting to stop the devastating flood. Says our correspondent, "second story rooms in the front of town are in much demand, and I regret that the number is so small."—*Ib.*

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—The St. Louis *times*, of the 4th ult., gives an account of the breaking up of a noted counterfeiter, named John S. Moore, near that city. The officer succeeded in getting possession of his press, tools, and about $200,000 of bills, which were well excuted, and generally signed and ready for issue. In the batch was several thousand dollars of Treasury notes; also $20 and $1,000 bills on the Bank of Georgetown, South Carolina; $100 and $500 bills on the Bank of Carolina; $10 bills on the Bank of Augusta, Georgia and $50 North Carolina. The amount on each Bank is not stated, but we presume it must have been considerable.

Chronicle & Sentinel.

☞ The Yankee Blade tells the following good story of Col. Greene, the well known wit of the Post. It is one of the best "Boston notions" we have seen for a long time—and almost equals the joke perpetrated by the President and his Secretary, in positively the last" proclamation relating to "the rescue;"

A NEW POST OFFICE.—Everybody who reads the papers, is aware that one of the spiciest is the Boston Post. Col. Greene, the editor, is a great joker, but one morning last week, he was a jokee, as we will endeavor to show. A tall Vermonter stepped into the Col's office, and inquired if there "was any letters for him in the office?"

The Colonel, who was hard at work upon an anti-coalition "leader," replied in the negative. "Wa-al this is the post office.

"This is the office of the Post," said the Colonel, very blandly.

"Ye-as, jest so. Wa-al I didn't know but my old woman had rit down about the ground I talked of getting for her. Yew see I cum from up toward Vermont, with a l t of brumes and axe-helves, and sich like horticultural fixins, to see if I couldn't dicker a little mite in Bosting. And——"

"You will find no letters here," said the Colonel, interrupting the Yankee in the full flow of his narrative. "This is the office of the Boston Morning Post."

"Sho! wa-al I see 'Morning Post' on the sign, cum ter think, and I might have knowed that yew didn't deliever letters in the arternoon but you see I didn't expect nun this mornin,' for Zekel Peabody started from hum ten days arter I cum, and he told me that Keziah was go in' to write a letter to me to git her a yaller sammon cullered delane, and I dunno how many yards to git, no more'n a hen with her head cut off. But, I'll drap in to-morrow mornin' about daylight, and mabby there'll be a letter. I sold my necessaries almost out to-day, and I dunno but I shall trade a little mite in horseflesh. I've got a colt here that's as equil as any that ever wore huffs.

He'll leave about as large a tract of country behind him in the course of a day, as any other animal. He's been kep in the stable from hum and set the blood to suckulatin in him all of suddent, it gin him a leetle tech of the blind staggers, but I jumpt out of the waggin and stuck my jack knife into the ruff of his mouth jest in third wrindle, and set the blood a runnin'—that relieved his systim, and he goes like a bird. Wa-al I'll drap in to-morrow mornin' and see—there aint no evenin' or arternoon Post Office in the city, I sposed—I sa-*ay yew haint got a nag* you'd like ter trade, hev you? Ef yew get my colt yew can lay em all out on the necks. Don't yew—"

"Confound the fellow!" said Colonel Greene who had been trying to write all this time. "Sir, this is not a post office for the delivery of letters, but the publication office of the Boston Morning Post; a newspaper, sir, is published here. Do you understand it now, my friend? I am not a man a letters, but of types. Ha ha!"

"Sho-o-o! You don't say! Wall, I don't keer a darn whether I get a letter any how for if don't, I shan't haff to buy no gownd!'w.

The Vermonter sauntered out and the Colonel resumed his pen, but he remembered the Vermonter, when, on the following day, the Evening Journal commenced its leader with the following words:—"The Post of this morning contains a long and rambling article on the Senatorial question—coalition,' &c.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—We understand that a difficulty took place between Lewis P. Breedlove and Jacob Segrest on Saturday evening last, which resulted in Mrs. Breedlove's being severely shot.—The parties, we understand, had been quarreling at Chehaw, but finally quit and went home. Segrest, however, got his rifle, and went over to the house of Breedlove for the purpose of shooting him. Mrs. Breedlove saw him coming, and got between him and her husband, and received the load of the rifle in the fleshy part of the fore arm, which it dreadfully lacerated. The ball then struck the arm above the elbow, and running up, buried itself somewhere between the shoulder and the neck.

Mrs. Breedlove is the sister of Segrest, and the parties have for some time been at law about the property of Segrest's father, who died some time last year.

Macon (Tuskegee) Rep.

THE CREVASSE LACOSTE'S.—This break in the Levee is widening fast. No attempt has, thus far been made to stop it. On Friday night it had increased in width twenty-five feet, making the crevasse altogether a hundred feet wide. Should it not be stopped, or the abrasion of the Levee checked, great damage must be caused to the beautiful plantation on the beninsula formed by the bend of the river at that point.—*N. O. True Delta, 30th ult.*



AGRICULTURAL.

Application of Science to Agriculture.

A writer for the Enquirer, in illustration of the importance of the application of science to agriculture, relates the following instructive experiments:

A specimen of a soil of good appearance was given to Sir Humphrey Davy, from Lincolnshire, in England, remarkable for sterility. On analyzing it he found sulphate of iron. He recommended a top dressing of lime; and the sulphate of iron was forthwith converted into the sulphate of lime; a noxious substance was at once changed into an element of fertility. It was the boast of Franklin that he had stripped lightning of its perils and had chained the thunderbolt. Chemistry does more. Poisons are changed by its alchemy into the means of subsistence.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson purchased, in 1848, a small farm, near Baltimore, in the last stage of impoverishment. Such was its reduced condition that the last crop of corn was not more than one peck to the acre. He states that all the vegetable matter growing on the two hundred acres of cleared land, including briars sassafrass and other bushes, if carefully collected, would have been insufficient for the manufacture of one four-horse wagon load of manure. He applied to Dr. David Stewart, of Baltimore, an able chemist, who rode out to the farm and procured specimens of the soil, which he carefully analyzed. He found that it contained an abundance of lime, potash, magnesia, iron and organic matter, duly mixed with alumina and sand.—One element only of a fertile soil was wanting, phosphoric acid: and of this, there was no trace. He recommended an application to the soil of the Biphosphate of lime, a preparation of bones, as the best mode for supplying the deficient element. The remedy was given at an expense of ten dollars per acre. It was the one thing needful. Health was restored to the exhausted patient, and the grateful soil yielded last year twenty-nine bushels of wheat per acre to the proprietor. Nothing else was applied, indeed nothing else was wanting.—Here was a beautiful triumph of science. There is no doubt about the facts; the experiment came under the observation and attracted the attention of hundreds. It was detailed to the writer by Mr. Johnson himself, and various others worthy of perfect reliance. It has been made known to the country in the American Farmer.

In each of these cases, a mere practical farmer would have groped his way in the dark, ready to be led astray by any *ignus fatuus* in his efforts to find some means of improvement. He might have applied lime or stable manure. The first would have been worthless, if not injurious, and the second would have given no results commensurate with the expense. The same is probably true of guano, for though the best specimens contain as much as twenty-two per cent of phosphates, yet the expenditure would have been out of proportion to the result, if enough had been applied to give a sufficiency of phosphoric acid.

IRISH POTATOES—PRESERVING SEED.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, writing from Savannah, gives the following account of an experiment in the culture and preservation of Irish Potatoes, by Col. Greene, of Hutchinson's Island, near Savannah.—After describing his visit, and stating the difficulty in preserving the seed in this climate, he says: "His (Col. Greene's) method, is to let the potato remain in the hill, until wanted for seed, then dig them, cut them in quarters, and dry them one week. Next week he will begin to plant: and they are now (Jan. 1st.) digging the seed. In every hill there are two crops! I myself saw new Potatoes taken out of the same hill where the old ones were perfectly sound, as large as a common sized hen's egg. He has about six acres that he left for seed and from which, in addition to old, for seed, he thinks to get from 40 to 50 barrels of new for the market."

STOCK.—Prepare a mixture of equal parts of finely sifted ashes, slaked lime, and salt, and give an ounce or two to each of your cattle, horses and mules twice or thrice a week. See that your sheep have access to salt and tar, or salt alone at all times, kept under cover: that all your stock are regularly supplied, thrice a day with good wholesome water, and that your working animals are well curried and brushed, or rubbed down with a wisp of straw. A good cleansing of the hide, is most greatful to the laboring beast, and highly conducive to health.—*American Farmer.*

☞ In Germany two hundred and eighty miles of railroad were opened in 1850.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock AND JEWELRY STORE.



MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

SULLIVAN. CABOT & CO.,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES. HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, SADDLERY. CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by,
SULLIVAN. CABOT & Co.
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

JOHN H. ROBERTS,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, H. Gin, best Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Segars, Salt, Tobacco, Iron, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oils, Varnishes all sorts,—everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn, Eggs, Butter, &c.

Call next door to Riley Johnson, Brick corner, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

FRANCIS M. ALLEN,
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851.—1y.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by
F. M. ALLEN.

GEORGE BONE,

KEEPS constantly on hand, CARRIAGES BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description done on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad st., near the Depot, Rome
Rome, Ga, March 11, 1851.—1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
I. G. McKinzey,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest paterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and good work warranted.

Depot Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country. WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, ome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

NEW STORE.
STEVENSON & DUNCAN,

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large **Stock of Staple and Fancy goods.** Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1y.

HILBURN HOUSE.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the RAIL ROAD and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

THE STAGE OFFICE

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.
Rome, Georgia.

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, or that of his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD.
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
Feb 20

T. WARWICK.
Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.

January 24th, 1851. 1y.

Fine Watches AND JEWELRY.

JUST received a fine assortment of Watches of the best English, Swiss and French manufacture in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, lever, Lepine, auction and duplex escapements, full Jewelled, plain, and all sizes—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.

Ladies Chains, Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.

Ladies Breast Pins, Bracelets and Ear Rings Gold Pens, in silver holders.

A fine assortment of Rings, and Collar Sleeve and Bosom Buttons, Gold Keys &c. For sale low by G. NEWBOUER.

March 22nd 1851.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British
DRY GOODS,
No. 37, Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
A. C. WYLY. April 2, 1850.

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Hebrew Plaster, for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 1, 1851

NO MONOPOLY.
New Wholesale & Retail.
HAT, CAP & BONNET
Store.
No. 236 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Between United States Hotel and Post Office Corner.
J. TAYLOR, JR. & CO.

BEG leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Alabama, & Country Merchants in particular, that they have opened at the above stand, a splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,
Ladies' Riding Hats & Caps,
FLOWERS AND UMBRELLAS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, from the best manufactories in the Country, and with their experience in manufacturing, and the facilities in getting up the stock, cannot be excelled in the Southern Country, one of the Partners being constantly engaged in manufacturing for this market.—*OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE*, with every article usually kept in our line, *to which we invite Merchants & Planters visiting the city to call & examine before buying elsewhere*, as we intend to sell *CHEAP*, and our terms will be as liberal as any other house in the city.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Jr.,
JOHN W. CONKLING.
AUGUSTA GA.,
December, 3, 1850.

D'ANTIGNAC, EVANS & CO.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.



CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at the Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1850.

GIBBS AND McCORD
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the
New Fire-Proof Ware-House
recently built on the corner of McIntosh and Reynold street, where they have permanently located and will continue to give their personal attention to the above business in all its branches.

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments, of cotton, and for Bagging, Rope, cashmally Supplies will be faithfully executed.

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

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

THOS. F. GIBBS.
GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 18, 1851.

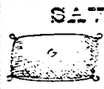
Dunham & Bleakly,

ARE now receiving direct from manufacturers (recently purchased by one of the firm) a large and well assorted stock of **Spring Goods**, including a great variety of new style Combs, Pins, Needles Razors, Scissors, Scissors, Gum Suspenders, Cotton and Silk Purse, Flax and Spool Thread, Sewing Silks, Snaps, Perfumery, and choice extracts of every style and quality. Our STOCK OF FANCY GOODS is now the largest and most complete ever before offered for sale in Augusta.

Merchants desiring to purchase spring goods may rely on getting every article we offer for sale on as good terms as from any house in Charleston as our sale object is not to undersell in Charleston. Call next door to Messrs. J. & S. Boston & Co's. Hat ware store, Augusta, Georgia.

April 8, 1851

ADAMS, HOPKINS, & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
AND
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.



RETURN thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed in past years, and again tender their services both in *Augusta* and *Savannah*, in the storage and sale of Cotton and all other country produce. Affording at all times a choice of markets) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS.
LAMBETH HOPKINS.
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17. 1850.—1y.

Dr. William Gleize.



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.

April 1, 1851. tf

DR. BOBY BURTON,



HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

December, 24th 1850.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. NEWBOUER & BROTHER, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

G. NEWBOUER will keep constantly on hand at the old stand, a good supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

March 1st, 1851.

A NEGRO WOMAN 25 years old sound, healthy, honest, and of very pleasant and agreeable disposition; a first rate house Girl, an excellent cook and washer—for sale. For terms apply to
M. J. TURNLEY,
Cedar Bluff, Ala. Jan. 14 1851.

TO TRAVELERS GOING NORTH



FROM CHARLESTON TO N. Y.
Fair Reduced to $20,
The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens t. daily, at 3, P. M. after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, and NEW YORK.

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 New York. 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 New York Through Tickets TWENTY DOLLARS each, can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, 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 21, 1850.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.
CHANGE OF HOUR.



THE Steamship
Southerner,
Capt. John Dickinson will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:

Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 2 o'clock
Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock

after which time she will leave as usual a 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent,

HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves. Jan. 14, 1851. 1y

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,



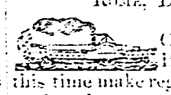
WEEKLY.

The new and splendid steam-ships
Florida, Capt. Lyon,
—AND—
Alabama, Capt. Ludlow,
Belonging to the
New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, $25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
Savannah.
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, New York. *Agt.*
Savannah. Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

Office Coosa River Steam Boat Co.
ROME, Dec'r 5th, 1850.



THE Steamer COOSA or ALABAMA, will, after this time make regular weekly trips during the season—leaving Rome every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, arriving at Greensport next day. Returning, leave Greensport Friday morning, to arrive at Rome in time for the cars on Monday morning.

COMBS & PENTECOST.
Dec. 17, 1850.—4m *Agts.*

MARBLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE.

EXTENDED to the firm of *ALLEN AND SAVERY*, would respectfully inform the public, that he will continue at the old stand, on main street S. E. corner of the public square and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for

Tomb Stones,
Monuments,
Table Tops,
Mantle's, &c.

IN THE best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material and of the best finish.

His prices shall be reasonable.

☞ Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine his work.

JOHN ALLEN.
Jan. 28, 1851.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as

CANDIES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup.

Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.

Family Groceries.

He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.
Dec. 17, 1850.

Thread and Goods

EXCHANGED for ***Cotton***, at Burton and Mallory's Factory in Benton County, Ala. Feb. 15, 1851

TAX SALES.

On Monday the 26th day of May next.

I will Sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville the following lands or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit; the North West fourth; of North West fourth; of Section twenty-three; Township fifteen; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth; of Section twenty-four; Township sixteen; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—$1, 80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Febauary 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the East half; of North East fourth, of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; —the East half; of South East fourth; Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight;—South West fourth; of Section ten; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to B. H Carpenter State and County Tax due for 1848 and 1849—amount $14 20cts.

Feb 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section five; Township fourteen; Range ten; assessed to George Cowan, State and County Tax for the year 1848 $1 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the West half; of North West fourth; of Section fifteen; Township sixteen; Range eight; part of South West fourth; of North East fourth; Section fifteen Township sixteen Range eight assessed to John Stuart State and County Tax for the year 1848—$1 44cts.—$1.

Also at the Same time and place, the East half, of North West fourth, Section twenty seven, Township sixteen, Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1839,—$2,-48cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North half, of Section seventeen Township fifteen, Range nine, assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—$1 05cts.

Feb, 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth, of South West fourth; and North East fourth, of South West fourth, all in Section twenty, Township fourteen, Range twelve assessed to G. W. Baring State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the North West fourth, of North East fourth, of Section twenty five Township fifteen Range ten, assessed to R. W. Moor, State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the West half, of South West fourth, of Section twenty one Township fourteen, Range twelve, assessed to Thomas B. Smith, State and County Tax for 1850.—56cts

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S E fourth section 30, T 16 R 7, assessed to D. G. Towns—State and County tax for 1850 $3 50 cts.

Feb. 8, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S W fourth of S 35, T 15. R 12; assessed to R. S. Heard—State and county tax for 1849, $1 36 cts.

G B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Feb. 8, 1851—$1.

☞ Any one holding the Tax Collector's receipt for any of the above land can stop the sale without expense, by giving notice at this Office—and those to whom it is most convenient can settle the amount of tax and cost here.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ON the 31st day of May next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala., the following described land, or so much thereof as will pay the tax and cost due thereon; to-wit: west half of Section 35, Township 8—assessed to G. W. Stone—amount of tax due $6 40 cents.

J. W. GIBSON, T. C.

Feb. 25, 1851.—$1.

Educational.

THE third session of Rev. J. M. Wagner's school 1 mile west of Jacksonville, will commence on Monday the 14th of April next. The prices of tuition will be as usual; viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, five dollars per Session. English Grammar, Geography, Botany A. and M. History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry &c. &c. eight dollars; and Latin, Greek and Mathematics Twelve dollars and fifty cents per Session. The convenient and retired location of the school, gives to the student considerable advantages, in the progress of his studies. The well established reputation of Mr. Wagner as a successful and faithful teacher, needs no commendation from us. Board can be had in the immediate vicinity at moderate prices.

J. M. CROOK, M. W. ABERNATHY. *Trust'.*
April 1, 1851.

Just Received
AT LEOTI, ALA.,

A LARGE supply of HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING, and for sale on reasonable terms.
March 18, 1851 J. A. TOWERS.

A FRESH supply of Groceries, sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Mackerel, Cheese, Iron, Salt and Castings, Steele and American Iron of all sizes, just received and for sale low by
March 18, 1851. J. A. TOWERS.

50 KEGS of NAILS just received and for sale low by J. A. TOWERS.
March 18, 1851.

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by Wiley B. Rucks, on Ball Play Creek, in said county, on the 15th inst., a brown poney mare, 7 years old, about thirteen hands high, with some white hair about the root of her tail, heavy in foal, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

ATTEST: W. E. McDANIEL.
April 1, 1851. Judge of Probate.

Rupert, McLeland & Co.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELLAN,
M. S. CASSETTY.
October 4. 1850. 1y

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court Special Term March 18th A. D. 1851.

THIS day came William R. Brown Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Brown late of said County dec'd, and filed in Court, his allegation in writing setting fourth that said Estate is insolvent, and praying that the same may be so declared by said court. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 12th day of May next be set for hearing and determining upon said allegation, and that notice of the same be given the creditors of said Estate and to all other persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three times prior to said day to be and appear at the court house of said county on the day last aforesaid and show cause if any they have why said Estate should not be declared insolvent according to the prayer of the petition if they think proper.

Witness. A. Woods Judge of said court at office this 18th day of March A. D. 1851.

ATTEST. A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
March 24th 1851.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, March 18, 1851.

THIS day came Mary Coats Executrix of the estate of William Coats, lately of said County, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 12th day of May next, be set for making said final settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden on the said 12th day of May next, at the court house in said Town of Jacksonville, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

A WOODS,
March 25. '51. Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama,
St. Clair Co.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, A. D., 1851

THIS day came William Thweatt and Russel B. Williamson, Administrator of Brazil Williamson, late of said county, deceased, and presented their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that the 2nd Monday in May next be set for this final settlement of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by posting up a copy of this order for forty days previous to said 2nd Monday in May next, on the Court House door in said County, and at three other public places in said County, and publishing the same once a week for four consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said second Monday in May next, in the Jacksonville Republican, a public news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State of Alabama, and sending a copy of this order by mail to Elizabeth Rhodes, wife of William Rhodes, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court by said 2nd Monday in May next, and show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed, and otherwise object to said settlement if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
March 18, 1851.—$6. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, 1851.

THIS day came Henry Stidman, Administrator of the Estate of James Stidman, late of said county, dec'd. and files his petition to sell the real Estate of the said James Stidman dec'd. consisting, as alledged in said petition of the East half of the North East quarter of section twenty-one, in Township fourteen, of Range two East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Huntsville Alabama, containing seventy-nine and 80 100 acres, for the purpose of making a fair, equal and beneficial division of the Land, which cannot be done, as alledged in said petition, without a sale thereof. It is ordered by the court, that notice isne to all the heirs of legal age, and to the Guardians of such as are minors, that the 2nd Monday in June next, be set as the time of hearing and determining on said petition, and that notice of the same be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said 2nd Monday in June next.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to us, the undersigned Adm'x and Adm'r of the Estate of Hartwell Battle, late of said county, dec'd, on the 15th November last past, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MARY E. BATTLE, Adm'x.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.
Feb. 25, 1851.—6t.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable plantation lying upon Choccolocco Creek, one mile from White Plains, eight from Jacksonville and twelve from Oxford Ala. containing 345 acres, 150 in a fine state of cultivation, good buildings, fine spring water and a small orchard. Two thirds of the above farm is the first quality of bottom land, and the remainder the very best valley land, except about 20 or 30 acres. Besides the prospects of a very easy completion of the railroad from Selma to Jacksonville will make the above place highly desireable—any one wishing to know more respecting the place call upon, or can write to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Ala, myself at Rome Ga. Jas. E. Williams, White Plains, or George W. Blackburn, Jacksonville. G. WINN,
April 1st 1851.

The State of Alabama,
St. Clair County.

PROBATE COURT, REGULAR TERM, 2ND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1851.

JAS. ROBERSON AND JOHN P. ROBERSON, Executors of the last will and testament of John Roberson, late of St. Clair county, deceased, having this day presented their accounts and vouchers to the said court for final settlement of their accounts as such Executors, and for final settlement of said estate, and the said court having examined and caused said accounts to be stated, and with said vouchers filed for the inspection of all persons interested; and set the 2nd Monday in June next, for the time of hearing and determining on said accounts and vouchers—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by affidavit on file, that some of the legatees and heirs of said estate are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days prior to said second Monday in June next. That it is the intention of the said executors to have their said accounts and vouchers presented to the said court for allowance and for final settlement at a term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 2nd Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate may appear and object or except if they think proper.

A true copy.
ATTEST: IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
March 25, 1851.—$8.

Thomas Yancy, vs. Martha E. Yancy. } At Rules before the Register 42d District Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama March 24th 1851.

Came the complainant by his Solicitor and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit on file that Martha E. Yancy the defendant in the suit in the chancery court of Randolph county Alabama and affidavit Plaintiff does not reside in the State of Alabama but in the county of Coweta in the State of Georgia and that the said Martha E. Yancy is of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the State of Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks notifying the said Martha E. Yancy to be and personally appear before the Register at his office in the Town of Wedowee within sixty days from the date of the order and plead answer or demur to complainants bill or the time will be taken proconfesso it is further ordered that a copy of order be posted up at the court-house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail the place of the defendants residence.

JOHN REAVES, *Register.*
April 1. 1851.

In Chancery.

38TH DISTRICT NORTHERN CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In vacation Monday March 24 '51.

BE it remembered that this day came Salina Echols who sues by her next friend, John Stallings, by her solicitors, and files her bill of complaint against William B. Echols—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the written affidavit of the said Complainant, that said defendant is a non-resident, residing at Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, and that he is over the age of twenty-one years.—This therefore ordered by the Register that the said defendant be and he is hereby required to answer or demur to said bill of complaint, within sixty days from the date of this order. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed in said State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, and that a copy hereof be posted up at the Court House door of Cherokee county, and an other copy hereof be sent to said defendant by mail. Witness William L. Cain, Register in Chancery for said district and division, at office this 24th March 1851.

ATTEST:
WM. L. CAIN, *Register.*
April 1, 1851.

The State of Alabama,
Randolph County,
SPECIAL COURT OF PROBATE FEBRUARY, 26TH 1851.

THIS day came William C. Kendy, Administrator of John W. Striplin, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for his annual settlement of said estate which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days by Publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the second monday of April next, to show cause if any they have, why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

JOSEPH BENTON.
Judge of Probate.
March 25. 1851.—3t. $4.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 17. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1851.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL.

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 editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagemet for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. 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 yearly 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 Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

N. J. TURNLEY. W. P. DAVIS.
TURNLEY & DAVIS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Will attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. Turnley, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. Davis, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,
AND
WM. J. HARALSON,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

They will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

☞ Office of Acklen, Huntsville, and of Haralson, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. COBB.
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshal, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Ashville, Ala., April, '51.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
July, 1850

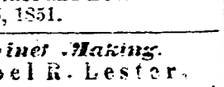
J. A. McCAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala.

Will attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester.



Is prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and prices. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop. April 8, 1851. 1y

Wanted.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 8, 1851. C. R. LESTER.

TO THE PATRONS OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boot for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up-stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's. W. W. HUGHES.

Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

Intellect in Rags.

A STORY FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Two proud children were tripping along the streets of Boston, one sunshiny day on their way to school, chatting as they went, and apparently enjoying themselves right merrily.

A late rain had given a coating of mud to the red brick sidewalks, so the children trod daintily; the older one, a slight, delicately formed girl, with a merry eye, and full rich ringlets, carefully lifting her soft, shining garments, that they might not be soiled, by contact with the wet earth.

And now, their way led through a dark, dank, alley, where the sunbeams grew sickly and paled into dimness, as they touched the heavy and tainted atmosphere, though, perchance, long times between, they melted into shadows upon the golden hair of some poverty clay infant, for many such sat in the broken doorways of that comfortless lane.

The boy and girl moved slowly onward, their white brows bent downward, their bright eyes searching for the hidden pave stones; yet ever and anon some quick laugh at the ludicrous figures that flittered across their path, would throng their smooth cheeks with dimples.

'Don't you hate such dirty places, Julia?' said the boy, as a few dops, not of crystal, stained the glossiness of his rich attire, 'dont you wish school was at the other end of the lane?'

'It's perfectly horrible,' answered the beautiful young creature, with a light laugh; 'dear, do look at those creatures; they can have no sensibility, no refinement, how dirty, how contemptible they are—well, thank goodness, that we were born rich.'

'Stop! Julia, hush! yonder is something to excite our laughter, I warrant you. Ha! ha! a boy larger than myself, and he appears to be picking out the letters on that scrap of paper—bah!'

'Stand still, Arthur, do, and let's hear him; we can wait a moment.'

A few paces before them sat a boy of some thirteen years, hatless, shoeless, and with very scant frock and trousers, the latter a mass of patches. His hair, tangled and thick, hung over his downcast eyes, and his hands, stained and rough with labor, grasped a little torn piece of newspaper, which he had evidently picked up out of the mud. So absorbed was he in his task, that he did not notice the fair and high bred young strangers, who stood regarding him with thoughtless but subdued mirth.

Hark! the boy, leaning his brown face on his clenched hands, murmers unconsciously aloud—'b-l-e-s—no, not that; yes, no'—a deep drawn sigh, then again—'b-l-a-n'—a long pause—'oh! dear—I have forgotten; I shall never, never read like Barney.'

As the poor child exclaimed thus, he lifted his eyes, sorrowfully, from the tattered bit of printing; his gaze feel upon the listeners, whose beautiful lips were curled with scornful smiles. A flush of crimson started to his swarthy cheeks, mounting to the top of his forehead, as he threw off the mass of tangled curls, and his bold black eyes fell before their familiar stare.

"Ha! ha!" said the richly clad youth, carelessly, 'I've got a brother only five years old, at home, who can read better than that. A big boy like you ought at least to know your letters. Why don't you go to school?'

'To school,' echoed Julia, sneeringly, 'do you suppose *he* could get into any *decent* school? his name ought to be patch-work; ha! ha! poor thing,' she continued, with mock pity, 'our stable boy dresses better than that.'

The lad, at her tone of commisseration, sprang to his feet, and bent upon the brother and sister such a glance of defiance, indignation, and scorn, that they instinctively hurried onward; though the girl turned once more mockingly round, and gave utterance to a light, bantering laugh.

Still the poor lad stood—wounded—wounded to the heart's core—still he gazed after them, his full lips quivering with his mental anguish, his black eye, through the misty drops that hung trembling on his lids, flashing fire, as though they would scathe and blast the selfish pride of those thoughtless children; then turning, he hurried up 3 broken steps ipto a dim entry, flew along a dark passage, and entering a cheerless room, flung himself upon the uneven floor, and wept burning tears of grief and shame.

The parlors of a stately mansion, on Beacon street, Boston, were brilliantly illuminated. The owner of the princely tenement had issued cards for a fashionable soiree: the hour had arrived, and the guests were assembling.

The rich and the great were there, but, conspicious among all, and conversing with the ex-President of the United States, the elder Adams, stood a noble-looking man, in the bloom and vigor of manhood.—His face was intellectually beautiful, and his high altitude commanding, yet extremely graceful.

'All the evening,' murmured a fashionable, yet lovely lady, to Mr. Adams, as he turned towards her, 'have I been striving to gain an introduction to Mr. L——'s distinguished guests; but he has been so surrounded——now, however, he stands alone. I should esteem it a rare honor to speak with him, but for a moment.'

'You shall have that pleasure,' said the ex-President, smiling; and turning, he presented the beautiful and fascinating wife of a millionaire to the talented stranger.

'We have met before, madam,' said the gentleman, bowing low, to conceal a strange expression that stole over his features.

'I have forgotten;' the lady made an answer, in her sweetest tones.

'I have not—we have met before; just twenty years ago,' he continued still keeping his piercing eyes upon her face—'we met in a lane, a narrow, repulsive place, where the cries of hunger resounded often upon the still air, and where rags, misery and filth met the traveller at every step.'

He paused—and she gazed more curiously upon him.

Perhaps you do not remember the time, the place—perhaps you do not remember how two pampered children of wealth passed along that lane—it may be you forgot the poor outcast, grasping at science (though then scarcely conscious) with his untutored mind.—The laugh of derision that was then flung upon this lonely heart—for I was that child—roused the latent fire of ambition within my breast: and,' he continued, more softly, 'I thank you for the taunt, and scornful world: they were ever my incentives in my upward path to honor; I had but to think of them, and a triumphant smile illuminated his splendid countenance.

The lady, faint, mortified, glided away from her rebuker, and in less than an hour sat, humbled and weeping, in her own proud mansion. She had wished nay coveted, just one little word, from the being who, in her haughty childhood, she had derided and despised for his poverty—and she had been repaid with contempt, though smoothly worded and delicately expressed by the neglected boy, whose name now rang the world through.

Have a care, then, sons and daughters of plenty.

Scorn not the child of poverty, who with pensive eye and lifted hands, toils up the rugged heights of Parnassus, uncared for and unaided. Though clothed in rags, he may gain the dizzy height, while you, decked in the meaner pharaphernalia of wealth, humbly grope along the mountain's base, and under the very feet of him whom you disdained.

Widows.

Cymon, of the Boston Post, discourses on this subject in the following very impressive manner.

"Is there any character in life so interesting as a young and beautiful widow? Not a flirty, coquetish one, who, even amid her sorrows, has an eye to future wedded happiness with another, but one of genuine heart, wedded to her husband's urn, pensive, but not sad, her grief softened to a placidness.

'——devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast and demure.'

"I met one of this fashion last week. Her sorrows had served only to soften her charms, as age mellows a picture. Her brilliant eyes which I have oft-time seen dance with joy, had lost some of their power, but they were more subdued—they seemed to be looking beyond the grave, longing to join her liege lord in one eternal bliss of wedded love!

'When your good husband died,' said I, 'earth lost a bright ornament but Heaven gained a saint.' A tear of sorrow stood in the widow's eye, but a gleam of religious hope and resignation melted it away. 'I need not tell you,' continued I, 'that search the wide world, you cannot find his fellow: you already know that full well.'

"The fair bereaved one clutched my hand convulsively. I had touched the right chord: nature burst forth, a very torrent of tears gushed from her eyes: like unto an earthquake heaved her breast; even the 'counterfeit presentment' of Niobe upon her cameo seemed to catch the 'self infection,' and rain alabaster tears! and in sweet and broken accents the beautiful mourner thus sobbed out: "*I'll bet I do!*"

☞ The reason why so many ladies dodge an offer of marriage is, because the question is popped at them.

Narrative of a Fire on a Chinese River.

The missionary reports from China as quoted in the Kolnische Zeitung, described the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the 1st of January, 1848, at Houquang during the prevalance of an inundation. The Tribune translates some portions of the account. The fire, which broke out among the ships, was of unparalled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastion.—Along the shore of the Kiang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable, populous city floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground.

The whole forms a long harbor extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question, a furious gale struck this multitudious fleet, and in the confusion that ensued, one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these every where spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment to the other vessels.

In the midst of this terrible sea of fire were heard the shrieks and groans of an immense number of men who given over to despair; tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burned to a crisp by the fire, or swallowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire and in the space of three hours all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board miserably perished! [illegible] green on all hands that number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand.

The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong. They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found.—Among the vessels burned were several large ships. Many of them contained from 40 to fifty and sixty persons. The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese from different provinces.

This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible conflagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world.—As a native from Ham yan-fee was surveying the scene desolation, he was so impressed with the number of the victims, that he ordered at his own cost ten thousand coffins, for the interment of the bodies, which could be afforded for five or six francs. This sum is paid by the poor for their coffins; usually they cost them from thirty to forty francs, and the rich pay several thousand, for the poor idolaters imagine that the more is done for the body after it is with the soul.

Right! Right!! Right!!!—"Hallo, here, you men of the Press," said an individual, rapping at our door on Monday last, "open, Sesame." What now?" replied the Foreman. "Who dat knocking?" added another typo." "What do you want?" asked the Editor." "I want to pay for the paper." "Oh!" exclaimed the Foreman. "Ah ha" echoed the Typo. "Certainly, Sir," said the Editor advancing to open the door.

And he, whom we style an individual above proved himself every inch a gentleman, by forthwith placing the silver in our hands, and adding this remark—"I make it a point, to pay the printer before any one else, when I come to town to settle my bills; and I do this, because I consider him the least exorbitant workman of the age.

☞ The climax of superfluous politeness has been declared to be that of holding an umbrella over a duck in the rain,

The Editor.

The editor is the dupe of destiny. His lot was knocked down to him a bargain, and it turns out to be a take in. His land of promise a moving stuffed with thorns. His laurel wreath is a garland of nettle. His honors resolve themselves into a capital hoax, his pleasures are heavy penalties, his pride is the snuff of a candle, his power but volumes of smoke. The editors are the most ill-starred men alive. He, and he alone, thousand pretenders about town notwithstanding, is indeed the indentical martyr, commonly talked of as the ill used individual! He seems to govern opinion, and is, in reality, a victim to the opinion of others. He incurs more than nine-tenths of the risk and responsibility, and reaps less than one tenth of the reward and *reputation*. The *defects* of his work are liberally assigned to him, the merits are magnanimously imputed to his corrrespondents. If a bad article appears, the editor is unsparingly condemned, if a brilliant article be inserted Anonymous carries off the eulogium. The editorial function is supposed to consist in substitutions of "if it be," for it is, and the insertion of the word however, here and there, to impede the march of fine style. Commas and colons are the only marks he is reputed to make, his niche of fame is merely a parenthesis, he is but a note of admiration to genius, his life is spent in ushering clever people into deserved celebrity, he sits as charioteer outside the vehicle in which prodigious talents are driven to immortality. It is his fortune to insert all contribution in the temple of glory, and to exclude himself for want of space. He always tries to go in, but expires unblessed. He betows present popularity on thousands without securing posthumous renown as his own share. His career in this life is a tale of mystery "to be continued in our next." He is only thought of when things go wrong in the Journal. Curiosity then looks out the corner of its eyes, and with brows and lips pursed up, queriously ejaculates 'who is he?' if by chance, praise instead of censure should be meditated, the wrong man is immediately mentioned. People are only certain to their editor when [illegible] to cowhide him. Is there a bright passage or two in an indifferent article, you may be sure that they are not indebted for that polish to the editorial pen. Is there a dull phrase or a harsh period in some favorite contribution? Oh! the editor has altered it, or neglected to revise the proof! But if the editor is abused for what he inserts, he is twice abused for what he neglects. It is a curious feature in his destiny that if he strikes out but a single line of an article, whether in poetry or prose, that very line is infallibly the crowning beauty of the production. It is not a little odd that when he declines a paper, that paper is sure to be far the best thing the author ever wrote. Accepted articles may be bad: rejected ones are invariably good. It is admitted that judgment is the first essential for an editorship, and is, at the same time, insisted on, that judgment is exactly the quality which the editor has not. An author is praised in a review, he is grateful to an individual writer, whose name he has industriously inquired for, an author is condemned in a review, he is unspeakably disgusted with the editor. Week after week, month after month, the said editor succors the oppressed, raises the weak, applauds virtue, exalts talent, he pens or promulgates the praise of friends, of their books, pictures, acting safety lamps and steam paddles, but from the catalogue of goiden names his own is an eternal absentee.

Population of Mexico.—Brantz Mayer, Esq., who has been elected a member of the Mexican National Society of Geography and Statistics has furnished the Baltimore Sun with Statistics respecting the population of Mexico, in the year 1850, prepared by the Mexican Government, in which the population of that country, including all castes and colors, is set down at 7,661,919. The population of the Department of Vera Cruz is given at 264,725; of Yucatan, 630,048, and of the Territory of Lower California, 12,000. The Indians have generally been estimated at about 4,000,000. In 1823, Humboldt estimated the population of Mexico at 6,800,000.

The Gardanne Crevasse.—We see that Col. Spear has abondoned this crevasse. He complains of the lethargy of the planters, &c. We have heard statements made somewhat different from those of the colonel, but, we suppose, it matters not now who is to blame—the "breach" is made. The crevasse has proved, and will prove, very destructive.—*Ib.*

The Physic Working.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of the 28th, for which we are indebted to a friend, contains a long and labored article upon the loss being sustained by New York city on account of the slavery excitement and the prejudice existing in the South therefor. It lays down the following "conclusions" on the subject:

"1st. There has been a very large falling off in the consumption of domestic manufactures by the South.

2d. There has been a very large falling off in the Spring trade generally of the South with this city."

It then goes on to charge the cause of this state of things to the false assertions and innuendoes of [illegible] upon an anti-coalition "leading" [illegible] the *Journal of Commerce* and *Express*, that New York, State and city, were "deeply infected with abolitionism." It denounces the Union movement, and characterizes the appointment of the Union Committee as "an insult to our (New York) city." It denies the existence of abolitionism or free soilism to any controlling extent: says that there is no excitement at the North upon the slavery question, and that it is all the mere figment of the two papers named above. And this it utters in the face of the recent free-soil victories in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont! Such bare-faced statements, however, should not be wondered at, when it is remembered that the editor of this paper, James Watson Webb, could not obtain the confirmation of the U. S. Senate to the fourth or fifth rate foreign mission.

But the fact to which we desired to direct attention is, the power the South has over the North upon this question. See how the sheer apprehension of losing *a portion only* of her trade will bring to her feet, like suppliant tools, the most powerful and influential of her press, backed by the entire mercantile community. So great, indeed, has the alarm been in some quarters of New York city, that they are agitating the question of a separation of the State into two, cutting off the city and its suburbs from the "rural districts." Of course, this is all gammon, and only intended to operate upon the that what little fuss the hated and abused ultras of the South have already kicked up has had an effect there, and it proves clearly, also, what we have so often said before, that if the South was united in her complaints and demands, she would obtain her just rights, and the Union would not be in the least endangered. But here we go; those of us that would stake the Union upon our constitutional rights, and would have the latter at the risk of the former, are denounced as disorganizers, traitors, anarchists, by our own brethren in the South, at the very moment, too, when free-soilism stalks abroad triumphant at the North. The Union, say the Southern submissionists, "must be preserved, at all hazards." [The Constitution has become an obsolete idea.] So says Seward, and Stanton, and Wade, and Chase, and the whole free-soil tribe. The latter desire it preserved, in order that they may effect the *abolition of slavery* by it. The former have not enlightened us as to what is their object.—*Adv. and Gaz.*

Plaquement Inundated.—By a letter of the 27th inst, from the town of Plaquemine, we learn that the place is overflowed and the inhabitants are navigating the streets in skiffs. The water has advanced to within one square of the front levee. The disaster is owing to a crevasse which took place on last Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, one mile down the bayou. An effort was made the following morning to stop it by sinking a flatboat in the breach. The levee broke, however, some forty feet above; and yesterday the crevasse was an acre wide with no one attempting to stop the devastating flood. Says our correspondent, "second story rooms in the front of town are in much demand, and I regret that the number is so small."—*Ib.*

Look out for Counterfeits.—The St. Louis *times*, of the 4th ult., gives an account of the breaking up of a noted counterfeiter, named John S. Moore, near that city. The officer succeeded in getting possession of his press, tools, and about $200,000 of bills, which were well excuted, and generally signed and ready for issue. In the batch was several thousand dollars of Treasury notes; also $20 and $1,000 bills on the Bank of Georgetown, South Carolina; $100 and $500 bills on the Bank of Carolina; $10 bills on the Bank of Augusta, Georgia and $50 North Carolina. The amount on each Bank is not stated, but we presume it must have been considerable.

Chronicle & Sentinel.

☞ The Yankee Blade tells the following good story of Col. Greene, the well known wit of the Post. It is one of the best "Boston notions" we have seen for a long time—and almost equals the joke perpetrated by the President and his Secretary, in positively the last" proclamation relating to "the rescue;"

A New Post Office.—Everybody who reads the papers, is aware that one of the spiciest is the Boston Post. Col. Greene, the editor, is a great joker, but one morning last week, he was a jokee, as we will endeavor to show. A tall Vermonter stepped into the Col's office, and inquired if there "was any letters for him in the office?"

The Colonel, who was hard at work upon an anti-coalition "leader" replied in the negative. But, said this is the best office, "This is the office of the Post," said the Colonel, very blandly.

"Ye-as, jest so. Wa-al I didn't know but my old woman had rit down about the ground I talked of getting for her. Yew see I cum from up toward Vermont, with a lot of brumes and axe-heives, and sich like horticultural fixins, to see if I couldn't dicker a littie mite in Bosting. And——"

"You will find no letters here," said the Colonel, interrupting the Yankee in the full flow of his narrative. "This is the office of the Boston Morning Post."

"Sho! wa-al I see 'Morning Post' on the sign, cum ter think, and I might have knowed that yew didn't deliever letters in the arternoon but you see I didn't expect nun this mornin,' for Zekel Peabody started from hum ten days arter I cum, and he told me that Keziah was go in' to write a letter to me to git her a yaller sammon cullered delane, and I dunno how many yards to git, no more'n a hen with her head cut off. But, I'll drap in to-morrow mornin' about daylight, and mabby there'll be a letter. I sold my necessaries almost out to-day, and I dunno but I shall trade a little mite in horseflesh. I've got a colt here that's as equil as any that ever wore huffs.

He'll leave about as large a tract of country behind him in the course of a day, as any other animal. He's been kep in the stable from hum and set the blood to suckulatin in him all of suddent, it gin him a leetle tech of the blind staggers, but I jumpt out of the waggin and stuck my jack knife into the ruff of his mouth jest in third wrindle, and set the blood a runnin'—that relieved his systim, and he goes like a bird. Wa-al I'll drap in to-morrow mornin' and see—there aint no evenin' or arternoon Post Office in the city, I sposed—I sa-*ay yew haint got a nag* you'd like ter trade, hev you? Ef yew get my colt yew can lay em all out on the necks. Don't yew—"

"Confound the fellow!" said Colonel Greene who had been trying to write all this time. "Sir, this is not a post office for the delivery of letters, but the publication office of the Boston Morning Post; a newspaper, sir, is published here. Do you understand it now, my friend? I am not a man a letters, but of types. Ha ha!"

"Sho-o-o! You don't say! Wall, I don't keer a durn whether I get a letter any how for if don't, I shan't haff to buy no gownd!'w.

The Vermonter sauntered out and the Colonel resumed his pen, but he remembered the Vermonter, when, on the following day, the Evening Journal commenced its leader with the following words:—"The Post of this morning contains a long and rambling article on the Senatorial question—coalition,' &c.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We understand that a difficulty took place between Lewis P. Breedlove and Jacob Segrest on Saturday evening last, which resulted in Mrs. Breedlove's being severely shot.—The parties, we understand, had been quarreling at Chehaw, but finally quit and went home. Segrest, however, got his rifle, and went over to the house of Breedlove for the purpose of shooting him. Mrs. Breedlove saw him coming, and got between him and her husband, and received the load of the rifle in the fleshy part of the fore arm, which it dreadfully lacerated. The ball then struck the arm above the elbow, and running up, buried itself somewhere between the shoulder and the neck.

Mrs. Breedlove is the sister of Segrest, and the parties have for some time been at law about the property of Segrest's father, who died some time last year.

Macon (Tuskegee) Rep.

The Crevasse Lacoste's.—This break in the Levee is widening fast. No attempt has, thus far been made to stop it. On Friday night it had increased in width twenty-five feet, making the crevasse altogether a hundred feet wide. Should it not be stopped, or the abrasion of the Levee checked, great damage must be caused to the beautiful plantation on the beninsula formed by the bend of the river at that point.—*N. O. True Delta, 30th ult.*

Serious Balks in the Union Movement.

While the Fillmoreines and Clayites in Alabama are preaching up "peace and good will" among whigs and democrats, in order to wheedle the latter into the support of federal consolidatian submission principles, nader the specious guise of Union, the administration, nothing retarded by these endearing appeals of its friends hereabouts, is lopping off democratic heads with a *nonchalance* or indifference which contrasts rather awkwardly with this oblition of party of which we hear so much of just now in the Fillmore press of Alabama. A notable instance, or rather two of them, have just occurred in Tuscaloosa, in the removal from the land office at that place of Messrs. Edward F. Comegys and Monroe Donoho, two worthy and faithful democratic public officers to make way for two Fillmoreines of the federal stripe. The *Observer* has the following comments upon the subject. Alas poor Fillmoreism in Alabama. The mask is no longer of any service—the face beneath it is too well known.—*Adv. and Gaz.*

"PROOF OF DECEPTION.—The simultaneous removal of Mr. Comegys and Mr. Donoho, is the best possible commentary upon the deceptive character of the proposed "*Constitutional Union party.*" If it had not been before sufficiently apparent, this fact alone would demonstrate that it was never intended by the federal whigs, the inventors of it, that democrats should hold office.

"They deceitfully proposed that old party distinctions be done away; that the partition between whig and democrat be broken down; and that all without regard to former names or principles who would sustain the compromise measure of the last Congress, constitute one party; to be called the "Constitutional Union party;" and that all who should oppose those measures, constitute the other antagonistic party, to be called by whatever name they might choose. Support or opposition to the compromise bills was to be the only test. Mr. Fillmore as the head of the new party, caused it to be distinctly announced, that all who would support those measures would be considered without regard to previous distinctions, as friends to his administration; and that all who opposed those measures would be regarded as enemies.

"Now see the deceitfulness of the whole scheme. Mr. Donoho and Mr. Comegys are both constitutional Union men. They both come fully up to the test laid down. They both support the compromise measures; entertaining in regard to them pretty much the views of Mr. Richie and Col. King They both have been openly in fatime they were introduced into the Senate by the committee of thirteen to this hour. Yet these men—honest, capable, faithful men—discharging promptly their official duties—and with so much accuracy and correctness, that the most searching scrutiny cannot detect an error—are unceremoniously removed without any pretence of cause, *except that they are democrats!*

"We repeat that this act of itself, if there were no other, would prove beyond doubt that the whole scheme is a fraud upon the democratic party.

"The scheme was invented to give strength to the whig party, whose distinctive principle is, and ever has been, to build up a strong National Central Government, by absorbing the rights of the States. To acquire power for themselves, and thereby to accomplish this purpose, those who compose it have been willing to assume any name, whether it be 'federal party,' 'whig party,' or 'constitutional Union party.' But whatever name they assume, they never change their purpose. That remains the same now that it was in the days of the elder Adams, under whose auspices, with precisely this view, the alien and sedition laws were enacted: the same that it was in the days of the younger Adams, who claimed for the federal government the power to do any thing for the 'general welfare,' of which they were to be the judges. Hence they will permit no man to hold office or power who adopts the views of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, and other democrats, whose principles are directly antagonistic to their own. They never intended to do so from the first. Their principles forbid it. Their purpose would be defeated by it. The scheme was planned to use democratic votes for the purpose of carrying out the great federal principle of weakening the States by building up a strong national consolidated government, of which *they*, of course, must be the rulers."

ALL GLITTER, BUT NO GOLD.—The New York Express tells of a large lump of gold, of about twenty ounces, which a Nantucket gentleman bought in San Francisco lately, at the rate of $16 per ounce.—Much gratified with his lump, he despatched it to the mint in Philadelphia to be coined; but the express will take word to him, with the lump returned, that there is not gold enough in it to pay for coinage. The outside is sprinkled over with gold, but the inside is copper.

The Diversion of Trade.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin has a sagacious and seasonable article as to the great diversion of business from that city, which has taken place, and an increase of which is threatened, in consequence of the Railroad enterprises of South Carolina and Georgia. It urges the wisdom and necessity of some measures to counteract this result. As the arguments apply with as much force to Mobile as to New Orleans, we make an abstract of the Bulletin's views. It says: Every day's experience is bringing home to some of our merchants, the feeling reality, that the trade and business of New Orleans are being snatched away from them by more vigilant and enterprising rivals. This year the trade of one region of country, is diverted from us—next year, the area will be extended, and another year, it will embrace entire States. This innovation is working silently, but with sure and rapid progress, if any doubt it, let them make the enquiry of our merchants who deal in western produce; who have a feeling knowledge of the fact, that this great and important trade is oozing away from us. The trade of North Alabama is almost entire gone, and that of East Tennessee is rapidly going. But a short time ago, all the cotton in the Tennessee valley came to New Orleans. In that fertile region of country, in and about Huntsville, Gunter's Landing, Decatur, and the parts thereto adjacent, the cotton was carried by flatboats and lighters through the Muscle Shoals, and re shipped on steamboats at Tuscumbia, and then found its way by the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.—Now the channel of trade is reversed, and runs up stream; then there was but one steamboat on the Tennessee river above the shoals, now, there are twelve, busily engaged in carrying cotton, (the cotton that of right belongs to us,) to Chattanooga, whence it is transported by railroad to Charleston and Savannah.

But this is not the only diversion of trade from us; if we look to North, and North East Alabama, we will find; that the trade in that rich country skirting the Alabama river, and its tributaries, has already changed its direction. As we have before stated, and upon reliable authority, there will be 40,000 bales of cotton, which should have come to New Orleans, carried by steamboats on the Coosa river to Rome in Georgia, and thence transported by a continuous line of railroad to Charleston and Savannah.

All this looks serious and portentions enough; it shows conclusively, that the planters in all that region of country, are about accomplishing what direct and speedy communication by railway, with the Atlantic markets.

But the subject is to be viewed in another phase. Charleston and Savannah are extending their iron creepers, so as to penetrate the Cumberland and Ohio valleys, with the sanguine and rational expectation of enjoying of the trade of that extensive and fertile section of the country. In a short period of time these two cities will be in direct communication with Nashville.—The line of railway from the Atlantic to Chattanooga, is complete; the junction between Chattanooga and Nashvile is in progress, and twenty-one miles of the road is running order; eighty miles of this road will be completed during the ensuing year, and within the ensuing twelve months a road from Nashville to Louisville will be commenced.—The citizens of Charleston are so well aware of the importance of the connection, that they have contributed liberally to the prosecution of this work, so liberally, in fact that a division of the road between Chattanooga and Nashville, which their money will build, is denominated the Charleston division. The Georgia Railroad is contributing with like liberality to the work.

All these improvements in progress and in prospective, it will be observed, are to facilitate the transit of produce and merchandise direct, to and from the Atlantic ports. It seems, that with the people of the interior, to use the words of this Railroad President, there is "a natural tendency to reach the Atlantic," and to avoid the Mississippi. There is nothing new or strange in this; it jumps with the spirit and genius of the age, and the people. Between Railroads and Rivers, the former will have the pre-eminence and preferance; and if we continue behind the age, and persist in the delusive belief that it is beyond the art of man to construct an artificial road that can compete with the mighty father of waters, we will, after a time, find ourselves most miserably mistaken, when we wake up from this fatal delusion, and find ourselves shorn of our strength and our glory departed.

☞ The Picayune says, there are in the vaults of the banks of New Orleans over $8,500,000 in specie—the largest amount ever before at rest there.

A CURIOSITY.—Barnum, it is said, has a small quantity of tar, supposed to have been left where the Israelites, *pitched*.

(*From the Charleston Mercury.*)

Unionism.

The following remarks of the Richmond Enquirer indicate that they are beginning to suspect in Virginia that there lurks under the mask of the so called Unionism, of which the Administration is the head, more than they bargained for when they enlisted in that cause.—In the first place they found themselves absorbed into Whiggery, and they now find Whiggery, Administration and all rapidly melting into Sewardism. But let the Enquirer speak for itself, says it:

"In view of the past course of the Whigs, and their present ill disguised movements, we would, in the graphic language of a resolution adopted by the Democracy of Perquimans county, N. C., call on all true Democrats to be "watchful of the Proteus-like forms about to be assumed by the Whig or Federal party—to beware of the term Union when used by them; to distrust the Greeks even when they bring us gifts—they are but the stale bread and worn out sandals of the Gibeonites. Let us be sure not to be deceived."

We think that the Whigs of the South, themselves, should not be deceived by this incessant cry of the "Union." The cordial endorsement of the election of Hamilton Fish by Mr. Fillmore's organ, the Republic—the festival to the N. York Legislature in the Empire City, where Seward made his "Union" speech, in which he undertook to represent the views of Mr. Fillmore, and substantially denied that the schemes of himself and the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in the forts and dockyards and the territories, and the suppression of the slave trade between the States—in a word, their worst machinations, pushed to the utmost, could result in disunion—the declaration of Mr. Stanton, at the men who had seen the country increase from thirteen to thirty-one States, will witness its extension to the Isthmus of Panama, when the sun shall not rise upon a master, nor set upon a slave"—these and other indications should warn not only the Democracy, but the Whigs of the South, to beware of the immense mischief that may be introduced under the Trojan horse of the word "Union." On the point we ask the attention of all to the following article from the N. Y. Globe:"

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE REPUBLICS ENDORSEMENT OF HAMILTON FISH.

It is greatly feared by many that the President of the U. S. is becoming every day more and more reconciled to the Seward clique. If Gen. Taylor had lived, no one for a moment doubts that he would have been completely controlled by Mr. Seward and his friends; but who would have supposed that Mr. ... more could be brought into a similar state of vassalage? Who that heard his bitter complaints that Mr. Seward prevented his influence being felt, even in an appointment in own city, will believe that the same fate which poor Taylor met is in store for Fillmore? Yet the appearances look very much like it. For how else can we account for the president's desire for the election of Mr. Fish? How comes it that the Republic endorses Mr. Fish heartily? Why is it that Mr Seward at the Legislative junket at the Astor House, professes to act as Mr. Fillmore's mouth-piece and fugleman, and slavers over him as an anaconda slavers upon its victim before swallowing it? We believe a bargain is even now being concluded by which "Wool," and Silver Gray are to be wrought into one Whig. There are some Silver Grays who can never bow the knee, and whose steps are not crab like and craven, as certain Representatives of this city are, and what is to become of them? Well may they exclaim with the brother of Ajax, in ancient times, or with Webster, in modern:

"Alas to whom or whither shall I go?"

☞ On last Friday morning, the Jail of this county was burned down The fire was discovered about half past two o'clock by a negro man, belonging to Mr. S F Rice, who had been put in the dungeon two days before, for larceny The alarm was immediately given, and our citizens at once collected and every effort possible was made to save it but all was in vain.

The fire was first discovered between the outer brick wall, and the inside ceiling, there being a very heavy log wall between the brick and the ceiling. The fire was communicated to the dungeon wall, but how it was done, is a mystery to us all — It is supposed by some that it was the negro in the dungeon that fired it, while others are of opinion that it was fired from the outside, but nothing definite can be determined.

It is very certain that the jail is burned, and suspicion rests upon some free negroes, living a short distance from town, one of whom has been bound over to the next term of the circuit court

Talladega Watchtower.

KENTUCKY—AN ARMY OF OFFICERS. Under the new Constitution of Kentucky there are 5243 officers to be elected by the people! There are more than 10,000, probably 15,000 candidates, all of whom, except those for Judicial stations, are expected to mount the stump. It is computed that the aggregate time spent in electioneering will equal 50,000 days!

We discover great beauty in those who are not beautiful, if they possess genuine truthfulness, sin... sincerity.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. COLLIER,

OF TUSCALOOSA.

☞ L. W. CANNON, Esq. is our authorised Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Jacksonville Republican in this County. Persons wishing to subscribe will please hand him their names; and any favor or assistance rendered him will be duly appreciated, by the Proprietors of this paper.

☞ We would remind those indebted to this office, that the spring term of our Circuit Court, which commences on Monday next, would be a favorable time to settle their accounts. We are anxious that the accounts be closed up to 1st January last, the time our new business commenced, and therefore propose that they be settled either by payment or note, as most convenient. A compliance with this request will save us a great deal of time and labor, and we hope it will not be neglected.

FROST.—We were greeted this morning, in our early rising with a right sharp little frost—not enough, we imagine, to affect materially the progress of vegetation. The weather, for some days past, has been very cool, and if it continues, as now, you may look out for disease and death in Cotton.

Circus.

On Wednesday the 30th the Circus will be with us. The lovers of amusement may expect a rich entertainment. This company was organized in Montgomery and claims to be *Southern*. Many of the company are extensively known as masterly performers; and we doubt not this *troupe* is rivaling the best organized companies in the Union. See advertisement.

☞ We invite attention to the Card of Crawford and McMichael, and take pleasure in stating that we have examined articles from their shop, which in point of material or beauty of finish surpass any thing brought to this place from the North.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Spring term of our Circuit Court opened yesterday morning, Judge T. A. Walker presiding, than whom (judg... Circuit ... more ... passed upon him wherever he has been, one has gained a more enviable reputation as a jurist.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Atlas says that Dr. Woodruff, the distinguished Geologist, who has been lecturing for some time past, in Montgomery has invented machinery, by which great expense and time can be saved in boring Artesian Wells. From the earnestness with which the ball is set in motion, it will not be long before the citizens of Montgomery will supply themselves with *wholesome* water giving health to their city and security to property holders against fire—and besides this no longer furnish our *law makers* with an excuse to kill the *stink* of their "unwholesome water which they are compelled to consume" *with bold face or cognac Brandy.*

Legislature

Will not the next Legislature be as important as any ever convened in our State? Will not questions of more than ordinary interest engage the deliberation of that body? We think we are justified in answering these questions in the affirmative; and such being the case, is it not time that the people were casting about for suitable representatives?

In many counties candidates have already been announced, and it is proper that the people of Benton should know, and that soon, who will seek their suffrages, that every issue may be fully discussed, and a wise delegation be secured for our county.

☞ We very cheerfully give place to the communication of "Vindex," calling upon J. T. Heflin, Esq. to become a candidate for the Senate, in the District composed of the Counties of RANDOLPH and TALLAPOOSA. From a long and intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Heflin, we do not hesitate to express the opinion, that the encomiums bestowed upon him by Vindex are altogether just, and that he richly deserves and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. The district we believe could not be more ably or faithfully represented than by Mr. Heflin, and should he comply with the request of his friends by becoming a candidate we could not doubt his success.

We also publish in to-day's paper two other communications signed by 'Many Voters,' one calling on Gen. R. G. Earle of this place and the other on Col. Wm. Garrett of Cherokee to become candidates for Congress. We presume these gentlemen will answer in a short time to the satisfaction of their friends and make known their determination.

It is not probable that there will be more than one whig candidate for Congress in this district. The names of a number of democrats, besides the two above mentioned have been suggested. Under these circumstances, it is believed a District Convention will be called to decide upon the individual to be run as the democratic candidate.

Railroad.

Mr. Lewis Troost Chief Engineer of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad, spent the greater portion of last week in our town letting out contracts between this place and Talladega. We are glad to see our citizens coming properly up to the work. It is said that every section, save one, between Talladega and Oxford has been taken, and but few remain to be taken between Oxford and Jacksonville.

Mr. Troost is now in Gadsden where we learn he is succeeding admirably well, having disposed of every section between that place and Davis' Gap, a distance of nine miles.

The Depot question has caused great excitement in town and created quite a *stir* among the "old ones." No point has been definitely settled upon; enough, however, has been disclosed to assure us that the Cars will come in *whistling* distance. Since the interests of the company seem to demand one thing, and the town another, we hope some adjustment will be made by which neither the interest of the one or the other will materially suffer.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

If GEN. R. G EARLE will permit his name to be run for Congress, in this District, it will meet the cordial approbation of

MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS EDITORS:—If Col. Wm. H. Garrett of Cherokee will permit his name to be run as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District, in the next congress, he will received the hearty and warm support of MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Although I am not a politician, nor one that would attempt to dictate to others, in matters relating to State or federal policy, yet, in a government like ours, every freeman is entitled to a voice in the enactment of laws, and a choice of those who are to administer them: and as the time is approaching when the electors of the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Randolph and Tallapoosa, will be called upon to select some person to represent them in the Senitorial branch of the next Legislature: and Randolph County by courtesy is entitled to that selection. I would, with due deference to others who may have been spoken of in that connection, suggest the name of JOHN T. HEFLIN as a gentleman, every way qualified for the station: he is a sound jurists, a ripe scholar, a sagacious Statesman, and a gentleman whose interests are identified with those of the people—and should he consent to the use of his name would give general satisfaction to the Democracy of the District.

VINDEX.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the 1st Quarterly Meeting Conference, held for the Lebanon Circuit, (at Lebanon,) Alabama Conference—and ordered to be published for the benefit of all concerned.

Whereas, this Conference has learned, that at Van Buren, the church, and community have been in a state of excitement and confusion about the church house, as a place of worship—and in reference to a Sunday School under the American S. S. Union, about to be, or has been organized in said house: and whereas, the preacher in charge of this circuit, Rev. R. S. Robb, has opposed other denominations using the church house for the purpose of organizing a church therein—with the expectation of remaining or fixing their appointments for preaching so as to conflict with his—or appointments for worship conducted by the Methodists, it belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: secured by deed:

Therefore Resolved, 1st, That this conference approve of the course pursued by the preacher in charge of this circuit, and pledge themselves unanimously to sustain him.

Resolved, 2nd, That it is the sense of the conference that our church houses are not suitable places for other denominations to form churches in—or to be used as regular places of worship by them—without obtaining the consent of the trustees holding the property.

Resolved, 3d, That it is further the sense of the conference that our church houses are not suitable places for the Schools of the American S. S. Union to be organized, or continued to be held, it being the duty of the preacher in charge to form Sunday Schools in all of our churches and congregations, when and where it is practicable.

Published by order of the conference.

L. B. McDONALD, P. E.
THOS. K. B. McSPADDEN, Sec'y.
Lebanon, Ala., April 12, 1851.

Presidential Candidates.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says, that a concerted movement appears to be on foot among the anti-slavery and compromise whig presses of the North, to bring forward Gen. Scott as a Presidential candidate. Prominent in this movement are to be found, the Boston *Atlas*, the Albany *Journal*; and all the New England papers of that kidney. Whether their support is honest and true, or only designed as a *ruse* to affect somebody else's prospects, it is hard to say.

It is now pretty well understood at the North that, Gen. Scott is to be the Seward candidate for the Presidency. That arch-demagogue, Seward, rapped over his thumb one military President, Gen. Taylor and he now has designs upon an other. Gen. Scott is evidently in the training of somebody, for he was never known to write such brief and non-committal letters as he has been doing of late. Of course he may calculate upon the cordial support of the *Union party*, alias the federalists of Alabama.—We will undertake to pledge him that, blind, if he runs. Is there one of the dirt-eating tribe hereabouts that will dare refuse to?

Adv. and Gaz.

A Hundred Years Hence.

It strikes me as the most impressive of all sentiments, that "it will be all the same a hundred years after this!" It is often uttered in the form of a proverb, and with the levity of a mind that is not aware of its importance. A hundred years after this! Good heavens! with what speed and with what certainty will those hundred years come to their termination! This day will draw to a close, and a number of days make one revolution of the season. Year follows year, and a number of years make up a century. These little intervals of time accumulate and fill up that mighty space which appears to the fancy so immeasurable. The hundred years will see the wreck of whole generations Everything that now moves on the face of the earth will disappear from it. The infant that now hangs on his mother's bosom, will only live in the remembrance of his grand-children. The scenes of life and of intelligence that is now before me will be changed into the dark and loathsome form of corruption. The people who now hear me, they will cease to be spoken of; their memory will perish from the face of the country; their flesh will be devoured by worms; the dark and creeping things that live in the holes of the earth will feed upon their bodies: their coffins will have mouldred away, and their bones be thron up in the new made grave. And is this the consumation of all things? Is this the final end and issue of man? Is this the upshot of his busy history? Is there nothing beyond time and the grave to alleviate the gloomy pictures?—to chase away these dismal images?—Must we sleep forever in the dust; and bid to the light of heaven?

Dr. Chalmers.

Another expedition of Sir John Franklin, is about to be undertaken.

Telegraphed for the Advertiser and Gazette

From Europe.

Arrival of the America.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

The steamer America arrived to day. Current grades of Cotton had declined a eighth (1-8d.) The sales of the week at thirty seven thousand bales. The Russe Ministry maintains its position.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, April 18.

The sales of Cotton to-day are 2,0 bales, and for the week 38,000. The ceipts of the week are 6,000 bales; total ceipts 397,000; stock on hand 121,000.—The market closes quiet at 10 1-4c. fo middlings.

George McDuffie.

A correspondent of the Mobile Herald gives this graphic sketch of Mr. McDuffie's last speech in the Senate:

"The last time I remember seeing this distinguished statesman, was on the floor of the U. S. Senate, during a debate on the tariff question, in 1846. He walked to his seat with great difficulty on account of his paralysis; yet declined the proffered assistance of Sevier, of Arkansas, and John C. Calhoun, both of whom offered him every attention. When seated, he wrote a short note to Dixon H. Lewis, who immediately had his enormous chair wheeled to the desk of Mr. McDuffie, and aided him in preparing his documents and in rising to his feet. The whole chamber was silent in a moment. It might have been deference to the bodily infirmity of the man, who could only stand by having each elbow supported and both hands clasped upon the head of his cane—or it might have been in compliment to his towering intellect and burning eloquence, but so it was, and the proud flashing eye of the statesman seemed to acknowledge this homage as his right. His first few sentences were uttered in gasps, as though he were suffering excruciating pain; but after he began to warm with his subject, he become eloquent indeed. His attack was pointed principally against Daniel Webster, and he appeared to pride himself on entering the lists with him, whom he alone deemed worthy of his steel. To describe the graceful manner in which he glided from profound argument into caustic irony, and then to solemn invocation, surpasses my humble abilities; but that he enchained every heart, ear, and eye present for more than an hour, can be testified to by hundreds. Before closing his speech with his lsst burst of eloquence, I remember his becoming so excited that, forgetting all his numerous maladies, he removed his arms from their supports, dropped his cane on the floor, and stood, to the astonishment of everybody, alone and unaided; while the grace and dignity of his action could be surpassed by no one. As he uttered his last remark, Lewis, fearful of an accident, caught him in his arms, and fairly carried him to his seat. A week after this incident Congress adjourned, and Mr. McDuffie never afterwards visited Washington City."

Reconciliation Between Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy.

A Washington letter in the N. Y. Express has the following statement:

A reconciliation of difference has taken place between Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy. Both gentlemen being present at a supper party given a few evenings since by J. C. G. Kennedy, esq., the General expressed to Mr. Kennedy a determination to make advances to the ex-Secretary of War, with whom he had not been on friendly relations since the Mexican War, stating that he felt oppressed by the unnecessary continuance of coldness between himself any gentleman, and would much prefer reconciliation. He hoped that the Governor would receive his expressions in the same spirit by which he was influenced in making them.

The advances were made, and the result was as he had hoped.—The whole company (among whom were ex-Governor Crittenden, Attorney General; ex-Gov. Letcher of Ky., now Minister to Mexico, Edward Everett, late President of Havard University, Mr. Macedo, minister from Brazil, Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, &c.,) seemed much delighted with the affair and its results. At the supper table ex-Governor Marcy was toasted as the late Governor of N. Y. and as ex-Secretary of War, in response to which the ex-Governor remarked, that whatever celebrity might attach to him as Secretary of War, was a reflected glory or honor—reflected from the giant men and brave officers with the notice of whose conduct he was honored and especially for him who had been a distinguished Major General for thirty seven years—longer than any other man living. The expressions so delicately made were received with a burst of applause, and created for the honorable speaker feelings of admiration which will endure when the festive occasion shall slumber in forgetfulness.

In doing good to others, there is an enjoyment of which the sordid, selfish man knows nothing.

We discover great beauty in those who are not beautiful, if they possess genuine truthfulness, simplicity, and sincerity.

ARRIVALS AT THE ALABAMA PENITENIARY.—February 3, 1851.—Wm. Powell, from Shelby county, crime, murder in the first degree, sentenced for five years.

Stephen Fallen, March 10th—from Mobile, for forgery, sentenced five years.

James Jones, March 10th—from Mobile, for forgery, sentenced two years.

Eldridge Grady, March 10th—from Mobile, for forgery, sentenced six years.

James Wilson, March 10th—from Mobile, for larceny, sentenced six years.

James Davis, March 10th—from Mobile, on two indictments, one for obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced three years, and larceny, sentenced four ydars, making seven years altogether.

George Williams, March 10th—from Mobile, for larceny, sentenced five years.

Ezekiel Morgan, March 10th—from Mobile, for murder, sentenced for life.

Charles Stewart, March 10th—from Mobile, for murder in the second degree, sentenced for fifteen years.

Jame W. Pool, March 14th—from Madison county, on two indictments, for stealing negroes, and sentenced for ten years each, making in all twenty years.

John B. Dixon, Jr., March 14th—from Covington county, for sodomy, for four years.

William Robbins, March 14th—from Covington county, for an assault with intent to murder, sentenced three years.

Wetumpka Guard

☞ Water-proof shirts are coming into fashion. The bosoms are made of sheet iron, and the ruffle consists of a hand saw, with the teeth set wide.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED this life in Monroe County, Miss., on the 21st inst., (of spinal affection,) George C. Heard, in the year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Georgia, recently from Benton Co., Ala. He was for years a consistent member of the Baptist Church.—He was a gentleman in the fullest sense of the term. It has scarcely ever fallen to our lot to form an acquaintance with one combining so many endearing qualities. His life is his eulogy. He has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances who deplore his loss.

Rome Prices Current.

ARTICLES.		CTS.	$ CTS
Bacon, Hams	12 1-2	a	15
Sides,	9	a	11
Bagging, Kentucky,	14	a	15
Candles, Box	16½	a	17
Spermaceti,	15	a	20
Adamantine,	33	a	50
Coffee, Java, Sack,	14	a	37
Cuba,		a	16
Laguira,	13	a	14
Rio,	13½	a	14
Corn,	85	a	
Corn Meal,	90	a 100	
Cordage, Bale Rope,	6½	a	19
Manilla,	17	a	20
Hemp,	90	a	95
Flour,	4	a	4½
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl,	10 1-2	a	
No. 2, " "	13	a	
No 3, " "	6	a	
Iron, Swede,	6	a	7½
English,	5	a	5½
Rod,	6½	a	6
Bend,	6½	a	7
Hoop,	9	a	10
Lead,	7½	a	8
Molasses, bbl. per gal., W. I.	30½	a	
Syrup,	45	a	55
Nails, Keg, lb.	5	a	5
Rice, lb.	6½	a	
Salts, Liverpool, per Sack, 2 60		a	2 10
do do Bushel,	90	a	90
Table, per box,	15	a	20
Sugar, N. O. leaf,	8	a	9½
Refined,	11	a	12
Loaf,	12	a	13
Crushed,	10	a	11
Clarified,	11	a	12
Tallow,	8	a	10
Wool, Raw,	25	a	35
Rolls,	40	a	45

Mail Arrangements.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Tuesday,) closes daily, (except Monday.)

BLUE POND.—Arrives daily, (except Monday,) closes daily, (except Tuesday,) at 12, M.

ROME.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 9, P. M.

ELYTON.—Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9, P. M.

WEDOWEE.—Arrives, Tuesday, 8, P. M., departs Wednesday, 5, A. M.

CIRCULAR.—Arrives Thursday, 7, P. M., departs Wednesday, 7, A. M.

VILLA RICA.—Arrives Thursday, 6, P. M., departs Friday, 5, A. M.

VAN WERT.—Arrives Friday, 5, P. M., departs Wednesday, 7, A. M.

GARDEN.—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 12, M., departs Sat day, 1, P. M.

NEW BETHEL.—Arrives Thursday, 10, A. M., departs, 11, A. M.

Bible to be Presented.

There will be a public meeting of the S. of T. at White Plains, Ben. Co. Ala. on the first of May next; a Bible will be presented to Spartan Div. by the Ladies, with suitable Ceremonies, on the part of the Ladies, by Miss Frances Cobb; on the part of the Div. by Rev. E. T. Smyth; and we expect some celebrated speaker to address the people on the occasion; The ladies, S. of T. and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend.

M. P. JOHNSON } Committee
W. C. GRIFFIN, } OF
B. F. BRAY, } Invitation.

April, 8th, 1851.

Notice.

THE undersigned, was on the second Monday of April, inst., by the Honorable, the Court of Probate at Cherokee County, appointed administrator of the Estate of Samuel Forman, late of South Carolina, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them for payment, within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.

JAS. J. ADAMS, *Adm'r.*

April 29, 1851.

PEOPLE'S CIRCUS,

JOHNSON & CO., PROPRIETORS.



WILL perform at P. Davis' Stand, on Monday, 28th of April. At Oxford, Tuesday the 29th. At Jacksonville, Wednesday the 30th.

Doors open at 1 o'clock. P. M., and at 7 1-2 P. M.
Admittance 50 cents—Children and servants 25 cts.

THE Public are respectfully informed that this magnificent *Troupe* has, at an immense expense, been organized and perfected, during the past winter under the personal superintendence of C. P. MAY. The *Trappings and Appointments* are entirely new and of the most gorgeous description. The *Advertising Carriage* was built by A. B. Pierson & Co. of Montgomery, Ala.; the *Band Chariot* by Crawford, Turner & Co, Phoenix Factory, Auburn, Ala.; Twelve Splendid *Lug. gage Vans*, by J. Stephens Abbott, of Concord, N. H. These are well worthy of the attention of the public, being built upon the most approved and novel plan, and for beauty of finish and *mechanical skill* excel any thing of the kind ever presented to the public in the New or Old World.

Among the various members who comprise this gigantic Troupe, a few of the prominent can only be mentioned, the names of whom, however, will serve to show how immaculately perfect the Company must be as a whole:

MR. T. McCOLLUM,

The acknowledged greatest two horse rider in the world, whose reputation has been echoed throughout every section of the country, and whose equestrian superiority no rival has been found sufficiently hardy to question.

W. O. DALE,

The most classical rider of the age, and unquestionably the Somerset Champion! In after ages, the name of this "Nonpareil of the Cirque" will be found proudly pre-eminent amongst its most redoubtable Heroes!

WALTER AYMER,

Another bright luminary in the equstrian hemisphere, who, either as a scenic or bare-backed rider, can defy the world!

MESSRS. DUNBAR AND McGILTON,

The extraordinary Gymnasts, whose wonderful feats as the Motley Brothers, have acquired for them a reputation immeasurably superior to any of the imitators of the worthies of the ancient Grecian or Roman sports.

MESSRS. ROCHFORD, HANKINS AND LEVI,

Each a star in his particular *forte*, the former famous not only as a daring equestrian, but as a Double Somerset Prodigy! and the two latter unquestionably the two best dramatic and scenic riders in the U. States.

Amongst the most essential, because amusing features, of a well regulated Amphitheatre, it will be conceded are the Clowns, and in this particular department it will be only necessary to mention the names of our parti-colored wits, to convince the most skeptical that we are ahead of all competitors.

JOHN MAY,

The Scholar, Wit, Orator and Jester!

BEN JENNINGS,

The Humorist, Stump Speaker, Punster, and Essence of Drollery, and

GREEN JOHNSON,

Uniting in himself the qualities of both, with a large fount of native whimsicality, which has attained for him the cognomen of the "*Spirit of Mozus.*"

Another feature of this establishment, composed as it is of the first talent for the South, will be recognized in the

MAGNIFICENT BRASS BAND,

Under the supervision of the famous Bigier, H. K. Graul, selected from the cream of the Operatic Orchestras of the French and American Theatres of New Orleans, and who will, during the entertainments, enliven each performanace with duiect strains.

THE STOCK OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES,

Are incomparably superior to those of any other establishment in America, having been broken and trained by the most accomplished professors either in Europe or America.

Rules by the Register of the 37th Chancery District, at office in Lebanon on Monday the 14th day of April 1851.

Jesse W. Garth,
vs.
Bill of Revivor,
George Westmoreland,
Thomas Westmoreland,
Nancy Westmoreland,
James Collins and wife Sarah,
Joel Daniel and wife Elizabeth,
Jack Nichols and wife Mary,
Elijah Harkrider & wife Easter,
Martha Westmoreland,
William Westmoreland,
Joseph Westmoreland.

THIS day comes complainant by his solicitor, and asks for an order of publication against Joseph Westmoreland one of the above named defendents. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit on file that the said Joseph is a non resident of the State of Alabama—and is a resident of the State of Texas, part unknown.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the State of Alabama for four consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendant to be and appear before the Register of said Court, within sixty days from the date hereof, and plead answer or demur to complainants bill of Revivor filed lately in said Court to revive a certain suit heretofore therein pending against Alexander Westmoreland dec'd. *et al*, or the said suit will be revived against the said Joseph and set for hearing as to him *ex parte*.

J. B. WALDEN, *Reg'r.*

April 22, 1851.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st Monday in May next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, at Wedowee, in Randolph county Alabama the South West quarter of the South East quarter of Section twenty-eight, in Township nineteen, and Range nine, lying in Randolph county, Alabama which has been levied upon as the property of Jimerson Ware, to satisfy a fi fa in my hands, issued from the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama in favor of George W. Billingsley vs. John J. Mitchell, Jimerson Ware and others.

JOEL T. MORRISON, Sh'ff.

April 22, 1851. 3t

New, Beautiful and Cheap!

G. NEWBOUER,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his new and splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

His stock comprises every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, and a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods of the latest and most approved style—together with a large stock of Lace, Capes, Shawls, Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Cotton Hosery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c. Also, a splendid Stock of Ready Made Clothing which has been made to order of the latest and neatest style and fashion—it consists of Dress and Frock Cloth Coats, both black and brown, black drab d eta, Arabian Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpacca, Brown Linen, with a good assortment of Pants of all descriptions, Fancy; Black Satin and white Marsailes Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs; with an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives, from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas Tooth Pick. Also, Violins, Accordeons, Harps and other instruments.

All are invited to call and examine—Ladies are especially invited; no charge for looking.

April 22, 1851.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscribers offers for sale a valuable plantation lying upon Choccolocco Creek, one mile from White Plains, eight from Jacksonville and twelve from Oxford Ala. containing 345 acres, 150 in a fine state of cultivation, good buildings, fine spring water and a small orchard. Two thirds of the above farm is the first quality of bottom land, and the remainder the very best valley land, except about 20 or 30 acres. Besides the prospects of a very easy completion of the railroad from Selma to Jacksonville will make the above place highly desirable—any one wishing to know more respecting the place call upon, or can write to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Ala., myself at Rome Ga. Jas. E. Williams, White Plains, or George W. Blackburn, Jacksonville. April 1, 1851. G. WINN.

C. C. PORTER.

Resident Surgeon Dentist.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

April 8, 1851. 1y

PHILADELPHIA & ATLANTIC
Steam Navigation Company's Line,
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, S. C.

Steamships Osprey & Albatros.



THE above steam ships forming this line will, from and after the first day of March 1851, run regularly between Philadelphia and Charleston. one of which will leave Charleston for Philadelphia every *Saturday Afternoon*, at 4 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Southern and Western trains; and leaves Philadelphia for Charleston every *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The accommodations on these steamers are very superior, and for comfort and convenience are unsurpassed.

Passengers arriving in Philadelphia by these vessels can take choice of five daily lines for New York. Fare, Three Dollars.

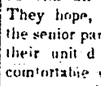
RATES OF FARE:

Ladie's Saloon, State room Berths	$20 00
Gent emen's	20 00
Steerage Passage	10 00

For further particulars, apply to J. S BEACH, the agent at Charleston, or to JOHN L. LINTON, No. 97 South Wharves, Phila. April 22, 1851. 1y.

COOSA HALL,

WETUMPKA, ALA.



THE undersigned have taken charge of the above Establishment for a term of years the House is re-fitted, and furnished with polite, attentive and active Servants, and their Table shall be furnished with all the place and country affords. They hope, from the long experience of the senior partner as a Hotel keeper, with their unit d efforts to please and render comfortable all who may call, that a liberal partonage will be extended to them.

S. EDMONDSON & SON.

There is connected with the House a large

Sale and Livery Stable,

where Saddles, Harness Horses, Carriages and Buggies can be had for hire. Passengers will be sent to any point they may desire to go, on reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, night week or year and Drovers, at all times, accommodated with Stock Lots. W. B. HARRINGTON.

April 22, 1851. 3m

Crawford & McMichael,



HAVE associated themselves in the Cabinet business, and moved their shop to Brock's new building—one d or South of Crows Office where they are prepared to furnish the public with every article in their line put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, sizes, or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, settees Divans or sofas in fine every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.

All repairing shall be neatly done.

☞ Send in your orders ☜

April 22 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court Regular Term, Second Monday in April.

This day came Hamath Byers and Moses Dean, Administrators of the estate of Isaac Cox, late of said county, deceased, and presented their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that the 2d Monday in June next be set for the final settlement of said estate and that notice the of be given by posting up a copy of this order for forty day previous to said 3rd Monday in June next on the Court House door in said county and at three other public places in said County, and that publication be made for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville in said state of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court by said 3 Monday in June next, and show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed, and otherwise object to said settlement if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

April 22, 1851 —$6

State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by A H Ohano one bay horse, 15 or 16 years old, from appearance, has the big head or jaw a white spot on the face, a snip on the nose, swab tail, and a part of the mane cut off. appraised to twenty two dollars and fifty cents, before David V. Crider, Esq.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.

April 22, 1851. 3t

The State of Alabama,
Randolph County.
SPECIAL COURT OF PROBATE, March 25th, 1851.

BE it remembered, that on this day came Robert S. Wood, by his attorney, Hugh Montgomery, and filed his petition in writing praying the Court to compell William Wood, Administrator of Jas. M. Twilley, deceased, to convey to the said Robert S. Wood, titles to the following lands, to-wit: the North East fourth of the South East fourth of Section 6, Township 21, and Range 9, East, in the Coosa Land District; which lands as aforesaid, the said James M. Twilley did, in his life time, bind himself by bond to convey to said petitioner, Robert S. Wood, as aforesaid, It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three months in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday in June next, there will be held a Probate Court in the town of Wedowee. The court will, if it is found that the contract was fairly made, order the Administrator aforesaid, to make titles as such to the land aforesaid to the said Robert S. Wood.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.

March 25, 1851.—in3m. 89.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

JOHN W. SCRUGGS, GEO. W. DRAKE, BENJAMIN PATTERSON.
SCRUGGS, DRAKE & CO.,
Factors and General Commission Merchants, Brown's Wharf, Charleston, S. C

THEY keep an office in Huntsville and will make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to them.

REFERENCES:
E. L. Woodward, } Jacksonville, Ala.
J. H Caldwell, }
April 15, 1851. 1y.

E. W. WALTER, G. H. WALTER, R. T. WALKER.
WALTERS & WALKER,
FACTORS AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, S. C. Liberal advances made on Produce consigned to their charge.

April 15, 1851 1y

DR. P. M. COHEN & CO.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHOICE Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Fancy articles, &c.; No. 29, Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

J. H. TAYLOR & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
No 17, Vendue Range, Charleston, S. C.

AGENTS for Charleston Steam Cotton Factory and other Cotton and Woodon Mills. April 15, 1851 —1y

SCHRODER & SUSSDORFF,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FRENCH, German and English Fancy, Dry and Millinery Goods, Straw Bonnets, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Silks and Gloves, Crapes, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, and every style of Fancy Goods. No. 141, Meeting Street, opposite Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

J. S. BEACH,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 5, Hayne Street Charleston S. C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

D. A AMBLER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HATS, AND CAPS, of every description, No. 161, Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

Hardware.
STEVENS & BETTS,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c., No. 80 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. April 15 '851.—1y

WILMANS, PRICE & BLOCK.
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery, Guns Fancy Goods. Sign of the Golden Padlock; No 24, Hayne St, North side, Charleston, S C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE Cutlery, Guns &c., No. 139, Meeting street, nearly opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

April 15, 1851. 1y

W. R. MORTON,
IMPORTER OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, No 133, Meeting Street, (nearly opposite Hayne,) Charleston, S. C

April 15, 1851. 1y

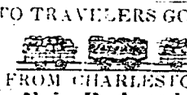
HYATT, McBURNEY & CO
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British
DRY GOODS,
No. 37, Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A. C. WYLY. April 2, 1850.

SHACKELFORD & GRAESER,
Factors & Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

April 1, 1851.

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH



FROM CHARLESTON TO N. Y.
Fair Reduced to $29.
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, PHILADELPHIA, and NEW YORK.

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 all roads been in operation is now continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. 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 New York Through Tickets TWENTY DOLLARS each, can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, 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 21, 1850.

TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet Bags, for sale by
G. NEWBOUER.

April 22, 1851.

A LARGE Lot of Havana, Colorado and Regalia Cigars for sale cheap by
G. NEWBOUER.

April 22, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows,

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by
BURKE & ABERNATHY

April 8, 1851.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, jr., & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA,.....GEORGIA.
L. S. MORRIS.

April 15, 1851. 1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA GEORGIA,
G. FARGO, PROPRIETOR.

April 15, 1851. 1y

J. & S. BONES & CO.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices.

Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

LAMBACK & COOPER,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

April 15, 1851. 1y

HENRY MOORE,
DEREST IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices

Call and see. April 15, '51. 1y

W. E. JACKSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masonic Hall Building.

Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.

New Goods received daily. April 15, '51. 1y

T. BRENNANT & CO.,
Dealers in
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, at wholesale, at the store lately occupied by Kerrs and Hope, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

April 15, 1851. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & CO,
DEALERS IN
PIANO Fortes, Music, Books, Stationary, &c., 234 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C.

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

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April 15, 1851. 1y

F. A. HOLMAN & CO.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices.

pril 15 1851. 1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA,.....GA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any city in the southern States. April 15 '51. 1y

A. LAFITTE,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES:
Hon Geo. P. King, } A Lafitte & Co., Charleston, S. C.
G. T. Dertic, Esq., }
John M. Adams, Esq., Augusta, Ga. }

April 15, '51.—1y

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phœnix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deservedly popular.

JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.
GEO. R. FRAZIER, Sup't.

N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P M April 15, '51.—1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.

G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.

From their connection with manufactories, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or N York.

They challenge a comparison with other marks. April 15, 1851.—1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c., &c.



GOLD and Silver Watches, of all kinds.

Jewelry, and various rich and Fancy Goods.

Fancy Hardware and Cutlery.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.

Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds.

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols.

Solar Lamps, Girandoles, in gold and silver.

Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others

China Ware. Cut Glass Ware of latest style.

Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade.

Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs.

Watch Materials and tools for all kinds for Watch-makers. For sale at Charleston prices

CLARK, RACKETT & CO.,
Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods.
☞ Repairing of Clocks and Watches by good workmen.

N. B. Whenever it may be inconvenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, any thing in the above line will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order and on he usual time.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

Drs. Hendrick & Nisbet,



HAVING formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, and to the public generally.

Office No. 9, Office Row.

April 8, 1851. tf

For Sale.

TWO likely young Mules. Apply to J. F. GRANT.

April 8, 1851.

DOME DIRECTORY.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. R. ALSOBROOK,
J. W. H. BERRIEN.
OSGOOD, ALSOBROOK & CO.,
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Georgia.

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Stationary—Music, *PIANO FORTES*, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851. 1y

NEW SPRING GOODS,
AT ROME.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit. our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected and we think will please any who may favour us with a call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851. 1y

BLACK & COBB,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY and Staple dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A Large Stock of Groceries always on hand; at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot, Rome Ga.

April 15, 1851. 1y

BATTEY,
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY, Also, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed, Onion Setts, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Guano and Ground Bones, Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.

April 15, 1851. 1y

SLOAN & HAWKINS,
Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick buildidg) after crossing the rivers, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

☞ Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the Rivers.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851.—1y

Granite Store.
Johnson, Pope & CO.,

BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a

Large and well selected Stock of Goods.

and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their stock consists of the latest styles ladies' dress goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams Berranges, Tissues Crep De Parris, Brocade, Coplins, Prints &c., with a well selected stock of Cape Collers, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c Their stock of Gents' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery Saddles, Crockery, Stoves, and Boots Buggy and Carriage Trimminga, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time They do not hang out their sign, and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally to be certain to give them a call before buying, and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases April 15, '51.—2m

Hilburn House,
ROME,....GEORGIA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the RAIL ROAD and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

THE STAGE OFFICE

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times. L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

April 15, 1851.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, Second Monday in February. A. D., 1851.

BE it remembered, that at a Regular Term of the Probate Court for St. Clair County began and held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville in said county, on the second Monday in February, A. D, 1851, came into open court Wiley B Mayfield, by his Attorney, and filed his petition in writing, praying that James S Clements, administrator of the Estate of Daniel D. Deerman, deceased, be compelled, by order of this Court, to make title as to said petitioner to the following described lands, to-wit: the South East fourth of the North East fourth, and the South West fourth of the North East fourth of Section 28, Township 16, Range 6, East, in the Coosa Land District, and in Benton county, containing eighty acres more or less.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 2nd Monday in June next, be set for the hearing of said petition. It is further ordered by the court that notice be given by publication once a month for three months in the Jacksonville Republican a public newspaper, published in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, in said State, that all persons may appear and object if they think proper.

Attest: IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

Feb. 25, 1851.—in3m.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Support Home Trade.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Carefully selected for this market.
My motto being "not to be undersold by any *one*." I flatter myself that I can suit my friends and customers with GOODS AND PRICES.

Call and examine for yourselves, and buy if you can be suited.

S. P. HUDSON.

April 1, 1851.—4t.

GOODS.

SELLING LOW.

I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
And a choice variety of FANCY Goods: also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—and an excellent supply of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.

GEORGE STIPES.

April 8, 1851. tf

NEW

GOODS.

E. L. WOODWARD,

IS now receiving his Stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
which, in point of styles and quality, are seldom equaled in this section of country.

He intends *to make* his prices and terms as favorable to purchasers, as those of any good house in Benton.

All are invited to call and examine. March 25, 1851.—6t.

J. FORNEY & SON,

ARE now receiving their recent purchases of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
One of the firm now visits periodically, the Charleston, Philadelphia and New York markets; the public, and particularly their old friends and customers are assured that every attention has been given to present a STOCK OF GOODS embracing every variety of the newest and most fashionable styles, and unequalled either in extent or variety, by any similar establishment in the country.

They return many thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and trust their efforts to please will merit a continuance.

Bolting Cloths of superior quality—No. 4 to 10.

April 1, 1851. 6t.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock
AND
JEWELRY STORE.



MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

SULLIVAN. CABOT & CO.,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, SADDLERY. CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by,

SULLIVAN. CABOT & Co.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

JOHN H. ROBERTS,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, H. Gin, best Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Segars, Salt, Tobacco, Iron, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oils, Varnishes all sorts,—everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn, Eggs, Butter, &c.

Call next door to Riley Johnson, Brick corner. Broad street, Rome, Ga.

FRANCIS M. ALLEN,
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by
F. M. ALLEN.

GEORGE BONE,

KEEPS constantly on hand, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description done on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad st., near the Depot, Rome Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1v.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. G. McKinzey,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest paterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and good work warranted.

Depot Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, ome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

NEW STORE.

STEVENSON & DUNCAN,

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large
Stock of Staple and Fancy goods.
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.—1y.

Thread and Goods

EXCHANGED for ***Cotton,*** at Burton and Mallory's Factory in Benton County, Ala. Feb. 18, 1851

NO MONOPOLY.
New Wholesale & Retail
HAT, CAP & BONNET
Store.
No. 236 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Between United States Hotel and Post Office Corner.

J. TAYLOR, JR. & CO.

BEG leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Alabama, & Country Merchants in particular, that they have opened at the above stand, a splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,
Ladies' Riding Hats & Caps,
FLOWERS AND UMBRELLAS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, from the best manufactories in the Country, and with their experience in manufacturing, and the facilities in getting up the stock, cannot be excelled in the Southern Country, one of the Partners being constantly engaged in manufacturing for this market.—*OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE*, with every article usually kept in our line, *to which we invite Merchants & Planters visiting the city to call & examine before buying elsewhere*, as we intend to sell *CHEAP*, and our terms will be as liberal as any other house in the city.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Jr.,
JOHN W. CONKLING.
AUGUSTA GA.,
December, 3, 1850.

D'ANTIGNAC, EVANS & CO.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.



CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at the Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Salesroom on Broad Street.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

AUGUSTA, GA. September 24, 1850.

GIBBS AND McCORD
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga.

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

New Fire-Proof Ware-House

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

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments, of cotton, and for Bagging, Rope, and family Supplies will be faithfully executed.

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

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

THOS. F. GIBBS.
GEORGE McCORD.

Augusta, Ga. Sept. 1s, 1851.

Durham & Bleakly,

ARE now receiving direct from manufacturers (recently purchased by one of the firm) a large and well assorted stock of Spring Goods, including a great variety of new style Combs, Pins, Needles Razors, Scissors, Spoons, Gum Suspenders, Cotton and Silk Purse, Flax and Spool Thread, Sewing Silks, Sewing Perfumery, and choice assortments of every [illegible] quality. Our STOCK OF FANCY GOODS is one of the largest and best selected ever before offered for sale in Augusta.

Merchants desiring to purchase spring goods may rely on getting every article we offer for sale on as good terms as from any house in Charleston as our sole object is not to be undersold in Charleston. Call next door to Messrs. J. A. S. Boston & Co's. Hardware Store, Augusta, Georgia.

April 2, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS, & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
AND
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.



RETURN thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed in past years, and again tender their services both in *Augusta* and *Savannah*, in the storage and sale of Cotton and all other country produce. (affording at all times a choice of markets:) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.

JOHN M ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.

Sept 17, 1850 —1y.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
CHANGE OF HOUR.



THE Steamship
Southerner,
Capt. John Dickinson
will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:

Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 2 o'clock
Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock

after which time she will leave as usual at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent,

HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves. Jan. 14, 1851. 1y

---

New Spring Goods.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening an extensive assortment of seasonable
Staple and Fancy Goods.
Carefully selected with TASTE and JUDGMENT and selling at the most reasonable prices.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

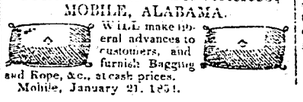
Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSENDS, Sand and Risleys, for sale by.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

GEO. W. TARLEY, N. JOHN WHITING.
TARLETON & WHITING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.



WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at cash prices.

Mobile, January 21, 1851.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
TAILORING.
Robert H. Wynne,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.

His shop is two door's North of Woodwards corner; where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of Youth's Jackets, Ladies riding habits and Gentlemen's riding coats.

March 25, 1851. 1y

TAX SALES.

On Monday the 26th day of May next.

I will Sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville the following lands or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit; the North West fourth; of North West fourth; of Section twenty-three; Township fix teen; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth; of Section twenty-four; Township sixteen; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—$1, 80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Febauary 11th, 1851.—82.

Also at the same time and place the East half; of North East fourth, of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; —the East half; of South East fourth; Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight;—South West fourth; of Section ten; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to B. H Carpenter State and County Tax due for 1848 and 1849—amount $14 20cts.

Feb 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section five; Township fourteen; Range ten; assessed to George Cowan, State and County Tax for the year 1848 $1 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the West half; of North West fourth; of Section fifteen; Township sixteen; Range eight; part of South West fourth; of North East fourth; Section fifteen Township sixteen Range eight assessed to John Stuart State and County Tax for the year 1848—$1 44cts.—$1.

Also at the Same time and place, the East half, of North West fourth, Section twenty seven. Township sixteen, Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1839,—$2,-48cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth, of South West fourth; and North East fourth, of South West fourth, all in Section twenty, Township fourteen. Range twelve assessed to G. W. Baring State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place the North West fourth, of North East fourth, of Section twenty five Township fifteen Range ten, assessed to R W. Moor, State and County Tax for 1850—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the West half, of South West fourth, of Section twenty one Township fourteen, Range twelve, assessed to Thomas B. Smith, State and County Tax for 1850.—56cts

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S E fourth section 30, T 16 R 7. assessed to D. G. Towns—State and County tax for 1850 83 50 cts.

Feb. 8, 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place, the S E fourth of S W fourth of S 35, T 15. R 12; assessed to R. S. Heard—State and county tax for 1849, $1 36 cts.

G B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Feb. 8, 1851 — $1.

☞ Any one holding the Tax Collector's receipt for any of the above land can stop the sale without expense by giving notice at this Office—and those to whom it is most convenient can settle the amount of tax and cost here.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ON the 31st day of May next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala., the following described land, or so much thereof as will pay the tax and cost due thereon; to-wit: west half of Section 35, Township 8—assessed to G. W. Stone—amount of tax due $6 41 cents.

J. W. GIBSON, T. C.

Feb. 25, 1851.—$1.

Educational.

THE third session of Rev. J. M. Wagner's school 1 mile west of Jacksonville, will commence on Monday the 14th of April next. The prices of tuition will be as usual; viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, five dollars per Session. English Grammar, Geography, Botany A. and M. History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry &c. &c. eight dollars; and Latin, Greek and Mathematics Twelve dollars and fifty cents per Session. The convenient and retired location of the school, gives to the student considerable advantages, in the progress of his studies. The well established reputation of Mr. Wagner as a successful and faithful teacher, needs no commendation from us. Board can be had in the immediate vicinity at moderate prices.

J. M. CROOK, } *Trust'l.*
M. W. ABERNATHY. }
April 1, 1851.

PAVILION HOTEL.
CHARLESTON. S. C.

THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, or that of his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant while with him.

H. L. RUTTERFIELD,
Former' Boston Hotel.

Feb 20

Walker & Pettit,

ARE now receiving a large stock of new
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which consists of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for CASH, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.

April 8, 1851. tf

NOTICE
To the Stockholders of the
ALABAMA and TENNESSEE
River Rail Road Company.

THE stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive Proposals from them for the
Graduation, Masonry and Bridying of the Northern Division,
Of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, comprised between the Coosa River, at the diving line, between the Counties of Talladega and Shelby, and the town Gadsden, at the following times and places, to-wit:

1ST. From the 1st to 7th of April, inclusive, at the town of Talladega, for that part of the Railroad in Talladega county.

2ND. At the town of Oxford, from the 8th to 11th of April, inclusive, for that part of the Rail Road extending from the county line of Talladega and Benton to Cave Creek.

3RD. At the town of Jacksonville, from the 12th to the 17th of April, inclusive, for the Railroad from Cave Creek to Davis' Gap.

4TH. At the town of Gadsden, from the 18th to the 23rd of April, inclusive, for the Rail Road from Davis' Gap to Gadsden.

Ample time will be allowed to stockholders who may take contracts to complete the same.

The contracts will be let out in one or more sections of average lengths of one mile each.

Specifications and Profiles will be exhibited, and all necessary information will be furnished at the time and places above stated.

By order of the Board of Directors. LEWIS TROOST,
Chief Engineer.

April 8th 1851.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 31st March last.

Allen Miss Elizabeth	Ford Mr
Anderson Miss Julia	Freeman R K
Autrey E C	Green John
Balhem T	" Thomas
Battles Miss Mary Eliz	Hall James
Bews James	Henley James
Britton John B	Hitchcock Lorenzo
Brock James M	Hoyle James
Brooks Rev John	Hodges Thompson
Bush James	Jack Mrs Ann
Carter Francis	Ingram Thomas
Chandler A D	Ingledove James
" David	Martin Wm
Childers Jones	Morrow Robt
Clark N	Nabors Jos'd
Clemmons Wash	Nimrod Norton
Cohen J M D	Norman Mrs Sarah or Wm
Crankfield Miss Jane	Parkerson Richard
Devenport A M	Patterson Wm A
Deuson C A	Posey John W
Dodd Sam'l E	Peace Jesse
Douglass Geo	Prater M
Daggu John	" Robert
Dobbs James	Sides Hiram W
Embery T. os R	Simmons John
" T J	Smith Jackson
Epps Miss Sarah A	Snider Robt
Ray John	Steward Wm
Reas E L	Storment Miss Jane
Roads Henry	Sword Andrew R
Roberds Joshua	Vansandt Rev'd James
Taylor Mrs Eliz	Webb Joseph
Teague Joshua	Wilson Mrs
Thackerson Elder	Williams James
Thomas A	Winn Pinkney T.
Tollison Wm	
Treadwell Dr	
Tygret John W	
Welles A	
" Joseph H	
Willis Wm J	

GEO HOKE, P M.

April 4, 1851. 3t

Tax Assessing.

LAST NOTICE.—I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of finishing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year.

Alexandria,	Monday,	7th	April.
Polkville,	Tuesday,	8	"
Maddox's,	Wednesday,	9	"
Oxford,	Thursday,	10	"
Hannars T. Yd.	Friday,	11	"
White Plains,	Saturday,	12	"
Rabbit Town & Cross Roads,	Monday	14	"
Sugar Hill,	Tuesday,	15	"
Pine Grove,	Wednesday,	16	"
Pounds Store,	Thursday,	17	"
Baccuss Cane C.	Friday,	18	"
Muscadine	Saturday,	19	"
Hages old place.	Monday,	21	"
Cross Plains,	Tuesday,	22	"
E. Allens.	Wednesday,	23	"
Jacksonville,	Thursday,	24	"
Colvins	Friday,	25	"
Browns,	Saturday,	26	"
James Taylors,	Monday,	28	"

L. W. CANNON, T. A.

March 18th 1851.

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by Wiley B Rucks, on Ball Play Creek, in said county, on the 15th inst., a brown poney mare, 7 years old, about thirteen hands high, with some white hair about the root of her tail, heavy in foal, appraised to twenty five dollars.

ATTEST: W. E. McDANIEL,
April 1, 1851. Judge of Probate.

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,



WEEKLY.

The new and splendid steam-ships
Florida, Capt. Lyon,
—AND—
Alabama, Capt. Ludlow,
Belonging to the
New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, $25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
Savannah.

S. L. MITCHELL, } *Ag't N. York.*
194 Front-street, }
Savannah. Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

MARBLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE.

EXTENDED to the firm of
ALLEN AND SAVERY,
would respectfully inform the public, that he will continue at the old stand, on main street S E. corner of the public square and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for
Tomb Stones,
Monuments,
Table Tops,
Mantles, &c.
IN THE best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material and of the best finish.

His prices shall be reasonable.

☞ Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine his work.

JOHN ALLEN.

Jan. 28, 1851.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as
CANDIES, in great variety,
RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES
ALMONDS, Cream Nuts,
CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup,
Also TOBACCO & CIGARS,
with many other articles.

Family Groceries.

He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.

Dec. 17, 1850.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. NEWBOUER & BROTHER, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

G. NEWBOUER will keep constantly on hand at the old stand, a good supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

March 1st, 1851.

Just Received
AT LEOTI, ALA.,

A LARGE supply of HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING, and for sale on reasonable terms.

March 13, 1851 J. A. TOWERS.

A FRESH supply of Groceries, sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Mackerel, Cheese, Iron, Salt and Castings, (Swede and American Iron of all sizes, just received and for sale low by

March 13, 1851. J. A. TOWERS.

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50 KEGS of NAILS just received and for sale low by J. A. TOWERS.

March 13, 1851.

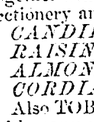
T. WARWICK,
Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.

January 24th, 1851. 1y.

Dr. William Gleize,

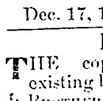


WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.

April 1, 1851. tf

DR. ROBT BURTON,



HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

December, 24th 1850.

Fine Watches
AND JEWELRY.

JUST received a fine assortment of Watches of the best English, Swiss and French manufacture in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, lever, Lepine, anchor and duplex escapements, full Jewelled, plain, and all sizes—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.

Ladies Chains, Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.

Ladies Breast Pins, Bracelets and Ear Rings Gold Pens, in silver holders

A fine assortment of Rings, and Collar Sliders and Bosom Buttons, Gold Keys &c. For sale low by G. NEWBOUER.

March 22nd 1851.

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Hebrew Plaster, for sale at the store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 1, 1851.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Alabama,
St. Clair Co.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March. A. D., 1851.

THIS day came William Thweatt and Rassel B. Williamson, Administrator of Brazil Williamson, late of said county, deceased, and presented their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that the 2nd Monday in May next be set for this final settlement of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by posting up a copy of this order for forty days previous to said 2nd Monday in May next, on the Court House door in said County, and at three other public places in said County, and publishing the same once a week for four consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said second Monday in May next, in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State of Alabama, and sending a copy of this order by mail to Elizabeth Rhodes; wife of William Rhodes, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court by said 2nd Monday in May next, and show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed and otherwise object to said settlement if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY.

March 16. 1851.—$6. Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama,
DeKalb County.

PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 2d DAY OF APRIL, 1851.

THIS day came Jesse G. Beeson, Administrator of the estate of Josiah Hemingway, late of said County dec'd., and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 26th day of May next, be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested, by an advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for six consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden on the said 26th day of May next, at the court house, in said town of Lebanon, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

R ESTES, *Probate Judge.*

April 15, 1851.—$7. 6t.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

JAS. S. BROWNING, vs. Erby Woolley and Pinkney Woolley Administrators of the Estate of Basil Woolley, dec'd.	*Probate Court, Regular Term, 2d Monday in February, A. D. 1851.*
David A. Baker, vs. Same. Coleman, Briant, vs. Same.	

PETITIONS TO EFFECTUATE TITLES.

THIS DAY CAME, JAMES S. BROWNING, DAVID A. BAKER & COLEMAN BRIANT and filed their petition in said court of Probate alleging in said petition to wit: 1st that the said Browing, did on the 4th day of September; 1848 purchase of one Basil Woolley a certain Track or parcel of land, their described in said petition, lying in the county of Benton, and State aforesaid and known as the North 1-2 of Section twenty-three Township four, Range six, East, 2nd the said Baker alleges in said petition that on the 25th December, 1847, he purchased of the said Basil Woolley, a certain tract or parcel of Land, therein described in said petition, lying and being in the county of Benton and State aforesaid, and known as the North East fourth of south east fourth of section thirteen, township fourteen, range six, east. And 2rd, the said Briant alleges in said petition, that on the 15th day of November, 1847, he purchased of said Basil Woolley, a certain tract or parcel of Land, therein described in said petition, lying and being in the county of Benton and State aforesaid; and known as the south east fourth of section eight, township fourteen, in range seven, east, all of said Lands being in the Coosa Land District; that the said Basil Woolley, at the times aforesaid, executed his bond to each of said petitioners for titles respectively to aforesaid described tracts or parcels of Lands, since which time of the latter purchase, the said Woolley has departed this life, intestate; and petitioners having paid all the purchase moneys for said lands described and purchased as aforesaid, to Irby and Pinkney Woolley, the Administrators of the estate of the said B. Woolley, dec'd.

Petitioners therefore pray an order of this court, requiring the said Administrators to make titles to them respectively, to said lands described and purchased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 2nd Monday in June next be for hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice be given to all persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, once a month for three consecutive months to be and appear at a regular term of said court of Probate to be held on the said second Monday in June next at the court house of the aforesaid county of Benton, and shew cause if any they have, why a decree of this court should not be rendered, compelling the aforesaid Administrators to make Titles to the aforesaid Lands, described and purchased as aforesaid according to the terms and conditions of said bonds, given by the aforesaid Basil Woolley, deceased.

WITNESS: A. Woods, Judge of said Court of Probate at Office this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1851. A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

February 18, 1851.—3m.

Rupert, McLeland & Co.
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE, ALA.

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELLAND
M. S. CASSETTY.

October 4. 1850. 1y

Thomas Yancy, } At Rules be-
vs. } fore the Reg-
Martha E. Yancy. } ister 42d District Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama March 24th 1851.

Came the complainant by his Solicitor and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit on file that Martha E. Yancy the defendant in the suit in the chancery court of Randolph county Alabama and affidavit Plaintiff does not reside in the State of Alabama but in the county of Coweta in the State of Georgia and that the said Martha E. Yancy is of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the State of Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks notifying the said Martha E. Yancy to be and personally appear before the Register at his office in the Town of Wedowee within sixty days from the date of the order and plead answer or demur to complainants bill or the time will be taken proconfesso it is further ordered that a copy of order be posted up at the court-house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail the place of the defendants residence.

JOHN REAVES, *Register.*

April 1, 1851.

In Chancery.

38TH DISTRICT NORTHERN CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In vacation Monday March 24 '51.

BE it remembered that this day came Salina Echols who sues by her next friend, John Stallings, by her solicitors, and files her bill of complaint against William B. Echols—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the written affidavit of the said Complainant, that said defendant is a non-resident, residing at Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, and that he is over the age of twenty-one years.—This therefore ordered by the Register that the said defendant be and he is hereby required to answer or demur to said bill of complaint, within sixty days from the date of this order. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed in said State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, and that a copy hereof be posted up at the Court House door of Cherokee county, and an other copy hereof be sent to said defendant by mail. Witness William L. Cain, Register in Chancery for said district and division, at office this 24th March 1851.

ATTEST:
WM. L. CAIN, *Register.*

April 1, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in March, 1851.

THIS day came Henry Stidman, Administrator of the Estate of James Stidman, late of said county, dec'd. and files his petition to sell the real Estate of the said James Stidman dec'd. consisting, as alledged in said petition of the East half of the North East quarter of section twenty-one, in Township fourteen, of Range two East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Huntsville Alabama, containing seventy-nine and 80 100 acres, for the purpose of making a fair, equal and beneficial division of the Land, which cannot be done, as alledged in said petition, without a sale thereof: It is ordered by the court, that notice isue to all the heirs of legal age, and to the Guardians of such as are minors, that the 2nd Monday in June next, be set as the time of hearing and determining on said petition, and that notice of the same be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at least sixty days previous to said 2nd Monday in June next.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, March 18, 1851.

THIS day came Mary Coats Executrix of the estate of William Coats, lately of said County, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 12th day of May next, be set for making said final settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden on the said 12th day of May next, at the court house in said Town of Jacksonville, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

A WOODS,
March 25, '51. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to us, the undersigned Adm'x and Adm'r of the Estate of Hartwell Battle, late of said county, dec'd, on the 15th November last past, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MARY E. BATTLE, Adm'x.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

Feb. 25, 1851. 6t.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchants,
SAVANNAH, GA.