FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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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 letter addressed to the Editors on business.

Augusta Advertisements.

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.

Haviland, Risley & Co.,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments. Paints. Oils, Dye Stuffs. Window Glass, Perfumery. Fancy Soaps &c.

Also agents for the most valuable Patent Medicines, Trusses, Dentists' Gold Foil, Teeth, &c.

HAVING a large Stock on hand which is kept full and fresh by weekly additions, and being connected with Haviland, Keese and Co. New-York, and Haviland, Harral and Co, Charleston, (wholesale Druggists) we are enabled to supply Country Merchants, Physicians and the Trade on the most favorable terms.

☞ Orders accompanied with cash or satisfactory references, promptly attended to.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & Co.,
Feb. 5th. Druggists, Augusta, Ga.

Augusta Piano Forte,
BOOK, MUSIC AND
STATIONARY DEPOT.

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufactories of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., Dubois & Seebury, New York, all of which are WARRANTED of excellent touch, tone, and finish, and to stand in tune, and retain their quality as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all Instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, always on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Foolscap Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or city acceptances.

GEO. A. OATES & CO.
Between United States and Globe Hotels, Broad Street.

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 & 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.

M. P. STOVALL.
WAREHOUSE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Augusta, Ga.

CONTINUES the business, in all its branches, at his old stand, (*Fire-Proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets.

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

Liberal advances made on produce *in store*.

Orders for Family supplies, Bagging, &c., promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.
August, 1850.

REFER TO

Hoke & Abernathy,
J. Forney & Son,
Isbell & McMillan,
Rev. Richard Pace,
W. Floyd Rush, Esq.

Simmons & Turnip
Crier & Gunnels,
John Borders Esq.
Col. W. Williams,
E. Teague Esq.

G. W. Ferry & Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Hat, Cap, and Bonnet Warehouse
BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

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 Rome, Ga. are their agents, and will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.

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

Hats, Caps and Bonnets.
E. L. FERRY & CO.
AUGUSTA, GA.

WOULD invite the attention of purchasers, to their large stock, embracing every variety of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, of the latest fashions, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Our stock consists in part of
White and Black Beaver Hats.
" " Russia do.
" " Casimer do.
No. 1 2 and 3 fash. Moleskin do.
" 1 2 and 3 " Naped do.
California Hats, assorted colors.
" Wool
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
Rutland and fancy braid do.
Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment.
Cloth, Fur, and Plush Caps of every style
Leghorn and English Straw Bonnets,
Rice and Pearl braid and Chip do.
And a great variety too numerous to mention Those in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call on

E. L. FERRY. Augusta Ga.,
Sign of the big Hat.
Store near the Masonic House.
N. B. Particular attention paid to orders from Merchants

W. E. Jackson & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
MASONIC HALL,
(Betwen United States & Globe Hotel)
Augusta, Ga.

HAVING made large additions to our stock of dry goods, we are prepared to sell to Country Merchants at as low prices, and upon the same terms, as the Merchants of Charleston.

Country Merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine assortment and prices.

THOMAS W. F. [illegible]
COMMISISON MERCHANT,
Continues to do Business on
McIntosh Street,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA—
And solicits Consignments of produce

F. Hofman & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE,
April 2. *AUGUSTA, GA.*

D'ANTIGNAC, EVINS & 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.

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.

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

POETRY.

THE HOPE OF THE HEART.

BY LORD BYRON.

"No nobler theme ever engaged the pen of poet. It is the soul-elevating idea, that no man can consider himself entitled to complain of Fate while in his adversity he still retains the unwavering love of woman."—E. A. POE.

Though the day of my destiny's over,
And the star of my fate hath declined,
Thy soft heart refused to discover
The faults which so many could find;
Though thy soul with my grief was acquainted,
It shrunk not to share it with me,
And the love which my spirit hath painted,
It never had found but in THEE!

Then, when nature around me is smiling,
The last smile which answers to mine,
I do not believe it beguiling,
Because it reminds me of thine;
And when winds are at war with the ocean,
As the breasts I believed in with me,
If the billows excite an emotion,
It is that they bear me from THEE.

Though the rock of my last hope is shivered,
And its fragments are sunk in the wave,
Though I feel that my soul is delivered
To pain—it shall not be its slave;
There is many a pang to pursue me;
They crush, but they shall not contemn—
They may torture but shall not subdue me—
'Tis of THEE that I think, not of them.

Though human, thou didst not deceive me,
Though woman, thou didst not forsake,
Though loved, thou forbearest to grieve me,
Though slandered, thou never couldst shake.
Though trusted, thou didst not disclaim me,
Though parted, it were not to fly,
Though watchful, 'twas not to defame me,
Nor mute that the world might belie.

Yet I blame not the world, nor despise it,
Nor the war of the many with one—
If my soul was not fitted to prize it,
'Twas folly not sooner to shun;
And if dearly that error hath cost me,
And more than I once could foresee,
I have found that whatever it lost me,
It could not deprive me of THEE.

From the wreck of the past which hath perished,
This much I at least may recall,
It has taught me that which I most cherished
Deserved to be dearest of all;
In the desert a fountain is springing,
In the wide waste there still is a tree,
And a bird in the solitude singing,
Which speak to my spirit of THEE.

ANECDOTE OF DR. NOTT, OF UNION COLLEGE.

On the evening preceding Thanksgiving, not many years ago, two students left the colleges, with the most foul intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining his house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree, while the other stood with the bag, ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the Doctor himself had just left his house, with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thankgiving dinner. The rogue under the tree hearing some one approaching, immediately creeped away, without notifying his companion, among the branches. The Doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows: "Are you ready?" "Yes," responded the Doctor, his voice as much as possible. The other immediately laying his hand on the old rooster, exclaimed—"Here's old Prex, will you have him?" "Pass him along," was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag. "Here's marm Prex," said the all-unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, "will you have her?" "Yes," again responded the Docter. "Here's son John, will you have him?" "Here's daughter Sal, take her?" and so on until he had gone regularly through with the Doctor's family and chickens. The old man then walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college.—Great was his astonishment to learn from his companion that he had not got any chickens, and if he gave them to any one, it must have been to Dr. Nott.

"Expulsion, fine, and disgrace, were uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their President, requesting the presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the results, they wended their way to the house, where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking the carving-knife, turned with a smile to the rogues and said—"Young gentlemen, here's old Prex, and Marm Prex, son John, and daughter Sal," at the same time touching successively the respective chickens,—"to which will you be helped?" The mortification of his students may be imagined.

THE LOVE OF HOME.

It is only shallow-minded pretenders, who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life, affect nobody in this country but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition.

It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New-Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney; & curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist—I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic virtues beneath its roof, & through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of mankind!

Daniel Webster.

THE FRUIT.

We are informed, upon credible authority, that there have been twelve death from delirium tremens within this town the past year.—Had the same number died from the effects of hydrophobia, every man, woman and child would have been down upon the dogs.

Danbury Times.

To this the *Fountain* adds:—"True, brother, every word of it.—If Danbury has furnished twelve victims for the drunkard's grave the last year, (and that is not more than other towns have done, according to population,) what an awful bill of mortality we have had from this mighty murderer, intemperance. The population of Danbury, in round numbers, is six thousand. Now, if this town has furnished no more than its share of subjects of delirium tremens, it is easy to see that the whole population of the State must have furnished between seven and eight hundred victims of death, from this one cause, the past year. Perhaps Danbury may be an average town, though we doubt it; but if it is, what a harvest of death has been gathered by intemperance in twelve months.—Reader, how many of this number have been thrust in the drunkard's grave by your neglect of duty, or from a want of well-directed effort on your part to avert this terrible calamity."

NEWSPAPER EDITING.—Hon. Mr. Palfrey, who commenced editing the new free soil organ at Boston, broke down in two days. Like a good many others who cut a figure in this world, they find, that when they come to anything so real as newspaper editing, it's no go. It is much easier for newspapers to make great men, than it is for 'great men' to make newspapers:

Baltimore Sun.

ADVANTAGE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—On Wednesday morning last, says the Chronicle & Sentinel, a dealer in this city was advised by his correspondent in Providence, Rhode Island of the sale of a lot of cotten, and requested to replace it. He immediately purchased 150 bales of fair cotton at 12 1-4 cents, and telegraphed his correspondent accordingly; and yesterday afternoon he received; despatch announcing the sale of the 150 bales to arrive. Thus within 36 hours, a sale is made in Providence, announced by telegraph, the lot re-placed, and sold again even before it is paid for here, and the parties fully advised of all the transactions.

Who can be surprised that the masses of Great Britain are in a state of destitution and misery. With a population of 27,000,000 in England, Ireland and Scotland, Great Britain paid, in 1847, £56,000,000, or $280,000,000 taxes. Of this, $45,000,000 was derived from property—the tax of aristocracy & gentry—while $205,000,000 was derived from trade and industry, or rather from the sweat and blood of the masses. William, the Norman who founded, in the tenth century, the system of English taxation, is generally called a robber, but in the period of six centuries, and from his conquest to 1600, English taxes never rose in a single year above $3,000,000. George I. raised them to $30,000,000; George III. the odious tyrant who sought to strangle our liberty, raised them to $75,000,000; George IV, in 1820 raised them to $270,000,000, while in 1847, they were increased to $280,000,000, which, divided among the population of Great Britain, is $10 80 to every man woman and child.

THE OLD FAMILY BIBLE.

On the banks of Wabash, the effects of a poor widow who had been left comparatively destitute at the death of her husband, had been seized by a sheriff for debt, and were being sold at auction, and among these an old family bible was put up for sale. She begged the constable to spare this memento of her dear and honored parents, but he was inexorable. The good book was about going for a few shillings, when the widow suddenly snatched it, and declaring she would have some relic of those she loved, cut the thread that held the brown linen cover, with the intent of retaining it.

The cover fell into her hand and with it two flat pieces of thin dirty paper. Surprised at the circumstances, she examined them, and what was her joy and delight to find that each called for £500 on the Bank of England. On the back of one, in her mother's handwriting, were the following words:—"When sorrow overtakes you, seek your Bible." And on the other, in her father's hand,—"Your Father's ears are never deaf."—sale was immediately stopped, and the family bible given to the faithful owner.—*S. S. Treasury.*

IF THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.—A glover's apprentice in Edinburgh once resolved to qualify himself for a higher profession.—The relation with whom he lived had scarcely a fire at night; and, as it was only after shop hours that this young man had leisure, he had no alternative but to go into the streets at night, and plant himself with his book near a shop window, the lights of which enabled him to read it; and when they were put out, he used to climb a lamp-post, holding on with one hand, while he had his book with the other. That person lived to become one of the greatest oriental scholars in the world, and the first book in Arabic, printed in Scotland, was his production.

Big heaps are sometimes made in California. A Sacramento paper gives us the following:—"Two gentlemen of our acquaintance recently passed this city on their way to New York with an amount of gold which we believe to be unequaled in the records of individual success in mining. They had with them dust to the value of $150,000, all obtained during the summer from two claims on the Yuba river.—These lucky individuals are Messrs. Thomas J. and Daniel H. Ferguson, formerly of Danbury, Conn. They carried their treasure to Benicia upon the mules which brought it from the mountains, and it is probably the heaviest importation that will be made for some time into that grand part of entre.

Prosperity, success, and the sunshine of [illegible] that would call forth contentment, gratitude, and happiness, would lead another into the indulgence of every sensual pleasure, to the destruction of his bodily health, and the subversion of all the nobler powers of his mind; and in a third, they would call forth pride, and all the maddening principles and feelings of an intoxicated spirit. Enough of this takes place in the world to show us, that were not our circumstances and condition in life restrained by an over-ruling Providence, there would not be the amount of happiness which mankind even at present enjoy.

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—The Secretary of the Interior has overruled an important decision of the late Commissioner of Pensions, and declared that the substitute who served in the war, and not the person enlisted, is to be the recipient of favor under the Bounty Land Law. Thirty thousand applications have been made under the late Bounty Land Law, and two hundred more are expected soon to follow, according to a statement of the new Commissioner.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A case of remorse wife of Mr ——, of Woodward township, in this county had been lingering in illness for several months previous to her death which occurred about three weeks ago. She was often dependent on her neighbors for the attentions she recieved. Her husband often left her alone for [illegible] days at a time, and when he would return it was not to make her sick bed cheerful by those attentions which a kind heart would render and a confiding companion would expect. Whilst away his wife died. He was sent for immediately; but being slow to come, he found her buried, when he arrived. He had the body dug up from the grave. He gazed upon the features of the dead a moment and then ordered the remains to be returned to the earth. He returned to his labor but the memory of his ill treatment to her, haunted him in his moments of labor and rest.

His mind became a wreck. He grew crazy and gnawed the very flesh from his body. Even in his insanity he was a prey to remorse. His system soon yielded to the influence of sympathy, and in two weeks from the time he last looked upon the coffin of his wife, he had taken his place by her side in the grave. Mr. —— was a man of some property, was industrious, saving, honest, and altogether a better citizen than husband. He has never, perhaps, learned to "bear and forbear," and had failed to train his heart to endure the domestic trials which distinguish the life of a mere citizen from that of the head of a family.—*Clinton —(Pa) Democrat*

DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS.

A lad named Mays—an apprentice in the establishment of the Messrs. Diuguid—was found dead in his bed on Christmas moring.

On inquiring into the cause of the death, it was ascertained that on the evening before, a rum seller by the name of Wood, had sold the lad a quantity of liqnor which he drank at one draught. He was soon completely intoxicated, and in this state of utter senselessness was privately conveyed to his bed by his fellow apprentice who was desirous to conceal the knowledge of his condition from their employers, little dreaming, however, that they were bearing him to the bed of death!

It gives us pain to record such an occurrence in this community, and in doing it, we find some difficulty in restraining the pen from the merited castigation which the conduct of the rum-seller provokes. It is sometime better, however, to leave the contemplation of such a deed to the silent but stern monition of conscience, which, if it be not seared, must prove a tormenting companion, constantly holding up to the agonized view of the possessor, the illgained dime which is thus "crusted o'er" with the blood of the murdered apprentice and blistered with the tears of his bereaved friends.—*Lynchburg. Virg*

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1, 1851.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, in his message to the Legislature, expresses himself decidedly strong in favor of colonization. Speaking of the Fugitive Law, he says: "Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the late compromise measures enacted by Congress however ultra men in the North and South may oppose or denounce them—there is but one course of action for the true patriots to pursue, that is, unhesitatingly and in good faith, to carry out their enactments. There is no safety for property or life except in the absolute supremacy of the Law: no higher duty of the citizen than to maintain by word and deed, that supremacy—we value the heritage, rich beyond all price—purchased not with silver or gold, but with the blood of the good and brave; a heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which, in turn, we must bequeathe inviolate to our descendants. Let us bear in mind that the first public act of disobedience to the law is the first fatal step on the downward road to anarchy." The message gives very flattering accounts of the financial condition of the State.

THE GUINEA HEN.—The Guinea hen, or Pentado, is nearly an everlasting layer. They are said to unite the properties of the turkey and the pheasant. They are a native of Africa, though said by some to belong equally to this country, and are easily domesticated. Its flesh is more like that of the pheasant than the common fowl, both in color and taste and are reckoned a very good substitute for that bird. It assimilates perfectly with the common fowl in its artificial habits and kind of food. Its gait is peculiar, as are also its cries. They are fond of marshy places always perching during the night in high situations or on trees. It is a little singular that American farmers do not turn their attention to these fowls. A knowing Jerseyman, named David Bonner, from England, hired a patch of five acres four years ago, and commenced raising eggs for New York market. Bonner has never hired any help, and at this moment owns a farm for which he paid $4,700—of which the building cost over $3,000. His farm is all paid for, he owes not a cent in the world, and he owns a flock which varies from 800 to 1200 Guinea Hens.—*Suffolk Democrat.*

The attention of the world, in consequence of the commencement of a new half century, has been attracted to the wonderful advancement, in every respect, social and politcal made during the one which has just elapsed. No period in the history of man his been marked by so many important discoveries, as the last fifty years. The most wonderful result of human intellect and the grandest conceptions of genius have been developed and perfected. This is particularly illustrated in the first of scientific investigation. The Philadelphia Ledger and several other papers have taken a review of some of the principal achievements in this apartment. We make a summary for the benefit of our readers. Before the years 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery for propelling vessels was unknow. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1806. Now there are three thousands steamboats traversing the waters of American, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every country in the world nearly, are traversed by steamboat. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United State alone there are now 8,797 miles of railroad, costing 286,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours, a distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes through the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843. Yohaism was discovered in March, 1800. The electro magnet in 1821. Electrifying was discovered only a few years ago.

Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies an hour, is a very recent discovery but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800; now every city and town of any pretence are lighted with it and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat & motive power may be all produced from water, with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful investigation in 1839.

Gun cotton and cloriform are discoveries but of a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system.—Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities for production, and the means of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcend the ability of united manual effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this last branch of discovery and invention are enough to make the last half century as that which has most contributed to augment personal comforts, enlarging the enjoyments, and add to the blessings of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries for the intellect of man [illegible] exploring every [illegible] and searching for [illegible] tion in every department of art and industry.

[illegible]

New York, Dec. 20, 1850.

Dear Sir: Another epoch in the history of our country invokes the attention of every patriot. In the brief but eventful record which makes up our annals must another page be written conveying to posterity the knowledge that secession and resistance to the law are boldly proclaimed. All those who [illegible] obedience to the laws, cannot but view with profound mortification the contempt with which both are regarded by a portion of the American people. A prompt and effectual resistance must be made to these heresies by all who would protect the constitution and preserve unsullied the majesty of the law. The crisis will not admit of delay. Each moment the fatal doctrine of nullification gains additional strength, and if not speedily condemned will acquire sufficient power to overcome the resistance which is made to its career by wisdom and patriotism.

It is unecessary to specify the aggressions which have been committed upon the constitutional rights of the South by the Northern fanaticism. They have been deeply regretted by a large portion of our citizens; while they are made an excuse for advocating secession in the Southern States. Each demonstration made by the abolitionists against the supremacy of the law, is the signal for renewed assaults upon the Union party of the slaveholding States. The abolitionists following the example thus set them, make the intemperate language of their Southern allies the pretext for another onslaught upon the conservatives of the North.

Unscrupulous candidates for office have vastly increased the multiplication and abolition excitement by yielding to its demand for the purpose of obtaining votes. The most effectual method of arresting the evil is to teach all aspirants for political honors that they will loose more Union votes than they will gain from the *disorganizers*.

To correct and develope public opinion—arrest the fell spirit of nullification and reestablish that fraternal love which once prevailed throughout the confederancy was the design of those patriotic men who assembled at the Union meetings, which have been recently held at the North. Here the demonstration should not be confined. The invocation in behalf of the Union, should ascend from every city and hamlet in the land. The moral power which always flows from these patriotic demoustrations is already indecated in the more healthy tone of public sentiment of the city of N. York.

The undersigned have been appointed a corresponding committee by the "Union Safety Committee" of the city of New York. It is our pleasant duty to open a correspondence with prominent men throughout the confederacy. Great results can alone be accomplished by large bodies of men setting in concert.

We shall be happy to learn from you at an early day that the inhabitants of your section of the Union have established "Union Safety Committees" and proclaimed as their motto fealty to the constitution and obedience to the laws.

We are very respectfully your obedient servants,

GEORGE WOOD,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
EDWARD B. BUTLER,
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
L. C. CHASE,
T. S. BRADY,
A. G. BEMAN,
committee.

Mobile, Dec. 26, 1850.

Gentlemen:

By yesterday's mail I was honored with the above letter of the 2d inst. As it deals with matters of public concern, and as I am personally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for answering it through the medium of the press. I have less hesitancy in doing so, because it is evidently a circular, and has been doubtless addressed to many others in every section of country.

While I will not question your solicitude to preserve the Union, I cannot but admire the skill with which you divide your censure between the abolitionists and those of the South who are forced to look to secession, as the only means of escaping from complete and utter ruin. The coolness, too with which you charge the Southern people with making the aggressions which have been committed upon their constitutional rights," an *excuse* for advocating secession," is certainly worthy of note. And not less so is your assertion that "each demonstration made by the abolitionists against the supremacy of the law, is the signal for renewed assaults upon the Union party of slavehold States."

But you cap the climax when you allege that "the abolitionists following the example thus set them, make the intemperate language of their *Southern allies* the pretext for another onslaught upon the conservatives of the North."

Really, gentlemen, the song froid with which you falsify history is not a little remarkable.

One would infer from your letter that the South is answerable for the [illegible] greater sin than that of following our bad example." You exhibit a want of candor and frankness, well calculated to awaken doubtless in our minds as to your minds as to your fitness for the office you have assumed, viz: to preserve the Union by correcting and developing public opinion and re-establishing the fraternal love which once prevailed throughout the confederacy.

To do this you must first learn to be *just*, and your whole letter gives unmistakable evidence that you are in favor of the Union. I have no question, for you are too well aware of its advantages to your section to be otherwise; but in the face of the wrongs and outrages committed by Northern abolitionists and free soilers upon the South it is expecting rather too much of us to suppose that we should particularly desire to uphold a Union that has ceased to render us any protection.

To gentlemen so well informed as you are, "it is unnecessary to specify the aggression which have been committed upon the constitutional rights of the South by Northern fanaticism." But I would ask *what have you done to prevent these aggressions?*

You are all influential men in your States, and yet what have you done to prevent her from assuming a hostile attitude towards the South upon the slavery question? Did you made any effort to effect the repeal of the resolutions passed by your Legislature on the 6th February, 1847, insisting upon the application of the Wilmot proviso to the territories? Did you endeavor to prevent the adoption of Mr. Raymon's anti-slavery resolutions at your last session? Have either of you given any evidence of a determination to uphold the rights of the South? It is true that one of your number, Mr. George Wood, presided over the "Union meeting," so called, held in N. Y. but did he not vote for Mr. Hunt for Governor, who during the canvass expressed hss regret at the passage of the fugitive slave bill and declared that it must be essentially modified? Is it not notorious that Mr. Wood is a federalist of the old school—the advocate of a strong government, and the questioner of State rights?

Mr. Brady, if I mistake not, also participated in the Union meeting, but we are ignorant of his having at any time signalized himself in the advocacy of the "constitutional rights of the South." We are not apt to *forget* a Northern man, who may have the boldness to proclaim his determination to stand by the South in her efforts to maintain those rights and we can recall no act of Mr. Brady's that should awaken our gratitude since 1843, when he was, I believe, a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Calhoun and the most prominent advocate in New York of his political principles. His present associations go far to authorize the presumption that he has repudiated those principles, and has coalesced with those who withhold from the South her just rights.

I would ask if Mr. Brady has ever insisted that the fugitive slave bill is just and equitable? Or, does he think, with Governor Hunt, that it ought to be so emasculated as to make it less obnoxious to the abolitionists?

And what are the opinions of Mr. Ketchum, who new very kindly advises Southern men to cultivate fraternal regard for the North? This gentleman made himself quite fumous in late Utica Convention.—His speech before that body was certainly not very pregnant with evidences of good will and respect towards the South. Hear him upon that occasion:

"I will make no boast, but I should like to see the man who has done more, from his earliest manhood to the present moment, in advocating the principles of Abolition than the humble individual who now addresses you; and may principles are uncharged, entirely unchanged." Mark his extreme modesty, and at the same time the firmness of his attchment to his principles? He then goes on to point out the advantages of the Union to the Northern States, and addressing himself to the Southern people, very complacently says to the, "Your forms of government in your States differ from ours; we have advanced farther than you, as we think; we see clearer than you; but as was well remarked by a friend who proceeded me, the darkness was once upon us," How coolly does he assum superioority over us, and with what an air does he inform us of it. But so great is his detestation of slavery, that he is not content with recounting his services as above, in the cause of abolition, but must again revert to it, and speaks as follows. "There are men here in this assembly, I doubt not, who remember the time when slavery existed here. I remember that I was in at its death, and that I was associated with a band of men to bring about the destruction of that evil."

True, he says that he would not interfere with slavery in the States in which it exists by law; but in the next breath he speaks as follows:—"There are now only six hundred slaves in the District of Columbia and their numbers daily diminishing." "With these we have a right to interfere," Mr. Ketchum knows full well that the South has always denied the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the District, and has repeatedly declared, in the the most solemn form that it will regard its abolition there, as a just cause of withdrawal from the Union. And yet this gentleman now assumes the office of advising Southern men as to the course they should pursue, and gravely urges them to form "Union Safety Committees."

A word more to Mr. Ketchum and I am done with him. Did he not also vote for Governor Hunt, and was he not so *paired* because a doubt was entertained on the subject, that after the election he published a note asserting his support of Mr. Hunt at the polls?

The other gentlemen on your committee, are not so well known and therefore cannot be treated separately, but they may be presumed as not differing very materially from Mr. Ketchum in their opinions, as they have united with him in your letter. From what I have said gentlemen you may readily imagine that I cannot be instrumental in forming the 'Safety Committees' you suggest. I can not therefore render you 'happy' by informing you of the establishment of such committees. "The inhabitants of (my) section" have no war to make against the Union as it was designed to be—a Union of equality—a Union in which the rights of all were regarded—a Union regulated by the Constitution.

But they can have no especial reverence for the Union you would have them to uphold—a Union in which their rights are trampled under foot by a ruthless majority—a Union which denies to the Southern people the right of entry with their property into the territories which are owned in common by all the States—a Union into which no new slave State will ever be allowed admission—a Union by those who for fifteen years have incessantly pressed their assaults upon us, and who are determined to wield the powers of the government to our detriment.

"The inhabitants" of this section acknowledge their "fealty to the constitution and obedience to the laws"—but it is to the constitution in its letter and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that constitution. They desire not to abandon the Union, if they can remain in it without a sacrifice of honor and all they hold dear. These demand their highest allegiance. These "inhabitants" therefore insist upon a full and complete recognition of their rights, and as those rights have been infringed, they think that their motto should be: The South first—the South last—the South forever.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I am 'happy' to inform you that a '*Southern Rights Association*' has been formed in this city, and is rapidly growing in power and influence.—Similar societies have also been organized in other sections of the State and every indication warrants the opinion that Alabama is ready to maintain "at all and every hazard," her rights, dignity and equality against "Northern fanaticism," come in what shape it may.

I am, respectfully, your ob't sv't.
PERCY WALKER.

To George Wood, Hiram Ketchum, Edward B. Butler, George Douglass, L. B. Chase, James T. Brady and A. G. Beman, Esqrs.,
Committee.

New Orleans, Jan. 19 1851.

Further Particlars of the Great Fire at New Orleans.

The tremendous conflagration that occurred here yesterday is the heaviest calamity that has befallen New Orlean for years,—the destruction of the St. Charles hotel which was the pride of the South, will be severly felt.

Business yesterday was quite susyended in consequence of the excitement.

The loss by the conflagration is fully a half million of dollars, of which $130.000 was insured, including $20.000 at an Mutual. Methodist church destroyed loss 30.000; fully insured; in the Nashville Life and Trust Co, and in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Co; It is rumored that several live have been lost about the St. Charles hotel, but no bodies found. The furniture of the St. Charles, valued at $60 000, almost totally lost.

The fire caught on the roof of the St. Charles, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary This magnificent hotel cost originally $500,000 and was owned by a company, but leased to Messrs Mudge & Co. There was an insurance of 100,000 on the building. The telegraph office was also partially destroyed.

Forgery.—Rufus Green, the defaulting Secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Company, was committed to jail yesterday without bail or mainprize on three separate and distinct charges of forgery of bills of exchange. They were drawn negotiable at the Bank of Mobile. Within the past week two of the above bills have been taken up. The witnesses for the State were required to enter into recognizances to prosecute these charges returnable on the first Monday in February. Mobile Tribune 28th ins.

The Louisville Courier understands that Gen. Twiggs designs making that city his head quarters and permanent residence.

[illegible] REPUBLICAN.
[illegible]day. Feb. 4, [illegible]

All accounts due this Office up to the first day of January, 1851, will be settled with J. F. Grant. Persons indebted for subscription or advertising, will confer a favor by making settlements soon, as it will be a great convenience to the establishment to have the business settled up to that date.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 6, 15 P. M.

This morning 2000 bales Cotton were sold with change in price.—Middling quoted at 12 1-2 12 3-4.—The week's sales foot up 27,000 bales.

Bank Defalkction.

The Teller of the Bank of Louisana, absconded with 80,000 dollars of the funds. The greater portion of the money, however, has since been recovered.

Baltimore, Jan. 27.
New York Market,

The Cotton market is dull, unsettled and prices drooping—400 bales only sold.

No tidings have yet reached us in relation to the steamer Atlantic.

Why will Barnum and Jenny Lind never quarrel?

Because she is always for-*giving*, and he for-*getting*.—*Boston Post.*

RAILROAD.

Mr E. L. Woodward has kindly placed in our hands a letter, addressed to him, from the President of the road. For the benefit of those interested in the progress of this work, we take a few extracts. Mr. Lapsley says; "I am unable to say at what time, precisely, the engineers can be in Benton County to commence the location of the road, but it is expected they will be there sometime between the 10th and 15th of February. They are pushing on with all practicable despatch." In speaking of those Stockholders who may take contracts, he says: Before any contracts are let out, it is best, I think, that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Troost, should be present, as he is more competent than any one else to give the necessary information, and make such explanations as may l required." Here the President e logizes Mr. Troost very highly; ai those of us who have had t pleasure of cultivating his acquai tance, heartily agree, that "he is gentleman in whose integrity, sk and knowledge implicit confiden may be placed." "He is now a sent at the North where he has go to purchase the Iron for the fi fifty-six miles of the road. "l following telegraphic despatch v received, dated 27th Jan. in wh he says: "James Dunlap v furn'sh rails in Bay of Mobile, thirds at $40,50 and one thir $41 per ton—sixty thousand lars to be paid on delivery, bal in 6—12 and 18 months."

"It is generally believed th will aid us very much in gettin ditional subscriptions on this si the Coosa, and increase public fidence in the work, to have a of the road in operation. We therefore, urging the work for with the view of completing a tion of the road as early next mer as practicable; & if we get Iron as soon as expected, we to have a Car in motion by th of July next. There are some over 250 hands at work, an number will be increased, prob to 400 or 500 in the course c next sixty days or less."

We think we have reason to congratulate the Stockholders upon the wisdom of their choice in selecting Lapsly as their President and Conly, Goldsby, Reynolds, Curry, Allen and their worthy associates Directors. Such zeal, industry & perseverance as their's, added to the indefatigable efforts of the Engineer Corps buoy us with the hope that the work will move bra vely on.

Some one in the plenitude of facetiousness has said, the "Jacksonville Republican has got to be half Whig and half Democrat." Lest a jest should be received as *fact* and silence on our part, be distorted into a confession of *guilt*, we wish to disabuse the minds of those who have received such an impression. We imagine it would take, even *more* than a mathematical demonstration to convince the *Whigs* of this County, that the Senior whose blade they have so often felt, is any thing else than a Democrat, "good and true." The charge, then, (if it were designed as a charge) attaches only to ourself.—Now, we freely confess, we have not been pharisaical in breathing our political [illegible] in public, [illegible] have we [illegible] from the house tops—we have not drawn our coat, rolled up our sleeves, thrown away our hat, and "ripped snorted and cavorted" for any man or party; but we have praised and censured, alike, leaders in both parties, whose political honesty we admired, or whose policy we deprecated. But does this warrant the charge? We think not. If any one has been deceived, in defining our position for us, it is self-deception—we claim no part in it—we've practiced no art, we've perpetrated no fraud. We repeat in language not to be misapprehended, WE HAVE NEVER SANCTIONED OR GIVEN OUR SUPPORT TO A SINGLE MEASURE ADVOCATED BY THE WHIGS AS A PARTY, NOR DID WE VOTE FOR THEIR CANDIDATE, GEN. TAYLOR, FOR THE PRESIDENCY, THOUGH MANY DEMOCRATS DID. Surely we must have been weak in the faith! Then let no one be at a loss, in future where to "locate" us. If however, after defining our position as above, we find any relics of skepticism, we can only hope to remove them by articles kindred to the one published last week, upon the subject of a Whig candidate for Governor.

☞ Many of our readers may not have seen the reply of Mr. Percey Walker, of Mobile to the distinguished "safety Committee" of New York. In anatomizing Abolition Carcasses, he uses the scalpel with a master's skill—he 'does 'em up" in regular artistic style. See another column.

☞ We learn from our exchanges that Benton is at last defeated. This is grateful to Southern ears. We presume he has, by this time grown weary and disgusted with the toil of political strife, and will enter, immediately, the shades of retirement. We trust he will be as quiet and faithful in the private circle, as he has been boisterous and treacherous in our National Council.

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only proc[illegible] ges, his sleep is not quite so sweet. The following prices current will give you some idea of the necessity of getting higher wages than your members of Congress. Flour is worth from 30 to 40 cents per lb.; Pork 65 to 75; Miner's tools in about the same proportion; Ame's shovels are worth $20, and picks $8 each. Clothing also rates tolerably high; for instance a pair of boots cost from 40 to $60. Money is scarce, and ordinarily, interest is 10 per cent per month. This is the best country I ever saw for a poor man who can stand hard work, for gold digging is hard work I assure you. The mines in California are very rich and those miners who work and take care of their gold can make a fortune, in from one, to five years, but about two thirds of the gold diggers gamble and at night loose all the earnings of their daily toil in the rain and snow and at length they become disheartened & leave for the States cursing the country. Don't understand me as endorsing Thomas B. King's discription of California that the gold mines consist of one solid mass of gold, such is not the case neither do I agree with Col. Fremonts account as to climate and soil. The lower part of California is the finest country I ever saw for small grain and such productions as are suited to the climate. Indian corn will not grow in any part of California.

I arrived in California on the 3d of June, and up to the 27th did not make my bread. I was sick four months, but have recovered my health and am now doing tolerably well. I expect to be back some time during the next year and hope to bring enough to do me the balance of my days.

Your Obedient,
JOHN WADSWORTH.

Correspondence of the Charleston Cou[illegible]

Washington Jan. 25.

The French spoliation bill has passed the Senate after an able debate. A motion to exclude claims which are held by assignees and Insurance companies and private underwriters was lost by a majority of five votes. A large portion of the claims are held by assignees and insurers, and if they were not provided for, there would be no strenuous effort to pass the bill.—The Insurance companies will be greatly benefited, for they had originally very large premiums on their policies. The passage of the bill through the House will be rendered less difficult by the fact, that the necessity for committing it in that body, has been obviated by striking out the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for carrying the act into effect. That item can be easily placed in some other bill.

There is no end to the land bills, nor to their success. Two of them together went through the Senate yesterday, and another, the other day through the House, squandering the acres and the miles square, as if they were forest leaves. Gone forever, from the national Government is the public domain. All this was foreseen and predicted by Mr. Calhoun, when he brought forward his land project some years ago.

There is no scheme so extravagant, none so profligate, that the Tariff men will not support it; and these together with the new State interest, command the votes in Congress.

There is much excitement here now on the subject of the Tariff.—Great efforts are made to get up a project and it is found no easy matter, owing to the jealousies and the conflicts of interest among those who seek protection from high duties. The Pennsylvanians are likely to carry the day. The iron interest will be promoted, but the N. England men complain that the cotten manufacture is to be sacrificed.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon the main features of a bill which will be very popular in Pennsylvania, for it will add at least fifty per cent to the price of iron. The bill will adhere to foreign valuation and specific duties but it will add ten per cent to the duties on iron, woollen, hemp copper, &c.

The cotton manufacturers ask for the present rate of duty assessed on the prices of 1846, and with two appraisers at large. But they say they cannot get even that, though it was, as they contend, what the present Tariff bill intended to give them. My own opinion is that every project will fail at this session.

Mr. Benton's defeat is much talked of, & not generally deplored. Had he been re-elected, he would, as it is commonly said, have been more arrogant than ever.

Telegraphic intelligence.

Reported from the Courier.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.

The steam ship Arctic has arrived at New York, with Liverpool advices of the 7th inst. She has 35 passengers on board. The British steam ship America had arrived out.

The Cotton market was in a dull and drooping state, and although prices could not be quoted actually lower than by the Br. Steamer Asia holders are less firm, especially for middling qualities.

The political intelligence from England is entirely unimportant.

The French Ministry has resigned. The cause is sa'd to have been a difficulty between Louis Napoleon the President, and Gen. Changanier.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.

New York Market—Jan. 25.

The Cotton Market has declined a quarter of a cent, with sales of 800 bales. During the week 8000 bales have been sold.

Appointments for preaching on Jacksonville Circuit.

Jacksonville	Sunday Feb.	2
Sulpher Spring	Thursday "	6
Wallis M. H.	Friday "	7
Cain Creek	Saturday "	8
Alexandria	Sunday "	9
Taylor's M. H.	Tuesday "	11
Cold Water	Wednesday "	12
Bolling Spring	Tuesday "	13
[illegible]	Friday "	14
[illegible]	Saturday "	15
[illegible]	Sunday "	16
[illegible] M. H.	Monday "	17
[illegible] M. H.	Tuesday "	18
[illegible]	Wednesday "	19
[illegible]	Thursday "	20
[illegible]rell's M. H.	Friday "	21
[illegible] H.	Saturday "	22
[illegible]	Tuesday "	25
[illegible]tains	Sunday "	23
[illegible]	Monday "	24

Love and Murder in Texas.—Arkansas and Texas seem to vie with each other, in exhibiting the greatest number of the most awful tragedies of blood to startle and outrage the public sense. In both, murder seems to riot in a boldness and atrocity, the climax of which appears always to be reserved for the last account which we receive. We do not remember ever to have read of a more bold, deliberate and fiendish act of bloodthirsty cruelty than the following: A young man, named Shanks, residing at Nacogdoches, Texas, loved a young lady of that place, and was the accepted suitor for her hand.—Shanks had a cousin named Marshall, to whom in fullness of confidence and friendship, he imparted the secret of his love and matrimonial engagement. This information stirred the evil spirit within the heart of Marshall, who, although Shanks did not know it, had also an attachment for the same lady, & had been repulsed in his advances. Maddened with jealousy and anger, Marshall immediately sought the house of the lady, demanded her hand in marriage, which she refused at once, informing him at the same time that she was engaged to his cousin. Marshall then declared in a rage, that if she married any one but him, he would shoot her. The lady calmly replied that he might then as well shoot her on the spot, as she would never become his wife. He savagely answered that he would take a better opportunity. Matters stood thus until Wednesday, the 6th of November. On that day the people of Nacogdoches were thronging to the church and the young lady to whom we have refered, was entering among the rest. Marshall, standing at a distance, marked her enterance deliberately drew his pistol and fired at her back. She fell on the threshold of the sanctuary, covered with her own blood, and expired in a short time afterwards. The murderer was arrested, and now awaits his trial. For the honor or humanity, we hope that not even the laws of Texas will dare to interpose to save him from the highest penalty of the law.

SLAVERY—THE NEGRO.

It is only a Southern man, or one who has long lived here, that understands the American negro.—He is by nature sluggish, careless, sensual and lazy! His idea of happiness is to fill his belly with corn bread and fat bacon, and then bask in the sun-shine with some sleek skinned Dorcas to scratch his bacl and in winter to sleep with hi head in the ashes.

Mr. Jefferson was mistaken whe he said, in his Notes on Virginia, that the negro had no idea of music. If he had said of *liberty*, he would have been right. He is a greater slave when free, than whon under the order of an overseer on a Louisiana plantation. Slavery is imprinted in him, burned upon his skin, and in his bone, and flesh, and spirit, by the will of God Almighty. Men, in their folly, may strike from his limbs the fetters of bondage, but God stamped slave upon his soul, and slave, by irreversible destiny, must be remain—whether here, where he enjoys many comforts, and is the happiest of human beings, or in St. Domingo, where having won freedom, he is dwindling into savagism—in Jamaica where, liberated by Government he is either a robber or a drone—i the famed Liberia, where, if th whole truth were told, his efforts a self-government are a satire on ou own—or farther back, in the depth of his native deserts, where, Lor Monbedo contends, he originally wore a caudal appendage, an where in physical strength, courage and intelligence, he is even now little in advance of the ourang outang!

He is constitutionally and physically different from any other race He is exempt from some disease most fatal to the whites, while ot ers, under which a white man m suffer for years, carry the negro the tomb in a few weeks or mont For the white, imprisonment h been found a more efficient restra than capital punishment. It is punishment to lock up a negro, you feed him well. His life wou be a perpetual sleep, waking on to eat. He would desire nothi better. He has no thought, no i agination, little memory, no drea of liberty, no exaltation of intellec He is altogether and grossly sens al, and the physical discomfort rising from want of exercise, if at all, would soon be forgotten the charms of repletion and perp ual sleep.[*Louisiana Courier*

OHIO—The land of Bread.' quantity of wheat which Ohio r ed in 1850, is set down by Cincinnati Gazette thirty mil of dollars—an amount sufficient supply not only all the want that State, but leaving a sur of eighteen millions of bushels. The consumption of each indivi al is about six bushels annually. Ohio has about two millions inhabitants, consequently tw millions of bushels are enough the consumption of the State. lowing the price of 75 cents bushel, and the overplus over thirteen millions of d In addition to this, the cor is equal to one hundred bu each person in the State [illegible] value of these two articles is equal in value to twenty five millions of dollars. This shows what an agricultural State, with fertile land, can do, when its labor is not diverted into unprofitable channels, or interpered with bad government.

From the Journal.

THE GEOLOGY OF ALABAMA.

There is no subject within the range of scientific investigation, that admits of more extensive research, in all the domain of Nature, than the wide field presented to our notice, for geological adventure in Alabama. No character of soil, no diversity of rock, and no more extensive variety of metalic deposit, can be found, than within the confines of this State. If we roam from the sea board of the Mexican Gulf, to the midland counties, the sand and the coraline deposit of an ancient ocean, filled with innumerable organic remains, greets the eye. Stretching like a broad belt across the interior, from Sumpter, in Mississippi, on the west, to Macon county, at the eastern portion of the State, we find those rich prairie lands, deriving their fertility from decomposed animal matter, and known as the Cretaseous formation. Extending your research to the north, the wild and broken aspect of the country, comprising hill and dale, presents to notice the Cardoniferous System, composed of Limestone and of Coal; while cropping out from the mountain side, vast beds of Iron ore constantly meet the view. On the eastern boundary, and reaching nearly to the Floridia line, we discover the Platonic and transitive rocks, composed of Granite, Gueiss, and Quartz, have burst their adamantine foundation, torn and tost in dire confusion, and rising up in fitful fantasy to the vision, of pinnacle and chasm.

This diversity of character, that wildness of aspect, and those mineral depesites, lend in the aggregate, to constitute the Geology of a country. There, we discover the impress of creative wisdom, learn to analyze the properties of matter, trace out the chronology of past events in the ancient days, appreciate the beauty, order, and design, of the Grand Architect, through infinite cycles of Time, for coming events.

> "And read books, in the running brooks;
> Sermons in stones, and good in every
> thing."

But, the reader may enquire, *cui bono*, what benefit may be derived in a utilitarian sense, from a knowl- of rock clay and sand, or in their various compound? The solution of that apothem of the poet,

> "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be
> wise,"

may, in this instance, very appropriately receive its proper answer. Investigation of cause and effect, guides us on the pathway of knowledge, which leads to the temple of truth and happiness, and not unfrequently terminates in wealth the goal of our existence. It enables the planter to select a soil adapted to its particular product; the miner to penetrate the dark caverns of the earth, and extort its richest treasures; while the capitalist can make a safe investment of money.

Those occupied in the daily avocations of a town or city life, can form no adequate idea of the boundless wealth, immured beneath those sterile wastes, that so peculiarly mark almost every portion of our upland country. The soil, in many instances, too poor to reward its tiller for his services in planting, bears that wealth within it, which the product under more favorable circumstances would command and only asks investigation, and *capital* for its developement.

In previous communications under the head, "Our Internal Resources," reference was made to the various deposits of Gold, Silver Copper, and Lead, which are found in North eastern Alabama, as making the diversity of metallic wealth in this State. But a far greater source of profit and extensive commercial operations, remains almost unmolested within the bowels of the earth, in the vast beds of Coal, of Iron, and Limestone. Those deposits, even to the residents of of the country where they abound, attract but little attention, from daily familiarity, and not unfrequently, ignorant of their true value, for the soil is most usually traversed by the hunter in pursuit of game; or the tourist amidst that Alpine scenery, only admires the wild gloom of the mountain gap, the roar of the water-fall, or spangled decoration of the limestone cavern. There abound in as great variety of form and character, as in any other State in the Union; and the adventurer after the wild & picturesque, need not go beyond the bounds of our own States, to have his wishes fully gratified.— The invalid in search of health, will find among numerous Mineral Springs, that abound both in the low-land and hilly country, the several varieties of Sulphur and Chalybeate waters, which tend to the restoration of health, and the disciple of old "*Sir Izaak*," abundance of sport in our mountain streams.

But the Coal, the Iron, and the Limestone, as rich in character, [illegible] more abundant in this State than in Pennsylvania lay in their ancient beds of deposition, almost undisturbed, almost unknown, for strange as it may appear, there are but two furnaces in the State and they are conducted on a limited supply furnished from the bed of some river or out croppings of a hill, *more frequently brought from England*; while Lime the most abundant of all minerals, is supplied by Yankeedom. If the question was asked, what constitutes the Geology of Alabama? it might, without hesitation, be referred to the Coal, Iron, and Limestone; which I propose to review in future numbers.

C. A. WOODRUFF.

From California.—The Cherokee and Prometheus Steamships have arrived since our last, with over six hundred passengers and two millions of gold. News to the 16th Dcember.

Another destructive fire had occurred in San Francisco, on the 14th December, by which over $100,000 worth of property was consumed.

The news from the mining regions is very encouraging; large quantities of the precious metals are being collected.

A silver mine of great richness has been discovered near Monterey.

The Cholera still exists, but is fast disappearing.

Mineral Wealth of Arkansas. Recent explorations prove that the above named State possesses abundance of mineral resources & that in the two articles of coal and lead she is expected to equal the State of Pennsylvania and Missouri together. This appears rather an extravagant calculation; yet it is very well ascertained that the quality of the argentiferous lead ore found in Arkansas is superior to that of any other in the United States. The assays made by celebrated scientific men in the Union have shown the mineral to be richest argentiferous ore ever found in this country; some of the them exhibiting six per cent of silver in many of the specimens.

The Louisville Journal has received a letter from Mr. Barnum saying that Jenny Lind will be at New Orleans by the 1st of February, and remain there some weeks. She will also be in Louisville after her engagement in New Orleans.

The citizens of Milwaukie have subscribed over $7,000 to secure a concert from Jenny Lind.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—at the residence of Washington Williams, four miles below White Plains on the 7th inst Adalaide, daughter of A. T. Crozier dec'd. & Lucinda Crozier. The subject of this notice was uncommonly lovely, both in person and disposition; yet, with all her charms she has been snatched away by death, in the morning of joyous youth, amidst the brightest hopes and fondest expectations of affection. Truly has it been said "death loves a shining mark."

> "She was her mothers only joy,
> She had but one—one darling child."

Yes altho the last link is broken bound that mother to earth yet she can by an eye of faith look beyond the skies and see her loved ones united by a tie, which can never be severed:

And by every thing good "that Mother shall have her child again." Then to her mourning friends we would say, mourn not for Adelade. but rejoice that she has escaped the evil to come.

Administrators

Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court for Randolph County, Ala. I will sell before the Court house door of Wedowee on the first Monday in March next, the North East fourth, of the North West fourth, of Section thirty, Township twenty, Range twelve; the before described lands to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, purchasers giving bond and approved security, as the property of Thomas Moon, dec'd.

A. J. HALL, }
Administrator. }

January, 20th, 1851.—5t.

Guardian
SALE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala. I will as guardian proceed to sell before the Court house door in the town of wedowee on the first Monday in March next to the highest bidder on a twelve months credit the North East fourth, of the South East fourth, and the South East fourth, of South East fourth, of Section six, Township nine, Range twelve; The purchasers giving bond and approved security. The real estate belonging to the children and heirs at law of Sturdy Garrendeed.

JOEL T. MARRISON, }
Sh'ff Exofficer Guardian. }

Jan. 4th 1851.—5t.

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEO.
Corner of Jackson and Broad Streets
By F. M. JENNINGS.
Jan. '29. 50.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ROME GEORGIA.

BY

JAMES S. GRIFFIN,
Formerly of Augusta,

HAVING sold out my entire interest in the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in this place to Mr. James S. Griffin, I take pleasure in recommending the former patrons and the travelling public generally, to continue their patronage, as I feel confident that the House in the Hands of Mr. Griffin will be well kept and for comfort, not surpassed by any House in the City.

A. E. REEVES.

Rome. Dec. 26, 1850.

Atlanta Republican, Cassville Standard, Chattanooga Gazette, Huntsville Advocate and Jacksonville Republican, will publish 3 times and forward accounts.

Notice.

ON the 2nd Saturday in February, there will be a meeting in Alexandria, for the purpose of organizing a Southern Rights Association. The people, generally, are invited to attend, & unite with us in our efforts to stay the sullen tide of Northern aggression. Such associations are being formed thoughout the south and we are now called upon to act with them, or be denominated tame submissionists.— Some may urge that so small a portion of the people can effect nothing; but be it remembered that it must be, if all, through the joint action of these *small* neighborhoods that the thunder of Northern oppression winged with red lightning and impetuous rage, is to be hushed and the wonted calm restored. Shall Benton County be lost in manifesting her disaprobation of the tyrany exercised by the North? Shall she lie down in the shadow of the enemy, and with uplifted hands and plaintive moans, receive the fatal blow.

Come & one all let us rally to the southern flag and with Roman powers and revolutionary patriotism, preserve our rights, our property and our character as freemen.

THE PEOPLE.

Feb. 4th, 1851.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED.

In the Marble Business.

Was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent.

JOHN ALLEN,
J. N. SAVERY.

Jan. 9, 1851.

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 Stone,
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.

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 tuths

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchan's,
SAVANNAH, GA.

M. P. STOVALL.
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Augusta, Ga.

CONTINUES the business, in all its branches, at his old stand, (*Fire-Proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets.

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

Liberal advances made on produce *in store.*

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

August, 1850.

REFER TO

Hoke & Abernathy,
J. Forney & Son,
Isbell & McMillan,
Rev. Richard Pace,
W. Floyd Bush, Esq.

Simmons & Turnip
[illegible] & Gunnels,
John Borders Esq,
Col. W. Williams,
F. Teague Esq.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the [illegible] Monday in Febuary. The Principal hopes, by a faithful discharge of all incumbent duties, to deserve and obtain a liberal patronage. He takes pleasure in announcing to his friends & patrons that, if necessary, Mrs. Bewley will assist him, and instruct children and young Ladies.

Boarding can be had at respectable houses, at from six to eight dollars per month.

RATES OF TUITION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and primary Arithmetic, per session of 5 months, $8 00

English Grammar, Geography, Emerson's Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, per session, $10 00

Chemistry and History, per session, $12 00

Mental and Moral Sciences, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Constitution of United States Po. Economy, &c., per session, $15 00

Advanced Mathematics and Latin, per session, $15 00

Patrons will be required to pay for the time they send only.

SAMUEL B. BEWLEY.

January 28th 1851.

CEDAR TOWN
FEMALE SCHOOL.
J. M. WOOD, *PRINCIPAL.*

MRS. E. L. DICKERSON, formeraly of Rome, Ga. } Associate
MISS CATMARINE THWEATT, formerly of Atlanta Ga. } Teachers.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION will be afforded in the following branches:—Exercises in Spelling, Reading, Penmanship Arithmetic. English Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric, Logic, Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and Latin and Greek.

Board, Washing and Lights at	$125	per	Annum.
Music on Piano Forte by Mrs. Dickerson and Miss Thweatt, at	20	"	Session.
Music on Spanish Guitar, by Mrs. Dickerson,	15	"	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"	"
Embroidery in all its Branches,	10	"	"
French Language,	15	"	"
Wax Work—various Figures Animals Fruits Flowers, &c.	12	"	"

Sabbath School Instruction and Vocal Music at the pleasure of the pupil.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence the 20th January next, under the following regulations. The Scholastic term will consist of two Sessions of five months each. No student will be admitted for a less time than one Session, and no deduction will be made for loss time except in case of sickness or by special contract. Payment will be required, one half at the end of the 1st Session—the balance at the close of the 2d Session. With the above named associate teachers, well and favorably known as they are, the Principal flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, and hopes to share a liberal patronage of a liberal public.

Mrs. DICKERSON has many years experience as an instructress and teaches in great perfection the branches associated with her name. The French Language is her vernacular tongue which gives her quite an advantage for correct and thorough instruction in that branch.

The School is located in an intelligent, pleasant community. The Principal will only add that he will take all reasonable pains to make all pupils committed to his care comfortable and happy.

Cedar Town, Paulding County, Jan. 12, 1851.

JACKSONVILLE
Female Academy.

THE trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have again secured the services of Mr. J. H. CALDWELL and Lady. The exercises will beresumed on Monday the 20th January next.

Mr. CALDWELL and Lady have now been engaged in teaching in this Academy for three years, and have given ample satisfaction to the patrons and Trustees.

Mr. CALDWELL is a finished Scholar, a gentleman of high moral department, devoted to his business, and unusually skilful in teaching & governing his pupils.

Mrs. CALDWELL is a lady of thorough education great amiability of character and highly accomplished manners, universally loved by her pupils, and a fit model for their imitation. The two, together, unite all the requisites for teaching; and their examinations have borne the fullest testimony to this fact. Their pupils have advanced with rapidity, while the system of teaching has not been superficial but thorough & complete, equally in the elementary branches of learning, and the higher departments of knowledge.

Our village is uniformly healthy; the Academy is pleasantly situated; and good boarding can be had on reasonable terms. With these favorable circumstances, and such competent teachers, we feel that we cannot too strongly recommend this institution to parents and guardians.

Few places in the State afford such advantages for the moral and intellectual training of the young.

RATES OF TUITION.

1st class	Orthography,	per Session	$6 00
2d "	Reading, Writing, and Mental Arithmetic,		8 00
3d "	English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,		10 00
4th "	Higher English Branches,		15 00
	Languages,		16 00
	Algebra and Geometry.		16 00

W. H. FLEMING,
G. C. WHATLEY.
A. J. WALKER,
E. T. SMITH.
B. C. WYLEY,
J. D. HOKE,
E. L. WOODWARD,

J. FORNEY.
J. C. FRANCIS,
J. F. GRANT,
A. WOODS.
J C. CLARK,
W. L. TERRY. } Trustees.

AUGUSTA CABINET MANUFACTORY.
CHARLES A. PLATT.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has now on hand one of the largest and best assortments of

CARPETS AND RUGS

Ever offered in this city, which have all been purchased from the manufactures, at the lowest possible price, and will be sold at prices to DEFY ALL COMPETITION. The stock comprises TWO HUNDRED PIECES, viz:

Extra Brussels, Brussells, 3 Ply CARPETING; Imperial, Superfine Medium, Commons, and Stair CARPET. Also, an extensive and beautiful assortment of RUGS.

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

Of all qualities and widths, which can be cut whole to any dimensions without any seam; together with a large assortment of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE,

Of the latest and most approved styles.

CURTAINS, SHDES, AND CORNICES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Merchants and families are cordially invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured they will find the largest and best stock in the Southern country, at the lowest possible price.

☞ Carpets and Floor Cloths cut to fit without extra charge.

December 3d.

[illegible]

December 24th 1850.

JOHN [illegible] THOMASON,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in St. Clair and the adjoining counties, and [illegible]

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

HYATT, McBURNEY, & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in American,
French & British
DRY GOODS,
No. 37, Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A. C. WYLY.
April 2. 1850.

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.

Notice.

I Will expose to public Sale to the highest bidder for cash before Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next the following described land to-wit: the North half of Section thirty six in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District levied on to satisfy one Execution in my hands isued from the Circuit Court of Talladega county in favor of Sampson W. Harris and against William H. Moore this 15th day of January 1851.

C. SUBLETT *Sh'ff.*

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.

Geo. W. Tarlet'n. John Whiting.
TARLETON & WHITING.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
Will make Lb eralad vances to customers,
AND FURNISH BAGGING & ROP E &C, AT CASH PRICES.
MOBILE, January, 21, 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 greeable and pleasant when with him,

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

Feb 20

THE STATE OF ALA. }
Benton County. }

TAKEN up by Wm. Mallory Jr. near Mallory's mills, on Chockolocko Creek and posted before James M. Jones Esqr. a certain Bay Mare Mule, supposed to be 15 or 20 years old, about fourteen hands high, with a roached mane and shaved tail, no brands, appraised to forty Dollars, this 16th January A. D. 1851:

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Law Notice.
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. B. BRADFORD, JOHN PATTON,
Huntsville, Ala. *Huntsville, Ala.*
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.

Also at the same time and place, Section 20, T. 18, R. 9; on the waters of Kitchibadoga, near Wm. Mulally'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

Rupert, McLeland & Co,
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE, ALA.
J. C. Rupert.
G. K. D. McLelland,
M. S. Cassetty.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

[illegible]

be genuine.

We do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, and we studiously [illegible] ourselves to make no assertions as to the virtues of this medicine, and to [illegible] which fact will not warrant.

We ask the attention of the candid to a few considerations.

[illegible] delible marks of adaptation and design.

The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the [illegible] zone is such that they could not endure the cold of the frigid zone, and vice versa.

In regard to disease and its cure, the adaptation of remedies is not less striking.

The Moss of Iceland and the [illegible] and Wild Cherry are justly celebrated for the cure of all diseases of the Lungs and Liver, which are so fearfully prevalent in all Northern latitudes.—From a combination of Chemical Extracts, procured in this Moss, and those Trees, [illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is chiefly formed.

☞ Interesting Correspondence.—Dr. William V. Banks, of Xenia, Ohio, a highly respectable Druggist in that delightful village, has informed us that the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is unparelelled. The demand for it is so eager, that he can scarcely keep himself supplied with it. He has in his store medicines for lung affections. Some of those were esteemed good, and some gave temporary relief. But since, he has had Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry, a number of the most serious cases were cured by its use. "I never sold a medicine," says the doctor, "in which I had that entire confidence."

IT CURES!

Whenever Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry is introduced, it at once attains the high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can prevent its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures! The worst cases of Asthma, recent and dangerous Coughs, (and also those that are of long standing,) Bronchitis or Consumption, IN ITS EARLY STAGES, are always cured by this remarkable medicine.

Important to those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will miracles never cease? More evidence of its surpassing health-restorative virtues!

Crown Point, Lake co, Ia. June, 15

John D. Park, Dear Sir—As I have a deep commiseration for the afflicted, permit me to give you a brief history of my afflictions, and the benefits derived from the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry."

In July, 1844, I was attacked with fever of a typhiod character, which left me in a very debilitated state, when, in the following winter, I was taken with a severe cold, which reduced me to such an extent as to give me the appearance of a confirmed consumptive. I labored under a severe cough, expectorated a great deal, and was troubled with cold feet and night sweats. I also frequently raised blood from my lungs. I continued in this state, gradually sinking under the disease, untill January, 1847, when I was again attacked with fever. My friends despaired of my life, and my physicians thought I could survive but a short time. My extremities, especially my feet, were constantly cold, and almost lost their feeling. Under these circumstances, it may truly be said that I was a living skeleton. I finally determined to quit taking medicine prescribed by physicians, and try Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry, and from the first week that I commenced taking it, can date a gradual recovery. I continued its uses six months, at the end of which time I was cured, and have enjoyed good health ever since, and cheerfully recommend the Balsam to all those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, and would say to those commencing its use, not to be discouraged if two or three bottles do not effect a cure. But persevere as I have done, and I have no doubt but nine cases out of ten will be blessed with renewed health as I have been.

Respectfully yours,

BEWARE OF

COUNTERFEITS.

The Genuine and Original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitations thrown into the market and extensively circulated.

Examine closely before purchasing; look well to the marks of the genuine. The genuine Balsam of wild Cherry, "Phila." blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. Wistar's, M. D. This will be enveloped with a steel-plate engraved wrapper, on which will appear the signature of the present proprietors, Sanfrod & Park. Without this none can be genuine, althougth called "Wistar's Balsam."

BE NOT DECEIVED.

The conterfeit article is coarsely put up—it purports to come from Philadelphia, and in order to sell it upon the reputation of the genuine, its proprietors have got some other man of the name of "Wistar's," to allow his name to be used upon it. They hope in that way to palm it off for the Genuine Wistar's Balsam. Buy none unless it has the signature of Sanford & Park on the wrapper, to imitate which will be prosecuted as forgery.

REMEMBER.

The Original and only Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is only sold by Scovil & Mead, 113 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis sts., New-Orleans, Wholesale and General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders for the genuine article must be addressed.

JOSEP JACKSON.

Sold by Hoke and Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala. Dickerson and Green, Alexandria, T. W. Huey, & Co, Taladaga, W. B. Cooper Wetumpka G. L. Ellis, Cedar Bluff.

Law Notice.

Wm. Acklen. S. D. Hall.

ACKLEN and HALE,
Attorneys at Law & Soliciters in Chancery.
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to them, in the Counties of Madison, Limestone, Morgan, Blount, Jackson, Marshall, and De-Kalb—in the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama—in the District Court of the U. S. at Huntsville, and superintend collections generally throughout the State of Alabama.

Reference to the Merchants of Huntsville generally.

☞ Office West side of the Public Square.

December 31st 1850.

Bounty Land Claims.

WM. H. FORNEY is prepared to procure Land Warrants for all persons entitled under the late Bounty Land Act He will attend promptly to the prosecution of all claims that may be placed under his care. Oct. 22, 1850.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

JUST received, and for sale, a new assortment of Jewelry and Watches, from 5 to $125, by

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

Jacksonville, Ala., March, 26.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible] STEAM-SHIP Company [illegible]

Capt. L[illegible], will leave Savannah [illegible] urday, Oct [illegible] and regularly every [illegible] night thereafter [illegible].

The Steamship [illegible] Capt. Lud[illegible] in course of completion, will take her place in the line at the earliest possible day.

These Ships are about 1400 tons burthen, and of first class in every particular.

Price of Cabin Passage, $25—for which [illegible] apply to

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

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY

NO. 128 FULTON STREET,
Sun Building,
NEW YORK, and 17 Canal-street Row,

NEW ORLEANS.

To Newspaper Publishers and Printers.

WITH confidence I invite the trade before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No. 128 Fulton street, NEW YORK, or at No. 17, Canal-street NEW ORLEANS, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of Book and Newspaper **TYPE**, of the newest and most beautiful styles. I am also prepared to supply the much admired Scotch Letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful face, together with every variety of form and pattern of ORNAMENTAL AND JOBBING TYPE, **BORDERING, &c.** I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the TYPE manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Foundry in the Union. By an entirely new method in mixing and casting, I am enabled to retain the virtue of the metal and thus to produce, in addition to an elegant, the most solid and durable TYPE heretofore offered to the public. To this last feature I would, in particular, call attention, for solidity and durability of TYPE is on the principle of economy of the greatest importance to all Typographers. The members of the craft will also find me ready to supply all kinds of PRINTING-OFFICE FURNITURE, for the establishment of complete Printing-Offices, such as Presses, Wood TYPE, Cases, Stands, Brass, Steel and Wood Rules, IMPOSING STONES, COMPOSING STICKS, Brass and Wood Galleys, RIGLEST, Closet Racks, &c.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cts. per pound. The trade dealt with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail of the cost, by stating the size of the paper and kind of work to be executed.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three months and send me the papers containing it, addressed to "Nesbitt's Register," New York, will be paid in materials of my manufacture, provided they purchase six times the amount of their bills for advertising.

H. H. GREEN.

No. 128, Fulton-street, New York, No. 17 Canal-street Row N. Orleans.

Nov. 19, 1850.—3m.

WASHINGTON HALL.

ATLANTA GA.

THE lease of this establishment to Messrs. Holcombe and Rice having expired, the Proprietor has again assumed the management of it, and will spare no pains necessary for the comfortable accommodation of boarders, both transient and permanent. His table bar and stables will ever be supplied with the best that the country affords.

☞ Passengers by the cars will have ample time to take their refreshments at this establishment, and careful and faithful servants will always be at hand to take charge of their baggage.

J. LOYD.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AN extensive assortment of fine Boots Congress Gaitors and patent leather gaiters and slippers, for sale cheap at

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

GEORGE OATS,

DEALER IN

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

234 & 236 *King St., at the Be-*
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

Rupert, McLeland & Co,
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE,

J. C. RUPERT.
G. K. D. MCLELLAND. ALA.
M. S. CASSETTY.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

JUST received, and for sale, a new assortment of Jewelry and Watches, from 5 to $125, by

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

Jacksonville, Ala., March, 26.

Law Notice.

WM. ACKLEN. S. D. HALE.

ACKLEN AND HALE,

Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to them, in the Counties of Madison, Limestone, Morgan, Blount, Jackson, Marshall, and Dekalb—in the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama—in the District Court of the U. S. at Huntsville and superintend collections generally throughout the State of Alabama.

Reference to the Merchants of Huntsville generally.

☞ Office West side of the Public Square.

December 31st 1850.

Bounty Land Claims.

WM. H. FORNEY is prepared to procure Land Warrants for all persons entitled, under the late Bounty Land Act. He will attend promptly to the prosecution of all claims that may be placed under his care. Oct. 22, 1850.

TO TRAVELERS GOING NORTH.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fare Reduced to $20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens street, daily, after the arrival of the cars [illegible] for WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, 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 in 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.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SUNNY SOUTH.

—0—

THE undersigned propose to commence the publication of the first volume of this paper, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the second Wednesday in February next, to be issued weekly, containing twenty-eight columns, being twenty four by thirty-six inches.

We purpose, to the *entire exclusion of all Patent Medical Advertisements and their Associate Certificates*, to furnish the readers of the SUNNY SOUTH with a larger amount of *reading matter*, than any other country newspaper of the same size. It will be devoted to the ARTS, SCIENCES, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE; while its editorial energy will be chiefly directed to the defence and maintenance of *Southern Rights*.

As our materials are new and carefully selected, we can safely promise a sheet, which, for mechanical neatness, will be unsurpassed by any in this part of the State.

TERMS:

In advance,	$2 00
Within six months,	2 50
At the end of the year,	3 00

GEO. E. HAYNES,
JNO. N. YOUNG,
O. HENDRICK.

JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale,

the following Articles Viz:

Bagging Rope and Twine,
Coffee Sugar and Molasses,
Crushed Sugar,
Powdered do
Loaf do
do Candles,
Raisins Candies,
Brazile Nuts,
Almonds Filberts
Cheese and Crackers
Ready made Clothing,
With a good Stock of Shoes,
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.

LAW NOTICE.

A. J. WALKER & J. B. MARTIN of Jacksonville, Benton Cty. Ala. and G. S. WALDEN of Centre, Cherokee Cty. Ala. have formed a partnership in the practice of Law. A. J. W. & J. B. M. will continue to reside and keep their office in Jacksonvill. & G. S. W. as heretofore in Centre. Communications addressed to WALKER, MARTIN & WALDEN either at Jacksonville or Centre will receive prompt attention

---

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 F. L. O. U. R. of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.

Dec. 17, 1850.

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

UPWARDS OF TEN THOUSAND CURES BY

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. ROGERS'

Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS & BREAST.

THIS GREAT REMEDY has not only made almost INCREDIBLE CURES of CONSUMPTION, but it breaks up the most distressing Cough, Cold, Pain in the BREAST, and ASTHMA, in a few hours time. We authorize our Agents, in all cases where it does not give immediate relief, and the bottle is returned, to cheerfully refund the money.

We will now ask the afflicted candidly to examine the facts below, which substantiate the merits of this great. Facts which are incontrovertible, and cannot be denied. We refer you to the statements of well-know Physicians and Professors, who have come forward and have substantiated these facts. The most incredulous cannot but be convinced that it has made cures where everything else has failed.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN FULL BY CALLING UPON THE AGENTS.

Mr. A. L. Scovill: Having been afflicted with a most distressing Cough, until my Lungs became affected to such a degree that I was continually spitting blood; and being under the care of an able physician, without obtaining any relief, until I procured a bottle of Dr. Rogers, Liverwort and Tar, which restored me to health in a very short time.

J. FINCH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1844.

FROM THE HON. JUDGE WILLIAM BURKE,
LATE POSTMASTER OF CINCINNATI FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS.

The statement of Justice Finch is entitled to the fullest confidence of the public. I can fully corroborate what he has said, having used the medicine myself with the most decided benefit.

WILLIAM BURKE.

CINCINNATI, August 12, 1845.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Scovill: I was taken with a most distressing cough, and my lungs became so diseased that I bled in a short time several Quarts. I was reduced so low that all of my Friends, and even my Physicians, thought I must die with Consumption! My brother hearing of the remarkable cures made by Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, procured a bottle, and before I had taken one-half of it, it seemed to go to the very seat of the disease. I raised a large quantity of phlegm and matter, and my cough was stopped as by a charm.—And by its use I was restored to perfect health.

GABRIEL WHITEHEAD.

Sworn to and subscribed this 26th day of November, 1847.

H. E. SPENCER.

Mayor of the City of Cincinnati.
November 26th, 1847.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE REV. HENRY WISEMAN.

Mr. A. L. Scovill: As Dr Rogers' Liverwort and Tar has been the means of Snatching my Companion from a Premature Grave!! I feel under the obligation to give my influence in the circulation of so valuable a medicine.

HENRY WISEMAN.

PATRIOT, Gallia County, Ohio.
December, 23 1846.

FROM DR WILSON

I have been the family physician of Mr. Wiseman for the last twelve years: during that time Mrs. Wiseman has been suffering from diseased lungs. And Finally all the symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption appeared. All the usual remedies failed. At this time she commenced using Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar. It acted like a charm. In a few days she declared herself nearly well. I have no doubt of its virtues, and would cheerfully recommend it to persons afflicted with diseased lungs.

Yours,
H. R. WILSON, M. D.

Patriot, Gallia County, Ohio.
September, 10 1850.

Sold by HOKE & ABERNATHY

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.

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 *Ag'ts.*

Dec. 17, 1850.—1m.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

IN

QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ

SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

Stubborn ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury Adites or Dropsy Exposure or imprudence in life; Also chronic constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

TRUTH IS
STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Deosway the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this nineteenth day of September, 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. Carolina.

Sore Throat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been affected several years with Scrofulous Ucers, Dispepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest.—

BAILEYSBURG, VA.,
December 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head so that my hearing was very much impaired.—After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend,
LOUISA R. BEVAN

The following testimonial to the value of Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 78 years; Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, Mass.,
March 30th, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, greatfully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st. corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5

SOLD BY
BATTEY & BRO.

ROME Ga,
September, 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 25, T. 17. R 11, as the land of James Bell. State and County, Tax $3, 08.

E. 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.

GLOBE HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

Corner of Jackson and Broad Streets

By F. M. JENNINGS

Jan. 29, 50.

Edmund Jones,
vs.
Ira Gambrell & others.

At Rules before Register, 39th Chancery Dist. Alabama,
Monday Jan. 13, 1851.

CAME the complainant by his Solicitor, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the Register, by affidavit on file, that Ira Gambrell, one of the defendants mentioned in complainant's said bill of complaint, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and resides in the District of Pickens and State of South Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Ira Gambrell to be and personally appear before the Register of said Court, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said Bill of complaint, or the charges and allegations in the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing *ex partie* as to him. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up on the Court-house door of Benton County, as required by law and the rules of this Court, and a copy transmitted to the place of residence of said Gambrell by mail.

R. G. EARLE,
Register, &c.

January, 14, 1851.—$10 00.

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 Emamelled and colored. Also, thick Cards for Rail Road Tickets.

Also, Printing Ink of all Kinds

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.

STATE OF ALA

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM,
Dec. 19th, 1850.

THIS day came Fedrick Ross, Administrator De Bonus Non of the Estate of Andrew Bernham, Deceased, and filed his accounts and vouches for a Partial Settlement and distribution of said Estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned — It is ordered by the court, that notice be given for forty days, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all Persons interested, to be and appear before a court to be held in the Town of Wedowee, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have, why, said accounts should not be allowed & settled accordingly.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate Court.

Dec. 22nd, 1850.

EDUCATION.
DR GLEIZE,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he will open on the 15th inst. a school for young ladies, in which will be taught drawing Painting, and the French, Language. He will also teach several classes of small children.

TERMS.

Drawing and Painting per Session	$10 00
French Language,	$10 00

He will also take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.

January 7, 1851.

RANDOLPH SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of one fi fa. in my hands in favor of H. & O. Warren vs. John S. Heard, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in February next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to wit, one Negro Girl by the name of Charity, 8 or 9 years old, to satisfy said fi fa, in my hands.

Jan. 14 1851.—$2.

J. T. MORRISON, Sh'ff.

Also at the same time and place, Section 20, T. 18, R. 9; on the waters of Kitchibadoga, near Wm. Mulal'y'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.

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

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

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THE STATE OF ALA

BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term,
Monday 13th day of January, A. D.
1851.

THIS day came into open Court John T. Chambers one of the heirs and distributees of the Estate of Wm. Chambers late of Benton County deceased, Who departed this life in this County aforesaid and died intestate, and suggests to the Court that John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, had removed beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, without having made a settlement of his said Administration, and praying that a settlement should be made. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given the said John Chambers, Administrator &c as aforesaid, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville for three consecutive weeks, requiring the said John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, to be and appear before said Court at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville in said County at a regular Term of said Court to be holden on the 2nd Monday in April next and file his accounts and vouches, as said Administrator, for a final settlement of the said Estate of William Chambers deceased.

January 21st A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

MARY ANN PROCTOR, BY HER NEXT FRIEND ZACHARY ESTES vs. M. PROCTOR.	At Rules before Register, 42nd District Northern chancery Division of the State of Ala. Mon. Jan. 13 A D. 1851.

CAME THE COMPLAINANT,

BY HER SOLICITOR, AND IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Register that the said Marion Proctor resides in parts unknown, and that he is of lawful age. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County Alabama for four consecutive weeks, notifying said Marion Proctor to appear personally before the Register of this Court, at his office in Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to Complainants bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and leave given complainant to take evidence *ex partie*, and that a copy of this order to be posted up at the court house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail to the defendant, when his residence may be made known,

JOHN REAVES, } Jan. 21, 1851,
Register, &c., } 4t. $10 50

Notice.

BY virtue of Seven fi fas issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed I will Expose to public Sale on the first Monday of March next before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville for cash to the highest bidder the following Described Lands to-wit Fraction in Section 25 Township 13 Range 5, 80 Acres and the South East 4th, of the South East fourth in Section 29 Township 13 range 6, 40 Acres and Fraction 5 in Section 7 Township 13 Range 6, 56. Acres adjoining the above two hundred Acres and in Section 31 Township 13 Range 6 one hundred and 68 Acres as the property of Zachariah White to satisfy said fi fas in favor of Thomas Dawning two in favor of Isaac Weldbaker & one in favor of John Flemster and one in favor of N. H. Mullins and one in favor of L. Brock and one in favor of T. H. Callaway use of Hoke and Abernathy all against said White this 16th January 1851.

C. SUBLETT, *Sh'ff.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Probate Court, Regular Term, Monday 13th January, A. D. 1851. This day came Caldwell Sublett Sh'ff and exofficio Administrator of the Estate of Allen Boozer decd. and presented his account and vouches to said Court for a final settlement of his Administration of said Estate, and the Court having examined, audited and stated the said account and reported the same for allowance at a Special Term of said Court to be holden on Saturday the 1st day of March next at the Court House of said County. Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said Administrator at said Term of the Court to have said account presented for allowance, where and when all persons in adverse interest are required to appear and contest the same if they think proper. This 17th day of January A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Law Notice.

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.

T. R. WARD,
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.

The State of Alabama }
Benton County. }

TAKEN up and posted by Anderson Dill who resides twenty Miles South of Jacksonville on the stage road a certain black mare Mule, supposed to be twelve years old thirteen hands high a white spot on each shoulder her sides shard with the gear, shod all round, appraise to fifty five Dollars before B. S. Wilson esq, 9, Jan. 1851.

A. WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 14, 1851.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to us the undersigned Administratix and Administrator, by the Probate court of Benton County Ala. on the 21 day of Dec. 1850, upon the estate of Thomas C. Morgan, deceased. All persons having Claims against said estate are required to present them within the time required by law, or they will be Barred; and all persons in-debted to said estate will call and make payment fourthwith.

SYNTHIA A. SHERIDAN, } Administratix.
WM. SHERIDAN, } Administrator,

January 28th, 1851.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Hon. the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, rendered on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1851; I, John Richey, Administrator of the Estate of James Mason, decd. will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said James Mason, decd. in said County, on MONDAY THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the following described land belonging to said Estate, sold for a more equal, fair and beneficial division among the distributees of said Estate, (to wit) the S. E. half of the N. E. half to S. (2) of Township 14, in Range 6. East in the Coosa Land District, Benton County, Ala. said sale to be within the legal hours, and on a credit of twelve months. Notes with approved security will be required.

JOHN RICHEY,
Administrator.

Jan. 14, 1851.

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 Linvillé 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.

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

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.

THE STATE OF ALA. }
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by WM. MALLORY JR. near Mallory's mills, on Chockolocko Creek and posted before James M. Jones Esqr. a certain Bay Mare Mule, supposed to be 15 or 20 years old, about fourteen hands high, with a roached mane and shaved tail, no brands, appraised to forty Dollars, this 18th January A. D. 1851;

A. WOODS
Judge of Probate.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1851.

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 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.

Augusta Advertisements.

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.

Haviland, Risley & Co.,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps &c.

Also agents for the most valuable Patent Medicines, Trusses, Dentists' Gold Foil, Teeth, &c.

HAVING a large Stock on hand which is kept full and fresh by additional firms, and being connected with Haviland, Keese and Co. New York, and Haviland, Harral and Co. Charleston, (wholesale Druggists) we are enabled to supply Country Merchants, Physicians and the Trade on the most favorable terms.

☞ Orders accompanied with cash or satisfactory references, promptly attended to.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & Co.
Feb. 5th. Druggists, Augusta, Ga.

Augusta Piano Forte,
BOOK, MUSIC AND
STATIONARY DEPOT.

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufactories of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co. Dubois & Seebury, New York, all of which are WARRANTED of excellent touch, tone and finish, and to stand in tune, and remain their quality as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all Instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, always on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Foolscap Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or city acceptances.

GEO. A. GATES & CO.

Between United States and Globe Hotels, Broad Street.

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 & 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.

M. P. STOVALL.
WAREHOUSE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Augusta, Ga.

CONTINUES the business, in all its branches, at his old stand, (*Fire-Proof Warehouse*) corner of Washington and Reynold streets.

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

Liberal advances made on produce *in store.*

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

August, 1850.

REFER TO

Hoke & Abernathy,
J. Forney & Son,
Isbell & McMillan,
Rev. Richard Pace,
W. Floyd Eogh, Esq.
Simmons & Turnip
C[illegible]er & Gunnels,
John Borders Esq,
Col. W. Williams,
E. Teague Esq.

[illegible] Ferry, & Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Hat, Cap, and Bonnet Warehouse,
[illegible] BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

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 be [illegible] 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, 1849.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets.
E. L. FERRY & CO.
AUGUSTA, GA.,

WOULD invite the attention of purchasers, to their large stock, embracing every variety of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, of the latest fashions, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Our stock consists in part of

White and Black Beaver Hats.
" " " Russia do.
" " " Cassimer do.
No. 1, 2 and 3 fash. Moleskin do.
" 1, 2 and 3 " Naped do.
California Hats, assorted colors.
Wool " " "
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
Rutland and fancy braid do.
Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment.
Cloth, Fur, and Plush Caps of every style.
Leghorn and English Straw Bonnets.
Rice and Pearl braid and Chip do.

And a great variety too numerous to mention. Those in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call on

E. L. FERRY, Augusta, Ga.,
Sign of the big Hat.
Store, near the Mansion House.

N. B. Particular attention paid to orders from Merchants.

W. E. Jackson & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
MASONIC HALL,
(Betwen United States & Globe Hotel)
Augusta, Ga.

HAVING made large additions to our stock of dry goods, we are prepared to sell to Country Merchants at as low prices, and upon the same terms, as the Merchants of Charleston.

Country Merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our stock and prices.

THOMAS W. FLEMING.
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Continues to do Business on
McIntosh Street,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA—
And solicits Consignments of produce

F. Holman & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
April 2. *AUGUSTA, GA.*

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.

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.

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

Agricultural.

From the Cultivator.

Improvement in Agricultural Implements.

The Plow may be regarded as forming in part, the basis of agriculture, and for this reason it is proper to consider, in the first place, the improvements of this implement.

It is chiefly within the present century, that the most improvements in the plow have been made. The substitution of cast-iron for the wooden mould-board was made in Scotland towards the close of the last century, and about that time considerable discussion began in Great Britain in regard to the proper construction of the plow. This discussion was subsequently extended to this country, and the improvement of the plow became a prominent object with out agricultural societies. Still it was several years before any material advance became perceptible, and, and it may be safely assumed that the most valuable improvements have been added to the implement within the last forty years, and the greater portion of them within much less time.

She results of the modern improvements in the plow, may be comprised under the following heads:

1. Greater ease of draft. This item alone has lessened the expense of plowing in many instances fully one half. Formerly, it was common in "breaking up" or plowing sward, to use four oxens or horses, with sometimes an extra horse as a leader, the manual force being a plowman, a driver, and, if the land was at all stony or hard, a hand to bear on the plow in particular places. Lands in the same condition are now plowed with two oxen or horses, with only one man, who is both plowman and driver, more land being plowed in a day, and at greater average depth, than before. This ease of draft is owing partly to the wearing surfaces of the plow being hard, and entirely smooth, and partly to the form being more nearly that which is calculated to accomplish the work with the least resistance.

2. Superior execution of the work. A great gain has been effected in this respect. The better condition in which the soil is left by the improved plow, saves much of the expense of after cultivation, and insures a much larger return in the crop. In the culture of Indian corn and other hoed crops the amount of hand labor is reduced at least twenty per cent. There is less grass to be subdued by the hoe, while at the same time the vegetable and earthy matters of the soil are brought into the state from which the crop derives the most support.

3. Adaptation to special purposes. Something has been gained in this respect. It has been discovered, for instance, that soils which are too light, should be plowed in a different manner from those which are too heavy; that rough and uneven lands require a different plow from those which are smooth and level, and some attention has been given to the manufacture of implements best fitted to accomplished the various objects desired. This is an important point, and the encouraging results which have already been obtained, should stimulate to further exertions in this direction.

4. Cheapness and durability. It is a grattfying and somewhat remarkable fact, that in addition to all the above advantages which the improvement of the plow has secured, the implement is afforded at about half the cost, and is also much more durable.

THE SHOVEL.

This implement has undergone almost an entire change within the recollection of living witnesses. The shovels first used by some of our oldest farmers were entirely of wood. They were made by working down a thick pank, commonly maple, till it assumed as near as possible the requisite form.

This wooden shovel after a while, gave place to an iron-shod on one. This differed from the first mentioned only in having a plate of iron, about three inches wide fastened to the edge.

The next improvement consisted in substituting sheet iron for the plate or body of the shovel. The iron was turned at the sides and top, so as to form a rim. A round socket was made near the top, into which a straight stick was driven for a handle. In other respects the plate was entirely flat, and in shape bore resemblance to the shovel now in use. It was, however, thought to be a great advance on the former kinds. Still it was but a clumsy and inefficient tool, compared with the highly finished shovel now made.

It may be safely said that a man can, with the same expenditure of strength, perform twice as much work in the same time, with one of our best modern shovels, as he could with other of the kinds before described.—This important improvement has been effected mostly within the last forty years and it is not too much to say that the distinguished manufacturer of Massachusetts, whose shovels and spades, for utility and value, are unrivalled in the markets of the world. This is, in fact, so generally acknowledged, that the stamp of "O. Ames" is every where regarded as a sufficient guaranty of the article.

HAY AND MANURE.

A great improvement has taken place in these tools. Until within a few years, they were made very heavy and unwieldy. The tines were iron, untempered, and to give them the requisite strength, it was necessary that they should be large. This not only exhausted the strength of the laborer in carrying useless weight, but prevented the easy working of the implement.—Notwithstanding their size and weight, they soon got sprung out of shape.

Manure forks were made of rods three-fourths of an inch thick, and they would only answer for the coarsest and most fibrous manures.

The neat steel-tempered forks now made by Partridge and others though of not more than half the weight of those in former use, are much stronger, and a man will accomplish much more in a day with them and with less fatigue, than with such nicety that they are used instead of the shovel to a great extent, as work can be done with the fork with greater ease and despatch.

The Ax has been the most important implement in effecting the first great change in the appearance of the country.

"With the pioneer ax what a conquest is made,
What a field from the forest is nov
What regions, reduced from the wilderness shade,
Are now warmed in the beams of the sun?"

This implement has been greatly improved. No "chopper" who has ever used a "Simmons" or a "Collins" ax, would willingly go back to the ill-shaped things in use fifty years ago.

There is also a great advantage in the modern implement on the score of efficiency and cheapness. It is a maxin that "necessity is the parent of invention;" and the great use required of the ax in this country, may have been the chief cause of its improvement. at any rate we believe it may be said that the "American ax" has reached a perfection unknown in the old world.

THE DEAD AND GONE.—We are taking leave of a year of funerals and cannot omit the opportunity of a passing glance at the many great names, living and flourishing a twelve month since, and now added to histroy. We have already alluded to Sir Robert Peel; Louis Phillippe, and President Taylor.—We must add, the Duke of Cambridge; the Emperor of China, our antagonist in the opium war; the American states-man, Calhoun; the Prussian minister, Count Branderburg; the Queen of the Belgians; the Duke Palmella; the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Recorder of London; the Chief Justice Doherty Wordsworth, Jeffrey, and Bowles; Miss Jane Porter; Wyatt, the sculptor; Sir Martin A. Shee; Fraser Tytler, the historian; the elder Brunel; James Smith, the agriculturist Neander, the German theologian; poor Waghorn, of the overland route; and many other names, respectable in this age, venerable, perhaps, in the ages to come.—*London time.*

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR HARBORING AND OBSTRUCTING THE ARREST OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A suit brought by Mr. Timberlake of Kentucky, against Joshia Osburn, and five others of Michigan, recover damages for harboring & obstructing the arrest of fugitive slaves, has recently been tried in the U. S. Circuit Court at Detroit. The trial was quite tedious, & occupied, nearly if not quite three weeks, & all without effect; for we see by an extract from the Detroit Advertiser, that the jury have reported themselves unable to agree, and have been discharged. They stood eight for the plaintiff and four for the defendants.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH,

OR,

HOW THE SHOOLMASTER MARRIED A FORTUNE.

BY MAJ. JONES, OF PINEVILLE.

It's about ten years ago sense the accident what I'm gwine to tell tuck place. It caused a great sensation in Pineville at the time, and had the effect to make fellers monstrous careful how they run away with other people's daughters without their consent, ever sense.

Mr. Ebenezer Doolittle was the bominablest man after rich gals that ever was. He hadn't been keepin' school at Pineville more'n six months, before he had found out every gal in the settlement whose father had twenty niggers, and he had courted all of 'em within a day's ride. He was rather old to be popular with the gals, and somehow they didn't like his ways, and the way they did bluff him off was enough to discourge any body but a Yankee schoolmaster what wanted to get married, & hadn't many years of grace left.—But it didn't seem to make any sort of difference to him. He was bound to have a rich wife out of 'em, and if he failed in one case it only made him more persevering in the next. His motto was, "never say die!"

Betty Darling, as they used to call her, old Mr. Darling's daughter, what used to live on the Runs—was about the torn downest gal in all Georgia. Betty was rich and handsome and smart, and had more admirers than she could shake a stick at, but she was such a tormentatin' little conquet that the boys was afraid to court her in down right earnest. When Mr. Doolittle found her out, he went rite at her like a house-a-fire. She was just the gal for him, and he determined to have her at the risk of his life.

Well, he laid siege to old Mr. Darling's house day and night, and when he couldn't leave his school to go and see her, he writ letters to her that was enough to throw any other gal but Betty Darling into a fit of the highstericks to read 'em.—Jest as everyb[illegible]ected, after encouraging [illegible] enough to make the feller [illegible] he had the thing ded, she kicked him flat.—But shaw! he was perfectly used to that, he was too much of a filosofer to be discouraged by sich a rebuff, when the game was worth pursuin'.

He didn't lose a minit's time, but jest brushed up, and went rite at her again. Everybody was perfectly [illegible] Mr. Darling's, after the [illegible] he had been treeted by Betty, but they was a great deal more surprised, and the boys was terribly alarmed in about a month, at the headway he seemed to be making in his suit. All at once, Miss Betty's conduct seemed to change towards him, and though her father and mother was terribly opposed to the match, any body could see that she was beginning to like the schoolmaster very well.

Things went on this way for a while, till bimeby old Mr. Darling begun to git so uneasy about it, that he told Mr. Doolittle one day, that he mustn't come to his house no more; and if he ketched him sendin' any more love letters and kiss verses to his darter by his niggar gal, he'd make one of his boys give him a alfired cowhiden.

But Mr. Doolittle didn't care for that neither. He could see Miss Betty when she came a shoppin, in stores in town, & there was more'n one way to git a letter to her.—What did he care for that old Darling? His daughter was hed and heart in love with him, and was jest the gal to run away with him, too, if she was opposed by her parents. And as for the property, he was certain of that when once he married the gal.

On Saturday, when there was no school, Mr. Doolittle went to old Squire Rogers, and told him he must be reddy to marry a couple that night, at exactly 10 o'clock.

'Mum,' ses he, 'you mustn't say a word to nobody, Squire. The license is all ready, and the party want to be very private."

Squire Rogers was one of most accommodating fellers in the world on sich occasions. Mrs. Rogers was a monstrous cranky, cross old lady. And nothing done the Squire so much good as to marry others, it didn't make no odds who they was. Besides, Mr. Doolittle was an injured man and a great scholar in his opinion, and belonged to his church.

Mr. Doolittle arranged the whole business in first rate order. Miss Betty was to meet him at the end of her father's lane, disguised in a riding dress, borrowed for the occasion, when he was to take her in a close one horse barouche and 'fly with her on the wings of love,' as he said he would, to the Squire's office, whar they was to be united in the bands of wedlock, before any body in the villiage kno'd any thing about it. He had made arrangements at the Hotel for a room, which he seed fixed himself for the auspicious occasion, and he writ a letter to a friend of his down in Augusta to be thar the next week to take charge of his school, as he thought it might be necessary for him to keep out of the way of old Darling for a few weeks till the old fellow could have time to come to. All day Mr. Doolittle was bustling about as if he wasn't certain which end he stood on, while the sunshine of his heart beamed from his taller colored face in a way to let every body know something extraordinary was gwine to happen.

Jest after dark he mought have been seen driven out by himself in a barouche towards Mr. Darling's. Everybody 'spected somethin, and all har is was on the lookout. It was plain to see Squire Rogers' importance was swelled considerable with somethiing, but nobody could get a word out of him.

Mr. Doolittle didn't spare the lash after he got out of town, and with straining eyes and palpitating heart, he soon reached the place appointed to meet the object of his consumin affections.

Was she thar? No! Yes? Is it? Yes, thar she is!—the dear creatur! The skirts of her nankeen ridin dress, what sets close to her angelic form, flatterin in the breeze. She stands timidly crouched in the fence held her veil close over her lovely face, tremblin in every jint for fear she mought be discovered and tore away from the arms of her beloved Ebenezer!

'Dearest angel!' ses he, in a low voice.

'Oh, Ebenezer!' and she kind of fell into his arms.

'Compose yourself', my love.'

'Oh, if father should———'

[illegible] dear creature, My arm shall protect you again the world.' And he was jest gwine to pull away her veil to kiss her, when—

'Oh,' ses she, 'didn't I hear somebody comin?'

'Eh,' ses he, looking round, 'let's get in, my dear.'

And with that he helped her into the Barouche, and contented himself with imprinting a burning kiss that almost singed the kid glove on her dear little hand as he closed the door. Then jumpin on the front seat, encouraging her all the way, and swarin to her how he would love her and make her happy, and tellin her how her father and [illegible]

Poor gal! she was terribly agitated; she couldn't do nothing but sob and cry, which made Doolittle love her the more and sware the harder.

When they got to the Squire's office and the boys that was on the watch seed him help her out of the barouche, everybody know'd her at once in spite of her disguise and sich another excitement was never seed in Pineville. Sum of the fellers was half out of their senses and it was necesary to hurry the ceremony over as quick as possible, for fear of being interrupted by the row that was evidently bruin.

'Be quick, Squire,' ses Doolittle, handin out the license, and shakin like he had the ager, "for Miss Darling was very much agitated."

The Squire hardly waited to wipe his spectacles, and didn't take time to enjoy himself in reading the ceremony slow, and putting in the demisimi quavers in his voice like he always did. The noise was gettin louder out of doors, and somebody was knockin to get in.

'Oh,' ses Betty, leanin on Doolittle for support.

'Go on,' ses Doolittle, pressin her to his side, his eyes on the Squire, and his face as white as a sheet.

'Open the door, Rogers,' ses a hoarse voice outside.

But the Squire didn't hear nothing till he pronounced the last words of the ceremony, and Ebenezer Doolittle and Elizabeth Darling was pronounced man and wife.

Just then the door opened. In rushed old Mr. Darling and Bill, and Sam Darling followed by a whole lot of fellers.

The bride screamed and fell into the arms of the triumphant Doolittle.

'Take hold of her!' ses old Darling, flourishing his cane over his head. 'Take hold of the huzzy!'

'Stand off!' ses Doolittle, throwing himself in a real stage attitude, and supporting his fainting bride on one arm. 'Stand off, old man! She is my lawful wife, and I claim the protection of the law.'

'Knock him down! take hold of him!' ses half a dozen: and Bill Darling grabbed the bridegroom by the neck, while Squire Rogers jumped upon the table & hollered out:

'I command peace! I command the peace in the name of the State of Georgia!'

'She's my wife!—my lawful wife!' shouted Doolittle. 'I call upon the law!'

Just then the bride got over her faintin fit and raised her droopin head; the veil fell off, and—oh, cruel fate! Mr. Ebenezer Doolittle stood petrified with horror, holding in his arms not miss Betty, but miss Betty's waitin maid, one of the blackest niggers in Georgia, who at this interesting crisis rolled her eyes upon him like two peeled onions, and throwing her arms around his neck exclaimed:

"Dis is my husband what miss Betty gin me her own self!"

Such a shout as did foller!

'Go to the devil, you black——,' ses Doolittle, tryin to pull away from her.

'Stick to him, Silla,' say the boys he's yourn, accordin to the law.'

Old Squire Rogers looked like he'd married his last couple, poor old man, and hadn't a word to say for himself. The boys and young Darlings like to laugh themselves to death, while old Darling, who was mad as a hornet, was gwine to have Doolittle arrested for nigger stealin right off.

Poor Doolittle! He made out at last, to git loose from his wife, and to find the back door. He haint never been heard of in Pineville from that day to this.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—In aid of this work, the Chickasaw Indians have in council, contributed $200. During the discussion of the matter, it was stated by the members that the Nation had never shed the blood of white men in war, and that they venerated the memory of Washington as much as their white brethren.

ADDRESS.

Sixty years have now elapsed since the formation of the Federal Constitution. Within those sixty years a great and radical change has been wrought in the whole spirit and genius of our Government. A treaty, framed to "provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare [illegible] people, has been moulded to suit sectional aims and local interests. A Government, made to "establish justice," has become, to a great portion of the governed, an instrument of fraud and oppression. A constitution, adopted to "form a more perfect union, and ensure domestic tranquility," has been so perverted from its original character, and purposes, as to serve only to array against each other, in bitter hostility two great sections of a mighty people. A confederation "which was originally little more than a Customs Union superadded to a league offensive," has been made to rival in power, and in its centralising aggressive tendencies, the most consolidated monarchies of the old world. The Union of '89, and of equal [illegible] forefathers bled, is passed away; —and in its stead, we have a Union of unmingled rapacity, and exorbitant power on the one side, & of accumulated injuries, and repeated spoliations on the other. To enumerate all the causes which have contributed to this great revolution, would exceed the limits of a simple address. To rehearse some of the circumstances which have tended to bring about the present crisis, is a necessary preliminary to a discussion of the remedy.

The time has now come, which must decide finally the fate of an institution, on which depend in a great musure, the happiness and the prosperity of the South.—That which, twenty or thirty years ago, was a mere speck on the horizon, has become a cloud of portentous size, and frightful blackness, overshadowing the whole future destiny of our country. What were once but the obscure and unheeded clamers of a few fanatics, have become the unanimous voice of millions.

From the entire North has gone forth the fiat, that the aera of African slavery shall never be extended. The Wilmot Proviso has been applied to a territory embracing an extent of more than 153,000 square miles. The people and institutions of the South havebeon excluded from a region of country, acquired by the common exertions and common sacrifices of the whole nation. This has been done by a most unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of Congress,—in defiance of the plainest dictates of reason and of equity,—and in the face of the acknowledged fact, that to the acquisition of those rich and broad domains, from which she has been so cruelly shut out, the South contributed her share and far more than her share, both of men and money. Of the volunteers who served in the Mexican war, "the South furnished 46,640, and the North 23084,—but little more than half as many. The South sent one man out of every twenty-six of military age,—the North only one out of every 154." Of the expenses of the war, amounting to upwards of $90,000,00, the South, according to the *equitable* system of taxation, pursued by the Federal Government, must contribute two-thirds, or 60,000,000,—while the North, with far greater means, pays only one-third.

An what has been our reward? To have our institutions branded as infamous, and ourselves treated as strangers and aliens in the land purchased by our treasure and our blood—to be debarred of all the benefits flowing from our rich and costly conquests—and to be cut off from their possession, both we and our heirs, forever. In the grand scheme of Southern spoliation, not one acre has been left us, but all is gone. to gratify the avaric and the lust of power of the North. Indeed our enemies have not scrupled to go farther, and to take from us that which is already ours. By a piece of infamous political jugglery and corruption, Texas, and through Texas, the entire South has been robbed of land to the amount of 83,000 square miles; & as if to add insult to injury, we are called upon to pay $10,000,000 for the sacrifice. By this means, we have been deprived of all hopes of ever enjoying the slightest advantage from the nominal possession of Utah and N. Mexico. Well might the North, under these circumstances, forbear the application of the Wilmot Proviso to those territories.

Thus has slavery been "localized and discouraged." Hemmed in on all sides, deprived of the liberty of expansion, and surrounded by a cordon of free States, what Southerner can fail to see, as the inevitable result of such a policy, the certain downfall of an institution, with whose safety and preservation, are indissolubly interwoven all his interests, his sympathies, and his hopes.

But will the North stop here? We can not believe that she will. The war which is now being waged against the rights and honor of South will never terminate until slavery is finally banished from these shores. The insatiable spirit of abolitionism which seems to possess our Northern allies can never be appeased by any sacrifice short of this. To this result, every thing is rapidly tending. Already, in the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Congress has undertaken to declare when a slave shall become free. What is this, but in other words, an assumption of the right on the part of Congress to emancipate our slaves? And what guarantee has the South that this power will not be used?

Lodged in the hands of a large & daily growing Northern majority, it may at any moment be made the means of striking a death-blow to our interests, and our rights. When we reflect upon the anti-slavery sentiments which animate that majority, who will [illegible] to assert that it will not be used to effect our ruin? Everywhere, throughout the North, we find men of all shades & differences of opinion, coalescing in one common crusade against the institutions of the South. Everywhere the spirit of abolitionism reigns supreme. Under its influence, political platforms are built, and demolished—religious and charitable associations formed and dissolved—most venerable, split in twain—the laws outraged—and the Constitution trampled under foot. At its instigation, our slaves have been seduced and incited to revolt—and fanatics proceeded even to the shedding of blood.

Such being the state of public opinion at the Norrth, how long will it be, before the exponents of that public opinion, the Northern representatives in Congress assembled, carry out the wishes of their constituents and venture upon fresh aggression on our rights? Unless speedy and effectual measures are taken for its preservation, slavery becomes at once a doomed institution, and its abolition but a question of time.

Deplorable as this state of things confessedly is, on what grounds can the South hope for a change for the better? The anti-slavery spirit, instead of subsiding, seems only to grow stroger; and who is there to exercise the fell demon, and restore peace and quiet to our distracted country? This question, it remains with the young men of the South to answer. From the North, we have nothing to hope—everything to fear.

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

For even supposing the present agitation to cease, which will never be, while there is a single slave in the country, and the flames of fanaticism, to be for a time extinguished, which can never happen while there is material left for them to devour, there would still remain sufficient elements of strife and discord, to interpose a perpetual bar to anything like a cordial, permanent Union between the two sections. The one is manufacturing and navigating, the other planting and agricultural. The interests of the one, incline to monopoly and exclusion, those of the other to free trade and open competition. Besides, the free labor of the North must necessarly be jealous of the slave labor of the South; and the capitalist compelled at an immense disadvantage, and high wages, to employ that free labor, cannot fail to regard with envy the more fortunate slaveholder of our happier clime. All these circumstances tend to bar our path to Union, and to add another illustration to the doctrine, that whether we would have redress for the past, or security for the future we must find them equally in ourselves.

Under these circumstances, we deem it no presumption to issue an address to you, young men of the South; and to hold commune with you, to the end that we may bring about unanimity of sentiment, concert of action, and a fixedness of purpose on your part, to resist, "to the last extermity, and at every hazard," the wrongs and aggressions of the North.

We cannot forget that soon the destinies of the South must be entrusted to our keeping. The present occupants of the arena of action must soon pass away, and we be called upon to fill their places, and to battle in their stead against impending dangers. It becomes therefore our sacred duty to prepare for the contest. We believe, moreover. that our rights and liberties can only be preserved by firm, decisive, and united action, which we maintain can best be attained by directing the attention of the young men of the south to the wrongs and insults which have been heaped upon them, and awakening in their breasts a spirit of determined, resolute resistance.

We need here barely glance at the concessions made by the South, with a view to preserve the Union, in order to exhibit, in all its naked deformity, the spirit which animates the non-slaveholding states.

It is well known to most of us, that previous to the adoption of the present Constitution. Virginia, for the sake of the Union, surrendered to the General Government all of the vast domain owned by her to the West and North-west of the Ohio river, surpassing in extent all of the Southern states of the "Old Thirteen." Notwithstanding this unparalled generosity, her citizens were deprived of all the benefits accuring from this munificent grant, by the passage, chiefly by Northern votes, and "without a shadow of constitutional authority," of the ordinance of 1787. Virginia had thought proper to annex one condition to the grant. This was, that not more than five states should be formed our of the ceded territory. But even this poor favor has been refused; and of the North-west territory, 22,336 square miles have gone to constitute the sixth State of Minnesota.+

joice in the success of others.

There is no such school as this Lodge contemplates in all East Ala. Will Jacksonville, with her ability, be willing to do herself less than justice in this matter? While we await the issue, we hope all will join in the work heart and hand, & "learn the luxury of doing good."

Godeys Ladys Book.——The March number of this excellent magazine is on our table. It is rich in contributions and embellishments surpassing its predecessors. Godey does not fal. short of his mial, Excelsior."

☞ We copy from the Talladega Watchtower the Proposition of Americanus.

"We propose, that there be an Annual Convention of Teachers in this state; that they meet to consult together concerning matters of mutual importance, to devise plans for the fartherance of the objects of their profession, *to offer—each to the other—that condolence and sympathy which the world seems to deny them*, and for such other objects as they may deem expedient."

What say you Teachers of Benton? No subject is more worthy your consideration; and we believe no convocation could be more conducive to the interests of Society—speak out—our columns are open to you—all are invited to participate in this movement,—"him, the sound of whose birch, with its usual accompanying dirge may be heard, night and morning, resounding through some lonely cabin in the unfrequented wilderness,—& him, whose name stands high in the catalogue of those whose lofty object it is to fit the rising race for the stations—which they must soon occupy."

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the North Carolina Legislature clearly indicate her position in regard to the "Protective policy" of our Yankee brothers:

Whereas the Southern States of this Union have since the formation of the Federal Government, fostered and nourished the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes upon importations from foreign countries which might come in competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non-slaveholding States; and whereas these acts of generosity snd self-sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to unceasing attacks upon our institutions and property, therefore.

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligations, by the votes of her representatives in Congress, or otherwise, to protect the "home industry" of the non-slaveholding States.

Resolved, That if our own industry needs protection, it can be better effected by State than by Con-

Resolved, That the present tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered goverment, and ought not to be increased.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our members of both Houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses, and with the further request that they vote against any change in the present tariff laws, which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or mining interests of some States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumer to any of the products of foreign countries.

The following resolutions, as to the Compromise measures, have also passed the House of Commons by a large majority.

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereiga and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them on the other, a strict fullfilment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution, upon the General Government.

2. That in the opinion of the General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost, endeavor to preserve and perpetuate it, so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and beneficient purposes for which it was formed.

3. That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called the adjustment, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbarance towards our brethren in the slaveholding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise— honestly and faithfully carried out.

4. That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the work of peace, we deem it a sacred duty to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to declare explicitly, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina would and ought to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia by Congress without the consent of the slaveholding States, and incompatible with their safety and interests; or any act of Congress, prohibiting the citizens of one slaveholding State from removing their slavesto other States or a refusal by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of domestic slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act which repeals the recent act for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.

5. That whenever, any one of the contingencies mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall have arisen, the Governor of this State be. and is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he in his wisdom shall deem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

Benton County Ala. }
Feb. 1st 1851, }

DANIEL HOKE, }
Clerk of Town Council of the
Town of Jacksonville. }

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 22nd January—together with a Preamble and Resolutions, recently adopted, by the Town Council, of the Town of Jacksonville, has been received.

For the very kind manner in which the Town Council, has been pleased to reward my feeble efforts, in favour of the Rail Road route, by way of Jacksonville, the Town Council, & the Citizens of Jacksonville generally will please accept my sincere thanks.

I also tender to the Citizens of Jacksonville & County, my [illegible] for the liberal Subscriptions [illegible] for their assistance, in procuring Subscriptions to the Capital Stock, of Ala. and Ten. River Rail Road Company.

The Town Council, the Citizens of Jacksonville, and of the County generally, may rest assured, that no exertions on my part shall be wanting to insure the completion of the Rail Road at the earliest day practicable.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servt.
HUDSON H. ALLEN.

ANDREW JACKSON.—Interesting Reminiscences.—One of the productions which the printing controversy between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Rives has rescured from oblivion, is a speech, delivered some years since by Mr. Rives before the Democratic Asssociation, in Washington. Among other personal reminiscences, it contains two or three anecdotes of General Jackson, which cannot fail to be read with the interest which attaches to every thing that tends to illustrate the character of that remarkable man. Mr. Rives tells us that it was not only his fortune to be "patronized by Andrew Jackson," but it was also his good luck to know more about his writing doings during the last thirteen years of his lie than those most near and dear to him.—After thus presenting his credentials, he proceeded as follows:

"It is so generally known that General Jackson was a man who, above all others, took 'responsibility' in peace or in war, that word brings to the minds of the people of this country his name almost as certainly as the letters which spell it. But it is not so well known that he made others take it in times of profound peace. I know it well. He made me take it, and that made me know him so well. The occasion for making me take it was, his annual message got out from the offices of the National Intelligencer and the United States Telegraph before it was sent to Congress, soon after I came into the Globe office—the first session of the twenty-third Congress I believe—and afterwards, as long as he was President, he gave all his messages to me to have printed, with the admonition: 'I will hold you responsible, sir, if that message gets out before Congress is ready to receive it. Don't let *any* person—not even one of my Cabinet officers—have a copy of it before I send it to Congress.'

"The printer prints from the rough draught of the President's message, and often gets part of the copy before the message is completed. I invariably went after the copy and took the proofs back to the President myself, which gave me an opportunity of knowing all about who wrote and who were consulted about them. It has been said, and is no doubt believed by many, that Gen. Jackson did not write his message. Neither he nor any other President ever wrote those parts of their message which showed the condition of the several departments. They are written by the heads of the departments repectively. Nearly the whole of the balance of General Jackson's message was in his hand writing. The proclamation which was intended to carry out his memorable toast, 'the Union must be preserved,' which was attered as a rebuke to nulification, when it first showed its front, at the celebration of Mr. Jefferson's birth-day in Washington, was re-written by Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State. Mr. Blair, who saw the original paper, has frequently told his friends he he thought it better than the finished production, and not liable to the objections to some of the principles advanced in the latter. It was Gen. Jackson's invariable practice to put down in writing every official paper which he submitted to the public. He was, however, always willing to admit suggestions, and permit alterations where he thought them improvements.

"I will relate an anecdote, or incident, which will lead to a correct conclusion as to who wrote General Jackson's messages, and also, who attended to them after they were written.

"When I went after the annual message which demanded of the French King (Louis Phiippe) the indemnity due to citizens of the U. S. by the French government, I found Major A. J. Donelson, the Gen. Jackson's private secretary, and a clerk belonging to the State Department, (Mr. Derrick,) compairing the copies to be sent to both branches of Congress with the rough draught. Gen. Jackson was walking the floor some twenty or thirty feet from them smoking his pipe, paying no attention to the reader, as I thought. When they read that part of the message which pressed the demand in the strongest terms, Gen. Jackson said: 'Donelson! stop there; that is not as I wrote it.' Major Donelson replied; 'General, the Cabinet had a meeting, and agreed to solten this a little;' and he then attempted to read on, evidently very much agitated. Gen. Jackson again said to him: 'Donelson! stop there; that is not as I wrote it.' Major [illegible] a stammer[illegible] eral, t[illegible] agreed to [illegible] cannot alter [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] his message; and [illegible] it shortly, he cannot have it printed in time, and continued to stammer on, reading it.

"General Jackson then stamped his foot on the floor and said in a loud voice: 'I say stop! and put that as I wrote it. I don't care for the Cabinet, nor for Mr. Rives and Congress waiting. It shall be as I wrote it.' Donelson then opened his table drawer, and took from it the slip which he had cut from the message, and inserted it in the place of the alteration made by the Cabinet. I have both the original and the alteration, I believe, filed away, but with so many other papers that I cannot find them conveniently.—Many predicted at the time that the supposed affront contained in the message would cause France to declare war against the United States. So far from it, it caused the money to be paid, and Louis Philippe, then King of France, thought so highly of Gen. Jackson, that he sent an eminent artist (Mr. Healy) to the Hermitage, to take his likeness for him; the likeness was completed only a few days before the General's death, and is said to be the best ever taken.

A poor widow woman was relating to a neighbor how fond her husband was of having a good fire how busy he would make himself in firxing it so it would burn. "Ah, poor man," she continued, "I hope he has gone to a place where they keep good fires."

Mind Against Mind.—There is a strong disposition in men of opposite mind to dispise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society; a person who takes a strong, common sense view of the subject, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders, an ingenuous theorist, who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man, who scents the ridiculous from afar, will hold no commerce with him who tests exquisitely the finer feeling of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas, talent is talent, and mind in mind, in all its branches? Wit gives to life one of its best flavors; common sense leads to immediate action, and gives society its daily motion; large and comprehensive views its annual rotation, ridicule chastises folly and impudence, and keeps men in their propper sphere: subtlety seizes hold of the fine threads of truth; analogy darts away to the most sublime discoveries feeling paints all the exquisite passion of man's soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward visitations for sorrows that come from without. God made it all! it is all good.

We must despise no sort of talent they all have their separate duties and uses, all the happiness of man for their object, they all improve exalt, and gladden life.—*Sydney Smith.*

Negro Wit.

There is a tradition that one of the old Esquires, in Malden Mass., had a slave who had been in his family until he was about seventy years of age. Perceiving that there was not much more work left in the old man, the Esquire took him one day, and made him a somewhat pompous address, to the following effect: "You have been a faithful servant to me and my father before me. I have long been thinking what I should do to reward you for your services. I give you your feedom! you are your own master; you are your own man." Upon this the old negro shook his grizly head, and with a sly glance, showing that he saw through the master's intentions, quietly replied: "No, no, Massa! *you eat de meat, and now you must pick de bone!*"

The Devil's Footmarks.—A singular phenomenon has for some time existed in the parish of Rowley Rewis, England. More than five years ago, in as mall meadow occupied by Mills & Co., at the Eagle Colliey, and through which is a foot-path to the house of Mr. Higgs the check bailiff at the wharf, one morning were discovered a number of marks across the green-sward from the path to the boundary fence and back again, in a triangular from These marks were nearly in the form of an immense mis-shapen human foot, and not only was every trace of vegetation destroyed, but the very turf appeared as if scorched by a red-hot-iron. Numbers of people were attracted to the spot daily, and as the report spread, it was visied by thousands, and damage to considerable amonnt was done, particularly on Sundays. The affair went on, and after the lapse of a year or two, a strong fence was placed around, in expectation that of course grass would again grow over the spots, where the common belief now is that his Infernal Majesty, for some purpose unknown to mortals, had imprinted the marks of his feet, but all has been to no purpose, not a single blade of any description of vegetation has ever yet appeared on the enchanted spots, and though the fence has been since removed, and [illegible] still remains—and there the deep indented marks [illegible] as at first, a [illegible] some mysterious agen[illegible] no ingenuity [illegible] gladly give half his fortune to have this disagreeable mystery satisfactorily explained.

A BEAUTIFUL SUPERSTITION.

A beautiful superstition prevails among the Irish, that he who happens to find a four-leaved shamrock, becomes possessed of the magic power to gratify all his wishes in this life, by his mere command. Lover, the Irish songster in the benevolence of his heart, has said that if he were the lucky finder, he would use the power for the good of mankind in this wise.

"To worth he would give honor,
He'd dry the mourner's tears
And to the pallid lip recall,
The smile of happier years;
And friends that had been long
estranged,
And hearts that had grown cold
Should meet again, like parted
streams;
And mingled as of old.
And thus he'd use the enchanter's
power
To scatter bliss around,
And not a tear or aching heart.
Thould in the world be found!"

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

—o—

A loving heart incloses within itself an unfading and eternal Eden.

Our wishes are but the idle blossoms of the tree of human life, seldom bearing fuits.

None go to heaven but those who have a taste for it on earth.

A pure mind can derive more enjoyment from this world, and from senses, than an impure mind. This is true even of the lowest senses.

Gold is but a poor legacy in comparison with immortal thought. The one is human, worthless; the other divine, invaluable.

Birds of Paradise always fly against the wind, and heavenly-minded souls move against the current.

Some are who gaze intently into the well of truth, but only in hopes of seeing their own image reflected in it.

The more tender and delicate the blossoms of joy, the parer must be she hand that will call them.

The chief source of human discontent is to be looked for, not in the real, but in our fictitious wants: not in the demand of nature, but in the artificial cravings of desire.

A correct taste is ever the concomitant of a chaste mind, for as a celebrated author has justly observed, "our taste commonly declines with ou merit."

The proper element of man is constant activity. The waters of life like those of the Bethesda pool—it is only when they are agitated that they are healthful.

In times of national disorder, great men rise to the summit of affairs as certainly as the large lumps come to the top when you shake a sugarbowl.

Sin is a kind of insanity. So far as it goes, it makes man an irrational creature, it makes him a fool.—The consummation of sin is ever, and in every form, the extreme of folly. And it is that most pitiable foley which is puffed up with arrogance and self-sufficiency.

I cannot help thinking that one's native tongue has a certain natural adaption to one's mind which foreign words never can attain. Early and often as I have heard the word, "Amen," I do not under stand it as I do "So be it." It does not speak to the soul. I have to translate it.

Self-knowledge is said to be the way to virtue; it would be more correct to say, that virtue is the way to self-knowledge. A pure mind like a diamond is clouded by the slightest diflement, and does not see till after its purification how many specks and states still disfigure its holes and corners

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DESPAIR OF DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

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A Sad scene in a Telegraphic Office: The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer furnishes the followiug account of a pitiable scene which occurred a few days ago in the telegraph Office of that city.

A case of melancholy interest, to one of the parties at least, occurred here the other day, which we will relate for the public good. A young lady (we forbear names, although known) arrived here from the State of Yew-York, on her way into the southern part of the State, whither she was going to consummate a marriage contract, entered into some ten years since. Her intended was a young man who had been born and reared near her father's residence, but who, in all things, did not suit the "old folks," & consequently the latter opposed the match. The result was, the young man left the country, but has kept up a most intimate correspondence with the lady ever since, until summer he informd her by letter that as she could not be married at e, she had better meet him at ——in this State, in the month ngust, and be married. To this onsented, but it was found inenient for her to leave home at time, and she did not arrive on mission of love until a few days [illegible] he stopped at one of our host ls, preparatory to her voyage [illegible]. She appeared cheerful, was eedingly well dressed, sported d watch and other paraphernaaculiar to the "gentility." Pre s to her departure, she stepped the telegraph office to inform lover, who, by the way, was an rator himself, stationed in a thern office on the same line, at she had got so far on her joy way, and would like to hear m him at this point.

After her despatch was sent and iting a reply, one of the operas, who was very well acquainted th her intended, remarked that e young gentleman to whom she nt her message had fallen into a treak of luck." The lady was obrved to startle considerably, and ked what he meant by a 'streak luck," He told her the yong an was *married.* She fell back in air and fainted, almost instantly. he operators and clerks were much ightened, but managed to bring er too by the use of water, &c. he could not believe the report, & equested them to telegraph again nd ascertain the truth. The opertor stepped to his key, called the ffice where the young man was mployed, but found him not in. clerk in the office, however, anwered the message, saying Mr. ——— was actually married on the 7th of October, and was then keeping house." When this was ead to the weeping lady, she intantly swooned away again, and or a time seemed quite lifeless. he was resuscitated and taken to er hotel in a most frantic condiion, where for the whole day she emained entirely insane.

'Oh grief beyond all other griefs, when fate
First leaves the young heart desolate
In the wide world, without that only tie,
For which it wishes to live or feared to die."

Kind care and time, that curer of most heart's diseases, have now nearly restored her. She exhibits etters showing with what fidelity he had trusted in the one now false o her; that during the ten years f their engagement she had refusd several offers, had furnished her etrothed money, her parents being rich and he poor; had endured he contumely of her friends at ome opposed to the match; and all or his sake. She is now in our ty, among strangers, alone, as it e, in the world, having clandesely left her father's roof to meet over here and now deserted by im; her constitution shattered and spirit broken. Earth seldom produces in human form so miserable an object. No wonder she went mad—

"Her wretched brain gave way,
And she became a wretch at random driven
Without one glimpse of reason or of Heaven."

She is now better, but the picture of desolation!–Young men can here see the danger of trifling with such affections, yea, the dark sin of creating hopes or raising expectations in a heart too true and confiding to survive such disappointment.

A HERO.

"There is an endearing tenderness." says Washington Irving, "in the love of a mother for her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart." We have just heard a touching illustration of the fact that the love of a son for his mother may also transcend and swallow up all other affections; at a moment too, when he might well be pardoned for remembering only his own great trials.

Some two years ago, a young man, belonging to Philadelphia; was returning by rail road to that city, from the town of Reading, Pennsylvania.

By an accident which happened to the train as it was approaching town, and while he was standing up on the platform, he was thrown off and fell partly under the wheel of the succeeding car, and his right arm, "marrow, bones and all," was crushed to a jelly, and dropped uselessly at his side. This however was fortunately his only injury. He was a young man of determined nerve, and of the noblest spirit. He uttered no complaint—not even a groan.

When the train arrived at the depot, a carriage was immediately called, when, attended by his friend he said to the coachman, "Drive at once to Dr. M————'s, in Walnut street."

"Hadn't you better go immediately home?" asked his friend.

"No," said he "I don't want them to know anything about me until it is all over."

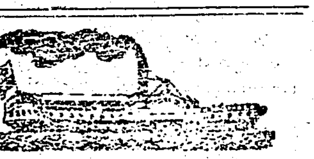
"Our hero," for he was a hero, was deaf to all the counter-remonstrances of his friend, and they drove rapidly to the house of the eminent surgeon alluded to. They were shown into the parlor and the doctor was summoned. After an examination, "Well, my dear fellow," said the surgeon, for he was well acquainted with his patient, "you know, I suppose, what must be done?" "I do," he replied, "and it is for the purpose of having it done I am here." "My surgical table," said the doctor, "is below." "Can it not be done without that?" asked the sufferer. "I cannot be [illegible] —I cannot be held. Amputate my arm here, doctor," he continued holding out his dangling limb over the [illegible] of the sofa. "Do it here, Doctor, I shall not flinch; I shall not interfere with your operations."

The [illegible], two attendant medical students in the house, were summoned: the arm was taken off above the elbow, while the patient sat as he had requested, uttering no groan, nor speaking a single word, while the operation was being [illegible].— The dressings were [illegible] attended by his friend, [illegible] patient had reached the door on his way to his own house, which was very near by, when he turned round to the surgeon, & said, "Doctor, I should like to look at my arm once more: pray let me see it." The surgeon raised the mangled limb; the patient glanced at the bloodless hand and said, "Doctor, there is a ring upon the middle finger of that hand won't you take it off for me? My mother gave me that ring on her death-bed. I can part with my arm, but while I live, I can't part with that ring." The ring was slipped from the cold white finger. "Put it on that finger,' said he holding out the same finger on the left hand. As he was leaving the door with his attendant to enter the carriage he said, "How shall I break this thing to my poor sister?" Is not this a true "hero," readers?

Kickerbocker.

Jacksonville Republican.

February 11th, 1851.



ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

TELEGRAPHIC IMTELLIGENCE.

For the Charleston Courier

New York, Feb. 1.

The cotton markert to-day was steady, at 13 7-8 for Fair Uplands. The sales of the day amounted to 1000 bales; of the week, 6000 bales. Rice: prime, 3,56 1-4; sales of the week, 600 tierces. Other articles are without change in price.

Late advices from Vera Cruz state that Arista was inaugurated on the 25th of December. It was supposed he would recommend the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.

The steamship Canada has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates to January 18.

Cotton had declined 1-8 a 1-4.— The sales of the week were 22,000 bales.

The Canada brings no intelligence of the Atlantic.

New York, Feb, 3, 6 p. m.

The Cotton market to day was unsettled, and dealers are awaiting the Canada's advices.

The rumor that the Captain of Tarquin saw the steamship Atlantic, turns out to be unfounded.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 3000 bales, at firmer prices: Middling, 12 1-8 a 12 3-8.

The receipts are 61,000 bales ahead of last year.

Schr. G. C. Gibbs has arrived from Charleston.

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. } *Admis*
JOEL NELSON. } *trators.*
Feb. 11th 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in Feb. A. D. 1851.

THIS day came Thomas J. Embry Executor of the estate of Moses Woodruff, dec'd, and filed his accounts & vouchers; for a settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered, that the 24th March next be set for examining, stating and auditing said accounts and vouchers, and making said settlement, and that notice be given of the same, by Advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least 40 days previous to said 24th day of March next that all persons in adverse interest may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

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

Tax Sales.

On Monday the 2d 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.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Febauary 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also, at the same time and place, the South East fourth, of North West fourth, of Section five; Township fifteen; Range eight assessed to John T. Johnston State and County Tax for the year; 1848–43cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

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 Mill on or near Bull Play assessed to James Hendrix State and County Tax for the year 1848—99cts.

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 S. urart State and County Tax for the year 1848 — $1 44cts.—$1.

Also at the Same time and place, the North East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section thirty-four; Township fourteen; Range nine; assessed to Thomas J. Burks State and County Tax for 1849,—17cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$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 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.—$4 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$2

Also at the same time and place, the North half; of South West fourth, of Section twenty two, Township fifteen. Range seven, Assessed to J. C Parkes State & County Tax for 1849—$7 20cts.

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 1,54 acres of land adjoining B. C. Wyly.

Assessed to John Bird State and County Tax for the year 1850,—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place lot or Fr. No, ten and fifteen, in Section thirty one Township twelve Range twelve, assessed to John W. Jones State and County Tax for 1850,—28cts.

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 W fourth of S W fourth of S 10, T 16, R 11, assessed to Aaron Hightower— State and County Tax for 1849, 94 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.

LAW NOTICE.

A. J. WALKER & J. B. MARTIN of Jacksonville, Benton Cty. Ala. and G. S. WALDEN of Centre, Cherokee Cty. Ala. have formed a partnership in the practice of Law. A. J. W. & J. B. M. will continue to reside and keep thir office in Jacksonvill. & G. S. W. as heretofore in Centre. Communications addressed to WALKER, MARTIN & WALDEN either at Jacksonville or Centre will receive prompt attention.

A[illegible] ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in Febuary. The Principal hopes, by a faithful discharge of all incumbent duties, to deserve and obtain a liberal patronage. He takes pleasure in announcing to his friends & patrons that, if necessary, Mrs. Bewley will assist him and instruct children and young Ladies.

Boarding can be had at respectable houses, at from six to eight dollars per month.

RATES OF TUITION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and primary Arithmetic, per session of 5 months	$8 00
English Grammar, Geography, Emerson's Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, per session,	$10 00
Chemistry and History, per session,	$12 00
Mental and Moral Sciences, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Constitution of United States Po. Economy, &c., per session,	$15 00
Advanced Mathematics and Latin, per session,	$15 00

Patrons will be required to pay for the time they send only.

SAMUEL B. BEWLEY.
January 28th 1851.

CEDAR TOWN FEMALE SCHOOL.

J. M. WOOD, *PRINCIPAL.*

MRS. E. L. DICKERSON, formeraly of Rome, Ga. } Associate
MISS CATMARINE THWEATT, formerly of Atlanta Ga. } Teachers.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION will be afforded in the following branches:—Exercises in Spelling, Reading, Penmanship Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric, Logic, Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and Latin and Greek.

Board, Washing and Lights at	$125	per	Annum.
Music on Piano Forte by Mrs. Dickerson and Miss Thweatt, at	20	"	Session.
Music on Spanish Guitar, by Mrs. Dickerson,	15	"	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"	"
Embroidery in all its Branches,	10	"	"
French Language,	15	"	"
Wax Work—various Figures–Animals Fruits Flowers, &c.	12	"	"

Sabbath School Instruction and Vocal Music at the pleasure of the pupil.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence the 20th January next, under the following regulations. The Scholastic term will consist of two Sessions of five months each. No student will be admitted for a less time than one Session, and no deduction will be made for loss time except in case of sickness or by special contract. Payment will be required, one half at the end of the 1st Session—the balance at the close of the 2d Session. With the above named associate teachers, well and favorably known as they are, the Principal flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, and hopes to share a liberal patronage of a liberal public.

Mrs. DICKERSON has many years experience as an instructress and teaches in great perfection the branches associated with her name. The French Language is her vernacular tongue which gives her quite an advantage for correct and thorough instruction in that branch.

The School is located in an intelligent, pleasant community. The Principal will only add that he will take all reasonable pains to make all pupils committed to his care comfortable and happy.

Cedar Town, Paulding County, Jan. 12, 1851.

AUGUSTA CABINET MANUFACTORY.

CHARLES A. PLATT.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has now on hand one of the largest and best assortments of

CARPETS AND RUGS

Ever offered in this city, which have all been purchased from the manufactures, at the lowest possible price, and will be sold at prices to DEFY LL COMPETITION. The stock comprises TWO HUNDRED PIECES, viz:

Extra Brussels, Brussells, 3 Ply CARPETING; Imperial, Superfine Medium, Commons, and Stair CARPET. Also, an extensive and beautiful assortment of RUGS.

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

Of all qualities and widths, which can be cut whole to any dimensions without any seam; together with a large assortment of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE,

Of the latest and most approved styles.

CURTAINS, SHDES, AND CORNICES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Merchants and families are cordially invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured they will find the largest and best stock in the Southern country, at the lowest possible price.

☞ Carpets and Floor Cloths cut to fit without extra charge.

December 3d.

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.

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.

For Sale

A Buggy and Harness. Apply at this office.

J. B. ROBT BURTON;
HAVING SETTLED
IN OXFORD WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL CALLS
in the different branches of his profession.
December, 24th 1850.

GLOBE HOTEL.
AUGUSTA, GEO.
Corner of Jackson and Broad Streets
By F. M. JENNINGS
Jan. 29. 50.

Rupert, McLeland & Co,
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE,
J. C. Rupert.,
G. K. D. McLelland, **ALA.**
M. S. Cassetty.

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. } *admin*
JOEL NELSON. } *istator*
Feb. 5th 1851.

SHACKELFORD & GRAESER,
Factors & Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

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

JOHN T. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in St. Clair and the adjoining counties, and Supreme Court of the State.

Law Notice.
WILLIAM ACKLEN,
AND
WM. J. HARALSON,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of [illegible]

THEY will [illegible] all business confided [illegible] the several Courts of [illegible] ties of Cheroke[illegible]

Office of Acklen [illegible]ville, and of Haralson, Lebanon, DeKalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ROME
GEORGIA.
BY
JAMES S. GRIFFIN.
Formerly of Augusta,

HAVING sold out my entire interest in the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in this place to Mr. James S. Griffin, I take pleasure in recommending the former patrons and the travelling public generally, to continue their patronage, as I feel confident that the House in the Hands of Mr. Griffin will be well kept and for comfort, not surpassed by any House in the City.

A. E. REEVES.
Rome. Dec. 26, 1850.

⁂ Atlanta Republican, Cassville Standard, Chattanooga Gazette, Huntsville Advocate and Jacksonville Republican, will publish 3 times and forward accounts.

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

Geo. W. Tarleton. John Whiting
TARLETON & WHITING.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
Will make Liberal advances to customers,
AND FURNISH BAGGING & ROPE &C, AT CASH PRICES.
MOBILE, January, 21, 1851.

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.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & Brittish
DRY GOODS,
No. 37, Hayne Street,
Charleston, S. C.
A. C. WYLY.
April 2 1850.

J. B. BRADFORD, JOHN PATTON,
Huntsville, Ala. *Huntsville, Ala.*
BRADFORD & PATTON,
(*Successors to F. & J. B. Bradford.*)
FACTORS & COM. MERCHANTS'
ACCOMMODATING WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

Dissolution,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED.

In the Marble Business.

Was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent.

JOHN ALLEN,
J. N. SAVERY.
Jan. 8, 1851.

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.

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.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

Pursuant to a decree or order from the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, rendered on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1851, I, John Richey, Administrator of the Estate of James Mason, dec'd, will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said James Mason, dec'd, in said County, on MONDAY THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the following described land belonging to said Estate, sold for a more equal, fair and beneficial division among the distributees of said Estate, (to wit) the S. E. half of the N. E. half to S. (2) of Township 14, in Range 6 East, in the Coosa Land District, Benton County, Ala. said sale to be within the [illegible] hours, and on a credit of [illegible] months. Notes with approved security will be required.

JOHN RICHEY,
Administrator.
Jan. 14, 1851.

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.

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

Notice.

I Will expose to public Sale to the highest bidder for cash before Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next the following described land to-wit: the North half of Section thirty six in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District levied on to satisfy one Execution in my hands isued from the Circuit Court of Talladega county in favor of Sampson W. Harris and against William H. Moore this 15th day of January 1851.

C. SUBLETT *Shff.*

THE STATE OF ALA. }
Benton County. }

TAKEN up by Wm, Mallory Jr. near Mallory's mills, on Chockolocko Creek and posted before James M. Jones Esqr. a certain Bay Mare Mule, supposed to be 15 or 20 years old, about fourteen hands high, with a roached mane and shaved tail, no brands, appraised to forty Dollars, this 16th January A. D. 1851:

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Administrators

Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court for Randolph County, Ala. I will sell before the Court house door of Wedowee on the first Monday in March next, the North East fourth, of the North West, fourth. of Section thirty, Township twenty, Range twelve; the before described lands to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, purchasers giving bond and approved security, as the property of Thomas Moon, dec'd.

A. J. HALL. }
Administrator. }
Jaurnary, 20th, 1851.—5t.

Guardian SALE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala. I will as guardian proceed to sell before the Court house door in the town of wedowee on the first Monday in March next to the highest bidder on a twelve months credit the North East fourth, of the South East fourth, and the South East fourth, of South East fourth, of Section six, Township nine, Range twelve; The purchasers giving bond and approved security. The real estate belonging to the children and heirs at law of Sturdy Garrendeed.

JOEL T. MARRISON, }
Sh'ff Exofficer Guardian. }
Jan. 4th 1851.—5t.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

JUST received, and for sale, a new assortment of Jewelry and Watches, from 5 to $125, by

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.
Jacksonville, Ala., March, 26.

FOR NEW-YORK

The New-York [illegible] Steam Navigation Company's new Steamer *Florida*, Capt. Lyon, will leave Savannah on Saturday, Oct. 26, and regularly every fortnight thereafter until further notice.

The Steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Ludlow, which is in course of completion, will take her place in the line at the earliest possible day.

These Ships are about 1400 tons burthen, and of first cla s in every particular.

Price of Cabin Passage, $25—for which or Freight, apply to
PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
S. L. MITCHELL, Ag't N. York.
194 Front Street,
Savannah, Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY,

NO. 128 FULTON-STREET,
Sun Building;
NEW YORK, and 17 Canal-street Row,
NEW ORLEANS.

To Newspaper Publishers and Printers.

WITH confidence I invite the trade before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No. 128 Fulton street, NEW YORK, or at No. 17 Canal-street NEW ORLEANS, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of Book and Newspaper **TYPE**, of the newest and most beautiful styles. I am also prepared to supply the much admired Scotch Letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful face, together with every variety of form and pattern of Ornamental and Jobbing Type, **BORDERING, &c.** I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the TYPE manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Foundry in the Union. By an entirely new method in mixing and casting, I am enabled to retain the virtue at the metal and thus to produce, in addition to an elegant the most solid and durable TYPE heretofore offered to the public. To this last feature I would, in particular, call attention, for solidity and durability of TYPE is on the principle of economy of the greatest importance to al Typographers. The members of the craft will also find me ready to supply all kinds of PRINTING OFFICE FURNITURE, for the establishment of complete Printing-Offices, such as Presses, Wood TYPE, Cases, Stands, Brass, Steel and Wood Rules, IMPOSING STONES, COMPOSING STICKS, Brass and Wood Galleys, RIGLEST, Closet Racks, &c.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cts. per pound. The trade dealt with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail of the cost, by stating the size of the paper and kind of work to be executed.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisment three months and send me the papers containing it, addressed to "Nesbitt's Register," New York, will be paid in materia's of my manufacture, provided they purchase six times the amount of their bills for advertising.

H. H. GREEN.

No. 128, Fulton-street, New York, No. 17 Canal-street Row N. Orleans.
Nov. 19, 1850.—3m.

WASHINGTON HALL.

ATLANTA GA.

THE lease of this establishment to Messrs. Holcombe and Rice having expired, the Proprietor has again assumed the managements of it, and will spare no pains necessary for the comfortable accommodation of boarders, both transient and permanent. His table bar and stables will ever be supplied with the best that the country affords.

☞ Passengers by the cars will have ample time to take their refreshments at this establishment, and careful and faithful servants will always be at hand to take charge of their baggage.

J. LOYD.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AN extensive assortment of fine Boots Congress Gaitors and patent leather gaiters and slippers, for sale cheap at

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

GEORGE OATS,

DEALER IN
Piano Forts, Music, Books Stationery, &c.,
234 & 236 *King St., at the Be .*
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 19, 1849. 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 tnths

Law Notice.

WM. ACKLEN. S. D. HALE.
ACKLEN AND HALE.
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to them in the Counties of Madison, Limestone, Morgan, Blount, Jackson, Marshall, and De-Kalb—in the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama—in the District Court of the U. S. at Huntsville and [illegible] generally throughout the State of Alabama.

Reference to the Merchants of Huntsville generally.

☞ Office West side of the Public Square.
December 31st 1850.

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH

[illegible]

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. [illegible]

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 know[illegible]enced commanders, [illegible] are in fine order, the [illegible] with safety and [illegible] having all ready [illegible] 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 Steam 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 [illegible]

L. C. DUNCAN,
at the American Hotel.
May 21, 1850.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
SUNNY SOUTH.
—0—

THE undersigned propose to commence the publication of the first volume of this paper, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the second Wednesday in February next, to be issued weekly, containing twenty-eight columns, being twenty four by thirty-six inches.

We purpose, to the *entire exclusion of all Patent Medical Advertisements and their Associate Certificates*, to furnish the readers of the SUNNY SOUTH with a larger amount of *reading matter*, than any other country newspaper of the same size. It will be devoted to the ARTS, SCIENCES, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE; while its editorial energy will be chiefly directed to the defence and maintenance of *Southern Rights*.

As our materials are new and carefully selected, we can safely promise a sheet, which, for mechanical neatness, will be unsurpassed by any in this part of the State.

TERMS:

In advance,	$2 00
Within six months,	2 50
At the end of the year	3 00

GEO. E. HAYNES,
JNO. N. YOUNG,
O. HENDRICK.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale,

The following Articles Viz:

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

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

Low for Cash,
by J. A. TOWERS.
Leoti, Ala.

LAW NOTICE.

A. J. WALKER & J. B. MARTIN of Jacksonville, Benton Cty. Ala. and G. S. WALDEN of Centre, Cherokee Cty. Ala. have formed a partnership in the practice of Law. A. J. W. & J. B. M. will continue to reside and keep their office in Jacksonville & G. S. W. as heretofore in Centre. Communications addressed to WALKER, MARTIN & WALDEN either at Jacksonville or Centre will receive prompt attention.

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. [illegible]

X. WILLMAN.
Dec. 17, 1850.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

UPWARD OF TEN THOUSAND [illegible] CURES [illegible]
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. ROGERS'

Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
LUNGS & BREAST,

THIS GREAT REMEDY has not only made almost INCREDIBLE CURES of CONSUMPTION, but it breaks up the most distressing Cough, Cold, Pain in the BREAST and ASTHMA, in a few hours time. We authorize our Agents, in all cases where it does not give immediate relief, and the bottle is returned, to cheerfully refund the money.

We will now ask the afflicted candidly to examine the facts below, which substantiate the merits of this great Facts which are incontrovertible, and cannot be denied. We refer you to the statements of well-know Physicians and Professors, who have come forward and have substantiated these facts The most incredulous cannot but be convinced that it has made cures where everything else has failed.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN FULL BY CALLING UPON THE AGENTS.

Mr A. L. Scovill: Having been afflicted with a most distressing Cough, until my Lungs became affected to such a degree that I was continually spitting blood; and being under the care of an able physician, without obtaining any relief, until I procured a bottle of Dr. Rogers, Liverwort and Tar, which restored me to health in a very short time.

J. FINCH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1844.

FROM THE HON. JUDGE WILLIAM BURKE, LATE POSTMASTER OF CINCINNATI FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

The statement of Justice Finch is entitled to the fullest confidence of the public. I can fully corroborate what he has said, having used the medicine myself with the most decided benefit.

WILLIAM BURKE.

CINCINNATI, August 12, 1845.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Scovill: I was taken with a most distressing cough, and my lungs became so diseased that I bled in a short time several Quarts. I was reduced so low that all of my Friends, and even my Physicians, thought I must die with Consumption! My brother hearing of the remarkable cures made by Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, procured a bottle, and before I had taken one-half of it, it seemed to go to the very seat of the disease. I raised a large quantity of phlegm and matter, and my cough was stopped as by a charm.—And by its use I was restored to perfect health.

GABRIEL WHITEHEAD.

Sworn to and subscribed this 26th day of November, 1847.

H. E. SPENCER.
Mayor of the City of Cincinnati.
November 26th, 1847.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE REV. HENRY WISEMAN.

Mr. A. L. Scovill: As Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar has been the means of Snatching my Companion from a Premature Grave! I feel under the obligation to give my influence in the circulation of so valuable a medicine.

HENRY WISEMAN.
PATRIOT, Gallia County, Ohio.
December, 23 1846.

FROM DR. WILSON.

I have been the family physician of Mr. Wiseman for the last twelve years: during that time Mrs. Wiseman has been suffering from diseased lungs. And Finally all the symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption appeared. All the usual remedies failed. At this time she commenced using Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar. It acted like a charm. In a few days she declared herself nearly well. I have no doubt of its virtues, and would cheerfully recommend it to persons afflicted with diseased lungs.

Yours,
H. R. WILSON, M. D.
Patriot, Gallia County, Ohio.
September, 10 1850.
Sold by HOKE & ABERNATHY.

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.

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 *Ag'ts.*
Dec. 17, 1850.—4m.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchants,
SAVANNAH, GA.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

IN
QUART BOTTLES,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.

SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

Stubborn ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Adities or Dropsy Exposure or imprudence in life; Also, chronic constitutional Disorders, &c.,

THIS medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, louthsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacay of this inestimable preparation.

TRUTH IS

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between £70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Desosway the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this nineteenth day of September., 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER. J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. Carolina.

Sore Throat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been affected several years with Scrofulous Ucers, Dispepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest.—

BAILEYSBURG, VA.,
December 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head so that my hearing was very much impaired.—After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well: I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirly by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend,
LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years; Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, Mass.,
March 30th, 1846.

Messrs, Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is almost valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficency are fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, greatfully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugerists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5

SOLD BY
BATTEY & BRO.
ROME, Ga.,
September 17 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.

GLOBE HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.
Corner of Jackson and Broad Streets
By [illegible] F. M. JENNINGS
Jan. 29. 50.

Rupert, McLeland & Co, Commission Merchants,

MOBILE,

J. C. RUPERT.
G. K. D. McLELAND, [illegible] ALA.
M. S. CASSETTY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF
WILD CHERRY.

The Great Remedy for Consumption the LUNGS, AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or lungs and other affections of the Pulmonara Organs.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Beware of a base Counterfeit of Wistar's Balsam of Wild cherry, signed by one Wm. Spear, who, in order to plam his vile imitation upon the public, has obtained a fac simile of our bottle and copied our label of directions verbatim, substituting his own name for that Henry Wistar, M. D., which is found on the genuine.

Remember, the outside label or wrapper of the genuine Balsam is a finely executed steel plate engraving, bearing the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., and Sanford and Park—none other can be genuine.

We do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions as to the virtues of this medicine, and to hold no hope to suffering humanity which fact will not warrant.

We ask the attention of the candid to a few consideration.

Nature in every part of her works has left indelible marks of adaptation and design.

The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the torid zone is such that they could not endure the cold of the frigid zone, and vice versa.

In regard to disease and its cure, the adaptation of remedies is not less striking.

The Moss of Iceland, and the Pine and Wild Cherry are justly celebrated for the cure of all diseases of the Lungs and Liver, which are so earfully prevelent in all Northern latitudes—From combination of Chemical Extractes, perturedrm this 'Moss,' and those 'Trees' DR. WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is chiefly formed.

☞ Interesting Correspondence.—Dr. William Y. Banks, of Xenia, Ohio; a highly respectable Druggist in that delightful village, has informed us that the sale of Wister's Balsam of wild Charry is unparelelled. The demand for it is so eager, that he can scarcely keep himself supplied with it. He has in his store medicines for lung affections. Some of these were esteemed good, and some gave temporary relief. But since he has had Wister's Balsam of wild Cherry, a number of the most serious cases were cured by its use, 'I never sold a medicine, says the doctor, 'in which I had that entire confidence.

IT CURES!

whenever Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can prevent its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? 'The worst' cases of Asthma, recent and dangerous Coughs, (and also those that are of long standing,) Bronchitis or Consumption, IN ITS EARLY STAGES, are always cured by this remarkable medicine.

Important to those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will miracles never cease? More evidence of its surpassing health-restorative virtues!

CROWN POINT, Lake co. Ia June, 15

John D. Park, Dear Sir—As I have a deep commiseration for the afflicted, permit me to give you a brief history of my afflictions, and the benefits derived from the use of 'Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry.'

In July, 1844, I was attacked with fever of a typhoid character, which left me in a very debilitated state, when, in the following winter, I was taken with a severe cold, which reduced me to such an extent as to give me the appearance of a confirmed consumptive I labored under a severe cough, expectorated a great deal, and was troubled with cold feet and night sweats. I also frequently raised blood from my lungs. I continued in this state, gradually sinking under the disease, until January, 1847, when I was again attacked with fever. My friends despaired of my life, and my physicians thought I could survive but a short time. My extremities, especially my feet, were constantly cold, and almost lost their feeling. Under these circumstances, it may truly be said that I was a living skeleton. I finally determined to quit taking medicine prescribed by physicians, and try Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry, and from the first week that I commenced taking it, can date a gradual recovery. I continued its uses six months, at the end of which time I was cured, and have enjoyed good health ever since, and cheerfully recommend the Balsam to all those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, and would say to those commencing its use, not to be discouraged if two or three bottles do not effect a cure. But persevere as I have done, and I have no doubt but nine cases out of ten will be blessed with renewed health as I have been.

Respectfully yours,

BEWARE OF

COUNTERFEITS.

The Genuine and Original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitations thrown into the market and extensively circulated.

Examine closely before purchasing; look well to the marks of the genuine. The genuine Balsam of wild Cherry, Phila."blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. Wistar's, M D. This will be enveloped with a steel-plate engraved wrapper, on which will appear the signature of the present proprietors, Sanford & Park. Without this none can be genuine, although called "Wistar's Balsam."

BE NOT DECEIVED.

The counterfeit article is coarsely put up—it purports to come from Philadelphia, and in order to sell it upon the reputation of the genuine, its proprietors have got some other man of the name of "Wistar's," to allow his name to be fixed upon it. They hope in that way to palm it off for the Genuine Wistar's Balsam. Buy none unless it has the signature of Sanford & Park on the wrapper, to imitate which will be prosecuted as forgery.

REMEMBER.

The Original and only Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is only sold by Stroud & Mead, 112 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis sts., New-Orleans, Wholesale and General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders for the genuine article must be addressed.

—JOSEP JACKSON.

Sold by Hoke and Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala. Dickerson and Green, Alexandria, T. W. Huey, & Co, Taladaga, W. B. Cooper Wetumpka G. L. Ellis, Cedar Bluff

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.

E. 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. Mulally'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

Edmund Jones,
vs.
Ira Gambrell & others.
At Rules by the Register, 39th Chancery Dist. Alabama, Monday Jan. 13, 1851.

CAME the complainant by his Solicitor, and upon his motion and appearing to the Register by affidavit on file, that Ira Gambrell, one of the defendants mentioned in complainant's said bill of complaint, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and resides in the District of Pickens and State of South Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once [illegible] for four consecutive [illegible] the said Ira Gambrell [illegible] and personally appear before [illegible] Register of said Court, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said Bill of complaint, or the charges and allegations in the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing *ex partie* as to him. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up on the Court house door of Benton County, as required by law and the rules of this Court, and a copy transmitted to the place of residence of said Gambrell by mail.

R. G. EARLE,
Register, &c.
January, 14, 1851.—$10 00.

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 3060 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 Emamelled and colored. Also, thick Cards for Rail Road Tickets.

Also, Printing Ink of all Kinds.

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.

STATE OF ALA.
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM,
Dec. 19th, 1850.

THIS day came Fedrick Ross, Administrator De Bonus Non of the Estate of Andrew Bernham, Deceased, and filed his accounts and vouches for a Partial Settlement and distribution of said Estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.—It is ordered by the court, that notice be given for forty days, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all Persons interested, to be and appear before a court to be held in the Town of Wedowee, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed & settled according ly.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate Court.
Dec. 22nd, 1850.

EDUCATION.

DR GLEIZE.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he will open on the 15th inst. a school for young ladies, in which will be taught drawing Painting, and the French, Language. He will also teach several classes of small children.

TERMS.

Drawing and Painting per Session	$10 00
French Language,	$10 00

He will also take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.

January 7, 1851.

RANDOLPH SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of one fi fa. in my hands in favor of H. & O. Warren vs. John S. Heard, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in February next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to wit, one Negro Girl by the name of Charity, 8 or 9 years old, to satisfy said fi fa, in my hands.

Jan. 14 1851.—$2.
J. T. MORRISON, *Sh'ff.*

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.

THE STATE OF ALA
BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular
Monday 13th day of January A
1851.

THIS day came into open C John T. Chambers one of heirs and distributees of the Es of Wm. Chambers, late of Ben County, deceased. Who depa this life in this County afore and died intestate, and sugges the Court that John Chambers ministrator of the Estate of Wm. Chambers deceased, ha moved beyond the limits of State of Alabama, without ha made a settlement of his said ministration, and praying tha settlement should be made. I therefore ordered by the Co that notice be given the said Jo Chambers Administrator &c aforesaid, by publication in t Jacksonville Republican a week news paper published in the To of Jacksonville for three conse tive weeks, requiring the said J Chambers Administrator of the tate of said Wm. Chambers dece ed, to be and appear before s Court at the Court House in t Town of Jacksonville in said Cou ty at a regular Term of said Cou to be holden on the 2nd Monday April next and file his accounts a vouches, as said Administrator, f a final settlement of the said Esta of William Chambers deceased.

January 21st A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama
Benton County.

TAKEN up and posted by Anderso Dill who resides twenty Miles South Jacksonville on the sta road a certain black ma Mule supposed to twelve years old thirte hands high a white spot on each should her sides sha'd with the gear, shod round, appraise to fifty five Dollars befo B. S. Wilson esq. 9, Jan. 1851.

A. WOODS.
Judge of Probat
Jan. 14, 1851.

Notice.

BY virtue of Seven fi fas issue from the Circuit Court of Bento County and to me directed I wi Expose to public Sale on the fir Monday of March next before th Court House door in the Town Jacksonville for cash to the highe bidder the following Describ Lands to-wit Fraction in Secti 25 Township 13 Range 5, 80 Ac and the South East 4th, of the So East fourth in Section 29 Towns 13 range 6, 40 Acres and Fracti 5 in Section 7 Township 13 Ran 6, 56 Acres adjoining the abo two hundred Acres and in Secti 31 Township 13 Range 6 one h dred and 68 Acres as the p of Zachariah White to satisfy fi fas in favor of Thomas Dawn two in favor of Isaac Weldbaker one in favor of John Flemster a one in favor of N. H. Mullins a one in favor of L. Brock and one favor of T. H. Callaway use Hoke and Abernathy all again said White this 16th Janua 1851.

C. SUBLETT, *Sh'f.*

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term Monday 13th January, A, D, 1851 This day came Caldwell Sublett Sh'ff and exofficio Administrato of the Estate of Allen Boozer decd and presented his account an vouches to said Court for a fi settlement of his Administratio said Estate, and the Court havi examined, audited and stated said account and reported th same for allowance at a Spec Term of said Court to be holden Saturday the 1st day of March nex at the Court House of said County Notice is hereby given, that it i the intention of the said Adminis trator at said Term of the Court t have said account presented for allowance, where and when all persons in adverse interest are required to appear and contest the same if they think proper. This 17th day of January A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate

MARY ANN PROCTOR,
BY
HER NEXT FRIEND ZACHARY ESTES
vs.
M. PROCTOR.

At Rules before Register,
42nd District Northern chancer
Division of the State of Ala. Mon
Jan. 13 A D. 1851

CAME THE COMPLAINANT BY HER SOLICITOR, AND IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Register that the said Marion Proctor resides in parts unknown, and that he is of lawful age. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County Alabama for four consecutive weeks, notify said Marion Proctor to appear personally before the Register of thi Court, at his office in Wedowe Randolph County, Alabama withi sixty days from the date of this o der, and plead, answer or demur t Complainants bill, or the same wi be taken *pro confesso*, and leav given complainant to take evidence *ex partie*, and that a copy of this o der to be posted up at the cou house door in the Town of Wedow and a copy transmitted by mail the defendant, when his residen may be made known,

JOHN REAVES, Register, &c., } Jan, 21, 185 4t. $10

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 15, No. 8. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1851. Whole No. [illegible]

EDITED PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
[illegible] 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 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.

Augusta Advertisements.

ADAMS, HOPKINS, & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.

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 sales of Cotton and all other country produce, (affording at all times a choice of markets) purchase of Merchandise and Planters 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.

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 & 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. Bones & Co's. Hardware Store, Augusta, Georgia.
April 2.

G. W. Ferry, & Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Hat, Cap, and Bonnet Warehouse
[illegible] BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

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 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, 1849.

F. Holman & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE,
April 2. *AUGUSTA, GA.*

D'ANTIGNAC, EVINS & 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.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

JUST received, and for sale, a new assortment of Jewelry and Watches, from 5 to $125, by
S. NEWBOUER & BRO.
Jacksonville, Ala., March 26.

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.

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 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.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SUNNY SOUTH.
—o—

THE undersigned propose to commence the publication of the first volume of this paper, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the second Wednesday in February next, to be issued weekly, containing twenty-eight columns, being twenty four by thirty-six inches.

We purpose, to the *entire exclusion of all Patent Medicine Advertisements and their Associate Certificates*, to furnish the readers of the SUNNY SOUTH with a larger amount of *reading matter*, than any other country newspaper of the same size. It will be devoted to the ARTS, SCIENCES, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE; while its editorial energy will be chiefly directed to the defence and maintenance of *Southern Rights*.

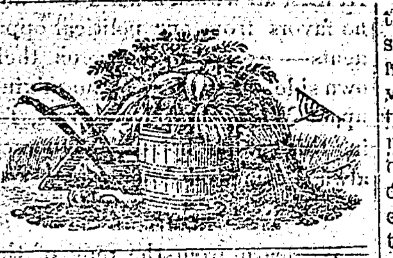
As our materials are new and carefully selected, we can safely promise a sheet, which, for mechanical neatness, will be unsurpassed by any in this part of the State.

TERMS:

In advance,	$2 00
Within six months,	2 50
At the end of the year	3 00

GEO. E. HAYNES,
JNO. N. YOUNG,
O. HENDRICK.

Rupert, McLeland & Co,
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE, ALA.
J. C. RUPERT.
G. K. D. McLELLAND,
M. S. CASSETTY.



Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

PRESERVING THE FERTILITY OF LAND,

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.
—o—

Extracts from an address of the Hon. Willoughby Newton, before the Maryland State Ag'l. Society.

"What man of taste and feeling can estimate, in dollars, and cents, the beauties of a rich and variegated landscape, or the value of that calm joy which warms the farmer's heart as he contemplates luxuriant fields ready for the harvest, or shady groves & green meadows, irrigated by a perennial stream, teeming with the living objects of his bounty—sportive, happy and content, expressing their silent gratitude to their benefactor.

I may be more than commonly imaginative, but I must confess that I cannot contemplate such scenes as these without falling in love with everything in nature; nor can I reflect upon them without a feeling of profound astonishment that rural life is not more universally attractive, and that so many of our young men, urged by avarice or ambition are willing to fly from scenes of wealth, or to waste, their talents, in the profitless, exciting and degrading conflicts of the political arena. How infinitely more happy would they be, if burning with the wild fever of ambition or adventure, they would turn their energies to the development of the resources of the country, cultivate those virtuous and enobling feelings which give a charm to domestic life, and embellish, improve a spot to be ever hallowed by the name of home, where

'Life may be taught to steal in peace away,
No more to restless vain desires a prey.'

A young man of tastes and feelings such as these, of intelligence and virtuous principles, has his own happiness and fortune within his control. * * * *

"KEEP YOUR LANDS RICH"

A comparatively small portion of the earth's surface was originally rich, and many of the most favored regions which attracted the attention of early settlers, have by injudicious cultivation, been soon exhausted. The "delightsome" land which so captivated the imaginations of Smith and his companions when they first set foot on the shores of Virginia, and by its magnificent forest trees and luxuriant vegetation, gave promise of inexhaustible fertility, was so impoverished in the course of forty years, that the governor and council were compelled, by "the clamorous necessities of the inhabitants, brought upon them through the mean produce of their labor on barren and over wrought ground," to permit emigration, at that early day, to the counties north of the York and Rappahannock river. Such has been the course of events, in new settlements, in every part of our country. The Genesee Valley has fallen in production from 25 to 10 bushels of wheat to the acre, the fertile vale of Tinmouth, in Vermont, which, by its deep carpet of muck, attracted early settlers from the less fertile lands of New York, has (according to Lorain) been exhausted, if not abandoned. The cotton lands of Alabama and Mississippi, so productive in their virgin state show already signs of exhaustion; and even the prairies of the mighty West, whose agricultural history is yet to be written, exhibit, by their liability to fly, rust, winter-killing, and all the ills that grain is heir, to indications not to be mistaken, that although the soil may yet abound in vegetable matter, it has already been in a great degree deprived of those mineral elements necessary to the perfect development and certain production of wheat.

It is the duty of the judicious farmer to endeavor not only to arrest this natural tendency to decline, but to enrich the soils originally poor, and to renovate those that have been exhausted by improvident cultivation. For more than twenty years I have been engaged in zealous efforts to accomplish these desirable results, and my experience has brought me to the unwelcome conclusion that it is a physical impossibility to enrich, to any great extent, our naturally poor, or to renovate our worn-out lands, by the unaided resources of the farm. Nor is this wonderful when we reflect that every bushel of grain sent to market takes from the soil a certain portion of its essential mineral elements. These must be restored; and whilst I would urge the greatest possible attention to putrescent and all other manures that can, by the most judicious management, be collected on the farm, I would by no means encourage the vain expectation that these will be sufficient to ensure extensive improvement or profit.

Calcarous matter is the great want of most of our lands, and in some form is essential to permanent improvement. It should be regarded as the basis of all our operations and never to be dispensed with for any substitute. From long experience in the use of lime, I am satisfied that the French plan of light and frequent dressings, is not only much more economical, but much safer, in our climate, than the heavy dressing common in Great Britain. Fifty bushels of slaked lime to the acre, I have found amply sufficient for any of our lands, and a greater quantity often attended with injury to the soil and crops, whilst twenty-five bushels will answer every purpose on thin lands deficient in vegetable matter.

Science is daily making discoveries in the art of enriching the earth, and we should discard nothing, without trial, which promises to be useful, always bearing in mind that the wisest economy is entirely consistent with the most liberal expenditure, in the purchase of manures, provided we take care, by judicious experiments and observation, to ascertain their efficacy, and that we get back our capital, with an actual net profit, in cash, on all our investments. This latter caution is indispensible, in our country, where new lands are so abundant and cheap, that highly improved farms can never be rated in the market at their true value.

But, gentlemen, we must not content ourselves with these mere physical improvements, to which I have, in a very imperfect manner, endeavored to direct your attention. In this age of general intelligence, the American farmer has a higher destiny to fulfil. The time has gone by when to plough, to sow and to reap, constituted the whole art and mystery of his calling. He is now a member of a liberal and enlightened profession, with a literature, science and philosophy of its own, requiring fine taste for their enjoyment, and the highest efforts of cultivated intellect to comprehend them and render them subservent to the improvement of his noble art. Many of the first minds of our own country and of Europe are engaged in developing, for our benefit, by the aid of analytic chemistry, the mysterious operations of nature.—The agricultural pres everywhere is teeming with information; and the quarterly journals, heretofore exclusively devoted to criticisms, politics and general literature, now find in agriculture an ample field for many of their most agreeable and useful speculations. Each steamer that crosses the Atlantic, comes freighted with the contributions of the highest intellects of England, France and Germany, to this now comprehensive science. In fact, the world is waking up to the importance, the delights, and the commanding interest of the farmer's calling. And shall American farmers continue to sleep on? No, gentlemen, let us arouse ourselves, and by diffusing the light of general education among the people, dissipate the clouds of ignorance and prejudice, and prepare them for their high destiny.

Nor should we be content with mere elementary education. The increased profits of improved agriculture will enable us to be liberal in our expenditures for so noble a purpose, and we should not be satisfied until our sons are thoroughly educated in every department of science and philosophy taught in our best institutions of learning.—Why should the farmer be confined to the contemplation of the mere physical objects that surround him? Why may he not aspire to the highest cultivation and noblest exercise of his intellectual faculties? He has much time for study, and ample opportunities for quiet contemplation. These advantages should not be lost and the boundless scenes of enjoyment which they open to the cultivated mind, be forever closed, for want of that taste for general reading which early training and liberal education only can impart. Let us, then, endeavor so to educate our sons that the rising generation of farmers may not only be furnished with all the knowledge, both practical and scientific, necessary to the successful prosecution of their peculiar business, but prepared, by an enlarged course of a cultivated taste, to perform with credit the highest duties of the citizen, and, in society, to fill with becoming grace the station of accomplished gentlemen. We shall thus not only be the means of enlarging greatly the profits of agriculture, but—what is infinitely more important—we shall promote the happiness, advance the usefulness and elevate the true dignity of our noble profession.

TOOTH DRAWING.—Martin Carey was the boy sure enough for frolicking, fighting, dancing or drinking. But sometimes Martin used to get so corned that it was totally impossible for him to define the exact difference between a full moon and a new made cheese.

It was on one of these nights on which Martin desired to have a real thundering spree, that he found his way to the sign of the "hen's tooth and the cat's feather," where around a table sat as merry a set of devil-may care boys as ever beat an exciseman or thresh the floor of a barn to the tune of "Indeed thin you shan't."

Down sat Martin and on went the spree for two good hours, but their money was run out, and the little cock-nosed, crabbed faced host would give out no more liquors until 'scores' were settled. In this dilemma a happy thought shone in upon the merry mind of Martin Carey.

"Arrah boys," said he," is it money yees want? "Ay, is it."

"Why thin, ye poor benighted set of cruel sure it's aisy enough to get all the money required to make us all drunk as Bacchus' sow."

"How Martin! come boy tell how.

"Wheesht—spake tinderly now," said Martin leaning over the table, "sure you all know ould Docther Strong?"

"To be sure we do the bloody ould resurrectionist!"

"Be aisy now and listen. Just you get a sack and put me into it body and bones, and carry me to Strong's; you'll get ready money for the body, and leave the rest to me."

No time was lost—the bag was got—Martin was duly bagged, and the boys were not slow in conveying their funny burthen to Doctor Strong's. Arriving at the door, they very cautiously knocked, and were as cautiously answered by Mrs. Strong. The Doctor was from home. He was gone to Dublin and would not be home for a week. The body would not keep, but rather than let them go, she would give them half a guinea for it. The bargain was settled, and the bag with its heavy contents conveyed to a small room at the back of the kitchen.

The boys took their leave in haste, but waited on the corner to see the end of the spree.

The door being cautiously closed after them. Mrs. Strong, who always had for her perquisites the teeth of her husband's subjects, which she sold to the dentists, approached the bag with her pincers.

Martin, quite overcome with drink and the jolting of the journey had fallen asleep. Mrs. S. untied the bag, Martin's mouth was partly open; she thought she heard breathing, but no—that could not be—it was only her nervousness. With a desperate effort she thrust the pincers between his grinders and gave a tug. Martin leaped up and yelled out. Away ran the horrified Mrs. S. and away stumbled the bagged Martin after. She fainted.

Martin came to, and getting out of the bag, he soon got out of the house, and rejoined his merry comrades, and they had a wild jollification over that well earned half guinea. Martin swore the Doctor's ould woman gave him the teeth-ache, but he managed to get glorious in spite of his teeth.

Doctor Strong returned from Dublin the next day but on hearing the well spread story of tooth-drawing, he quickly disappeared, with his disconcerted lady, from the neighborhood of Martin Carey and the boys of Kilkenny.

ADDRESS.

CONCLUDED.

The next concession was at the formation of the present government. Here again the South as usual, yielded to Northern exhorbitance, and agreed that five slaves should count only as three free negroes. Therefore, instead of 105 Representatives in Congress, we have only 91.

Again: On the application of Missouri for admission into the Union, the North found a pretext for another legislative robbery. The South once more yielded to her oppressive demands. The infamous contract was concluded, and thus in a moment of gross fatuity, and by, as it were, a single stroke of the pen, the South, out of 1,075,000 square miles of territory, ceded 965,000 to the North, whose brow was thus once more adorned by the emblems of unprincipled victory.—But even this compromise failed to satisfy the insatiable North. Fresh concessions were demanded for the gold mines of California had now revealed their glittering treasures to excite the cupidity and the avarice of our allies. A fresh robbery was schemed, and to give a semblance of right to the iniquitous deed, a fresh *Compromise* was speedily bolstered up, and to their eternal shame be it said, passed by Southern votes. By these measures, according to Mr. Webster, "the South gained exactly what the North lost—nothing." What security has the South, that this sacrifice will not be made the stepping stone to additional demands on the part of the North? What is there to prevent its sharing the fate of previous Compromises? Who will assure us that the North will not trample its provisions under foot, as soon as she shall have reaped its benefits? If it be true that "we have no way of judging of the future, but by the past," we may safely assert that the North will not be slow to insist on fresh sacrifices and further concessions. Already the Fugitive Slave Bill, the only one of the series of measures that constituted what has been ironically styled "the Compromise," which bore even the semblance of being favorable to the South, has been decried at the North, and its repeal loudly demanded from the pulpit, by the press, and in their legislative assemblies.

When we behold the majority of our people so unanimously opposed to the enforcement of a clause in the constitution, intended to secure the rights of the minority, all hope for the Republic dies within us.—When such a spirit animates the majority, history teaches us that for the minority there is but one alternative—Slavery or Independence. Thus have we given a meagre outline of some of the principal concessions of the South in behalf of the Union.

If further sacrifices are necessary it is not for us to make them. They who under the Union enjoy the annual use of $140,000,000 of Southern capital, and $20,000,000 of Southern taxes—they it is to whom we should look for concessions, and not to the South. We have within our own borders all the elements of a great and flourishing empire; save us from those who rob us of our rights, and we will speedily become one of the first nations of the world.

Thus it will be seen that we have compromised, we have remonstrated, and we have threatened. The compromises have been violated, our remonstrances have been heard unheeded, and our threats laughed at as empty menaces. The consequence has been, that we are now brought to a condition for which we have our own wavering, temporising policy to thank as much as the aggressive spirit of the North.——We have compromised enough; it now becomes us to act.

Now, in our opinion, one of the principal obstacles to the preservation of the Union, is the idea so largely prevalent at the North, that there is no concession, no sacrifice, to which the South will not consent rather than secede—no depth of degradation which her people will not fathom, rather than dissolve the Union. In this notion, our past actions have unhappily contributed but too much to confirm them. If we would save the Union, there must be an end to all this. We must teach the North that though we have sacrificed wealth, and power, and equality, there are some concessions which we will not make, some rights which are dearer to us than the Union itself.

We must show them, in the most intelligible manner, that the price of further aggressions on their part will be the dissolution of the Union, and then perhaps they will come to their senses and pause for a while in their work of spoliation. But this is not enough. It is not sufficient that there should be merely a temporary cessation of aggressions on the part of our allies. There are conditions on the [illegible] literal fulfillment of which, policy and honor alike require that the South should insist, before she can with safety entrust her interests and her rights to the tender mercies of a triumphant & irresponsible Northern majority. These are: 1st.—That the existing laws for the recovery of fugitive slaves shall be rigidly enforced. 2d. That the South have accorded her sufficient guarantees of future equality of political power. Now with reference to the first of these conditions, it is perfectly obvious that it can never be complied with while a spirit of intense and daily growing hostility to the South continues to pervade the Northern portion of this confederacy. Whether that spirit will abate or increase, we cannot pretend with certainty to determine.—Our conviction, on the subject we have not hesitated to confess. Now the second condition implies the equitable division of the newly acquired territory; and we put the question, is it probable—is it reasonable to expect that the North will ever disgorge her ill-gotten booty? These and all similar questions it is not our province to answer; all we wish to do, is, without presuming to counsel or advise, simply to set before the eyes of the young men of the South, the magnitude of the dangers which are even now impending over us,—to show them how all the means which we have employed to avert those dangers have proved in vain,—to awaken in them a proper appreciation of the grave and weighty responsibilities which must soon devolve upon them; and to induce them to ponder well and carefully the solemn question of "what shall we do?" We will not anticipate their answer; but nothing doubting but that they will demean themselves in a manner worthy of their country and their blood, in the trying emergencies which await them, we contentedly leave the mighty issue to abide with them.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That we have witnessed with deep regret and concern the constant encroachments of the non-slaveholding States upon the rights, interests, and institutions of the South.

Resolved, 2. That as Southerners we are proud of our ancestry; that we love the Union of '89, of which at present there remains but "the shadow without the substance."

Resolved, 3. That compromises and remonstrances having failed to check the onward march of fanaticism, our only safety now seems to be in "State Action," in support of which we pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Resolved, 4. That the young men of the South are earnestly requested by this Association to come boldly forth and array themselves under the banner of "Justice and the Constitution."

Resolved, 5. That they are further requested to form similar Associations throughout the South, particularly at those Institutions at which Southern youths are educated; and that constant communications should be encouraged between such Associations.

Resolved, 6. That the Corresponding Secretaries are instructed to forward copies of the Address & Resolutions to all Colleges patronised by Southerners, and to editors of papers favorable to Southern interests.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—One day last month the people of St. Pa (Minnesota) witnessed a superb solar exhibition. From sunrise sunset, three suns of equal brightness, and too dazzling for the nak eye, apparently arose at once in the horizon, and, the ground be covered with snow, poured forth deluge of light, far more inte than is usually witnessed.

A stream of powerful refrac rays was blazing down from real sun in the centre, like the ing beard of a fiery comet, wh each side of the sun, like t ments which from a paren thus ( )—hung a brilliant with a focal point in the each, intensely lumin the two suns, the off sun by refraction, sh splendor.

WHAT IS MAN? Of the [illegible] frame, bones included, only one-fourth is solid matter carbon and nitrogen, the water. If a man weigh were squeezed flat [illegible] lic press, seven and [illegible] would run out, and [illegible] dry residue would [illegible] is therefore, [illegible] 12 lbs. of carbon [illegible] ing [illegible] in five pailfuls [illegible]

ity-first Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1851.

Senate.

Mr. Rusk reported a bill granting a right of way for a telegraphic line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

Mr. Turney introduced a joint resolution giving thanks to Generals Scott and Taylor, by providing that the President have prepared swords, with suitable devices, to be presented to each of the Majors General and Brigadiers General engaged at Buena Vista and at the several battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

The Chair presented a communication from W. R. H. Weightman, asking that New Mexico may be admitted as a State of the Union, upon certain conditions. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hale presented a petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Laid on the table.

The resolution of inquiry submitted yesterday by Mr. Mason, directing an inquiry into the propriety of allowing compensation to the claims arising out of the Armisted case, was taken up.

Mr. Chase and Mr. Hale opposed the resolution.

Mr. Clay replied.

Mr. Hale moved the resolution be laid on the table. Lost, yeas, 6, nays 42. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for all correspondence between the United States and Spain in relation to the claims arising out of the Armistad case. Laid over.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to communicate all information in his possession relative to a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries, based upon the importance of the mission and the expenses of residence.—Adopted.

The Senate then took up the bill relative to private land claims in California.

The question pending was on the amondment to make 20 years possession evidence of a claim against the United States.

After debate by Messrs. Soule and Bradbury, in favor of the amendment, it was rejected. Yeas 11; nays 37.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the fourth section, which provides for the appointment of a law agent to attend to the interests of the U. States, and, after further debate, the motion was rejected—yeas 2, nays 37.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the 14th section, and insert a substitute for it. After debate the motion was rejected.

Several other amendments, proposed by Mr. Benton, were voted down and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole to day on the state of the Union, and continued the discussion on the bill for establishing a mint at New York and San Francisco, in California.

The principal speakers were Messrs. Disney, of Ohio, Holmes, of S. Carolina, King, of N. Jersey, Thomson, of Pa. who opposed the proposition as applicable to New York, and Mr. Phoenix for New York who warmly supported it.

The speeches that were delivered abounded in statistics, which, from the move that was made in the hall and which the Chairman was at times unable to subdue, did not seem to create much interest in the minds of members.

Mr. Holmes contended that the appliances of government are already too extensively lavished on New York, by which that city—and consequently the State, possesses an undue advantage over the more Southern portions of the Union; and condemned any further public expenditure in that direction.

Mr. Phoenix brought forward an array of figures to prove that the expense of erecting a mint at New York, instead of requiring a million and a half of dollars for its erection and establishment, would not demand more than about $250,000. He went into particulars on various subjects connected with the question, of very little general interest; and was followed by Mr. Thompson, of Pa.

The debate seemed to be founded in a contest between Philadelphia and New York which induced Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, to express his regret that it had taken that turn. He called attention to the extent of the appropriations of the present session, to the public debt, which at present amounts to eighty millions of dollars, and which he was fearful before the session terminated, would amount to ninety millions; and called upon the committee to decide if it would be advisable under these circumstances to incur an additional expenditure such as that then under consideration.

The hour at which the debate was to close (three o'clock,) having arrived, it accordinly terminated & amendments which had been introduced were decided upon, among others one for appropriating $1000-000 per annum for the establishment of a Mint at Charleston, S. C. which was negatived.

After a few remarks from Mr. Brooks, of N. Y. and Mr. Venable, of N. C. for and against the bill, a motion prevailed that the committee rise.

The Chairman reported that the committee had come to no conclusion; and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Senate.

Numerous petition were presented praying for a modification of the tariff.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of coining dollars halves and quarters composed of equal value of gold and silver; which was adopted.

Mr. Hale's resolution, calling for the correspondence between the United States and Spain relative to the Amistad negroes, was adopted.

The Senate a short time in Executive session, and after the doors were opened.

Mr. Rush announced the death of Kauffman, a representative from the State of Texas, and spoke feelingly of his merits.

The usual resolutions were adopted, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal.

Mr. Howard announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. David S. Kauffman, a representa- from the State of Texas, which took place suddenly yesterday evening at his residence. Mr. H. pronounced a feeling enlogy upon the deceased, which was heightened by the suddenness with which the event took place. Mr. Kauffman, when he left the House at 3 o'clock yesterday, appeared to be in perfect health. He was a native of Cumberland County, (Pa.) but had resided in Texas for several years.

Messrs. Morse, McLanahan and McClernand spoke in the highest terms of the merits of the deceased.

The customary resolutions of respect and regret, and also of appointing a committee to make arrangements for attending his funeral on Monday next, next were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mer'y.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 30, 1851.

You have noticed the new Tariff project. The attempt was to change the present revenue law, in most important particulars, by a name valuation, by greatly incrersed duties on Iron, &c. and by making free of duty articles used by the manufacturers—and all this in the form of an amendment to a little bill to fill up some deficiences in past appropriations. The attempt was the extreme of legislative impudence, and yet it had nearly succeeded. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Meade, of Va. ruled it out of order, as incongruous with the object of the bill and his decision was sustained by 102 to 87—barely 15 majority.

The protectionists had everything against them, decency, precedent, law and the whole force of the friends of a revenue tariff, and yet they were beaten by only 15 votes. And they were beaten only because the project was too narrow to get in all their interests. It was a Pennsylvania scheme, and outraged the N. E. by proposing no increase of duties on Cottons. About a dozen of the latter voted against it, or rather voted in favor of the Chairman's decision, on that ground Observe that a charge of eight votes would have carried it, and then judge what security the South has for the continuance of the present tariff. The plunderers are in a rage with each other just now, but you know that all passions excited by interest, can be appeased by interest, & it is not atall improbable that they will soon agree upon a bill that will satisfy a majority. Judging from the past, I should say this would be the result, though the little time they have left, may prevent their carrying out their policy at the present session. If they lose all hope of doing so, one great motive for keeping back the slavery agitation wil be lost. But they have not yet given up the tariff project.

You have doubtless observed in the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, an account of an intreview between a large delegation from the Colonization Society and Mr. Webster, Secretary of State. The correspondence is copied by the National Intelligencer, and thus stamped as authentic. One of their objects is stated to have been to urge a recognition by our Goverhment of the Republic of Liberia. Mr. Webster received them with the most gracious assurances of his sympathy with their objects, and then turned them over to the President; who was equally profuse in gracious professions.

As one strong ground for the recognition of this so-called Republic they stated "that England alone now carries on a trade with Africa that amounts to five millions sterling, or nearly twenty-five millions of dollars every year." This statement covers an enormous falsehood for if it means anything pertinent to the matter in hand, it means that this amount of trade would somehow be affected by the political relations of Liberia. Now the whole exports of that country in 1840 amounted to only $676,769, and her whole imports to less than half a million. The English trade here spoken of, is made up of many branches, and the principal part of it is carried on with Egypt and Morocco.

All these movements are from the impulse of antislavery, and all have for their object to depress, discourage and humiliate the South. Liberia is to be a black Republic, under the patronage, and for the exaltation, and supprot of Northern philandthropy.

In three years the independence of Liberia, and Havti too, will be

of devotion at all.

Humility is a flower that prospers most when planted on the rich soil of a noble and great mind.

The liar who possesseth the courage to mock Heaven in the face, will turn his back when he contendeth with men.

"The pride of the rich makes the labor of the poor." Not so, the labor of the poor makes the pride of the rich.

Two things are necessary to the traveler in life as well as on the roads; a knowledge of his way, and a perseverance in it.

In a vain man the smallest spark may kindle the greatest flame; because the lightest materials usually take fire the soonest.

Mason says:—"As it would be great folly to shoe horses, as Nero did, with gold, so it is the mark of a weak mind to spend time in trifles."

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped to school never learns his lessons well.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers, for we can get out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere.

The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your heads full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may not find room.

It is just as possible to keep a calm house as a clean house; a cheerful house, an orderly house, as a furnished house, if the heads set themselves to do so.

Swedenborg says that "though the virgins he saw in heaven were beautiful, the wives were incomparably more beautiful, and went on increasing in beauty evermore."

Ambition too often goads up the hill of life, not with the laudable curiosity of viewing an extended landscape, but rather for the dishonest pride of looking down upon others of our fellow creatures.

No matter how humble the home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there; it is yet a home,—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient, and affectionate children, will give their possessor more real joy than bags of gold and windy honor.

He that has found a way to keep a child's spirit easy, active, and free; and yet, at the same time, to restrain him from many things he has a mind to, and to draw him to things that are uneasy to him, he, I say, who knows how to reconcile these seeming contradictions, has in my opinion, got the true secret of education.

FRICASSEE OF PARSNEPS.—Boil in milk till they are soft; then cut them lengthwise into bits two or three inches long, and simmer in a white sauce, made of two spoonfuls of broth, a bit of mace, half a cupful of cream, a bit of butter, & some flour, pepper, and salt.

TEMPERANCE MINCE PIES.—Take 4 pounds of raisins, 2 pounds of citron, 5 pounds of best brown sugar, the juice of 12 lemons, and the rinds of 6 lemons thinly pared and cut fine; 1 pint of best syrup molasses, 2 ounces of cinnamon, 1 ounce cloves and 1 ounce of mace—mix these ingredients together well, and pack tightly the jar with a layer of sugar until ready to bake. Then, to one third of the quantity add half a peck of pippin apples, chopped, 1 of loaf sugar, the juice of 8 lemons, and 2 quarts of water. If more spice and sugar are necessary, they can be added.

The quantity will make about 70 or 80 pies. There is no danger of it spoiling.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1851.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

From the bold and confident tone assumed by a number of the Whig papers of this State a short time since, we indulged the hope that they would come out frankly in the nomination of a candidate of their own party for Governor; but in this, it appears from late indications, we were mistaken. They have not the necessary confidence, either in their numbers or the strength of their principles to venture upon such a step; consequently the recent nomination of F. S. Lyon, by the Florence Gazette, a democratic paper has been seized upon by them with avidity, to "divide and conquer," & thus carry out a favorite branch of their political tactics, when unable to succeed in a fair contest orby deception& false issues. In all the contests which the democratic party have had with whiggery, under the various names which it has assumed, (one half of which we would not pretend to remember,) it has suffered more frequently from party trickery than any other cause; and it is against this system that we would desire in time to warn our political friends, that they may be on their guard.

The Chambers Tribune, a Whig paper, takes up the nomination of Mr. Lyon, and says he is his 'choice for Governor in preference to any man in the State,' and warmly eulagises him for the services which he has rendered, all of which we frankly admit is well deserved on the part of Mr. Lyon. But this we conceive is no just reason why he should at this time be taken from the useful station he occupies, and such a man as Gov. Collier, (equally a favorite with the people) romoved to make him room. The Tribune says of Mr. Lyon, that "Ala. is already vastly his debtor for the relief he has brought her," and that "she has still further need of his services in the extinguishment of the State debt." We agree with him exactly, and we know of no station in which he can so well accomplish that desirable object as that of Bank Commissioner. The Tribune further says, that "Mr. Lyon is a democrat of the old school." Who would have thought of this as a recommendation by a whig paper for Governor? We do not know whether Mr. Lyon is a democrat of the old school or the new school, or any other school; but of one thing we feel well assured that if he is, he will not permit himself to be used as an instrument by the whig party to distract and divide his own political friends.

The nomination we have no doubt was made in good faith by the Florence Gazette, and we have equally as little doubt that it has been seized upon by the whigs for party advantage, who have no use for any thing that will not *ultimately* build up whig men and whig measures.

The democratic party in this section of the State, so far as we know are satisfied with Gov. Collier.—Should they desire the nomination of any other democrat, however, they will not be likely to call upon the whigs for help, or support the nominee with any more alacrity on account of their endorsement.

☞ In compliance with our promise, we have this week taken out of our paper all the Patent Medical Advertisements and their Associate Certificates, together with a large portion of other descriptions. We have been the more anxious to do this, and have done it at the earliest practicable moment, not only because it was desired by our friends, but because their publication was used as an instrument of injury and disparagement, by enemies, secret and open. It is true, as publishers of a public newspaper, we have no right peremptorily and unconditionally to exclude the advertisements of any class of citizens, following a legitimate occupation; but we think we can adopt a plan, without this, by which they will seldom or never be admitted into our paper in future, as an objection on the part of its friends, or as a weapon in the hands of its enemies.

We renew assurances to our patrons and friends, that no exertions shall be spared on our part to insure this paper a welcome reception by them. We are aware that it has the pent up political animosities of near fifteen years to encounter; but we are ready and willing still to continue our labors in support of the measures and principles which we have endeavored consistently to sustain heretofore. The paper that has weathered the political storms of the past fifteen years by the blessings of Providence, may weather as many more. At least all we ask is a fair field and no favors from our political opponents—except to keep on their own side. Let there be no mixing up of Whigs and Democrats, for in this game honest democracy always comes out loser.

ROME.

We learn from the tone of the Courier, that there are continual accessions, in buildings and population, to this embryo city. It has been but few years since it was only a "stopping place:" But now, the terminus of a rail road—the head of Steamboat navigation—backed & supported by an industricus, thrifty, agricultural people—with Alabama bearing a part of her rich produce into its commercial lap—how else than prosperous could it be! If Rome grows not too selfish, too grasping; and does not foster its interests in such a manner as to bring on *surfeit*, then soon, she may doff the swaddling clothes of infancy, and don the garments of manhood! We offer our best wishes for the welfare of your "young & vigorous City," friend Knowles, and our condolence to your "20 or 30 Doctors and Lawyers who have but little to do."

☞ Gen. Cass has been re-elected Senator from Michigan.

☞ Knight, who killed Hughes in Macon Ga. has been sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

We are indebted to our Senators, King and Clemens, for various public documents: But where is Bowdon? What became of the bill asking a donation of the alternate Sections of the public lands for the benefit of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road? While other States are receiving favors of the General Government, shall Ala. be overlooked? will nothing be done for her? or is she to be *compromised a la mode?*

If our correspondent "*Shylock*" does not produce a *fluttering* among the shinplasters, then we are mistaken in the desire of the people to hold good money. In answer to his enquiry, ("tell us something more about these nondescript bills?") we have only to say, concerning money of any kind, "now is the *Winter* of our discontent"—We have not seen a bill we could call our own in a month; is it to be expected then, that we can feel much *interest* in keeping "posted" as to the condition of any bank, to say nothing of the St. Marys. Perhaps some of our brother editors below, who are *at ease*, can throw some light on the subject: or it may be, Mr. Winter himself (if his money be good) can relieve his fears.

STRANGE!—Mr. Calhoun's manuscripts, published by authority of South Carolina, are to be issued in New York! What has become of the non-intercourse and non-trading policy of South Carolina? She even has got the "odious Yankees" to print the works of her great Statesman!—*Huntsville Adv.*

STRANGER!—That *such* a journal as the Advocate, would impugn the consistency of South Carolina, by perpetrating such *mustard seed* taunts as the above. If Figures is not bound soul and body to the Federal-Consolidation-Clay compromise-"odious Yankee" party, he will have the magnanimity to correct the impression made upon the minds of his readers, in regard to Mr. Calhoun's manuscripts.—For want of *Southern patronage* (we presume) South Carolina has never had within her limits a Stereotype foundry. And lest delay would not meet the wishes of the South Carolina Legislature, Mr. Cralle, to whose care the Mss, have been committed for publication, ordered the "Plates" from New York. They have probably reached Charleston by this time, where we hope the publication will be speedily made that the Advocate, and kindred spirits may read, and for *once* be inspired with *genuine Southern feeling.*

☞ The Ohio Legislature has adjourned sine die, without being able to elect a Senator.

☞ We tender our thanks to '76' for the Articles of Treaty made and concluded, between John H. Rollin, special Agent of the United States for the Indians of Texas, and the Chiefs, Warriors, Captains and Councillors representing the Indian Tribes, Camanches, Caddoes, Lipans, &c. We have not room to publish all the articles of said Treaty. We insert the communication of our friend, and the articles designated, to which we add the 9th.

By the Treaty the Indians acknowledge allegiance to the U. S. and declare perpetual peace. If it be observed, in good faith, we doubt not the tomahawk will be buried, and the war cry be heard no more along our borders.

Messrs. Editors:—Please find enclosed a copy of Articles of treaty with certain Indian tribes, remitted to me by a friend in the U. S. Army at San Antonio, Texas.

Should you deem it of sufficient public interest, you may publish it, or such parts of it as you choose in your paper. Articles 19th and 20th contain provisions particularly interesting to me; they show the abhorrence that man by nature, and before his taste is corrupted by habit, has to Alcohol. It shows too, the infinite superiority of wisdom, or goodness, or both combined of the heathen Chiefs, over our own Legislators, and that class of men engaged in selling the article. Would to God, that we too had industrious *Blacksmiths, School Teachers and Ministers* of the Gospel amongst us in the place of our present horde of retailers of ardent spirits. If the wisdom of the heathen Chiefs is sufficient to guard against its introduction amongst their people, then what lack of wisdom, and what depravity is manifest in Christian nations, for not banishing the article at once and forever?

Yours truly, "76."

ARTICLE 9th. The said Indian parties hereto agree to deliver as soon as found, all runaway negroes that may be seen by them in the Indian country, to the Officer commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and not knowingly to allow any negro or negroes to pass through the Indian country into Mexico, without arresting him or them, and should the said negroes be in such force as to render it difficult or dangerous to arrest them, then said Indians shall give immediate notice to the officer Commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and act as guides and render such further assistance as may be required.

ARTICLE 19th. If any person or persons shall introduce ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors of any kind, among said tribes or nations, such person or persons shall be punished according to the laws of the United States; and the said tribes or nations agree to give immediate notice to the agent of the United States residing near them, and to prevent by any means in their power the violation of this article of treaty, and the said Chiefs or any one of them may destroy any ardent spirits found in the Indian country.

ARTICLE 20th. It is further agreed that blacksmiths shall be sent to reside among the said tribes or nations, to keep their guns and farming utensils in order, so long and in such manner as the President may think proper. It is further agreed that school teachers, at the discretion of the President, may be sent among the said tribes or nations for the purpose of instructing them; and the said tribes or nations agree that preachers of the Gospel may travel or reside among them by permission of the President, or his agents, to be appointed, and that ample protection shall be afforded them in the discharge of their duties.

Southern Rights Meeting.

A portion of the Citizens of Alexandria and vicinity assembled in the Methodist church, at Alexandria, on the 7 th Inst, for the purpose of organizing a Southern Rights Association; when on motion, Maj Mathew Allen was called to the chair and Dr. John H. Vandiver appointed secretary.

On motion, Col. John M. Crook was called upon to state the object of the meeting which he did by recapitulating, the many wrongs that have been inflicted on the south by a reckless and fanatical majority in Congress, the utter hopelessness of any changes in the policy of the north without a firm, united and determined resistance by the southern people which could be better affected by the organization of southern rights associations throughout the south, and thereby bring about united, southern action which could alone secure our rights. Col. C. closed his remarks by urging the immediate formation of an Association at Alexandria; when on motion the chair appointed a Committee of ten, to draft a constitution for said Association, consisting of Col. John M. Crook, Samnel B. Bewley Esq.; Capt Sterling Sims; Daniel D. Draper, Esq; Rev. James Vansant; Jacob R. Green; Joseph Gladen; George Russell, Sims Kelly, Joseph C. McCauley.

The committee, after having retired for a short timereposted the following which was unanimouly adopted& presented for the signatures of all who thought proper to sign it.

Southern Rights Association for Alexandria Benton Co. Ala.,

1. This association shall be known as the Southern Rights Association of Alexandria.

2. The Officers of this association shall consist of a President, two Vice-presidents, two Recording, & two corresponding Secretaries.

3. The President shall preside over the deliberations of the body, and in his absence the first Vice-president shall preside.

4. Every male of the age of Eighteen and upwards, may, by application to either of the recording secretaries, have his name entered in a book kept for that purpose, when he shall become a member of this association.

5. This association shall meet on the 3rd, Saturday of each month & oftener if called by the President.

6. The members of this association do hereby declare their object to be first to stay if possible the current, of Northern fanaticism which has for years threatenad the destruction of this Government, and, if not successful to adopt such a course as freemen and patriots have a right to render its destructive influence inoperative on them. Secondly we do pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to bring about harmony and united action throughout the South the more effectually to secure our rights and resist encroachments from our oppressors.

7. The funds necessary to sustain this association shall be raised by voluntary contribution.

8. This association shall elect its Officers once in three months.

9. This association shall elect a speaker at each meeting and the secretary shall notify him of the same within ten days and in case of any emergency the call of the president shall be notice to the speaker of an earlier meeting.

10. It shall be the duty of the secretaries to report the proceeding of each meeting to some southern rights paper in this State for publication.

11. We do hereby pledge ourseves to maintain and carry out the foregoing rules.

12. A majority of the members present may at any time alter or amend these, our articles of confederation.

On motion, resolved tkat this meeting do now adjourn to meet on the 4th Saturday of this month at which time the organization will be completed; and that the chairman and secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting and foward them to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

MATHEW ALLEN, Cha'n.
J. H. VANDIVER, Sec'y.
Alexandria, Ala., Feb. 8, 1851.

THE BANK OF ST. MARY'S.

MR. EDITOR:

As every body that handles money is interested in the kind of currency in circulation amongst us, a little watchfulness and care would not be improper. Alabama furnishes at this time, in the absence of a sufficiency of Banks of her own, a most profitable field of speculation for the Bankers and Brokers of other States.

Among these the renowned John G. Winter is reaping a *golden* harvest with his St. Marys money.—Mr. Winter it is well understood is the principle stockholder in the Bank of St. Marys, sufficiently so, to control, entirely the operations of the institution. Now, as this Bank is located some where, in another State, and the property mainly of a single individual, would it not be well to know something of its condition—its liabilities and its assets? Mr. Winter may be a very solvent and a very honest man, a great financier; but it happens every now and then in our country, that one of these great financiers blow up, and leaves the people with his bills to hold. So, it might be nothing amiss to keep a sort of look out.

There are a great many small notes for sums under five dollars in circulation, which, we are informed by an intelligent mercantile friend, are utterly worthless, except at the pleasure of Mr. Winter. These small bills, when we come to examine them, are really *not bank-bills*, but a kind of Bills of exchange, or *Shin plasters*. Said on the face, to be redeemable, some at one place and some at another, and signed, *not by John G. Winter*; but by some Clerk, "for John G. Winter." Now, the trick in these small notes is, as we understand it, that *none of them are dated later than* 1843; and that, consequently, all of them are *out of date*, tho' many of them look perfectly new, as if they had just been issued. As long as Mr. Winter sees proper to redeem these bills, of course it is all very well; but I have heard that agents are employed to put them immediately into circulation again, as soon as they have been redeemed; and that he is thus carrying on a very handsome banking operation on this irresponsible paper. Suppose Mr. Winter should become embarrassed, or should grow whimsical, and decline to redeem this peculiar currency of his, could we compel him to do it? Or, suppose he should unfortunately die, as all men are liable to, could we compel his executors or administrators to redeem it? No, if I am correctly informed.

Now, I have got used to being *shaved*, and have stood considerable *skinning*, and am not so much opposed to the thing as the *way he does it*.

Please let us know something more about this St. Marys money, and especially about these "nondescript," bills, and oblige,

Your ancient friend.

SHYLOCK.

CEDAR BLUFF, ALA.,
CHEROKEE COUNTY,
JANUARY, 30TH, 1851.

Mr. J. F. Grant,

Worthy Brother.

COOSA RIVER SEC'N., No. 45. Cadets of Temperance, celebrated the 25th day of December last, in a manner, which to my mind was peculiarly appropriate. At about half past ten, A. M. according to previous arrangement, the Cadets met, formed procession and marched out upon the square, where, by previous invitation were they met & joined by S. of T. Marching round the square, Cadets in front, the procession moved to the Baptist Church, attended by the band of music. After prayer by the Chaplain, the audience were delightfully entertained with songs by the Ladies, music by the band, and speeches by the Cadets. Solomon B. Hendrix, a Cadet, was first called on for a speech, who responded in a manner, bold, energetic, clear and forcible.

Wm. H. Harris was next called upon, who also responded in a fine, clear and forcible style, mingled with the humorous. Next came R. F. Briers, whose style, tho less masculine, was equally vivid and forcible, evincing much zeal and a happy method of expression. Indeed the three speeches have been seldom equaled by persons of their age. At the close of the exercises the procession retired.

Thus ended the celebration of the first Christmas after the organization of the section. What a contrast with scenes enacted on former Christmas days. How cheering to the hearts of parents to see their sons thus early engaged in so noble a cause. Where is the man who could place in jeopardy the peace, happiness and *innocence* of one of these Cadets, for the sake of a dime? and through his fall destroy forever the earthly happiness of his parents, and send them with grey hairs and bleeding hearts to the grave. Do the persons who keep ardent spirits for sale say they are opposed to drunkenness, but that a little will not hurt, to drink temperately will do no harm? If that be true, Solomon, inspired as he was, must have been *false*. He said, "at last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." If it will not hurt, the bite of a serpent and the sting of an adder will not hurt. Solomon says the one is like unto the other.

But Mr. Editor, I have perhaps extended this communication far enough—should you think it of sufficient importance give it a place—if not return it to

MORE ANON.

Rockdale Randolph Co. Ala. }
February, 2nd 1851. }

Mr. Grant:

The following is that portion of the Census of Randolph County Ala. which I am authorized to publish, the other items are with held till published by authority of the United States.

White population,	10,650
Slaves,	936
Free Persons of color,	26
Total,	11,615.

And furthermore let the Atlanta Intelligence quit bragging about that 54 setts of twins in Carroll Randolph sees his 54 and goes six better. We have 30 John Smiths and 26 William Williams.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
FRANCIS M. PERRYNAN.)
Ast Marshal of Randolph Co. (

From the Tuscaloosa Observer.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Florence Gazette, upon the suggestion of a correspondent, proposes the name of Francis S. Lyon, as the Union candidate for the office of Governor.

The object of this manoevure will be readily understood. It is for the purpose of breaking up the old lines, which have divided the people in two great contending parties ever since the adoption of the federal constitution, and to form a new party to be called the Constitutional Union party. We have before spoken of the impropriety of such a movement and the bad consequences that would inevitably result from it. There have always existed and always will exist differences of opinion on the various subjects of governmental policy, and the measures to be adopted for the welfare, prosperity and happiness of *the* country. No matter how often *the* name *of* a party may be *changed*, it *should* always be known and supported according *to* the principles, which it avows and the political measures it would adopt. The *history* of the United States furnishes illustrations of what we say.

The folly of attempting *to organize* a constitutional Union party is manifest in the late action of the Georgia Convention. The scheme for a time, promised success—many good and patriotic citizens favored it—a platform was erected—an address was issued. But their error was soon discovered. They were deceived, and as soon as the deception was detected, they ceased to worship their new idol and returned "to their first love." And now the Constitutional Union party of Georgia is pointed to as one of the "things that were." Just so will it be in Alabama. There can be but two parties—the democratic and the whig party.

The attempt to nominate union candidates for Governor is inexpedient and unwise. There is no necessity—no reason *for* it. If the number of those who advocate disunion, prevailed to an alarming extent in this State, it would then be proper to submit the question, union or disunion to the people.—But such is not the fact—no such issue has been made—no such crisis has arrived.

We wish to see the Executive Chair still occupied by one who is "Southern in mind and heart"—who is opposed to a dissolution of the Union and to any thing like aggression. Such is Gov. Collier.—His opinions are known and approved by a large majority of the people. In the discharge of the high and responsible duties of Gov. he has given as general satisfaction as any one, who has occupied the Executive Chair. And as it is a usage in this State that he, who holds office for one term and has given general satisfaction, is regarded as a candidate for the next term, it will not be necessary to hold a Convention to nominate a candidate.

Gov. Collier's views on the questions between the North and South are well known. "He is not an advocate of a dissolution of the Union." He regards secession at the present time as unwise, impracticable and inexpedient. This was manifested by his refusal to convene the Legislature last summer. His reasons for this refusal given in his letter, were so cogent that they were well nigh universally approved. It is now quite certain that if a session had been called, it would have resulted in no good to the State or the cause of the South."

Gov. Collier is certainly the most suitable person to fill the Executive Chair at the present time. His high standing, his long and valuable services in other positions, his great abilities, the unlimited confidence reposed in him, his knowledge and familiar acquaintance with public affairs, pre-eminently qualify him for this station.

In these views we are happy to have the concurrence of that staunch Democratic print, the *Mobile Register*. In an article of the 16th inst., that paper re-nominates Gov. Collier.

Burnt Almonds.—An inquiry into the causes of the recent death of a young lady in England established that she had been destroyed by the portions of the lead contained in the colo ring matter of *burnt* almonds. Medical authority was also adduced to show that within the last three years upwards of seventy cases of death had been *traced* in England to the use of poisonous pigments used in fancy sweetmeats! We have reson to believe that this manner of murder is not uncommon in New York.

The St. Louis, Union has no bowels of compassion, or it could not perpetrate such an atrocious parallel as the following:

"Union Parties."—Mr. Foote speaks of the Union party he is so busy forming under Mr. Clay's auspices, as "composed of all the best men of both the old ones." This reminds us of Randolph's account of the "Union party" which was attemped during Thomas Jefferson's administration. After Randolph had fallen out with Jefferson, he was invited to attend a meeting or caucus in Washington, to be composed of the "honest men" of all parties. Randolph says he was late in getting to the meeting, and when he got there it was organized Aaron Burr in the chair!

Condensed Argument.—A very celebrated Scotch divine says: "The world we inhabit must have had an origin: that origin must have consisted in a cause: that cause must have been intelligent; that intelligence must have been ultimate; that ultimate power must have been supreme; and that which always was, and is supreme, we know by the name of God."

THE POETRY OF SCIENCE.

The London Examiner, noticing Mr. Hunt's recent publication, the "Poetry of Science," glances at some of the recent marvels of fact which have taken the place, in the popular mind, of the ancient marvels in the imaginations of men:—

'Science,' it says, 'has gone down into the mines and coal pits, and before the safety-lamp the Gnomes and Genii of those dark regions have disappeared. But, in their stead, the process by which metals are engendered in the course of ages; the growth of plants which, hundreds of fathoms under ground, and in black darkness, have still a sense of the sun's presence in the sky, and derived some portion of the subtle essence of their life from his influence; the histories of mighty forests, and great tracts of land, carried down into the sea, by the same process which is active in the Mississippi and such great rivers at the hour, are made familiar to us. Sirens, mermaids, shining cities, glittering at the bottom of the quiet seas, and in deep lakes, exist no longer; but, in their place, science, their destroyer, shows us whole coasts of coral reef, constructed by labours of minute creatures: points to our own chalk cliffs and limestone rocks, as made of the dust of myriads of generations of infinitessimal beings that have passed away; reduces the very element of water into its constituent airs, and recreates it at her pleasure. Caverns in rocks choked with rich treasure, shut up from all but the enchanted hand, science has blown to atoms, as she can rend and rive the rocks themselves: but in those rocks she has found, and read aloud, the great stone book which is the history of the earth, even when darkness sat upon the face of the deep. Along their sides she has traced the foot-prints of birds and beasts, whose shapes were never seen by man. From within them she has brought the bones, and placed together the skeletons of monsters that would have crushed the noted dragons of the fables at a blow. The stars that stud the firmament by night, are watched no more from lonely towers by enthusiasts or impostors, believing, or feigning to believe, those great worlds to be charged with the small destinies of individual men down here; but two astronomers, far apart, each looking from his solitary study up into the sky, observe, in a known star, a trembling which forewarns them of the coming of some unknown body through the realms of space, whose attraction at a period of its mighty journey, causes that disturbance. In due time it comes, and passes out of the disturbing path—the old star shines at peace again, and the new one, ever more associated with the honoured names of Le Verrier and Adams, is called Neptune! The astrologer has faded out of the castle turret-room, which overlooks a railroad now, and forebodes no longer that because the light of yonder plant is diminishing, my lord will shortly die; but the professor of an exact science has arisen in his stead, to prove that a ray of light must occupy a period of six years in traveling to the earth from the nearest of the fixed stars, and that if one of the remote fixed stars were "blotted out of heaven" to-day several generations of the mortal inhabitants of this earth must perish out of time, before the fact of its obliteration could be knowt to man!"—*English paper.*

Transfusion of the Blood

We find in the Courier des Etats-Unis of the 23d instant, a curious and interesting case which occurred in the Hospital of Saint Louis, in Paris, lately, in which the blood of one person was transfused into the veins of another, and the life of the recipient saved, or at least prolonged by the operation. The patient was a woman, and after her accouchement a profuse and exhausting hemorrhage followed. Her pule had ceased to beat for several minutes, and nothing more than a slight undulatory shuddering could be perceived from time to time. She was evidently dying, and as a last resort of his art, the surgeon, M. Nelaton, determined to try what effect transfusion would have, which determination was soon carried out. One of the attendants, M. Dufour, voluntarily offered to lose his blood in the cause of humanity, and the required quantity being taken *from* his arm, it was injected from a syringe into a vein of the head of the patient, and passed immediately into the sytem. The blood was injected at about its natural temperature. The whole quantity was from thirteen to fourteen ounces. There were two injections, the first of about eight ounces, and after an interval of five minutes, five or six ounces more. The woman revived immediately, and was doing well for a week after the operation, when she was carried off by an inflammation of the bowels. The transfusion was considered to be, however, perfectly successful.

Within the last twenty-five years there have been not less than ten or twelve cases of transfusion in England and Germany, and all have been successful, the account says. But, upon the supposition that they have not all been, still, if a majority has, it is encouraging enough to justify the experiment in desperate and in very doubtful cases. If the blood of all healthy persons is physically and chemically the same, or very nearly so, reason would seem, to indicate, that in cases where a deficiency in the quantity of blood in the system is what makes the danger, then an artificial supply would be a natural remedy.—*Washington Globe.*

An Itelligent Family.

While travelling in the West I put up at a country hotel, and the proprietor in answer to some interrogatories, informed me that he owned 400 acres of land, had raised the present season 800 bushels of wheat, 650 bushels of oats, and expected to harvest 1000 of corn; that he owed no man a dollar, and never took a newspaper in his life. I had a curiosity to learn how a family kept up with the current news of the day, when deprived of the only means of obtaining it.

Soon after I entered the family circle, which consisted of the parents and six children, the eldest a daughter on the shady side of twenty-five, the mother commenced with.—

"Mister, do you know whether that great Mr. Webster is hanged yet?"

"Yes, madam."

'Wal,' said the daughter, "I'll allow he'll not make any more of them 'ere spelling books.'

"I suppose not.'

"I've lived so long in the world," said the mother, with a deep sigh, "and I never seed any body hanged yet! I always thought I'd like to see one hanged, but never happens to come right, and I'm getting so old now, I don't expect I ever will. I've seed the circus and caravan, and sich kind of shows, but I'd ruther seed one fellow hanged than fifty of them shows."

"Stranger," said the daughter, 'there's going to be an animal show to-morrow down here 'bout six miles—may be you'd like to lay over and go down. Brother Jeems says they've got two snakes there, the same kind as what can swaller an elephant, but I don't believe there ever was any sich snakes, do you?"

"No miss."

"Wal, then the jography lies," replied Jeemes, a youth some twenty-two years.

"I allow it does," said the mother. Why shouldn't them jography folks lie like other folks?

"mother," said Jeemes 'you don't know nothing what you're talking about. Don't the United States make all the jographies? What's the use of putting lies into 'em.—They send out men all over the country to find out every thing—that's what the chap was here for 'tother day asking so many tarnal questions about."

'Stranger, your supper's ready.'

Classified Characters.

Rare Birds.—A [illegible] soldier, an economical sailor, a rich author, an impartial critic, an inconsolable widow, a happy old bachelor, an uncensorious old maid, a moderate reformer, an undersanguine protector, a peace making lawyer, a clergyman who practices all he peaches, a physician who does not kill more patients than he cures, a smoker who is not just on the brink of leaving off, a well fed boarder, a cheerful tailor, a lean butcher, a silent barber, and a successful gold digger.

Unpopular Personages.—A fat man in an omnibus, a tall man in a crowd, and a short man on *parade.*

Timid People.—A lover about to pop the question, a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat passenger with a cholera case on board.

Dignified Men.—A cit in a country town, a midshipman on quarter-deck, and a school committee in examination day.

Smart Folks.—The gent, that drives the fast horse. My youngest boy, and the fellow that took the prize for the conundrum.

Knowing Chaps.—Those country merchants that bid off those cheap gold watches. Those chaps that give those gilt books and jewelry to the girls, and those far-seeing fellows that gives us the latest news from Washington.

Stupid Folks.—The man who cannot see any fun in your jokes. The editor who respectfully declines communications, and the old folks that will not leave you alone with your lady love.

Sorrowful Men.—The doctors in time of great Sickness. The man who is not able to lend you any money, and the friend that regrets that you cannot stay any longer.

Grave People.—An undertaker at a funeral, a deacon on Sunday, and the man who thinks the Yankee Blade too trifling.

Good People.—The man whose religious opinions are the same as yours, the man who never laughs, the young lady who has a horror of novels, the lad who never entered a theatre and the chap who does not know the meaning of trumps.

Kind Folks.—The man who makes you presents you do not want, the friend who gives you so much good advice. The lady who insists that you have not made out a dinner, the old gentleman who is starving himself to lay up money for you, the shopkeeper who abates price of an article just because it is you, and the mother who lets the dear children do as they please.

Happy Folks.—A child with a rattle, a small chap drumming on a tin pan, a school boy on a holiday two lovers walking by moonlight, a gentleman imbibing a sherry cobbler, a boy sucking new cider through a straw, and two country misses over an ice cream.

Fine Fellows.—The man who advertises in our paper, the man who never refuses to lend you money, and the fellow who is courting your sister.

Independent Men.—A wood sawyor, a philosopher with no post at his back, a turn coat.

Genteel People.—The young lady who lets her mother do the ironing for fear of spoilling her hands, the miss who wears thin shoes on a rainy day, and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

Industrious People.—The young lady who reads romances in bed, the friend who is always engaged when you call, and the correspondent who cannot find time to answer your letters.

Unlucky Fellows.—The chap who found a quarter which was a pistareen, the man who left his pocket book at home, and fellows in my business.

Persecuted People,—Woman by that tyrant man, bons their paaents and teachers, and by all poor people by society at large.

Unhappy People.—All old bachelors, old maies, and married people.

Ambitious Chaps.—The writer who pays the magazines for inserting his communication, the politician who quits his party because he cannot get an office, and the boy who expects to be President.

Humble Persons.—The husband who does his wife's churning, and the man who says that he thinks you do him too much honor.

Modest Men.—The man that blows his own trumpet, the editor of "the best newspaper in the U. S." and the contributor who expects cash for his first attempt.

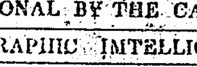
Mean People.—He who kicks people when they are down, the subscriber who neglects to pay for his paper, and daddy when he refuses to let you have money.

Sensible People.—You and I.

Yankee Blade.

Jacksonville Republican.

February 18th, 1851.

Arrival of  *the Canada.*

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

For the Charleston Courier

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

The Cotton market has declined during the past week 1-8 a 1-4d.

Accounts from the Manufacturing Districts state that a moderate business is doing.

The English political news is unimportant.

France is slightly agitated, but nothing serious is apprehended. Louis Napoleon is gaining the mastery over the adherents of Gen. Changarnier and the National Assembly.

The Duchies of Schleswing Holstein have unconditionally surrendered to Denmark. The old Diet in Germany is about to be restored.

In Spain the Cabinet has again resigned. Rome and the Papal States continue agitated.

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 12th.

The ship Fronconia, of Baltimore was wrecked off Holyhead, and was totally lost with her captain and 12 seamen.

The Revenue schooner cruising about Halifax has just returned from Cape Sable,, brings no intelligence of the Atlantic.

New York, Feb. 5, 6 p. m.

The advices by the Canada have depressed the Cotton market, and holders are anxious to sell, but there have been no transactions.—Flour, Grain, and other articles unchanged.

The steamship Alabama has arrived from Savannah.

Washington, Feb. 4.

The bill for the appointment of Appraisers at large has passed the Senate.

In the House, the bill for the establishment of Mints in California and the City of New York, has been rejected, in Committee of the Whole, and the ingot scheme substituted.

Rome Feb. 13th.

There has been little doing in the cotton market for the past week. We quote extremes at prices ranging from 10 to 11 5-8c.

Charleston, Feb. 10th.

The market firm, at prices ranging from 11 to 13c., and in favor of buyers.

The State of Alabama, }
Benton County. }

Probtae 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 Basil 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.*

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. } *Admis*
JOEL NELSON. } *trators.*

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. } *admin*
JOEL NELSON. } *istator*
Feb. 5th 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }

TAKEN UP and posted by Peter W. Kimbrill, before W. C. Price, Esq. a certain Sorrel Horse, three years old next Spring, fourteen and a half hands high, right hind foot white, and a small star in his forehead; appraised to $37 50.

A. WOODS, *Judge*
Feb. 18, 1850. *of Probate.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the estate of William P. Jackson, deceased were on the 10th day of Feb. 1851, by the Hon. the Judge of P. of Cherokee County, granted to the undersigned. All persons, indebted to said estate, will make prompt payments and such as have claims against the same are required to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JAMES J. ADAMS, }
Administrator. }
February 18th 1851.

Thread and Goods

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

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in Febuary. The Principal hopes, by a faithful discharge of all incumbent duties, to deserve and obtain a liberal patronage. He takes pleasure in announcing to his friends & patrons that, if necessary, Mrs. Bewley will assist him, and instruct children and young Ladies.

Boarding can be had at respectable houses, at from six to eight dollars per month.

RATES OF TUITION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and primary Arithmetic, per session of 5 months,	$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Emerson's Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, per session,	$10 00
Chemistry and History, per session,	$12 00
Mental and Moral Sciences, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Constitution of United States Po. Economy, &c., per session,	$15 00
Advanced Mathematics and Latin, per session,	$15 00

Patrons will be required to pay for the time they send only.

SAMUEL B. BEWLEY.

January 28th 1851.

CEDAR TOWN
FEMALE SCHOOL.

J. M. WOOD, *PRINCIPAL.*

MRS. E. L. DICKERSON. formeraly of Roma, Ga. } Associate
MISS CATMARINE THWEATT, formerly of Atlanta Ga. } Teachers.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION will be afforded in the following branches:—Exercises in Spelling, Reading, Penmanship Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric, Logic, Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and Latin and Greek.

Board, Washing and Lights at	$125	per	Annum.
Music on Piano Forte by Mrs. Dickerson and Miss Thweatt, at	20	"	Session.
Music on Spanish Guitar, by Mrs. Dickerson,	15	"	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"	"
Embroidery in all its Branches,	10	"	"
French Language,	15	"	"
Wax Work—various Figures–Animals Fruits Flowers, &c.	12	"	"

Sabbath School Instruction and Vocal Music at the pleasure of the pupil.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence the 20th January next, under the following regulations. The Schalastic term will consist of two Sessions of five months each. No student will be admitted for a less time than one Session, and no deduction will be made for loss time except in case of sickness or by special contract. Payment will be required, one half at the end of the 1st Session—the balance at the close of the 2d Session. With the above named associate teachers, well and favorably known as they are, the Principal flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, and hopes to share a liberal patronage of a liberal public.

Mrs. DICKERSON has many years experience as an instructress and teaches in great perfection the branches associated with her name. The French Language is her vernacular tongue which gives her quite an advantage for correct and thorough instruction in that branch.

The School is located in an intelligent, pleasant community. The Principal will only add that he will take all reasonable pains to make all pupils committed to his care comfortable and happy.

Cedar Town, Paulding County, Jan. 12, 1851.

AUGUSTA CABINET MANUFACTORY.

CHARLES A. PLATT.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has now on hand one of the largest and best assortments of

CARPETS AND RUGS

Ever offered in this city, which have all been purchased from the manufactures, at the lowest possible price, and will be sold at prices to DEFY LL COMPETITION. The stock comprises TWO HUNDRED PIECES, viz:

Extra Brussels, Brussells, 3 Ply CARPETING; Imperial, Superfine Medium, Commons, and Stair CARPET. Also, an extensive and beautiful assortment of RUGS.

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

Of all qualities and widths, which can be cut whole to any dimensions without any seam; together with a large assortment of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE,

Of the latest and most approved styles.

CURTAINS, SHDES, AND CORNICES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Merchants and families are cordially invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured they will find the largest and best stock in the Southern country, at the lowest possible price.

☞ Carpets and Floor Cloths cut to fit without extra charge.

December 3d,

THE STATE OF ALA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term Monday 13th day of January A. D. 1851.

THIS day came into open Court John T. Chambers one of the heirs and distributees of the Estate of Wm. Chambers late of Benton County deceased. Who departed this life in this County aforesaid and died intestate, and suggests to the Court that John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, had removed beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, without having made a settlement of his said Administration, and praying that a settlement should be made. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given the said John Chambers Administrator &c as aforesaid, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville for three consecutive weeks, requiring the said John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, to be and appear before said Court at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville in said County at a regular Term of said Court to be holden on the 2nd Monday in April next and file his accounts and vouches, as said Administrator, for a final settlement of the said Estate of William Chambers deceased.

January 21st A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Edmund Jones,
vs.
Ira Gambrell & others.

At Rules by the Register, 39th Chancery Dist. Alabama, Monday Jan. 13, 1851.

CAME the complainant by his Solicitor, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the Register, by affidavit on file, that Ira Gambrell, one of the defendants mentioned in complainant's said bill of complaint, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and resides in the District of Pickens and State of South Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Ira Gambrell to be and personally appear before the Register of said Court, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said Bill of complaint, or the charges and allegations in the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up on the Court house door of Benton County, as required by law and the rules of this Court, and a copy transmitted to the place of residence of said Gambrell by mail.

R. G. EARLE,
Register, &c.

January, 14, 1851.—$10 00.

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY.

NO. 128 FULTON-STREET,
Sun Building.
NEW YORK, and 17 Canal-street Row,
NEW ORLEANS.

To Newspaper Publishers and Printers.

WITH confidence I invite the trade before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No. 128 Fulton street, NEW YORK, or at No. 17 Canal-street NEW ORLEANS, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of Book and Newspaper **TYPE**, of the newest and most beautiful styles. I am also prepared to supply the much admired Scotch Letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful face, together with every variety of form and pattern of ORNAMENTAL AND JOBBING TYPE, **BORDERING, &c.** I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the TYPE manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Foundry in the Union. By an entirely new method in mixing and casting, I am enabled to retain the virtue of the metal and thus to produce, in addition to an elegant the most solid and durable TYPE heretofore offered to the public. To this last feature I would, in particular, call attention for solidity and durability of TYPE is on the principle of economy of the greatest importance to al Typographers. The members of the craft will also find me ready to supply all kinds of PRINTING-OFFICE FURNITURE, for the establishment of complete Printing-Offices such as Presses, Wood TYPE, Cases, Stands, Brass, Steel and Wood Rules, IMPOSING STONES, COMPOSING STICKS, Brass and Wood Galleys, RIGLEST, Closet Racks, &c.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cts. per pound. The trade dealt with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail of the cost, by stating the size of the paper and kind of work to be executed.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three months and send me the papers containing it, addressed to "Nesbit's Register," New York, will be paid in materials of my manufacture, provided they purchase six times the amount of their bills for advertising.

H. H. GREEN.

No. 128, Fulton-street, New York: No. 17 Canal-street Row N. Orleans.

Nov. 19, 1850.—3m.

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

Bagging Rope and Twine,
Coffee Sugar and Molasses,
Crushed Sugar,
Powdered do.
Loaf do.
do. Candles,
Raisins Candies,
Brazile Nuts,
Almonds Filberts
Cheese and Crackers
Ready made Clothing,
With a good Stock of Shoes,
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.

Leotia, Ala.

GEORGE OATS,

DEALER IN

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

234 & 236 King St., at the Be
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

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 tuths

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 F L O U R of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

N. WILLMAN.

Dec. 17, 1850.

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.

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 *Agts.*

Dec. 17, 1850.—4m.

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. 24, T. 17, R. 11, as the land of James Bell. State and County. Tax $3. 08

E. 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. McCarter. 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. Malally'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

T. WARWICK.
WATCHMAKER 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.

MARY ANN PROCTOR, BY HER NEXT FRIEND ZACHARY ESTES *vs.* M. PROCTOR.	At Rules before Register, 42nd District Northern chancery Division of the State of Ala. Mon. Jan. 13 A. D. 1851.

CAME THE COMPLAINANT,

BY HER SOLICITOR, AND IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Register that the said Marion Proctor resides in parts unknown, and that he is of lawful age. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County Alabama for four consecutive weeks, notifying said Marion Proctor to appear personally before the Register of this Court, at his office in Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to Complainants bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and leave given complainant to take evidence *ex partie*, and that a copy of this order to be posted up at the court house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail to the defendant, when his residence may be made known,

JOHN REAVES, Register, &c., } Jan. 21, 1851. 4t. $10 50

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term. Monday 13th January, A. D. 1851. This day came Caldwell Sublett Sh'ff and exofficio Administrator of the Estate of Allen Boozer decd. and presented his account and vouches to said Court for a final settlement of his Administration of said Estate, and the Court having examined, audited and stated the said account and reported the same for allowance at a Special Term of said Court to be holden on Saturday the 1st day of March next at the Court House of said County. Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said Administrator at said Term of the Court to have said account presented for allowance, where and when all persons in adverse interest are required to appear and contest the same if they think proper. This 17th day of January A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Notice.

BY virtue of Seven fi fas issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed I will Expose to public Sale on the first Monday of March next before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville for cash to the highest bidder the following Described Lands to-wit Fraction in Section 25 Township 13 Range 5, 80 Acres and the South East 4th. of the South East fourth in Section 29 Township 13 range 6, 40 Acres and Fraction 5 in Section 7 Township 13 Range 6, 56 Acres adjoining the above two hundred Acres and in Section 31 Township 13 Range 6 one hundred and 68 Acres as the property of Zachariah White to satisfy said fi fas in favor of Thomas Dawning two in favor of Isaac Weldbaker & one in favor of John Fleuster and one in favor of N. H. Mullins and one in favor of L. Brock and one in favor of T. H. Callaway use of Hoke and Abernathy all against said White this 16th January 1851.

C. SUBLETT, *Sh'ff.*

EDUCATION.
DR GLEIZE.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he will open on the 15th inst. a school for young ladies, in which will be taught drawing Painting, and the French. Language. He will also teach several classes of small children.

TERMS.

Drawing and Painting per Session	$10 00
French Language.	$10 00

He will also take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.

January 7, 1851.

THE STATE OF ALA.
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by WM. MALLORY Jr., near Mallory's mills, on Chockolocko Creek and posted before James M Jones Esqr. a certain Bay Mare Mule, supposed to be 15 or 20 years old, about fourteen hands high, with a roached mane and shaved tail, no brands, appraised to forty Dollars, this 16th January A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALA.
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM,
Dec. 19th, 1850.

THIS day came Fedrick Ross, Administrator De Bonus Non of the Estate of Andrew Bernham, Deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a Partial Settlement and distribution of said Estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.—It is ordered by the court, that notice be given for forty days, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all Persons interested, to be and appear before a court to be held in the Town of Wedowee, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed & settled according ly.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate Court.

Dec. 22nd, 1850.

ADMINISTRATORS
SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Hon. the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, rendered on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1851; I, John Richey, Administrator of the Estate of James Mason, decd. will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said James Mason, decd, in said County, on MONDAY THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the following described land belonging to said Estate, sold for a more equal, fair and beneficial division among the distributees of said Estate, (to wit) the S. E. half of the N. E. half to S. (2) of Township 14, in Range 6. East in the Coosa Land District, Benton County, Ala. said sale to be within the legal hours, and on a credit of twelve months. Notes with approved security will be required.

JOHN RICHEY,
Administrator.

Jan. 14, 1851.

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 described 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 Peitioner 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.

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

Notice.

I Will expose to public Sale to the highest bidder for cash before Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next the following described land to-wit the North half of Section thirty six in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District levied on to satisfy one Execution in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega county in favor of Sampson W. Harris and against William H. Moore this 15th day of January 1851.

C. SUBLETT *Sh'ff.*

Administrators
Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court for Randolph County, Ala. I will sell before the Court house door of Wedowee on the first Monday in March next, the North East fourth, of the North West, fourth, of Section thirty, Township twenty, Range twelve; the before described lands to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, purchasers giving bond and approved security, as the property of Thomas Moon, dec'd.

A. J. HALL, }
Administrator. }

January, 26th, 1851.—5t.

Guardian
SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala. I will as guardian proceed to sell before the Court house door in the town of wedowee on the first Monday in March next to the highest bidder on a twelve months credit the North East fourth, of the South East fourth, and the South East fourth, of South East fourth, of Section six. Township nine. Range twelve; The parchasers giving bond and approved security. The real estate belonging to the children and heirs at law of Sturdy Garrendeed.

JOEL T. MARRISON, }
Sh'ff Exofficer Guardian. }

Jan. 4th 1851.—5t.

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

June 7 1850

JOHN T. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in St. Clair and the adjoining counties, and Supreme Court of the State.

Law Notice.

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.

EXCHANGE HOTELL.
ROME
GEORGIA,

BY

JAMES S. GRIFFIN.
Formerly of Augusta,

HAVING sold out my entire interest in the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in this place to Mr. James S. Griffin, I take pleasure in recommending the former patrons and the travelling public generally, to continue their patronage, as I feel confident that the House in the Hands of Mr. Griffin will be well kept and for comfort, not surpassed by any House in the City.

A. E. REEVES.

Rome. Dec. 26, 1850.

☞ Atlanta Republican, Cassville Standard, Chattanooga Gazette, Huntsville Advocate and Jacksonville Republican, will publish 3 times and forward accounts.

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

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

Will make Liberal advances to customers,
AND FURNISH BAGGING & ROPE &C, AT CASH PRICES.

MOBILE, January, 21, 1851.

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.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & Brittish
DRY GOODS,

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

A. C. WYLY.

April 2 1850.

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

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 Stone.
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.

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.

DR. [illegible] SUTTON
HAVING SETTLED
IN OXFORD WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL CALLS in the different branches of his profession.

December, 24th 1850.

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEO.
Corner of Jackson and Broad Streets
By F. H. JENNINGS

Jan. 28. 50.

Tax Sales.

On Monday the 5 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 D. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—$1, 80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Febuary 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place, the South East fourth; of North West fourth; of Section five; Township fifteen; Range eight, assessed to John T. Johnston State and County Tax for the year, 1848—43cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

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 1818 and 1849—amount $14. 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the Mill on or near Ball Play assessed to James Hendrix State and County Tax for the year 1848—99cts.

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 North East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section thirty-four Township fourteen Range nine; assessed to Thomas J. Burn State and County Tax for 1849,—17cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$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 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.—$4 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place, the North half, of South West fourth, of Section twenty two, Township fifteen, Range seven, Assessed to J. C Parkes State & County Tax for 1849—$7 20cts.

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 1,54 acres of land adjoining B. C. Wyly.

Assessed to John Bird State and County Tax for the year 1850,—56cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$1.

Also at the same time and place lot or Fr. No. ten and fifteen, in Section thirty one Township twelve Range twelve, assessed to John W. Jones State and County Tax for 1850,—28cts.

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 W fourth of S W fourth of S 10, T 16, R 11 assessed to Aaron Hightower—State and County Tax for 1849, 94 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 96 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.

Dissolution,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED.

In the Marble Business,

Was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent.

JOHN ALLEN.
J. N. SAVERY.

Jan. 9, 1851.

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, } *Administrator*
JOEL NELSON. }

Feb. 5th 1851.

SHACKELFORD & FRASER
Factors & Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

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.

For Sale

A Buggy and Harness. Apply at this office.

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.

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. }

Feb. 11th 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in Feb. A. D. 1851.

THIS day came Thomas J. Embry Executor of the estate of Moses Woodruff, dec'd, and filed his accounts & vouchers for a settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered, that the 24th March next be set for examining, stating and auditing said accounts and vouchers, and making said settlement, and that notice be given of the same, by Advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least 40 days previous to said 24th day of March next that all persons in adverse interest may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Feb. 11th, 1851,

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 Kinds.

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.

Jacksonville Republican.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Vol. 15.—No. 9. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1851. Whole No. 744.

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 letter addressed to the Editors on business.

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 Merchandize 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.

D'ANTIGNAC, EVINS & 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 Sale room 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.

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, promptly. 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, 1850.

Dunham & Bleakly,

ARE now receiving direct from manufacturers, and recently purchased by one of the firm, a large and well assorted stock of **Spring Goods** including a great variety of new style

Beads, Pins,
Needles, Razors,
Scissors, Spoons,
Gum Suspenders, Cotton & 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. Bostick & Co's. Hardware Store, Augusta, Georgia.

April 2.

F. Holman & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE,

April 2. *AUGUSTA, GA.*

Rupert, McLeland & Co.

Commission Merchants.

MOBILE,

J. C. RUPERT.
G. K. D. McLELLAND ALA.
M. S. CASSETTY.

SHACKELFORD & GRAESER,

Factors & Commission Merchants,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchants,

SAVANNAH, GA.

FORTUNE TELLERS.

As Nashville supports several of this class, we thought proper, some weeks ago, to write a short paragraph on the subject. We refer to it again, because we have heard that the fortune tellers of our city are reaping a rich harvest by their disclosures of the future to weak-minded visitors; and because we desire to relate very briefly a few facts in the life of a woman, whose name is to this good hour abhorred in the staid city of Bremen.

The woman we refer to was named Trinnm. She was by universal consent a charming woman; her manners were fascinating, and her person beautiful, attractive, and agreeable. Although of the burgher class, she was received in good society. Her company was even courted by persons of high rank and consideration after the death of her first husband, who left her a handsome property. During his life time, Mrs. Miltenburg became enamoured of a young wine merchant named Gottfried [illegible] once began to think [illegible] means to rid herself of [illegible]nburg. The idea of getting rid [illegible] her husband ripened into an [illegible] ble desire; but she was at a loss how to set about it. She consulted a fortune teller; the woman told her that everybody belonging to her would die off; and that she would spend the remainder of her life in prosperity and happiness.—The hint from the fortune teller was enough. Mrs. Miltenburg procured some arsenic, which she gave her husband at the breakfast meal. The sufferings of the unfortunate man were frightful. A few months after his death, and Gottfried not proposing, the widow thought he was influenced by the consideration of her having several children, and a father and mother. How to get rid of these was her next consideration. She again consulted several fortune tellers, who all predicted the mortality that was to ensue amongst her connexions, and her subsequent happiness. Not to be tedious, we state, without particulars, that she poisoned her father and mother; and Gottfried still not proposing, she poisoned all of her children—four in number. Her next victim was a brother, a soldier in the army of Napoleon, who returned inopportunely from the wars, an invalid and a cripple, and whom, she thought, would be an obstacle to her marriage with Gottfried. After long hesitation, and many evasions, which served to evaporate every sentiment like love, he consented to the marriage. On the day the marriage was proclaimed, he drank almond milk from her hands, her face wreathed in 'smiles and affability,' happy to see her lord drink arsenic with so keen a relish. She now became Madame Gottfried, Countess of Orlamundo. Without detailing all the murders of this guilty woman, we close with the one that caused her arrest. On the 6th of March, 1828, Mad. Gottfried was arrested for administering poison to Mr. Rumpff, who occupied one of her furnished rooms, and who, as she thought, suspected her of attempting his life. On her trial it was clearly established that she had sent fifteen persons out of the world,—how many she had incapacitated for living in it with comfort, it was impossible to ascertain. She was condemned to death, and when her head fell beneath the sword of the executioner, thousands of voices from the assembled multitude hailed the triumph of the early judgment that sent before the Heavenly Judge the Countess Gottfried.

Her head, preserved in spirits, and her skeleton in a case, are still to be seen in the Museum of Bremen.

The life of this woman gives us one of the evils of consulting the fortune tellers.

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY.

Many of our readers will remember a series of articles entitled "Three weeks on a cotton plantation," which appeared in the Republican a twelve-month since, or more. In one of those articles, the romantic history of the planter, whose hospitalities the writer so gratefully recalled, was briefly given. He landed at Natches, a boy. He had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat boat, with his father, and his father's partner.—There his father died, and was buried, and there the boy was left by the heartless partner, without a sixpence. Naturally shrewd, he soon picked up business—sold tickets for the theatre, did errands, peddled knicknacks, &c. until he grew up to be a proper size for larger operations. He then became owner of a dray, then of negroes who drove them, then of a small plantation, near Natchez, then of an immensely large plantation at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculations, and before the crash of '37 supposed himself to be worth a quarter of a million.

Hitherto his fortunes had waxed. He was independent. He then, for the first time, returned to Cincinnati, and sought out his mother and sister whom he left behind long years before. He found his family, who supposed him dead, in poverty, and provided for them, and then came the reverses. The wife of his youth had borne him three beautiful children. These, one after another, died, and then the wife was laid in the grave. An interval elapsed of pecuniary prosperity, but of intense grief, when he was blessed with the hand of one of the most beautiful and lovely of womankind. Then came the financial crash, but though suffering severely, his energy parried in some degree the force of the blow, and he was enabled to retain and add to his beautiful plantation.

Years passed on, and another family of beautiful children had grown up around him, to whom and whose beautiful mother he was attached [illegible] try. Tw[illegible] [illegible] At the [illegible] mediately [illegible] favorite child sickened and died. A month or two after this his house was burned. A few weeks more, and a long pending law suit, originating in his efforts to retain his property and pay off his debts, was decided against him, and his plantation was put under the hammer of the auctioneer, and the broken spirited man moved to Vicksburg. Here, another child died. With the remnant of his large possessions he purchased the beautiful steamer Mohawk, and ran her in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade, acting as the Captain himself. A few days ago, the following dispatch was received by the Northern papers:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.

Capt. Cobb, of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains yesterday at Vicksburg—cause, pecuniary troubles, and the death of his wife.

Another dispatch from Nashville, of the same date, stated that that morning, the steamer Mohawk sunk with 2,500 bales of cotton on board, while lying at that city! Two poor, weeping, terror-stricken children are all that remain of the whole family. What dream of fiction ever equalled a tragedy like this?—*Springfield (Mass.) Rep.*

MEG MERRILIES.—While Miss Charlotte Cushman was playing her great character of *Meg Merrilies* at the St. Charles, the other evening, a gentleman from Mobile observed: "I never saw but one woman's eye I ever quailed under, and that was Fifinia, the witch of Mobile; and Miss Cushman's *Meg Merrilies* is the very picture of her. She always carried a staff in her hand; and her disordered dress, her stoop, her disheveled hair, and the wild, supernatural glare of her eye, were all that the Gypsey queen appears. It is some four years ago since Fifinia used to be seen about Mobile. It is said she walked all the way from New York to that city. She was the terror of the children, and many ignorant persons believed in her incantations. In her ravings, her wild demoniac glare would make the blood freeze in the veins. When she would straighten herself her form was commanding, and there could still be traced in her haggard and worn features the remains of great beauty. In her lucid intervals she showed that she had been elegantly educated, and, no doubt, in her pristine days of loveliness she had been surrounded by many admirers who were made to acknowledge her bewitching charms. The record of the past had been effaced from her memory by some terrible affliction for she could not or would not give the slightest clue to her history.—She was often found wandering in the woods, and would sleep out either on the bare ground or in sheds or out-houses. One moonlight night, while riding in from the country, I met her in the road; the horrible wild stare, and the hollow, fiendish laugh she gave me startled me so that I did not get over it for months. In the character of *Meg Merrilies* I can see her now."

N. O. Pic.

Insurance of Character.—An Association has been formed in London for the insurance of character. The assured, who seek public situations, are enabled to offer security for good conduct, by the payment of a moderate premium to the company who guarantee his fidelity, and protect his employers from loss by defalcation, or general misconduct.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

BY OCEANUS.

'Madam I have called to take the census.'

'The senses, is it; and what like do ye call the same?'

'I wish to send a return to Washington of the number of your family.'

'Shure, now, it's joking ye are. Is it Congressmen you would make uv us?'

'Oh, no, it's only to find out how many souls there are in the Union."

'Well, thin, ax me the questions, and if they are dacent, it's meself as will answer.'

'Begin with the eldest, and inform me their names and occupations.'

'First there is Teddy—and a fine broth uv a boy is he—he's forty-five years old, and is an elevator and discinder by trade.'

'A what, madame? I do not understand.'

'It's Inglish I'm spaking, pure Malasian Inglish.'

'I do not apprehend you.'

'Apprehend me, is it ye dirty soon? It's more nor [illegible] von can do, that same—[illegible] for two pays [illegible] [illegible] get into a [illegible] you [illegible]ceive me. [illegible] wished [illegible] I do not understand your husband's trade.'

'Why don't ye spake English, thin? Teddy carries up bricks for new houses and brings them down from ould onds.'

'I perceive: he is a laborer.'

'Just the same, vulgarly speaking.'

'In what country was he born?

'Balinalee, county Longford, in ould Ireland, and may the divil burn the spalpeen's that drav us from its grane sod.'

'Never mind, madam: I would willingly hear your grievances, but my time is precious. I have but six months to complete my return.

'Now, your name next if you please.'

'Me name's Biddy. Be the same token as I was blest be the praste be name of Bridget.'

'Now: your age.'

'The devil roast ye, and is it a lady's age ye would be after axin her to her own face?'

'Madam, it is not my intention to insult you; but these questions must be asked; and there is a heavy penalty incurred by those who refuse to answer, which can be recovered by law.'

'Is it the law ye would be after threatening me wid' and me son Pat one of the Polace, too? Do ye think its his blissid murther he'd be saying in limbo, when it's only a word he'd have to spake to the Mare to git her out?'

'Am I to understand, then, you refuse to give your age?'

'Jist the same, and I defy ye to find it out.'

'It's not so very material, so I shall put you down at fifty years.'

'Murther! and a lie is it ye would be afther sinding to the President? when he can say I am only forty-two if he but tuk the trouble to examine the parish register in Roscommon, where—'

'Thank you, madam, and now we will porceed with the rest.'

'But ye hav not axed all the questions about myself, yit.'

'I have your name, age and place of birth.'

'Thrue for so ye have, ye cunning divil: and don't ye want to know my trade?'

'Not at all; I have your husband's.'

'But it's myself that thinks ye ought to put it down. I am a char, and iv yerself or any uv yer friends have any job in me line, going out to days work or the likes, ye can just spake a good word for a dacent body?'

'I shall certainly always remember you! Now for the next oldest.'

'That's Pat, and he's twenty-three baring a few months.'

'I think you said he is a Poleceman?'

'Yes, shure, but can't ye put him down a Public Funkshunary, as he calls himself?—It sounds more illegant, and should me friends in the ould country iver happen to say the book ye are writing, its proud they will be.'

'Who comes next?'

'The next will be Dannie. He is twenty-one.'

'What is his occupation.'

'Divil the thrade's got? Isn't waiting for a vakincy in some of the departments? and he will get it too, for he has a mighty influence at the Powls [illegible] the Fredaguls, whin they want [illegible] pull the ropes, and when they won't [illegible] why he just lay [illegible] at thim.'

'Independent is Dennis—mighty Independent.'

'Who's next?'

'Please give them to me in rotation.'

'Next comes Maggy, she's nineteen—Thin Tilly and Miles, they are siventeen next lady's day.'

'Yes, sure, they were all tray uv them born twins; and thin there's Kate, she's fourteen; and Biddy, she's twelve; and Dan O'Connell he's ten; thin comes Suckey, she's eight; and Luke, he's four; thin Jim, he's two; and—that is all at present!'

'Why, madam, you have a large family, and you are fortunate to have them all living; for I presume you have had no death in your family circle.'

'And is it the graift uv my heart ye would be now rakin' up about my childer that is dead, waked and buried in ould Ireland?

'Havn't I lost four as swate babes as iver was bone?'

'Excuse me, but in enumerating your family I forgot to ask you how many was born in this country?

'Jist none at all!

'Didn't we come over the deep say just a twelve month last Easter?'

'Indeed? How came, then, that your son is a public officer?'

'Why, didn't he fight and vote at the powls the last election, and what for shouldn't he be awarded for his patriotism?'

'Are there any who cannot read and write?'

'And why should we do that same whin the blissid praste can do it for us?'

'No, divil a one barring Pat, and he has learned to write his name just to be able to sign the document.'

'Well, madam, that is all. I believe you have no more in your family, you say?'

'Not at present, but there will be another before your six months are up, and I would like ye to put it into your book, for it will be a genuine native, and there's no knowing what the country may do for it hereafter.'

'I can't do that; besides I don't know what gender it will be.'

'Arrah, now, can't ye jest have a place to put it down in? and ye can just call at the time ye finish, and be that time the blissid crayture will say the light?'

'Well, madam, I will bear you in mind.'

'Good day.'

'Good day, and if you don't come and put in the baby, then divil a question I'll answer ye for the next ten years."

STRANGE CASE OF MONOMANIA.—A hypochondriacal old fellow named Aaron Simms, who was lately engaged in the grocery business somewhere in Filbert street, has conceived the strange idea that he is the Old Scratch. About two weeks ago, he gave orders to a sign painter to prepare him a board with this inscription: 'Satan, Grocer and Tea Dealer,' in large gilt letters.

The sign was painted according to directions, but the friends of the monomaniac interfered and prevented it from being put up. His customers, not liking the idea of dealing with the devil, dropped off, excepting one knavish old negro named David Cantle, who, by humoring the lunatic, contrived to swindle him out of goods to considerable amount. A cousin of Mr. Simms, who thought it expedient to keep watch over the conduct of his insane relative was in the back part of the store on Thursday evening while Simms, alias Satan, stood behind the counter. At this time the negro, Dave Cantle, happened to come in and the cousin not being perceived by him, commenced conversation with Simms to the following purport:

'I say, old boss Devil, I want a few more things on that account, you know.'

'It's all squared up, Dave,' answered Simms; 'here it is posted in my ledger—Dave Cantle, debtor, to six pounds of sugar, 48 cents, four pounds coffee [illegible], two gallons molasses, 60 cents, and so on about forty different items, the sum total just $25. And here on this side is credit—Dave Cantle, by one soul, $25, to be taken out in trade. This account is closed, old fellow; you can't got any more goods here, unless you've got another soul to trade away on the same terms.'

'Look ahere, boss,' answered Dave in a tone of expostulation, 'I often hear the dobble had no conscience, and now I begin to believe it.

'You gwin to allow me only $25 for dat soul, and it wuf fifty.'

'I have given you what we agreed for,' replied Simms, 'and I don't think any nigger's soul is worth any more; I can buy lots of white souls for half the money.'

'[illegible] dobble, you must consider dat a soul out in trade dat [illegible] commerce. A nigger's soul is a [illegible] article, boss, but I [illegible] is right, I does; so [illegible] oblege me with two gallons more molasses, and four quarts more black-eyed peas, and I throw in de soul of my wife. Den ye n get a fuss ate bargain.'

At this juncture, Mr. Simms' cousin thought proper to interfere. He sprang and seized the swindler who was soon after handed over to the agent of the law.

The friends of the monomaniac deemed it expedient to shut up the store, and they have taken legal measures to place the imaginary Satan under guardianship.—[*Pennsylvanian.*

TRUTHS.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

If you would be rich, think of saving as well as getting.

What maintains one vice would train up two children.

Beware of little expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

A man is never irretrievably ruined in his prospects until he marries a bad woman.

If you do not hear reason she will [illegible] rap you on the knuck[illegible]

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.

If you would have a quiet conscience [illegible]

Steam Boats.—The whole number of steam boats built at or near Louisville, during the year 1850, as appears by a late report, was thirty-seven, of which ten were for the New Orleans trade. Their aggregate tonnage is within a fraction of 10,000 tons, according to custom-house measurement. The actual tonnage, however, is not less than 15,000.

A ROMANCE.

The following romantic report of loss of the ship which carried Barnum and his fortunes, is from the pen of the editor of the Tuscaloosa Monitor, and is done up in his own inimitable style. As the names of a good many of the imaginary actors in the scene are familiar to our readers, we are very certain they will be interested in its perusal:

DEATH OF JENNY LIND.

A Romance.

"It was rumored in Washington on the 26th December, that Jenny Lind *et al*, were lost in a gale on their way to Charleston. The report created great excitement, but, unfortunately for the world and the 'rest of mankind,' it proved to be untrue."—Exc.

The night on which Jenny made her passage from Wilmington, N. C., to Charleston, was so stormy that the good ship which carried Barnum and his *fortune* came very near being foundered. The Nightingale was frightened almost out of her voice, and was heard to party that she might never be a *nightingale* again. It was currently reported that Jenny was lost at sea! Thereupon, the telegraph instantly despatched her—that is, it bore off the mournful tidings its lightning wings, throwing whole cities into mourning, and every where spreading consternation and despair. Those who had been so blest by fate as to have seen and heard the divine Jenny, looked down with pity upon those whom this sad event had forever deprived of that ecstatic enjoyment. Hence forth mankind were to be divided into two classes—those (twice, and even thrice, blest) who had heard Jenny Lind, and those hapless, ill-starred wretches who had not!

At Washington the rumor of Jenny's death was fully credited.—Dismay and grief were pictured on every countenance.

President Fillmore it is said, had determined to address a special message of sympathy and condolence to both houses of Congress.—Senators Benton and Foote were so much affected that neither made a speech for one whole day! Vice-President [illegible], who was known to be entranced by the charms of "divine Jenny," was altogether in[illegible] Harry of [illegible] great [illegible] grief [illegible]ed by th[illegible] he evinced the depth of his emotions by his rapid and apparently unconscious dips into the depths of his snuff box! But of all the grief manifested upon the occasion, none perhaps was so intense or so sincere as that of the Secretary of State.—The Syren seems to have bound the strong man, hand and foot. It was not alone Jenny's angelic voice that captivated the great defender of the constitution. She had been heard to declare that he, alone, of all men, was her beau ideal of a man. In Jenny's imagination, the great Daniel might sit for the picture of the "royal Dane":

See, what a grace is seated on his brow;
Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A combination, and a form, indeed,
Where every God did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man!

It may well be supposed that the admiration was mutual and that Mr. Webster's affliction for Jenny's supposed death was harrowing in the extreme. It was Falstaff, we believe, who discovered that grief always makes a thirsty, and hence were not surprised to learn from the papers, that when the great Daniel heard of the untimely fate which had befallen the sweet songstress, he laid in a bountiful supply of consoling tokay and heart-cheering champagne. But we are gratified to learn, that so soon as the report of her death was contradicted, he caused the wine to be resold at auction, intending to invest the proceeds in an elegant bracelet which, with a lock of hair from each of the heads of departments, is to be presented to Jenny on her return to the Union.

Among the members of the lower House the sad intelligence of Jenny's fate produced the most lively symptoms of distress. An informal meeting is said to have been held upon the occasion, at which, we are gratified to learn, the delegation from Alabama were present and conducted themselves in a feeling and edifying manner. The distinguished representative from this district is said to have been dressed in the deepest black; and one account asserts that he wore crape upon the occasion. At the meeting of which we have spoken, there was said to have been a very general desire to signalize the melancholy event by some act of national munificence. The Hon. David Hubbard suggested that one hundred and sixty acres of the public land should be granted in fee simple to the heirs of the lamented songstres. The Hon. Mr. Cobb, of Ala. proposed that the "franking privilege" should be extended to Jenny Lind's mother. He thought this would be a most touching memento of respect for the memory of the entrancing songstress. He had, he remarked, endeavored to dissuade Jenny from her contemplated visit to South Carolina. He was not disposed to be superstitious, but he could hardly avoid the conviction that Jenny's disastrous fate was a providential occurrence—a judgment against the turbulent disunionists of that State, who were incapable of appreciating such divine harmony. Mr. Hilliard thought that the customs of the French *savans* might be very properly followed in making the national sense of this lamentable bereavement. He therefore proposed that some distinguished orator be chosen to pronounce an eloge upon the departed Queen of Song.

After Mr. Hilliard had concluded, Mr. Alston rose and made a very eloquent and affecting speech. He acknowledged that *his* grief for the deplorable catastrophe which had saddened all hearts was somewhat tinged with selfishness. He *had* indulged the fond hope that this glorious incarnation of Music—the immortal Jenny—might have been permitted to visit a city which, he trusted, was destined soon to become the very seat of the muses! He alluded to the commercial and musical emporium of his State and district—the flourishing city of Mobile. Its citizens, he said, were his constituents—he was proud of them—they were acknowledged connoisseurs—they thoroughly understood the difference between *flats* and *sharps*. But their enthusiasm sometimes blinded their discrimination. They had gone into hysterics about the caterwauling of Madame Bishop, and every "bellowing bull of Bashan," who came among them as a singer," was received with indiscriminate applause. It was to correct this—to elevate the musical standard among that portion of his constituents, and to teach them the full and wondrous power of song, that he had hoped Jenny Lind would bless Mobile with her presence, and would even embalm in her own heavenly tones some of the sweet "Songs of the South"—the pride of southern minstrelsy. But alas! (exclaimed Mr. A.) those hopes have all vanished; and Mobile is still doomed to know nothing more perfect in music than the performances of Signor Blitz, Madame Bishop and Dan Rice!" Mr. Alston here applied his handkerchief to his eyes, and sat down amidst very general symptoms of deep emotion. Some member (Mr. Bowdon, we believe) here rose and suggested that such a lachrymose scene was inappropriate even to the funeral occasion of so joyous a creature as Jenny Lind. He believed that if her own wishes could be consulted, she would prefer that her obsequies should be celebrated with the gayety which distinguished those of old "Rosin the Bow."—He thought that she was worthy to be canonized as the Saint of Music, and that a day in the calendar of saints should be set apart in her honor, to be *convivially* celebrated by all jovial fellows. As no day (he remarked) was better than the present, he proposed that it should be called "Saint Lind's Day," and that the meeting should proceed forthwith to commemorate it in the way he had suggested. This proposal was received with acclamation, wine was ordered, and the whole meeting instantly struck up

"Then get some dozen good fellows,
And stand them all round in a row,
Let them drink out of half-gallon measures
To the mem'ry of "Rosin the Bow!"

Soon after this our reporter's memory became somewhat confused, and the last event of the evening which he distinctly recollects is, that some distinguished member was entertaining the meeting with an excellent imitation of Jenny's famous "Hiccup!" song.

From the Southern Press.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1851.

The plot begins to thicken; the cloud is becoming more portentous; and the deep laid, widely extended conspiracy of the British government and the American Abolitionists, against the repose and, indeed existence of this Union is gradually developing itself in all its magnitude. It is not alone the Government of the United States that is arrayed against the rights of the South, and that of England and France; the question of slavery is, it seems, about to be incorporated with the law of nations, and to become subject of negociation between America and Europe. The local laws and regulations adopted by the Southern States for their security against incendiaries of their domestic peace, are about to be assailed from abroad, as well as at home, on the ground of being not only violations of the law of nations, but as incompatible with treaty stipulations: and the period is approaching, when the holders of slaves in the United States will in all probability be called upon to defend their rights, not only against their countrymen, but the world.

The proofs of this are daily developing themselves, in the uniform tone of Europen literature, and the universal language of the public press, most especially in England and France; which, however it may differ on other subjects, unites in the most bitter denunciations of slavery, and resorts to any species of falsehood and exaggeration to invest it with imaginary horrors.—This unanimity bespeaks a settled purpose, an organized plan; and that its object is the United States, and they alone, is apparent from their being singled out from the rest of the world, as the peculiar objects of calumny and denunciation. The crusade of philantrophy thus organized in Europe is not against slavery, but liberty; and if the former were to be abolished to-morrow, the tide of obloquy would still continue to flow with the same force against the character, the government and institutions of our country. Some other pretext would be found for calumny, simply because it is necessary for the white slaves of Europe to be made to believe that there are in the United States millions of people in a far worse condition than themselves.—Thus the freedom of the white man is contrasted with the slavery of the blacks, invested with imaginary horrors, and the white slave of Europe becomes in some measure reconciled to his own condition by contemplating the phantom which has been conjured up to frighten him into submission to his own bondage, or reconcile him to its continuance.

I have been led into these reflections, by seeing the proceedings of the French National Assembly, as quoted in the *Southern Press* of the 1st of January, which pretty distinctly foreshadows what is coming. It will only be necessary to refer to two or three passages, one indicating the utter ignorance of the speaker, M. Schwelcher, of the nature of this Government; the other to show to what I have previously referred. M. Schwelcher said, "he was fully aware that the various States of the American Union had the power of enacting whatever laws they deemed most advantageous for their private interests; *but also that Congress had the privilege of watching over such laws, and in certain cases, of obtaining their modification, if that course would seem fitting.*" This is certainly a very clear exposition of the constitutional powers of the States & the General Government. But let that pass; there is probably not a man in the United States, whether he can read or not, but knows more of the governments & institutions of England and Europe, than their statesmen do of those of the United States. Their ignorance is really laughable; and their geographical knowledge of this continent is about equal to that of the Duke of Newcastle, Prime Minister to George the Third, who is said to have expressed to his Majesty his delight at having just discovered that Cape Breton was an Island.

Monsieur Schwelcher concludes his exposition of the elective State powers and functions of the State and general Government by moving that "the National Assembly calls the attention of the Government to the present legislation of the United States, relative to negroes, and men of color in general, &c." He was followed by the Minister [illegible] M. Ronair Desses[illegible]. "He could assure the honorable gentleman who had just spoken and the assembly, that [illegible] of color in the French [illegible] French government were [illegible] termined to have them treated with respect in every part of the globe." General De Lahitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said "the French government had done all it could with the Federal Congress to surmount the ill effects of the laws complained of, and which were in fact nothing less than barbarous & savage. Both England and France had been unremitting in their efforts for that purpose, but hitherto without effect. He could, however, declare that they would not cease their exertions to lead to the abrogation of enactments contrary to every law of nations."

Thus we see that the local and municipal regulations which any State—provided it is a slaveholding State—may deem necessary for the preservation of internal tranquility and order, and the safety of its citizens, are to come under the law of nations; and be modified to suit the delicate sensibilities of England and France. These internal regulations have existed for many years, but it is only since the late grand ebulition of abolition that they have become identified with the national honor and interests of England and France. The finger of abolition is in this, and we here plainly see the fruits of that treasonable union consummated between American fanatics & British politicians at the meeting of the World's Convention," in London, when the two extremes of parties united, and Sir Robert Peel figured side by side with Daniel O'Connell and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. That this attempt to overawe the local legislation of the Southern States, is the suggestion of some deep designing American Abolitionist, I have not the slightest doubt. It bears the impress of Yankee cunning, and has only adopted the proceedings of the pettifoggers of Boston in the case of Crafts, to the affairs of nations. It is the entering wedge to a system of interference our local affairs, and if the attempt is successful, will be another step to the accomplishment of what is now one of the great objects of British policy, namely: an adaptation of the law of nations to her own aggrandizement, and at the same time the injury and debasement, not only of the United States, but of every State on this continent. Under the mask of philanthrophy, which next to religion is the best cloak in the world for political ambition, England is aiming at undermining some of the most important principles which have heretofore regulated the intercourse of civilized nations. Such is the course she is now pursuing in Central America, for the purpose of subjugating that region, and thus obstructing the great communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Under pretence of protecting the rights of savage hordes, who have never before been within the pale of civilization, or considered as parties to national laws, which they violate at pleasure, England has interfered with a treaty between the independent government of the United States and the equally independent government of Nicaraugua, and thus prolonged to an indefinite period the completion of a work in which the whole world, and most especially the United States, are most deeply interested. In a word, philanthrophy is now her most powerful instrument in establishing not only a new system of morals, but a new code of international law.

Somewhat more than a century ago, Phillip the Fifth of Spain, made a contract with the King of France, by which the latter had the monopoly of supplying the Spanish American colonies with African slaves at certain stipulated prices, not necessary to specify—This was the famous Assiento contract. By the treaty of Utrecht this contract was assigned to England, according to [illegible] "as an inducement [illegible] prevail with Queen Anne to conclude a peace, which [illegible] and Spain desired [illegible] Thus [illegible] shed [illegible] the privilege [illegible] supplying the Spanish American colonies with African slaves, by the philanthropic government of England, at an immense profit. Will that philanthropic government, or its sister philanthropist, Republican! France, refund a portion of the vast sums derived from the Assiento contract to redeem the posterity of those thus sold to slavery? Or will England do the like with the posterity of those African slaves whose introduction into Virginia and South Carolina she refused to prohibit, by her King vetoing colonial laws passed for that purpose? This would be something like repentance. It would not only be repentance, but atonement, without which repentance is only a device of hypocrisy, or an impulse of abject fear. Until these two pinks of the moral and religious world, whose glories are represented by Paris and London, where, according to official authorities, at least one half [illegible] bastards, [illegible] their [illegible] than [illegible] their defenceless colonies, the world will be very apt to consider their philanthropy as an artifice of State, and their piety as a very [illegible] article for sale. But the most important question [illegible] is, whether these philanthropic governments will eventually succeed in persuading, or bullying our rulers into "the abrogation of these enactments contrary, to every law of nations," as that great civilian General De Lahitte terms the local regulations subsisting in the Southern States with regard to the introduction of free negroes. In any other state of things, or in any other crisis, I should say at once, that the thing is absurb and impossible. But I am by no means prepared to say so now. With an abolition President, an abolition Secretary of State, notorious for his affinities with England, and his hostility to the rights of the States; and most especially with a great majority of the people of the United States ready and willing, nay, anxious to extirpate slavery, and zealous in behalf of all and every means for that purpose—with this combination to back the influence of England and France, I see no reason to doubt that the thing may be accomplished, and the new principle of international law established, which will form a precedent for every other species of interference with our domestic and internal policy. The governments of France and England might, with just as much reason and right pretend that our quarantine regulations were outrages on the laws of nations, because they equally affect ships of war as well as merchantmen, and their violation is fenced by fines & forfeitures. But absurd as the pretension is, the South had best be on its guard. At this moment negotiations may be in progress, as we have a right to be aware from the disclosure of Sir La Hitte—to accomplish the object. It will be only another triumph of philanthropy, and philanthropy has been of of late accustomed to greater triumphs than this. For my part, I am free to declare my belief that if a treaty—which being the supreme law of the land, would of course supersede all other—carrying with it the abrogation of these State provisions, were to come before the Senate of the United States, it would be approved by a majority. Abolition now overrides everything, State rights, State laws, and Federal Constitution. A storm will follow the present deceitful calm, which will scatter the elements of society in the South to the winds, if not arrested in time.

I have lived almost fourscore years; I have passed through every grade of life, from that of a poor boy, self educated and self dependent, to a station among the highest of the land, which I attained without the sacrifice of my principles or my independence. During the whole of this long pilgrimage, I have been from habit and inclination conversant with books, and have thus added to the experience of a long life, the lessons of the past; and from the experience and those lessons, I am inevitably brought to the conviction that the people of the South have now nothing to depend on for their future safety but united action in self defence. By this they will preserve themselves and the Union. All other hopes are idle; all other expedients but daggers turned against their own bosoms. They must assert their own rights, and protect themselves, for they have no other protectors. The brand of fanaticism is applied to the homes of the people, and must be quenched now or never. Time *was*—time *is*—but time will soon be no more.

A NORTHERN MAN, AND
A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

*See Robertson's History of America. See also, Anderson's History of Commerce, for a more detailed account of the Assiento.

When young Billy Bottom lost one of his fingers some evenings ago, 'Old Saratoga' overheard a conversation between him and [illegible] about the [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] enough," said Billy.

"I 'spose so [illegible]

"I guess you'd ha' lost yours if [illegible] been where mine was."

"That don't answer my question."

"Wall, if you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off else steale the trap."

THE REPUBLICAN.

GRANT & CALDWELL, Editors.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1851.

☞ The Committee on the right of suffrage, in the Virginia Convention, reported in favor of universal suffrage.

☞ The Whig papers are raising the cry of "Union state Convention"—the sole object is to defeat our able democratic Governor.

☞ The census taker of Carroll Co., Ga., reports 54 setts of twins. Randolph Co., Ala., 60, but Abbeville district, South Carolina, wins with 93.

☞ The splendid Steamer Autocrat was run into, and sunk by the Magnolia, about one hundred miles above New Orleans. From twenty five to thirty lives supposed to be lost.

☞ We learn from the Mobile Register that the Hon. John Edmond Jones, late Judge of the Criminal court of Mobile, is no more. He died after a long and painful illness. Judge Jones represented Sumpter county in the General Assembly of Alabama. He was said to be an able lawyer, a faithful son of Temperance, a true Odd Fellow, an exemplary Mason; in public and private life without reproach.

FRESHET.—In every direction we hear of a good deal of damage by the late freshet. Almost all the bridges on the smaller streams have been swept away. The report which reached here that the bridge over the Etowah at Rome, had been swept away has proved untrue—it was saved, we have heard, by taking up the plank. The Rome Southerner states that there has been a higher rise in the rivers at that place than any since 1847.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The engineer corps, engaged in surveying and finally locating the road, have completed their work within one and a half miles of this place. They have located it thus far we understand on route No. [illegible] which misses this place about [illegible] mile and are engaged [illegible] ascertaining the practicable route to come immediately to [illegible] place if the citizens desire it.

☞ The Auburn Herald states that James W. Kidd, is about to establish a Cotton Factory on Loachapoka creek near Auburn.

Our worthy citizens Messrs Burton & Mallory have already erected, and have in successful operation a Cotton Factory on Chocoloco valley, such enterprises deserve encouragement: and if the immense tribute yearly paid to Northern Manufactories, was appropriated to the support of southern establishments—and what we are not able to manufacture at home, be obtained by direct importation—then would our dependence upon the North "diminish by degrees and grow beautifully less."

We publish below the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Southern rights Convention, assembled at Montgomery on the 10th inst. We have not time, this week, to give more than our first impressions upon reading them. We are willing to receive the action of this body as counsel from those who are fully alive to the interest of the South, and who deeply feel the wrongs perpetrated against her by the North: but we cannot consent to assist in riveting a nail in every plank of the "Platform." Every Southern rights man will approve much contained in the preamble and resolutions. None, we presume, will object to Alabama "setting her house in order," and in the event that she, in common with her sister Southern States, should fail to secure from her enemies indemnity for the past and surety for the future, then, let her (not alone, but with the entire South) desert a Union that ceases to secure to her and her citizens, "justice and the blessings of liberty."

As to the resolution which recommends a suspension of party divisions, such a thing is impossible—principles make parties; they cannot change, nor be so easily forgotten. Should the Legislature be convened at any time after the first Monday in August, in accordance with the resolutions, we hope those who will [illegible] will have discussed the question freely and fairly with the people and be able to reflect correct public opinion upon this, the most momentous questions ever submitted to the consideration of the people of Alabama.

Preamble and Resolutions Adopted by the Southern Rights Convention.

"The preamble to the Constitution of the United States declared the objects for which the government of the United States was formed. Those objects were 'to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'

Those objects, in our opinion, have been wilfully disregarded in the administration of the government—commencing with the law admitting Missouri into the Union; [illegible]

The pretence upon which this system of hostile legislation has been based [illegible] political [illegible] its end and aim is the emancipation of every slave in the United States.

The government is in the hands of a sectional majority, and political interests and conscientious convictons of duty alike urge them to the successful prosecution of this system.

Believing that the aim in the formation of this government is no longer to be observed in its administration, we, the delegates of the Southern Rights Association of Alabama, in Convention assembled do resolve.

1. That in our opinion, the powers granted to the General Government by the people of the States, have for a long series of years, been perverted by a dominant sectional majority to the aggrandisement of the non-slaveholding—and to the oppression of the slaveholding States.

2. That in our opinion, powers have been exercised by the General Government for the purpose of restraining the extension of the institution of slavery, and of eradicating it in places where it now exists, which were not granted to it by the people of the States:

3. That in our opinion, a radical change has been effected in the character of the General Government by the success of this system of legislation, that the power and dignity of the Union [illegible] it degree [illegible] and the [illegible]

4. That [illegible] a patient [illegible] in this hostile and unconstitutional legislation would not in our opinion be conducive to the peace, happiness, prosperity and honor of the southern states.

5. That we fully endorse the doctrine of Mr. Madison, as contained in the Virginia resolutions of 1789—'that in case of a deliberate, palpable, dangerous exercise of power not granted by the federal compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the evil, and maintaining in their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.'

6. That such interposition should not be made, so long as there remains a reasonable hope that full and ample redress will be made for past injury, and provision be made against future aggression.

7. That recent events, in full Union with that system of legislation which we have condemned, assure us that there is no reasonable ground on which to base a hope that we shall obtain either redress for the past, or guaranties for the future.

8. That in our opinion, a due regard for the rights, honor and interests of the people of this State and each of the Southern States, demands that they should at once set their house in order, with a view to secession.

9. That as each State voluntarily became a member of the confederacy, so it can be no just cause of war upon any state, that chooses no longer to remain a member thereof.

10. That the question of the secession of Alabama from this government is reduced to that of time only.

11 That we approve of the proposition of the Nashville Convention, that the slaveholding States hold a Congess in November next, and pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to have Alabama fully represented in that body, and concur in the suggestion that said Congress be held in Montgomery.

12. That we recommend to the people of Alabama to suspend their old party divisions until redress and security can be obtained as proposed, and to know no party but the great Southern party.

13. That the Governor of Alabama be requested to convene the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of providing by law for the election of members to the proposed southern Congress; such called session to take place after the first Monday in August next. Should the Governor fail to convene the Legislature, then we recommend to the various precincts composing the several Congressional Districts of open a poll on the first Monday in October next and hold an election for one member to represent each Congressional District in the state; such election to be in all things governed by the laws, usages and regulations which govern elections for members of Congress.

14. That should that Congress decl[illegible] the duty of the sou[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.

The Africa arrived at New York to-day. She brings the Atlantic's passengers. The Atlantic experienced a heavy gale when 1900 miles out and broke her shaft; take two months to repair. Continental news uninteresting.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Cotton declined one-eight.—Market dull.

☞ We have already published a brief statement of the fact that a negro woman, in Jackson, Miss., had drowned herself and the child of her master. The following are the facts of the melancholy affair, as detailed by a correspondent of the New Orleans Delta. The writer says—

Among the many incidents that a place like this affords, is one that occurred last Sunday evening, and incident of the most painful and heart rending character. In the south-west corner of our beautiful capitol grounds is an immense cistern capable, as I am told, of containing six hundred barrels of water, which is nearly full. Through criminal negligence of the public authorities, this danger[illegible] has no curb or cover [illegible] Jack, whose husband, was in California, intending to go to him, as a matter of course, it being a free State—refused to take her nurse with her. The nurse, a smart and intelligent negress, devotedly attached to her mistress and mistress's child, determined, rather than be left behind, to destroy both herself and the child. Crazed at the thought of being separated from those she fondly loved, she stole the unconscious child from its bed, and at a late hour consigned both it and herself to a watery grave. A Mr. Adams, a stranger, who happened to be passing near the inclosure, heard some one exclaim, 'Here goes me and my child,' saw a woman disappear, followed by a dull reverberating splash of water. An hour intervened before the nurse was found, and some two or three before the body of the child was recovered. As a matter of course, both were beyond the the reach of human skill. Oh, the piercing shrieks of the agonized mother! Her cries were a damning reproach to false philanthropists and fanatics, for, but for them, she might have taken her servant with her, and all have been well.

The narration of this incident I recommend to the serious consideration of Northern fanatics, and ask them if it indicates the brutal treatment of slaves that they have been pleased to charge us with.

MOBILE EMBEZZLEMENT.—We learn from the Tribune, that on Saturday last Rufus Greene was arraigned, and pleaded "not guily" to four indictment charging him with forgery. The first was for forging and altering a bill of excange; the second was for forging and altering his official bond; the third was for forging a second bill of exchange; and the fourth charge a similar offence. These indictments all contained the several counts necessary to specify such offences, and were very lengthily and ably drawn up, exhibiting on the part of the solicitor not only capacity but industry and fidelity. They concluded by charging the purpose of these offences to be to defraud the Fire man's Insurance Company.

Seven indictments were then read each charging the defendant with embezzling the funds of said company and appropriating them to his own use. The money was drawn from various persons and place in the city on sundry pieces of paper the property of the company. The first indictment was for embezzling $1178; the second $384; the third $972; the fourth $1150; the fifth $600; the sixth $1000; and the seventh 500; To all these the [illegible] answered "not guil-

(Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.)

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Atchison presented the petition of a lady of Missouri, asking compensation for a slave who absconded while in the service of the U. S. Quarter Master at Fort Leavenworth. After debate, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, enclosing a report of the Director of the Mint.

Mr. Hale presented several petitions for a repeal of the fugitive slave law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Borland presented a memorial from the Legislature of Arkansas in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Pearce presented a memorial of the members of the Maryland State Convention, in favor of a line of steamers to Africa.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandize, and for other purposes, and after some debate by Messrs. Hunter, Winthrop and Pearce, upon the wrongs of the tariff of 1846, the bill was amended andpassed.

The bill to ascertain and settle the private land claims, in California was taken up. Mr. Benton proposed a number of amendments, which were negatived.

The bill was then further amended, reported to the Senate, and ordered to be printed with the amendments. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boyd called attention to the fact that to-day and the three succeeding days were formerly set apart for the consideration of territorial business. He proposed that the special orders—the Mint bill and the bill to establish a Board—be set aside until Thursday, and that to-day and to-morrow be devoted to the business of the territories.

This suggestion was not acquiesced in.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Carter in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a branch mint in New York, and a branch mint in San Francisco.

Debate took place on amendments offered; and finally the New York portion of the bill was stricken out, and then that relating to San Francisco.

Mr. Bayly moved to amend the substitute heretofore proposed by Mr. Chandler—in effect, to add pains and penalties to the act of last session, for counterfeiting or purloining the bars and ingots authorized to be cut and stamped at the assayer's office in California, to be received for five years in Oregon and California for Government dues. These, Mr. Bayly said, would supercede the necessity of another branch mint, and the bars and ingots could be counted faster than the small coin, and would take the place of the gold pieces now in the banks as the basis of their paper issues.

The committee rose, when the question occurred on agreeing to the amendment (that of Mr. Bayly) to the Mint bill.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table; and this was decided in the negative—yeas 70, nays 106.

Pending the demand for the previous question.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature rescinding the resolutions of a former Legislature censuring the Hon. I. P. Walker, and requesting him to resign.

Messrs. Seward, Chase and Hamlin presented petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Borland presented the resolutions of the legislature of Arkansas, praying that a military academy like that at West Point be established in some one of the South-western States.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred numerous memorials on the subject of international arbitration, reported a resolution expressive of the opinion of the Senate, that provision for the settlement of national difficulties should be made in all treaties by the United States.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mail in steamers from the United States to Brazil.

Mr. Underwood called up the joint resolution from the House explanatory of the act granting bounty land to soldiers, &c., by making the warrants assignable.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment, providing compensation to the Registers and Receivers of the land offices for locating these warrants.

After debate, without voting on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal, the first business in order was the motion of yesterday afternoon [illegible] the "previous question," on [illegible] mendment Bill, reported by the ommittee.

In the good humored confusion at prevailed in the Committee esterday afternoon, and owing to e various and conflicting amend- ents that were proposed, it may e well here to state that the Bill as iginally introduced was lost; and at as it passed, the Committee ere is not to be a branch mint ei- r at New York or San Francis- , but an Assaying Office, as con- mplated in Mr. Bayly's amend- ent.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and after spending a short time in the consideration of Territorial Bills, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from Rev. R. R. Gurley, asking for public documents, &c., for the library of Liberia.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on naval affairs, reported adversely upon the proposition to change the contract for constructing a dry dock in California.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill for a branch mint in California.

Mr. Atchison called up a bill granting the right of way and a donation of public lands to Missouri, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph's in that State. And the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the House reducing the rates of postage, was made the special order of Monday next.

The Senate then took up the bill to make good to Missouri the two per cent. fund received on the sales of the lands in that State.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He proceeded to show that the Government had constructed the Cumberland road on the pledge of being reimbursed by the two per cent. fund received from the sale of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—that the amount derived by the Government was $1,300,000, and the expenditures $5,800,000, that Government had, in constructing the road, so far as made through Illinois, done so on the grant of this two per cent. fund of Missouri, and that this part of the road cost the Government three imes as much as the whole reserved for Missouri.

Mr. Benton replied, contending that the compact was to make a oad "to" Missouri; that had not en done, the contribution on hich Missouri had yielded the two r cent. had not been fulfilled, and e was therefore entitled to receive ne fund.

Messrs. Clay and Benton continued the debate, and the question being taken on engrossing the bill, it was rejected—yeas 14, nays 31.

The bill relative to private land claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Benton moved it be recommitted with several instructions, which motion was rejected—yeas 8, nays 30. The bill was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up a bill for regulating the disposal of school lands in the Minesota and Oregon territories, which was under consideration at the time the committee rose yesterday, and the discussion of which this morning was limited by a vote of the house to a quarter of an hour.

A bill for paying Dr. Burnside $2,000, a messenger from Utah, praying for its admission as a Territory of the United States, was then reported by the Clerk.

It appearing that about $3,500 had already been paid to Mr. Babbitt for his attendance last session, and for bringing on a constitution, which the House did not recognise, the committee refused to recommend the bill to the House.

The committee then rose, and the bills that were recommended were passed by the House.

The consideration of the report of the committee relative to the delegate from New Mexico, was then made the order of the day for Monday next.

The reports of committees were then called for; and bills reported by the committee on military affairs were taken up and disposed of. Among others was a joint resolution reported by Mr. King, of New York, for the purpose of fixing compensation to be paid to officers and others for receiving and disbursing contributions during the Mexican war.

This was opposed by Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., as being at variance with the rules of the service.

It was moved to lay the bill on the table, and the ayes and nays being taken, the motion was lost—there being 72 in favor and 75 against it.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A bill to reimburse certain States for expenses incurred during the late war, was negatived without a division.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions, &c., Mr. Winthrop rose and said that, on Wednesday, he received a certificate of the election of Mr. Robert Rantoul, jr., to the seat in the Senate he occupied. It was sent to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with the request either to present it to Mr. Rantoul or to the Senate. Mr. Rantoul was not present, and to prevent any misconstruction of his conduct, he presented the credentials, understanding thereby that his office was terminated.

Mr. Clay raised the question of privilege, contending that as no acceptance of the office by Mr. Rantoul was evident, Mr. Winthrop was entitled to occupy his seat.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolution that Mr. Winthrop was entitled to his seat till Mr. Rantoul appeared.

Mr. Butler contended that the credentials being presented, Mr. Rantoul's acceptance must be implied, and therefore the vacancy was filled.

Mr. Rhett offered a resolution, declaring that the term of a Senator holding office by Executive appointment was vacant upon the assembling of the Legislature of his State.

A debate ensued, Messrs. Berrien and Borland agreeing with Mr. Rhett; Messrs. Downs, Bradbury, Walker, Hale, Seward and Underwood agreeing with Mr. Davis, of Mass.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost—yeas 22, nays 25.

And without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. McLane, of Maryland, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the special order—the bill establishing a board of three commissioners, to act upon claims referred to them.

Mr. Nelson advocated the necessity of the measure, and showed how little was done for claimants by Congress.

Mr. Thomas opposed the bill, believing that it would lead to fraud and corruption, and that the board would afford no remedy.

Mr. Venable advocated the bill, and deprecated the delay of Congress to give claimants a fair hearing.

The committee rose, when, on motion of Mr. Burt, a resolution was adopted to close the debate tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

The House again went into committee, when,

Mr. McLean, of Ky., spoke in favor of the bill, and without finishing his speech, he gave way for a motion that the committee rise, which prevailed, and the House adjourned.

DEATH IS SILENT.

In the city, while men are brawling in the crowded streets, death is entering the secret chambers, and friends sit pallid by the couches of the breathless, or love is drinking in the sigh which bears the soul to Heaven. Death is silent: those whose every look spoke to us in life, pass from our sight as the shadow from the dial, and the music of their words become sad echoes in the distance of our memory. Death is silent. Living hatred thunders in the strife of war, but when the contest is over, Death, grim and speechless, is monarch of the field. Death is silent. Tempests shriek madly upon the ocean, and many are they who sink with this requiem into their fathomless grave; but from the depths of that sublime sepulchre, no sound comes back to tell of those who perished. Death is silent; yet not so entirely; silent it is to the ear, but not always to the heart; our brethren are still bound to us, and though dead, they have not ceased to be. There is much to be felt and learned where they rest. Humility has instruction from the proud man's monument, and contented lessons from the vanity that overlies his clay.—There is pathos in the solitude where the stranger sleeps; there is mute eloquence on his unlettered grave; there is beauty in the poor man's epitaph, inscribed honestly by affection; there is sublimity in the rude sculpture of the peasant's tomb, when it is the effort to symbolize an immortal faith. And it is such a faith which takes terror from the power of death, and despair from the silence of the grave. There is that in us, which is not all clay. That which belongs to earth must go to the earth; but when earth claims and gets back its atoms, God gathers up and calls home his spirits.

Sporting Intelligence Extraordinary.—We learn (says the Mobile *Register*) that two of the greatest match races ever thought of in the southern country, have been made on Mr. R. Cotil's *Grey Eagle*. One of the matches is a race of ten miles out, against the celebrated racer *Lady Mar*, for ten thousand dollars; the other match is against *Time*, in which enters *Eagle*, to perform the extraordinary feat of going one hundred miles in ten hours. This is the first time south, that such a match against Time has been made, and its result will be regarded by the whole sporting world with considerable interest. These great matches were made by C. S. Ellis of N. O. where Grey Eagle is in all his glory.

SOUTH CAROLINA—SECESSI

The author of the following letter which we copy from the Charleston Mercury as a part of the history of the times, we take to be the somewhat eminent Methodist Clergyman, well known in this State.—*Atlas.*

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

I take the liberty of addressing you, through the newspapers, on a subject of a different character from what has hitherto employed me; and I do so the more readily as my life guaranties my sincerity, and on your part, personal good will.—It is the first time that I have ever felt it my duty to express publicly an opinion on any matter of State policy. Once, indeed, during the extreme excitement which prevailed in Charleston, on the subject of Nullifying a law of Congress, I met with the Clergy of the City apart, at the instance of some venerable citizens, to consider whether there was anything which we might possibly do [illegible] our prayers [illegible] ministers of religion [illegible] to do at any time with matters of State more than to pray for God's guidance and blessing on the people. Nevertheless, ministers are men—are citizens; and it may be expedient, once in a life-time of three score years and more, for a minister to appear in his character as a minister. Suffer me, then, for this one time, to assert my citizenship, and commune with you, freely, on the state of public affairs. I am a citizen; a son of a citizen; born on the soil of South Carolina not long after it had been won, in part, by the sword of my father.

After an absence of about five months, on my sacred duties in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, I cannot express how painfully it has shocked me to be told, on my return home, that the State measures now on foot look solely to secession from the United States, by this State alone; that the Convention shortly to be held is in order to this; and that the only question to be open there is one of time; whether to secede at once, or await the issue of the Southern Congress, and then secede.

To secede at once, or at a future time, alone, must be to secede from the other Southern States no less than from the Northern [illegible] be a putting of the other States in fault—a sort [illegible] as deficient [illegible] courage or patriotism [illegible] respect [illegible] the injustice of the late acts of Congress. We may not hold ourselves wiser nor better than they are, but as equals only; and they are many, while we are, comparatively, few. And what, in such circumstances, will be the probable judgment of mankind, respecting our action, should we secede?

If I may place any reliance on what has come under my observation, during my long journey through five of the principal Southern States, it is not probable that a Southern Congress, representing the Southern people, can be had at all; nor, if it could be had, that it would do much, if anything, more than the Georgia Convention did.—As to secession, I have no doubt that three-fourths of the people would oppose it at the present time. The reason of the opposition, I have understood to be, that they do not consider the acts of Congress to be a violation of the Constitution, and in their opinion, nothing less should justify secession. I understand it to be the opinion of our people of South Carolina, that Congress has violated the Constitution. At most, then, it is a mooted point, and not settled fact; we entertaining one view of it, while a majority of the wise and virtuous of other States, greatly outnumbering us, hold the opposite. Do [illegible] them nothing? Is it not [illegible] to our own self-respect [illegible] the matter? Surely [illegible] should know that we are right beyond despute, before we should proceed to a final act of the most fearful import.

And ought we not to consider consequences? Patriotism demands not of us to run madly on to our country's ruin; and secession, by our State alone, must prove ruinous. What though no hostile army might invade our soil, the U. S. must and will oppose us. Charleston will be shut out from the rest of the world, her commerce perish, her merchants leave her in despair; while from her very suberbs our Rice and Cotton shall be carried to Savannah and Augusta for market. Even now the rivalry of Savannah is not to be contemned, but let our *State* secede from the Union, and Charleston must become a desolation.

Nor will the blight fall on Charleston only, but on all the *State*; while our taxes increased seven-fold, and the heat of the present agitation cooling off, our very leaders, if they should prove too proud to be found knocking at the door of the Union for admission, shall join the many thousands of our poverty-stricken people in their flight from their ruined homes to more [illegible] parts. Can patriotism [illegible] Patriotism demands the sacrifice of the *State*? No, never!

Let us then, fellow-citizens, review our ground. If a Convention we must have, let it not be Convention of boys, and half-made men, but of the wise and sober-minded. There is no battle to be fought for glory, by secession, but a fearful struggle with poverty and high taxes, hard times, without hope of improvement and great and sore humiliation. And may God grant us deliverance.

WILLIAM CAPERS.

Charleston, Feb. 6, 1851.

Mysterious Death—Great Excitement!—The excitement in Fall River has run very high on account of the death of a young man under very singular circumstances. The Traveler says:

"The mysterious 'Rappings' and 'tippings' for the last two or three weeks have produced so much excitement here that almost every street has its house where the 'spirits' [illegible] congregate. Last [illegible] several persons were assembled at the house of a Mr. Gardner, on Annawan street, to witness the 'tippings' and movements of a table, among whom was a young man by the name of Bayles Staples. When he entered the room where the company were assembled, in a somewhat excited manner, he said (using some awful oaths) to Mr. Gardner, 'I have broke two tables to-day, and now I have come to break yours.'

"He soon after commenced operating upon the table, and being a powerful 'medium' he produced an unusual effect; and while in the act of producing the greatest movements on the table, he suddenly fell upon the floor and instantly expired, amid the greatest consternation of those present. Dr. Hooper was immediately called in and pronounced him dead. Mr. Staples was a healthy, robust man, about 25 years of age, and his death can be attributed to no other cause but extreme excitement.

"After all, it turns out that there is nothing so very marvelous about this man's death. The *post mortem* examination disclosed the fact that he had long had a disease of the heart, and that (as has happened in thousands of such cases) when he became greatly excited, the effect was fatal. Cases of this kind happen from various kinds of excitement with like results."

Unexpected Termination to an Elopement.—The English papers give an account of a young married man who eloped from the neighbourhood of Manchester with a [illegible] female relative, intending to proceed to America in one of the packets. The passages were taken and every arrangement made. Unfortunately for the schemes of the faithless husband, an intimation of the circumstance was sent to the wife, who sold her goods and came over to Liverpool immediately. Having communicated her story to the Captain of the vessel in which her husband was about to sail, she was allowed to go on board just at the time of sailing. The young woman who had run away with the husband was sent on shore, and when the husband retired to his berth, he found in place of his paramour, his lawful wife.

Wonder what he said when he saw *her* there!

The Railroad over the Isthmus of Panama is being pushed forward rapidly. The Panama Star says that within the past month seven hundred laborers for it had arrived there from New York.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 10th instant, a few moments after ten o'clock, Mrs. Lucinda S. Crozier, at the residence of her brother in-law, W. Williams, in Benton County, Ala., of a pulmonary disease, under which she had been laboring several years, and for the last three or four months had become distressing and painful; but notwithstanding she bore it with patience and christian fortitude. It is believed that her death was expedited by the unexpected death of her only child from winter fever; who was a very affectionate and interesting little girl not only to her mother, but to all of her relations and acquaintances.

Mrs. Crozier was about 32 years of age; she had professed religion and joined the Baptist Church at Mt. Moriah, in South Carolina, Abbeville District, about 12 years ago, of which denomination she has ever since remained a member, not only a nominal member, but one who took delight in trying to follow the footsteps of her Saviour. She died in the triumphs of a Christian faith, believing that her God would secure her to himself through his abundant mercy.

She was the daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth Griffin, near White Hall, Abbeville District, S. C.

☞ The papers published at Abbeville and Edgfield Court House, will please to copy.

DIED, in Chocolocco Valley, on the 10th inst., Walter F., son of Wm. C. and Julia H. Elston, (aged 10 months and 19 days,) after a few days illness. His little spirit winged its way to heaven.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So his spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

J. I. THOMASON. R. W. [illegible]

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

ASHVILLE, St. Clair Co., Ala.

[illegible] STATE OF ALABAMA,
[illegible] County.
Probate Court, [illegible]

THIS day Edmund Jones, Guardian of James Jones, Lunatic, filed his petition for the sale of the real estate belonging to said Lunatic, to pay the expenses of keeping 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 [illegible] 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.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }
Probate Court, Special Term, February 21st, A. D., 1851.

THIS day came Wm. S. Nichols, Guardian of Mary Ann W. Bayley, late Mary Ann W. Inglish, (a minor under 21 years of age,) and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 7th of April next, be set apart for making said final settlement, and that notice of the same be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks and at least forty days previous to said 7th day of April next, to be and appear at a Special Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on Monday the 7th day of April next, and object to the allowance of said account and vouchers if they think proper. Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office, this 22d February, 1851.

Attest: A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
February 25, 1851—3t.

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.

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

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 Kinds.

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

JOSEPH WALKER,
[illegible] East Bay, Charleston, S.C.
[illegible] 1850.

Thread and Goods

EXCHANGED for **Cotton**, at Surton and Mallory's Factory in Benton County, Ala. Feb. 12, 1851.

[illegible] ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed [illegible] in [illegible]. The Principal hopes, by a faithful discharge of all incumbent duties, to deserve and obtain a liberal patronage. He takes pleasure in announcing to his friends & patrons that [illegible] will assist him, and instruct children and young Ladies [illegible].

Boarding can be had at respectable houses, at from six to eight dollars per month.

RATES OF TUITION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and primary Arithmetic, per session of 5 months,	$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Emerson's Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, per session,	$10 00
Chemistry and History, per session,	$12 00
Mental and Moral Sciences, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Constitution of United States Po. Economy, &c., per session,	$15 00
Advanced Mathematics and Latin, per session,	$15 00

Patrons will be required to pay for the time they send only.

SAMUEL B. BEWLEY.
January 28th 1851.

CEDAR TOWN

FEMALE SCHOOL,

J. M. WOOD, *PRINCIPAL*.

MRS. [illegible] DICKERSON, formerly of Rome, Ga. } Associate
MISS [illegible] THWEATT, formerly of Atlanta Ga. } Teachers.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION will be afforded in the following branches:—Exercises in Spelling, Reading, Penmanship Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric, Logic, Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and Latin and Greek.

Board, Washing and Lights at	$125	per Annum.
Music on Piano Forte by Mrs. Dickerson and Miss Thweatt, at	26	Session.
Music on Spanish Guitar, by Mrs. Dickerson,	15	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"
Embroidery in all its Branches,	10	"
French Language,	15	"
Wax Work—various Figures–Animals–Fruits–Flowers, &c.	12	"
Sabbath School Instruction and Vocal Music at the pleasure of the pupil.		

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence the 20th January next, under the following regulations: The Scholastic term will consist of two Sessions of five months each. No student will be admitted for a less time than one Session, and no deduction will be made for loss time except in case of sickness or by special contract. Payment will be required, one half at the end of the 1st Session—the balance at the close of the 2d Session. With the above named associate teachers, well and favorably known as they are, the Principal flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, and hopes to share a liberal patronage of a liberal public.

Mrs. DICKERSON has many years experience as an instructress and teaches in great perfection the branches associated with her name. The French Language is her vernacular tongue which gives her quite an advantage for correct and thorough instruction in that branch.

The School is located in an intelligent, pleasant community. The Principal will only add that he will take all reasonable pains to make all pupils committed to his care comfortable and happy.

Cedar Town, Paulding County, Jan. 12, 1851.

AUGUSTA CABINET MANUFACTORY.

CHARLES A. PLATT.

WOULD respectfully [illegible] the public, that he has now on hand one of the largest [illegible] assortments of

CARPETS AND RUGS

Ever offered [illegible], which have all been purchased from the manufactures at the lowest possible price, and will be sold at prices to DEFY [illegible] COMPETITION. The stock comprises TWO HUNDRED PIECES, viz:

Extra Brussels, Brussells, 3 Ply CARPETING; Imperial, Superfine, Medium, Commons, and Stair CARPET. Also, an extensive and beautiful assortment of RUGS.

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

Of all qualities and widths, which can be cut whole to any dimensions without any seam; together with a large assortment of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE,

Of the latest and most approved styles.

CURTAINS, SHOES, AND CORNICES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Merchants and families are cordially invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured they will find the largest and best stock in the Southern country, at the lowest possible price.

☞ Carpets and Floor Cloths cut to fit without extra charge.

December 3d.

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

[illegible] 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. } *Admis*
JOEL NELSON. } *trators.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the estate of William P. Jackson, deceased were on the 10th day of Feb. 1851, by the Hon. the Judge of P. of Cherokee County, granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate, will make prompt payments and such as have claims against the same are required to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JAMES J. ADAMS, }
Administrator. }
February 18th 1851.

GEO. W. TARLETON. JOHN WHITING

TARLETON & WHITING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

Will make Liberal advances on consignments,

AND FURNISH BAGGING & ROPE &C. AT CASH PRICES.

MOBILE, January [illegible], 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 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.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchants,

SAVANNAH, GA.

O TRAVELLERS 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 other wise, to stop at any of the intermediate points, renewing their seats on the line to suit their convenience. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. 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.

The 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 Bent n 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 t e 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 Basil 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 [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*

Feb. 18.—m3m.

Thread and Goods

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

Tax Sales.

On Monday the 2 day of March 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.

G. B. DOUTHIT, T. C.

Febauary 11th, 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth; of North West fourth; of Section five; Township fifteen; Range eight assessed to John T. Johnston State and County Tax for the year, 1848—43cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$1.

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, [illegible] amounting $14 20cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place the Mill on or near Ball's Play, assessed to James Hendrix State and County Tax for the year 1848—99cts.

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 S urart State and County Tax for the year 1848—$1 44cts.—$1.

Also at the Same time and place, the North East fourth; of North East fourth; of Section thirty-four; Township fourteen; Range nine; assessed to Thomas J. Burn State and County Tax for 1849,—17cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—$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 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—$4 08cts.

Feb. 11th 1851.—$2.

Also at the same time and place, the North [illegible] th West fourth, of Section [illegible] ownship fifteen. Range seven [illegible] to I. C. Parkes State & County Tax for 1849—$7 20cts.

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 lot or Fr. No, ten and fifteen, in Section thirty one Township twelve Range twelve, assessed to John W. Jones State and County Tax for 1850,—28cts.

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 W fourth of S W fourth of S. 10. T. 16. R 11, assessed to Aaron Hightower—State and County Tax for 1849, 94 cts.

Feb. 18, 1851.—$.

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 33 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.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

JUST received, and for sale, a new assortment of Jewelry and Watches, from 5 to $125, by

S. NEWBOUER & BRO.

Jacksonville, Ala., March, 26.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having on the 31st of January 1851 in the Probate Court of Benton County Alabama qualified as Administrator 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.

[illegible] NELSON, *Admin.*
JOEL NELSON, *Cestator*
March 5th 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.

S. L. MITCHELL,
194 Front street, } *Ag't N. York.*

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

Law Notice.

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.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ROME

GEORGIA.

BY

JAMES S. GRIFFIN.

Formerly of Augusta,

HAVING sold out my entire interest in the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in this place to Mr. James S. Griffin, I take pleasure in recommending the former patrons and the travelling public generally, to continue their patronage, as I feel confident that the House in the Hands of Mr. Griffin will be well kept and for comfort, not surpassed by any House in the City.

A. E. REEVES.

Rome. Dec. 26, 1850.

☞ Atlanta Republican, Cassville Standard, Chattanooga Gazette, Huntsville Advocate and Jacksonville Republican, will publish 3 times and forward accounts.

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 26

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2d Monday in Feb. A. D. 1851.

THIS day came Thomas J. Embry Executor of the estate of Moses Woodruff, dec'd, and filed his accounts & vouchers for a settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered, that the 24th March next be set for examining, stating and auditing said accounts and vouchers, and making said settlement, and that notice be given of the same, by Advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least 40 days previous to said 24th day of March next that all persons in adverse interest may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

A. WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

Feb. 11th, 1851.

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 & Sons.

W. W. HUGHES.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SUNNY SOUTH.

The undersigned propose to commence the publication of the first volume of this paper, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the second Wednesday in February next, to be issued weekly, containing twenty-eight columns, being twenty four by thirty-six inches.

We purpose, to the *entire exclusion of all Patent Medical Advertisements and their Associate Certificates*, to furnish the readers of the SUNNY SOUTH with a larger amount of *reading matter*, than any other country newspaper of the same size. It will be devoted to the ARTS, SCIENCES, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE; while its editorial energy will be chiefly directed to the defence and maintenance of *Southern Rights.*

As our materials are new and carefully selected, we can safely promise a sheet, which, for mechanical neatness, will be unsurpassed by any in this part of the State.

TERMS:

[illegible] $2 00
Within six months 2 50
[illegible]

GEO. [illegible] HAYNES,
JNO. N. YOUNG,
[illegible] HENDRICK.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GEO. W. PARLETON. JOHN WHITING.

TARLETON & WHITING, *Commission Merchants,* MOBILE, ALA.

Will make Liberal advances to customers,

AND FURNISH BAGGING & ROPE &C, AT CASH PRICES.

MOBILE, January, 21, 1851.

Notice.

I Will expose to public Sale to the highest bidder for cash before Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next the following described land to-wit: the North half of Section thirty six in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District levied on to satisfy one Execution in my hands isued from the Circuit Court of Talladega county in favor of Sampson W. Harris and against William H. Moore this 15th day of January 1851.

C. SUBLETT *Sh'ff.*

Administrator's

Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court for Randolph County, Ala. I will sell before the Court house door of Wedowee on the first Monday in March next, the North East fourth, of the North West, fourth, of Section thirty, Township twenty, Range twelve; the before described lands to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, purchasers giving bond and approved security, as the property of Thomas Moon, dec'd.

A. J. HALL. }
Admistrator. }

Jaurnary, 20th, 1851.—5t.

Guardian Sale.

By Virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala. I will as guardian proceed to sell before the Court house door in the town of wedowee on the first Monday in March next to the highest bidder on a twelve months credit the North East fourth, of the South East fourth, and the South East fourth, of South East fourth, of Section six, Township nine, Range twelve; The purchasers giving bond and approved security. The real estate belonging to the children and heirs at law of Sturdy Garrendeed.

JCEL T. MARRISON, }
S'ff Exofficer Guardian. }

Jan. 4th 1851.—5t.

GEO. C. WHATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, A

JULY, 1850.

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.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in American, French & Brittish

DRY GOODS,

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

A. C. WYLY.

April 2 1850.

DR. ROBT BURTON,

HAVING SETTLED

IN OXFORD WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL CALLS

in the different branches of his profession.

December, 24th 1850.

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.*

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.

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 Stone,
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.

[illegible] NEGRO WOMAN 25 years old, sound, healthy, honest, and of very pleasant and agreeable disposition; a first rate [illegible] an excellent cook, washer [illegible] sale. For terms apply to [illegible] TURNEY.

Jan. 14, 1851. Cedar Bluff, Ala.

Office Coosa River Steam Boat Co
Rome, Dec. 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 *Ag'ts.*
Dec. 17, 1850.—4m.

MARY ANN PROCTOR, BY HER NEXT FRIEND ZACHARY ESTES *vs.* M. PROCTOR.	At Rules before Register, 42nd District Northern chancery Division of the State of Ala. Mon. Jan. 13 A D. 1851.

CAME THE COMPLAINANT, BY HER SOLICITOR, AND IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Register that the said Marion Proctor resides in parts unknown, [illegible] It is ordered [illegible] publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks [illegible] said Marion Proctor to appear personally before the Register of this Court, at his office in Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to Complainants bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and leave given complainant to take evidence *ex partie*, and that a copy of this order to be posted up at the court house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail to the defendant, when his residence may be made known,

JOHN REAVES, } Jan. 21, 1851,
Register, &c., } 4t. $10 50

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term, Monday 13th January, A, D, 1851. This day came Caldwell Sublett Sh'ff and exoffioio Administrator of the Estate of Allen Boozer deed. and presented his account and vouches to said Court for a final settlement of his Administration of said Estate, and the Court having examined, audited and stated the said account and reported the same for allowance at a Special Term of said Court to be holden on Saturday the 1st day of March next at the Court House of said County. [illegible] is hereby given, that it is [illegible] the said Adminis- [illegible] Term of the Court to [illegible] it presented to al- [illegible] and when [illegible] interested [illegible] they think proper. This 17th day of January A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Notice.

BY virtue of Seven fi fas isued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed I will Expose to public Sale on the first Monday of March next before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville for cash to the highest bidder the following Described Lands to-wit Fraction in Section 25 Township 13 Range 5, 80 Acres and the South East 4th, of the South East fourth in Section 29 Township 13 range 6, 40 Acres and Fraction 5 in Section 7 Township 13 Range 6, 56 Acres adjoining the above two hundred Acres and in Section 31 Township 13 Range 6 one hundred and 68 Acres as the property of Zachariah White to satisfy said fi fas in favor of Thomas Dawning two in favor of Isaac Weldbaker & one in favor of John Flemster and one in favor of N. H. Mullins and one in favor of L. Brock and one in favor of T. H. Callaway use of Hoke and Abernathy all against said White this 16th January 1851.

C. SUBLETT, *Sh'ff.*

[illegible] of Alabama. Randolph County,

Court of Probate
[illegible] 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 [illegible] the land aforesaid to the [illegible] Amos Willingham.

[illegible] BENTON, } Judge of
[illegible] 1851, } Probate.

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. 1 [illegible]

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY.

NO. 123 FULTON STREET, Sun Building, NEW YORK, and 17 Canal-street Row,

NEW ORLEANS.

To Newspaper Publishers and Printers.

WITH confidence I invite the trade before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No. 123 Fulton street, NEW YOKK, or at No. 17 Canal-street NEW ORLEANS, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of Book and Newspaper **TYPE**, of the newest and most beautiful styles. I am also prepared to supply the much admired Scotch Letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful face, together with every variety of form and pattern of ORNAMENTAL AND JOBBING TYPE, **BORDERING, &c.** I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the TYPE manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Foundry in the Union. By an entirely new method in mixing and casting, I am enabled to retain the virtue of the metal and thus to produce, in addition to an elegant the most solid and durable TYPE heretofore offered to the public. To this last feature I would, in particular, call attention, for solidity and durability of TYPE is on the principle of economy of the greatest importance to al Typographers. The members of the craft will also find me ready to supply all kinds of PRINTING OFFICE FURNITURE, for the establishment of complete Printing-Offices, such as Presses, Wood TYPE, Cases, Stands, Brass, Steel and Wood Rules, IMPOSING STONES, COMPOSING STICKS. Brass and Wood Galleys, RIGLEST, Closet, Racks, &c.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cts. per pound. The trade dealt with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail of the cost, by stating the size of the paper and kind of work to be executed.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisment three months and send me the papers containing it, addressed to "Nesbitt's Register," New York, will be paid in materia's of my manufacture, provided they purchase six times the amount of their bills for advertising.

H. H. GREEN.

No. 123, Fulton-street, New York, No. 17 Canal-street Row N. Orleans,

Nov. 19, 1850.—3m.

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.

N. WILLMAN.

Dec. 17, 1850.

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.

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.

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 Stock of Shoes,
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.

GEORGE OATS,

DEALER IN

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

234 & 236 *King St., at the Bend,*
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

THE STATE OF ALA. BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term Monday 13th day of January A. D. 1851.

THIS day came into open Court, John T. Chambers, one of the heirs and distributees of the Estate of Wm. Chambers late of Benton County deceased. Who departed this life in this County aforesaid and died intestate, and suggests to the Court that John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, had removed beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, without having made a settlement of his said Administration, and praying that a settlement should be made. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given the said John Chambers Administrator &c as aforesaid, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville for three consecutive weeks, requiring the said John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, to be and appear before said Court at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville in said County at a regular Term of said Court to be holden on the 2nd Monday April next and file his accounts and vouches, as said Administrator for a final settlement of the said Estate of William Chambers deceased.

January 21st A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Edmund Jones,
vs.
Ira Gambrell & others.

At Rules by the Register, 39th Chancery Dist. Alabama, Monday Jan. 13, 1851.

CAME the complainant by his Solicitor, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the Register, by affidavit on file, that Ira Gambrell, one of the defendants mentioned in complainant's said bill of complaint, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and resides in the District of Pickens and State of South Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Ira Gambrell to be and personally appear before the Register of said Court, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said Bill of complaint, or the charges and allegations in the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing *ex partie* as to him. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up on the Court house door of Benton County, as required by law and the rules of this Court, and a copy transmitted to the place of residence of said Gambrell by mail.

R. G. EARLE,
Register, &c.

January, 14, 1851.—$10 00.

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.

E. 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. Mulally'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, in the Chambers line. Owner unknown. State and County tax 70 cts.

Jan. 7, 1851.—$1