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J. P. GRANT,

J. H. ALDWELL,

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

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

## LAW NOTICES.

**Turnley & Davis,**  
Attorneys at Law,

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

A. D. DRESS  
M. J. THOMAS, Cedar Bluff, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.  
March, 5, 1851.

**W. B. MARTIN,**  
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.  
May 6, 1851.

**George C. Whitley,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
JULY, 1850.

**J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,**  
Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hez-son's Store. February 25, 1851.

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

**G. C. Ellis,**  
Attorney at Law.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.  
May 20, 1851.

**William Acklen,**  
AND  
**William 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. L. THOMASSON,** R. W. COBB,  
THOMASSON & COBB,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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

ASHEVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

**Grant Hewitt,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
**Solicitor in Chancery,**

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA. WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

**S. K. McSpadden,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
**Solicitor in Chancery,**

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 29, 1851.

**Blacksmith's Bellows,**  
AND VICES, for sale by  
H. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

**TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.**  
The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says that when the superintendent of the asylum for the poor in that county first took charge of it, he found an insane man who had been loaded with heavy chains for years. Believing that this cruelty kept the man insane, he took the responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty. The man at first raved, expecting fresh torture; then he doubted, and finally realized that he was free. He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly, as he looked upon the outer world of sunshine, "Oh, how beautiful!" Then gratitude to his deliverer prevailed. At length he voluntarily went to work in the garden, though he had lost nearly all his power of locomotion, and he became entirely recovered. He is now working on a farm.

From the Wetumpka State Guard.

## Alabama Penitentiary.

Since the days of the civilized ages, it has been a great feature in human action to prevent crime among mankind; consequently, anything calculated to elicit light upon criminals and prisons, is always eagerly sought after. Since the commencement of the Penitentiary system of punishment in Alabama, in the year 1842, about nine years ago, there has been four hundred and fourteen convicts committed for various crimes, but mostly for larceny; sixty-five of whom are natives of the different foreign countries—more than one half are natives of Ireland—12 of them are married and have children in the United States. Three hundred and forty-nine are natives of the United States, a larger number are natives of Georgia than any other one State, and but few native Alabamians; one hundred and thirty-two have a wife and children; twenty-six have a wife but no children; five of them have two wives each, and one has three; two have children and no wife living. Twenty-five convicts have two hundred and twenty-six children, averaging a little over nine to each one; one has seventeen. There has been four women committed since the system went into operation, one for going into a jail and dressing a brother in female clothes, so as to aid him in his escaping from jail; one for incest; one for the murder of her husband, and one for destroying her own child; two of them were married and two unmarried. There has been thirty-six deaths in the institution altogether within the nine years. In 1842, one died; in 1843, four died; in '44, five; in '45, five; in '46, three; in '47, six; in '48, four; in '49, four; in '50, two, and two have died since the first day of January, 1851. This is certainly a very small number of deaths, when it will be recollected that as a general thing the most debauched men, with broken and worn out constitutions afford most to the convicts. Chronic diarrhoea has been the disease with which most of them have died. This disease prevailed in a more violent type in 1847, (so we have been informed by the physician,) than during any year previous to that time. Ninety-eight have been pardoned out by the different Executives of the State, Governor Chapman using the pardoning power more frequently during his two years of administration, than any other Executive for the same length of time; and one hundred and twenty have served out their sentences and been discharged. There are now one hundred and sixty in the Penitentiary, about one-half of whom have been sentenced from Mobile; and, in fact, if it was not for the crimes committed in Mobile, the Penitentiary would be rather slim in the way of numbers; one hundred and sixty is a larger number than has ever been in the Penitentiary at any one time since it has been in operation. The average age of the convicts is 32 years; the oldest is 72 years, and the youngest 16; and it is a fact, that of the one hundred and sixty now in the prison, the use of liquor, and the habit of getting drunk, has been the cause, direct and indirectly, of the committing of over two-thirds.

Mr. Graham, who leased the penitentiary from the State for six years, from the 16th day of May, 1846, giving the State five hundred dollars per year, and whose lease expires on the 16th day of May, 1852, has the control and direction of the labor of the convicts, and consequently, it is not the business of the Inspector to look into the pecuniary affairs or operations of the institution. But from the fact that the convicts are generally kept steady at work, we cannot think otherwise than that the institution is making money. There are quite a number of convicts now in prison that were sent there under long sentences, and have been there some time, and consequently, are

good workmen, which enables the institution to furnish the very best kind of work of every variety. The number at the different branches of business are about as follows, so far as we are enabled to ascertain: In the Fancy Paint Shop, 2; In the Tan Yard, 10; Grinding Bark, 2; Washing Clothes of Convicts, 6; Cooking and attending in Cook Shop, 6; In Cooper Shop, 6; In the Cabinet Shop, 9; In the Wagon and Carriage Shop, 10; Marble Cutting, 5; Sawing, 5; In Tin Shop, 2; Bottoming chairs and tinkering generally, 2; In Blacksmith Shop, 14; Turning, &c., 7; Grinding and engaged about the engine, 2; Making Cigars, 2; Wagon and Carriage Painting, 5; Carriage Trimming, 5; Harness and Saddle making, 30; In the Shoe and Boot shop, 30; Engaged in sweeping the yard and in keeping things clean about the yard and stoops, 11; Average number on the sick list and in hospital, 6.

A careful and experienced man is employed to control each shop, and the indefatigable Lessee gives the whole his personal supervision; consequently, order reigns in all departments, and the convicts are generally quite cheerful, and indicate much more symptoms of reformation than punishment. This is to be attributed, as well as the exceeding good health of the prisoners, to the great pains which are taken to keep the establishment in a cleanly condition, the attention paid to personal comfort of the convicts, and the wholesome food they use. In fact, the prison building itself, is so constructed that it is promotive of health; it is warm in winter, and quite cool and pleasant in summer. The water is the only thing but is well calculated to render the convict as healthy as if he was at large in the world. Plenty of water is furnished the prison, both in the summer time it becomes quite warm, from the fact that it is conducted through pipes about one quarter of a mile from a spring. Mr. Graham has made several attempts to obtain water in the yard, by sinking wells, but, as yet, has failed in every instance; after digging down between twenty and thirty feet, the earth would give way on every side and fall in together; it being of a very soft, watery and loose nature.

The Lessee, we think, deserves a great deal of credit for the manner in which he conducts the prison; a more judicious manager and superintendent, we feel confident, will never be procured, than Mr. Graham. We also learn that it is his intention to retire from it as soon as his lease expires; and if so, we are inclined now to the opinion, that he will leave things in such a prosperous condition that the State can again take it, and by the Governor selecting a proper Warden, money can be made to the State.

Of the contributions of the East India Company to the London Fair, one of the papers says: "Their collection promises, when completed, to be one of extraordinary interest, splendor, and attractiveness. In addition to the Lahore jewels, they have now, in stalls facing the nave, the 'Durra-inoor,' or 'Sea of Light,'—an immense diamond, set as an armet, with ten smaller stones around it; a necklace of 224 pearls, and a shorter one of 104 smaller pearls; a necklace of four large rubies, a pair of emerald armlets, a carved emerald and diamond turban ornament, an emerald and diamond bridle and martingale; a gold-mounted saddle, set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies; a magnificent brocade robe, richly decorated with pearls; and an emerald girdle, the stones in which are of immense size, and most of them of very fine quality. This list of jewelry will give the public some idea of the manner in which our Eastern empire is represented, and will recall some at least of these visions of fabulous wealth and splendor with which the name of India used, in former times, to be connected."

A Hrr.—In "ye olden times," the meeting houses were fitted up with two galleries, one for each sex. A minister at Newbury was interrupted one Sunday in his discourse, and remarked that he wished that taking would cease in the gallery, directing his eye at the woman's side. Whereupon a spinster arose and said that it was not in their gallery, but on the men's side. "I'm glad of it then," replied the parson, "for then it will be likely to stop the sooner."

## Pleasant Varieties.

Did you ever know anybody to go to a knife-box for a knife, but was always sure to get hold of a fork first?

No matter what Jones may have remarked, it was the witty Smith who retorted upon one who had called him an everyday man— "Well if I am an everyday man, you are a weak one."

"My dear Punch," "Who is the biggest rogue in London?—Give it up?" "The Nave in the Crystal Palace."

Why would a manufacturer of locomotives be a first-rate Cook amongst Cannibals?

Because he would be sure to make the "Injans" (engine's) tender!

A Prince having asked his physician how much daily food was sufficient to nourish and support the body, the physician replied,— "One pound will support man—should he take more, the man must support the food."

"If you can't keep awake," said a preacher to one of his hearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," said the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon."

"John, what is the past of sec?" "Seen, sir."

"No, it is saw—recollect that." "Yes, sir. Then if a sea-fish swims by me, it becomes a saw fish when it is past, and can't be seen."

The Judge Le Coignoux desired his mace of the court, named Mail-lard, to keep the auditory silent at trial. The mace accordingly laid out "silence," every instant, though no voice was in action but his. The old judge at last cried to him testily, "Macer, make Mail-lard be quiet."

The celebrated Malherbe dined one day with the Archbishop of Rouen, and fell asleep soon after the meal. The prelate, a sorry preacher, was about to deliver a sermon, and awakened Malherbe, inviting him to be of the auditory.— "Al! thank you," said Malherbe; "pray excuse me; I shall sleep very well without that."

A LADY'S REASON FOR LIKING THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—"My Dear, it is so very agreeable. You cannot tell how amusing it is! It is much better far than going a shopping. The whole place is full of some of the prettiest things in the world—laces—silks—brocades—and such lovely jewels—and the beauty is, you may look at them ever so long, without being expected to buy a single thing?"—Punch.

Henley's audience at his oratory was generally composed of the lowest orders. He once attracted together an immense number of shoemakers, by advertising, "that, on the following Saturday, he would lay open to the public a mode by which a pair of shoes might be made in four minutes, and demonstrate the ease and certainty by this new method, by performing it in the face of the audience." He did so—by producing a pair of boots, and cutting the feet off.

Men from their opinions of circumstances of every sort; even the weather, being good or bad, form the particular relation those circumstances have to their own relations. A shoe-black meeting a hackney-coachman on a very fine sun-shining day, in the middle of November, accosted him with,— "All's bad still—Tom, all's bad yet; for you and I, here's another of those blasted fine days."

A PUZZLED PROFESSOR.—In a class in college, there was a member noted for his waggery. One day, the Professor of Logic was endeavoring to substantiate that a thing remains the same, notwithstanding a substitution in some of its parts. Our wag, who had been exercising the Yankee art of whittling, at length held up his jack knife inquiring:—"Suppose I should lose the blade of this knife, and should get another made and inserted in its place—would it be the same knife it was before?"

"To be sure," replied the Professor.

"Well then, the wag continued, "suppose I should then lose the handle, and get another, would it be the same still?"

"Of course!" the Professor again replied.

"But if somebody should find the old blade and the old handle, and should put them together, what knife would that be?"

We never heard the Professor's answer.—Arthur's Home Gazette.

## An Eavesdropper in a "Tight Place."

Dick Courcracker was a restless, mischievous boy, whose prying curiosity led him into a hundred scrapes every year; but the hardest one of all was that in which his ears were nearly scraped off his head in the following manner.

Dick had a sister who had a beau, and Dick was very anxious to pry into the mysteries of "court-ing." So one evening, after the twilight had faded away from the landscape, and the best parlor was illuminated faintly—for lovers in anticipation of the chapel scene, preferred a dim, religious light for there tete a tete—as some of the family were absent, Master Dick resolved to execute a plan which he had conceived several days previously, and make himself master of the *modus operandi* of the preliminaries to marriage. In the parlor there happened to be an earthen funnel; placed there to admit the passage of a stove pipe from below, which was connected with a "dumb stove" in the chamber above. It being summer, the stoves were removed, and our young hero found that he could introduce his head through the aperture and listen to the conversation between the loving couple. He listened accordingly, very attentively, for some minutes, unobserved by the occupants of the parlor, who were too much attracted by each other to observe the inverted face above them. At length Dick, becoming tired of his constrained position, and of the conversation, which latter he avers to this day, was extremely "sickish," attempted to withdraw his head from the trap into which he had thrust it. To his dismay, however, he found himself fastened as securely as an ox in a stall. He could not pull out his head without stripping it of its ears and scalp, so he hung fast until his emotion, and struggles withal, brought the blood into his face. At this critical juncture, his nose was titillated with some particles of dust, and he sneezed. This awakened the lovers from their intoxication, and they soon discovered the prying rogue, who finding himself betrayed, began to kick and roar lustily for "help."

All hands were called on deck, and it was found impossible to extricate the unfortunate youth, without first prying out the earthen funnel and shivering it to fragments with a hammer. Dick was henceforward cured of eavesdropping, and is at this day a very "good boy."—Yankee Blade.

## Thoughts and Sentiments.

A restless person rarely accomplishes much. They wear and tear a great deal, but they seldom replace and mend.

After all, to how little of the really beautiful within us can we give clear utterance! How much there is in our souls, of God and heaven—how much of love and grief, for which we can find no words!

Who has not experienced how, on nearer acquaintance, plainness becomes beautiful, and beauty loses its charm, exactly according to the quality of the heart and mind! Plainness can never prevent people from being beloved in the highest degree.

It is owing to the forbidding and unlovely constraint with which men of low conceptions act when they think they conform themselves to religion, as well as to the more odious conduct of hypocrites, that the word Christian does not carry with it, at first view, all that is great, worthy, friendly, generous and heroic.

When the mind is tranquil, and the finer sensibilities of our nature attuned to harmony, they seem to be but chords responding to the magic of the beautiful objects that environ us—the strings of an Aeolian harp, which vibrate to every passing breeze. The very spirit of beauty seems living and moving around us.—Arthur's Home Gaz.

JENNY LIND'S OWN CONCERTS.—Jenny Lind's first concert after she and Mr. Barnum concluded their engagement is described at length in the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 12th. We quote a few sentences: "The fair Swede has certainly taken the tide of popular feeling at its flood; it had already begun to ebb; and from present appearances it will lead on to any imaginable fortune. The demand for tickets for her first concert since her dissolution with Mr. Barnum was very great, and before three o'clock in the afternoon every ticket had been sold at three dollars, and the sale had to be stopped. It was fortunate that it was stopped at that time, for we never before saw so many people packed into the Musical Fund Hall.

## Fire in the House.

OR BILL JONES AMONG THE GIRLS. The following story, contributed by a country friend to the N. O. Delta, is too good to be lost, "though—says the Delta—it tastes of the Miss Nannyttes who dressed the legs of your table in frilled pantalettes, and faint over a nude chery ab."

Old Squire Parish was an hospitable old soul. Every Friday evening it was the delight of the girls of the Academy, and the boys of the schools and college, to go out to old squire Parish's farm about six miles from town, and stroll in the woods, bathe in the creek, search orchard and hen's nests, and turn everything about the premises upside down. And old squire Parish would sit in his chimney corner, pipe in mouth, and tell them stories about the first settlement of the country, how 'Old Hickory' whipped the Indians—for the old squire had been in Jackson's army—and never let the boys go off without at least one story about the 'old man,' as the squire delighted to call the General.

One Saturday about the middle of the afternoon, Bill Jones, a wild, harum scarum young fellow of some sixteen, winters rode up to the squire's door, and hailed the house. His summons as answered by that black young rascal, Joshi, who told Jones that the boys were gone squirrel hunting 'but you better believe Mass Bill,' continued Joshi, 'that the gals is carrying on high. Why, Mass Bill, you can hear 'em squalling clean up here.' Jones soon learned that the girls had gone to their usual bathing place, at the foot of a high precipice, and only approached on that side by a solitary footpath, which was guarded by 'Dinah.' On the other side of the creek lay a broad sand bank, so that no one could approach without being seen. Jones had been to the Squire's house so often, that he knew all his stories 'by heart,' and it was almost impossible to find the boys in the woods, so he determined to have some fun out of the girls. About a quarter of a mile up the creek lived 'Old Aunt Judy,' and there Jones and his attendant Joshi, immediately proceeded. While Joshi went to the old woman, and for a four-pence, purchased the largest gourd in her possession, Jones slipped behind the garden, and threw off his clothes, and cutting enough of the handle of the gourd to admit his head, and making two eyes for his eyes, he slipped it on his head and jumped into the stream. So soon as the gourd reached the point about the bathing place it commenced floating towards the shore until within a few yards of the bathers, when it drifted against a limb that overhung the stream, and lodged. On one rock were three or four swimmers, alternately squatting down and raising upon their heels, and imitating the cry of the bull frog, when one would say 'chug!' they would all plunge into the water, frog fashion.

At another time they were striving to duck each other, while a third party were leading by force into the water, a coy damsel, who had been too modest to address before so many folks. But Jones' gourd did not long remain unnoticed in the water, and the damsel who espied it, ran up to it, seized it, and with slight resistance came off, disclosing the curly head of Bill Jones! Miss Betsy screamed! and Bill Jones yelled! Miss Betsy and the other bathers rushed up the bank; and Jones in his fright and confusion, followed them. Here the girls turned on him, seized him, threw him on his face, twined his arms around a sapling, and having bound his hands with a 'karchief,' Jones lay defenceless in the power of his captors. The girls now leisurely dressed themselves, and then each provided herself with a trim birch or willow rod, and without further ceremony, began applying them to the back, sides and legs of poor Jones. Jones twisted, and Jones writhed; he spread himself out; he begged and he prayed. But in vain. His captors were insensible to pity, until their arms were fatigued, and the rods frayed into ribbons. Alas for poor Jones! he was not yet to escape. His tormentors provided themselves with fresh instruments, and stationed themselves in a row along the foot path from poor Jones' tree to the water's edge, and on the rock from which he was to plunge, was posted a stout country lass, whose strength he had often tested in a 'bran dance.' At last he was released, and told that he was to 'run the gauntlet.' He could not, but comply. Straightening himself up, and drawing a long breath, he started at full speed, as he thought, but at every step something touched him that accelerated his motions, and as he was about to take the

last final leap, such a blow fell upon his rear, he sprang half across the stream at one leap! This rock has been known as 'Jones' Leap' ever since.

Without stopping to see anything more of his fair friends, Jones hastened to Aunt Judy's cottage, dressed himself, gave Joshi a thorough kicking, borrowed a sheep-skin, from Aunt Judy, mounted his horse and rode slowly back into town. And from that day to this, Bill Jones has not showed his face, or any other part of him, in good old Squire Parish's house, nor the stream that runs by his door.

A big, black buck negro was charged yesterday before the Recorder, by one of the genius Dandy, with stealing—or rather with being caught in the act of stealing—his boots out of the bed-room, at an early hour of the morning. A little limb of the law—one of the sharp-practiced class—who defended the negro, was rather querulous in his cross-examination of the complainant.

Now, sir, he said, you have told his honor that you was in bed when the negro entered your room. Did you see him at the time?

No.  
Did you hear him?  
No.  
Well, then, did you feel him?  
No.

How, then, come you to know that he was stealing your boots?  
Why, I smell him; opened my eyes, and found that he was—as one of our poets very beautifully expressed it—stealing and giving odor.

A SPLENDID PRESENT.—There has been manufactured in Washington, a silver pitcher, of exquisite workmanship, designed as a present from the employers in the Union printing establishment to Thomas Ritchie, Esq., the retired editor. The largest part of the body of the pitcher measures 22 inches in circumference; the height of the vessel is about 15 inches. It is made in the latest style; leaf and grape pattern, with heavy chasing. The weight of it is 55 ounces, and its cost \$250. The coat-of-arms of the State of Virginia;— "Sic Semper Tyrannis;" and the representation of the old time of day printing press; "the people's friend, the tyrant's foe;" are finely engraved on the sides of the pitcher. There is a space designated to be filled with an inscription by the donors.

INANIMATE NATURE.—A London paper notices exceedingly curious groups of stuffed animals, exhibited at the World's Fair by a German. They consist of a series of tableaux, in which the animals portray either a scene from nature, or illustrate some well known fable. There is a learned pundit of a fox reading a book and looking as wise as a Lord Chancellor; there is a love-scene on a sofa, at which no one can resist a smile. The village school, with the instructress holding up the rod, is capital; there is a frog with a parasol, equally laughable. Two hunting scenes, in which a boar and a stag are brought to bay by the hounds, are beautifully arranged.

A WESTERN DIVORCE.—The following is a perfect copy of a document recently issued by a justice of the peace at Galena, Ill: "This is to certify that B— D— and his wife *were parted before me* on the day of June 1851—on account that they could not agree with each other, and partly gave consent so to do, never more to interfere with each other unless by consent of each; therefore if you should ever consent to be joined together again, you have to come before me to be put together again.

"Witness my hand S— R— Justice of the peace and Attorney to law. Dated at Galena, Ill., Davis County.

KENTUCKY SPEAKING.—A correspondent of the New York Day Book, writing from Louisville, Kentucky, the State whence Mr. Clay pledged to send a regiment of horse dragoons into South Carolina to subjugate her people, discourseth thus:—*Adv. & Gaz.*

"They (the Kentuckians) are willing to talk 'Union' every thing for Union? and this is in good faith; but if fate should will their hopes to blast, they will stand as a pillar of the South. They seriously believe that South Carolina is about to withdraw from the Union, and should the North still cling to her Seward's and Summers in this crisis, and the President call out the United States Army to subdue the Palmetto, fifty thousand Kentucky bayonets will race the music of Uncle Sam, and make Carolina's cause her own. Mark this prophecy."

Letter from London.

London, its Poor—the British Museum, its Collection of Natural Curiosities—The Library—Paintings—Autographs of the Illustrious Dead—London again—St. Paul's Church—Temple Church—Bow Church—National Gallery—Pall Mall, &c.

LONDON, May 20, 1851.

Misses. Phronos? London?—how shall I justly, fully describe thee!—so vast, and yet, at first sight, so unimpressive! So rich, and yet so miserably poor!—Where pleasure is as laborious as work, and where, endlessly, morning, noon, and night, and all the night through, all the week through, without pause, for hope, for fear, for regret, or for exhaustion, the wheels of the mill whirl on, the ceaseless rolls with its interminable grind, the hands with needle or mallet, at anvil or anvil, clutch the relentless instrument, until they relax in the grasp of disease, despair, or death!

Is this a wildly drawn picture? Alas! no; you may rise as the sun rises, and they point to the children of toil round, their dusky wharves, rattling the wind with the anxiety of soothsayers,—you pass their markets, and before the dawn springs forth the gardeners are there with their choicest fruits and flowers. Ere into the cellars, they tell me the same story might be seen. There the bleary-eyed artisan works at his everlasting chisel, or plane, or saw,—the artist carves his epitaph in the unflinching copper,—the hawkers, by the thousands and tens of thousands rise from their fabled granary of street-wars, where the most villainous processes are resorted to, to freshen the vegetable, inflate the fruit, such as boiling the orange to increase its size, or render more pungent the acrid drinks of the poor,—thence issue forth that extraordinary class, no where to be found but in London, who, ever on the threshold of a work house, rarely enter in, live the life of the gypsy, and yet sleep beneath city roofs,—who pass a pilgrimage from jail to jail, their passport a Magistrate's order, and their Advocate a policeman in blue with shining hat, who seems to be the great national instructor,—the only schoolmaster abroad.

It is the great feature of England's capital, this incessant work. The very idlers seem to have a sort of ragabond industry about them, and the sworn servants of laziness take the straw out of their mouths the equivalent here of "whittling"—or their hands out of their pocket, to whistle a cab off the stand, or sling your carpet bag over their slouching shoulders.

System in all this, there seems to be none, much less—contrary to my preconception—than with us. Now we are, by consent, the "go-ahead" people of the earth—we sleep and we smoke, we eat and we drink, we work and we are idle at tolerably regular hours; but here it is hard to find out the time for anything, and consequently there seems time for nothing. The postman raps as if his very life depended on it; the milkman cries his "me!" down the area with the voice of a maniac; little helping our thoughts to the methodical one in the distant meadow; the butcher late pulls the bell down an hour too late for dinner; and talking of dinners—a meal with us fixed at a certain hour; I have four invitations before me, at hours so distant from each other, that it becomes tempting, and at the same time practicable to accept them all.

Why is it that here, where they have had so much experience, they have so little method in their everyday life? Sometimes I fancy it is the spasmodic exertion of age; incessant, circuitous toting. By the side of us, a striding youth, who carries his hat on one side, puffs his cigar as he stalks on, and says, "good morrow, Father Europe!" you see, though you got up so much before me, here I am, fresh as the daisy and free as the lark, ready for the day's work, and looking to a healthy night's rest after it.

Take this for a sketch of the pill-mell; hurry-skurry; helter-skelter; topsy-turvy life in London. It is the best I can give. Last Saturday I visited the British Museum. It is decidedly the finest modern building. A colonnade in the Ionic style pillars its southern front, which is four hundred feet long. Massive, carved, oak doors open on a spacious hall, at the side of which a stair-case of red granite, highly polished, leads you to rooms that seem interminable. Here are stuffed specimens of all things innumerable, that cover the green earth. Here are fossils of the older world, and metals and minerals fill countless cases in galleries that seem without end. To the educated eye, these illustrations of all the "ologies," must be especially valuable; to the masses congregated here, they did not appear so diverting, and they poked their eyes at the "anti-christian" labels as if they would decypher them by the sense of feeling alone.

It is certainly an enormous collection of curious things; from the golden eagle to the tiniest hummingbird—from the dragon-moth or the stag-beetle to the minutest atom, that flies—from the lion of the forest to

It is, in short, a rearsucitation of Noah's Ark. It is a great holiday lounge—strings of children, elbow each other with great delight, as they pass, from wonder to wonder, over this play-place of the mind, while you will here and there pass a well-preserved old gentleman in blue glasses, eyeing with intense favor an oxide of copper or a new acquisition of moth.

The walls of some of the long rooms are hung with portraits. Bacon is there; and Dryden, and Milton, and Locke, and Cromwell, gleams from the canvases with the ethereal bearing of a soldier and a gentleman. There are some valuable paintings. I am told by connoisseurs, by Saydors and others. They are by "recesses in the walls, hung in the dark, very nearly where my judgment is—about these matters.

In a series of rooms they have a glorious collection of antiquities. Ninevah and Memphis have contributed their share. The grotesque Gods of India stand beside the misshapen Deities of Egypt. And there are the relics from Greece, pilfered from the Parthenon, torn from the Acropolis—Elgin's thefts. Certainly, in its mutilated state, the grace of the Theseus must command instant admiration. Torsos lie about in rich profusion, and one wishes, in a few instances, they had been content with the "torso," and not have mounded them so maliciously. In two or three cases, statues were pointed out to me with legs and arms twisted round, the idea of the original sculpt having been wholly mistaken. However, it is a noble collection, and delighted me.

I went into the Library, Stately rooms, with galleried walls, contain the treasures of the dead. At Westminster Abbey I had breathed the air that was perhaps compounded of their very dust. Here I could commune with their spirits. There is to me a hallowed atmosphere hanging about a Library. You seem to inhale knowledge before you open a volume. The impervious idea seems part of the dust the hand scatters as it releases a volume from its shelf. Think what to me were the autographs of Shakespeare and Milton! Their hands had traced every character. You are carried back two hundred years. See Falstaff once more; but, beside, a living Shakespeare; and hear the blind old bard, listening in rapt awe to the swelling organ, or raising the very hand that wrote the word I look upon, as he beckoned his daughter's attention to his vision of Eve!

I should like to spend a life here. But other scenes bear me away. With a glance at the Roll of "Magna Charta," still preserved here, I hasten away from manuscript and missal folio and quarto, black letter, emblazonry or stereotype; and looking at the bald heads or pale faces at the tables, as visions of the past as well as future; hurry off at a thoughtful hour in my own room.

On Sunday I visited St. Paul's. The first look repays all; and, I was going to say, comprises all. The glance, as you pass the threshold, up into that dome, vast dome, at once arrests and awes you. With its niched statues, it seems more a Pantheon than a church. The memory of man, rather than the worship of God, excites you. Old stories of warriors, statesmen, poets, and artists, rise. You have not thought of the Future. You are with the Past. You are added to this vast of devotional feeling by a scale of carefully-adjusted charges, which begins, or began rather, for the preliminary twopence is now knocked off, with a trifling demand, which rises gradually and regularly as you ascend, until it becomes four shillings and four-pence at the Cross, the very top of the building, which is upwards of four hundred feet from the base. I did not intend a pun here, but one might fairly say the Cross is still further from the base, who would put a price upon every thing revered or great. The choir of the Cathedral, after Westminster Abbey, is poor and bare. I paid a visit to the Crypt, with its light barred by the grated windows from without, to see the resting place of Benjamin West. He lies here, surrounded by the dust of nobles, asserting even there the equal claim of genius.

I emerged into the air, or, rather, to be truthful, smoke of London, and passed into the Temple Church, the most ancient, I am told in the Metropolis, and which bears some witness to the fact, from the simple round of its Norman exterior. They appear to have very recently restored it; at any rate everything is in excellent order. The windows are most richly colored, the ceiling gilded, the floors inlaid, the pillars polished, and the recumbent figures in brass, in the center of the vestibule, seem in beautiful preservation, when we see they are monuments of Crusaders, whose long swords and ponderous shields flashed in the very eye of Saladin.

The Temple itself is filled with lawyers, and has been for hundreds of years. Hampden studied here, and here old Geoffrey Chaucer sang. Here Raleigh filled his capacious mind. Goldsmith had chambers in one of the courts.—Charles Lamb wrote some of his

racy, yet gentle essays within these precincts; and in yon attic rested the dark, lofty head of Oliver Cromwell.

Yesterday, I was afoot again; and took a rapid ramble through the streets once more.

I pass Row Church, whose bells rang out for Whittington; then fell under the shadow of that enormous dome of St. Paul's; looked at the Post-office, a fine building, of the Doric order; took a short cut through Paternoster Row, where, in tall, grim, quiet houses live the wholesale booksellers; thence again issued into Ludgate Hill, passing slaw shops, jewelers, glitter, and so on; until I came to the ancient gate of the city, Temple Bar. Just eighty years ago, about the time we became a people, a ghastly head glared from that gate.

Thank God we have no such memories. I come to the National Gallery, which, by general acknowledgment—and herein I echo only the opinion of others—fall far short of what might be expected.

Were I sufficiently master of the subject—time, nor the limits of the letter, would permit to enter into an enumeration of the paintings—but my feelings would not let me leave the gallery without glancing at the pictures of Benjamin West. I do not pretend to understand them as works of art, but as pictures they appear to me most forcible in telling their story, and wrought to a very high point of finish. I am told the works of this compatriot of ours, adorn the walls of many of the London churches.

At the bottom of Trafalgar Square, in which the gallery stands, is the statue of Charles the First, beautiful, certainly, and oddly enough, overlooking the scene of his own decapitation—his pale at Whitehall, out of the windows of which he walked to the block, being within sight. But this statue is dwarfed by its proximity to the Nelson Column, which upriseth nearly two hundred feet; perched grotesquely on the top of the capital—and a capital joke it seems; in the redoubtable cocked-hat, and pigeon-skirts, stand the pet-hero of England.

We pass the spot, and stroll down Pall Mall, a street of club houses, the fronts of which are covered with ornaments, and lighted with elegant lamps. At one side, the Duke of York's column stands. Near it resides Palmerston and Gladstone, and a few other of the leaders; and further on stands St. James' Palace; the old palace; where James the Second did many foolish things, and where the Farmer King, George the Third, swore at America for not liking taxed tea.

But I must tear myself away from history, monuments, & sights of all kinds. My sojourn in London will soon be exchanged for one in a more genial climate. But I cannot leave the subject without giving you a general, cordial, conscientious idea of what I think of this huge wonder of the world, this Babel of brick; this cross between Carthage and Ninevah; this London!

As a whole, in no spot in the world is the great and the little so nearly allied.

Where, but here, has there been seen so great an enterprise, so bold an undertaking, so beautifully carried out, as the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations; and where, but here, would you see the calculating spirit which has excluded from seeing their own contribution, by a petty exaction of pay, meet at the entrance to their own display. Where, but here, would you see sums lavished upon a Senate House the estimates for which have defied calculation and anticipated extortion; and where, but here, would you find the subordinates of the Government so niggardly paid for their onerous services? Where would you find so many of the merchant princes of the earth; and where, but here, would you see those very men, as is the daily custom, buying their luncheon steak at the butcher's stall, wrapped in its mediocrity of paper, taking it to the nearest public house, and triumphing over the three-pence thus saved? In what country in the world have minds risen so far beyond the mass; and in what country shall we find the masses so grievously ignorant of even the commonest elementary knowledge as here? Where, save in England, shall we find minds great enough to grasp the conception of a Westminster Abbey, or a St. Paul's, coupled with the wretched littleness of checking the worshippers, in their entrance at these sublime temples to the Most High by asking them for twopence? L. E.

Mrs. Partington says that just before the last war with England, circumstances were seen around the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the disk of the sun was covered with black spots of ink, and comets swept the horizon with their epical tails. Every body said that it portended war, and sure enough it did come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land, but the bravery of General Jackson, expanded the American citizens, and foreign dominion soon became a by-word.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY W. COLLIER, OF TUSCALOOSA.

Democratic Candidate FOR CONGRESS, JEFFERSON FALKNER.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS, SAM. CLARK DAILEY, (Unionist).

ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

FOR THE SENATE, A. J. WALKER, ESQ., J. F. GRANT.

For Representative, GEO. C. WHITLEY, ESQ., WM. C. PRICE, ESQ., MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ., ASA SKELTON, ESQ., COL. JOHN N. YOUNG, JAMES VANSANT, WILLIAM YOUNG.

For Tax Collector, G. B. DOUTHITT, ESQ.

We had roasting-ears last Sunday for dinner.

Chancellor.

The Governor has appointed E. D. Towns, Chancellor for the Northern Division, vice Hon. D. G. Loox, resigned.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

The State of South Carolina, has recently presented to our distinguished friend and townsman, Dr. C. J. CLARK, a gold medal, weighing 2 1/2 oz., upon one side of which is a representation of the landing at Vera Cruz; and on the other the South Carolina "Coat of Arms." This honor has been conferred in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Dr. C. to her brave sons who fought, and many of whom fell upon the bloody plains of Mexico in maintaining our honor and defending our common country.

As highly as our friend may prize this gift, coming as it does from so high a source, we doubt not the incense rising daily from the hearts of those gallant men in whose wounds he voured the healing balm, will be to him far more grateful, hallowing and satisfying.

This week we run up the name of Jefferson Falkner, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. It is well known that Mr. Falkner was not our first choice; but since the Convention failed to make a nomination, and since the race is narrowed down to a contest between White and Falkner we hesitate not to place the latter at our mast head.—His position we think will satisfy the large body of the Southern Rights men; at any rate we have been induced to yield him our support; the reasons for this course can be submitted in very few words. 1st. He is opposed to the Abolition Fillmore-Administration. 2nd. He denounces the compromise measures as unjust to the South. 3d. He recognizes the right of a State peacefully to secede. 4th. He denies the right of the General Government to coerce a sovereign State; and should he be elected to Congress and the sword and the purse should be demanded for such unholy and fratricidal purposes he would oppose it "at every hazard and to the last extremity" and take position with such sovereign, seceding State.

Wedowee Convention.

We regret to chronicle the fact that the delegates from all the Counties in this District, except Tallapoosa, convened at Wedowee on the 23d ult; and after organizing, balloted several times, and failed to select a standard bearer for the approaching contest. It is a little singular that a selection could not have been made from such an array of champions, as was presented to the Convention. Into the hands of their respective friends the claims of Curry, Rice, Garrett and Falkner were committed, but all to no purpose—there was a want of harmony or concession. It is evident "there was a wrong loose somewhere"—nothing was done.

The proceedings of the Convention have not been forwarded for publication, therefore we are unable to give the result of each of the twenty-four ballottings. On the morning of the 24th the Convention adjourned sine die. We are gratified to learn that

Rice, Curry and Garrett went home in a good humor, satisfied to remain there, since the Convention would not give them the sanction of a nomination. Falkner hunted up White—met him at Centre on last Thursday—and has been giving him some "healthy licks" at every appointment since.

A Day in Oxford.

We hailed ourselves of an invitation, and spent last Tuesday, the 24th June, in the thriving little town of Oxford, in this county. It was a gala day with the Masonic Fraternity; but the joys and pleasures incident to an occasion like that were not confined alone to "the mystic tie"—all participated, and seemed to enjoy the varied exercises of the day.

The procession was formed about half past 10 o'clock in the Lodge, and under the guidance of the Marshall, preceded by an elegant and highly accomplished "Brass Band," marched up Main street, and returned to the Academy, where they were greeted by a large assembly of "fair women and brave men." Before the sound of the gavel, the Chaplain, Rev. John Renfro, addressed the Throne of Grace and invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the Order which was then commemorating the birth-day of one of the saints, and upon all Institutions whose efforts are to diffuse a spirit of universal charity, which, like God himself, is love—all love.

The prayer was followed by a spirited performance from the Band; after which, Mr. Hames, the chosen orator, pronounced an able, well written oration in a modest, unassuming manner. The speaker gave a rapid, but satisfactory sketch of the Order. His remarks were replete with arguments proving the necessity of such Associations, and abounded in illustrations showing the tendency of the spirit of Masonry. Mr. Hames' amiability of disposition, which is in such keeping with the precepts of Masonry, and his acknowledged talent as a writer, mark him as a man fitted for usefulness, whether as a private citizen, or an advocate of a time-honored Order. Immediately after the Oration, while the Band was pouring into our ears cheering, enlivening notes, the procession was again formed and returned to the Lodge. After adjournment, those who had revelled in the dainties prepared for the mind, and who felt disposed to give strength to the physical man, retired to an adjacent grove, where they partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in listening to the alternate notes of the Band and the strains of the candidates; five of whom were present, spread themselves, and, doubtless, all made votes. We returned home the same evening, glad that we had not, like the old Roman, to exclaim, "perdidit diem."

Our thanks are due our friends in Oxford for kind attentions.

Mississippi. GEN. QUITMAN, the bold champion of Southern Rights, and the intended victim to Federal power, has received the nomination of the Democratic State Rights party in Mississippi. His competitor, Gen. Foote, "the Tom Thumb, Lilliputian hero of the last Congress," has been, for some time past, industriously engaged in canvassing the State; but from all accounts, we believe the Quitman and State Rights party will be triumphantly victorious.

We publish below the resolutions adopted by the Convention which gave GEN. QUITMAN the nomination:

Resolved, That the Convention disapprove of the late Congressional legislation, by some called the Compromise, and declare their strong and unequivocal condemnation of the three following acts, namely: the admission of California as a State; the division of the State of Texas; and the law usurping to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia under the fraudulent pretence of regulating the slave trade therein. These are regarded by us as an evidence of the determination of the North to trample upon the political rights of the Southern States, to destroy their equality in the Union, and place the Government for all time to come under the control of a fanatic and sectional majority.

That we can find no adequate excuse to justify the majority in Con-

gress for forcing these measures upon us, and we are wanting in language to express our condemnation of the Southern Senator Representative who voted for the admission of California, and the anti-slavery act in the District of Columbia; while we as emphatically approve the course of those Representatives who opposed their adoption; and we now confidently appeal to the people of the State of Mississippi, for their verdict and judgment in the premises.

That the advocate of State Rights are the true friends of the South and of the Union; and that no right can be more clear or more essential to the protection of the minority, than the right of a State peacefully to withdraw from the Union, without denial or obstruction from any quarter whatever; but whilst we assert the right, we consider it the last remedy, the final alternative; and also declare that the exercise of it by the State of Mississippi, under existing circumstances, would be inexpedient, and is a proposition which does not meet the approbation of this Convention.

That it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that the true friends of the Constitution and of the Rights and honor of the South, of whatever party name, are now united in a common cause and can act together with cordiality and sincerity.

We give below a delicate little morceau, expressive of the sentiments of, at least, a few of our distinguished Northern friends.

At a recent "Rantoul Festival," Chelsea, (Mass.) which was attended by George Hood, Mayor of Lynn, Mr. Sewall, late free-soil abolition candidate for Congress in district No. 2, and others of the same kidney, the following words were used in one of the speeches: "If a slave hunter came to my house I would kill him, take the constitution for his winding sheet, and bury him in hell!!"

Later from Texas. The steamer Pampero, Capt. Wells, which arrived yesterday evening from Galveston, brought \$3,000 in specie on freight. The steamer Fanny, Capt. Foote, from the Brazos, brought \$51,000 25 in specie.

Our dates from Galveston by the Pampero are to the 13th, and from Brownsville, by the Fanny, to the 4th inst.

In relation to the crops, the Galveston Civilian says: The crops, we are sorry to perceive, have been suffering in some of the interior counties for want of rain. The papers at Washington, on the Brazos, and La Grange, on the Colorado, complain of the dry weather, and say that unless rain comes soon the yield both of corn and cotton will be short. A slight rain visited this city yesterday morning, and, from appearances, it is probable that it extended to a good portion of the interior. The Victoria Advocate states that the web worms have made their appearance on Dr. Cocks' plantation in that vicinity, and seriously damaged his cotton crop. We have not learned that they are doing any material damage on any other plantations.

The same paper informs us that McDonald, charged with stealing several thousand dollars from Mr. Taw, at San Antonio, has been made to convict himself of the theft and disgorge the money, by a stratagem—rather a delicate one—of the sheriff. It was agreed between the sheriff and the prisoner that the sheriff should receive one thousand dollars of the stolen money, as a consideration for aiding the thief to escape. The prisoner was to retain the remainder, and the sheriff was to provide him with a fleet horse and arms; he was released from the jail and proceeded to the place of deposit, in company with the sheriff, and the money was disbursed. The thief was then re-arrested, and unless he finds some other means of escape, will doubtless go to the penitentiary for his pains. The Western Texan doubts the propriety of the sheriff's course in the matter.

We learn from the Rio Grande Sentinel that two carpenters, one named Wolf, were murdered at Rio Grande City, on the night of the 25th ult. by blows inflicted on the head with a hammer, while sleeping in a small house rented by them. No traces of the perpetrators of the horrible deed have as yet been discovered.

ANOTHER FREE SOILER APPOINTMENT BY FILLMORE.—Grafton Baker, of Missouri, has been appointed by President Fillmore, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the territory of New Mexico. It is well known that Grafton Baker, in the canvass of 1849, contended on the stump, that the *lex loci* of our Mexican territory would prevail despite the constitution, and we have no doubt his appointment was made with that view of the question.

Good counsel is like unto well-water, that must be drawn up with a pump or bucket; ill counsel is like to conduit water, which, if the cock is turned, runs out alone.

Prof. Dick, of Edinburgh, has pronounced an opinion that hydrophobia is purely a work of the imagination.

Reported for the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC. COTTON MARKET FIRM—DEMAND STEADY. LARGE FAILURES.

CHARLESTON, June 22, P. M. The steamer Arctic arrived at New-York to-day, with later intelligence from Europe.

LIVERPOOL, June 11. Cotton.—The sales of the four days reach 21,000 bales; of which speculators and exporters took 5,500 bales. The market is firmer and the demand steady. There had been several large failures.

NEW YORK, June 23, p. m. Cotton.—The sales to-day reach 1,500 bales, in some instances and 1-8 cent advance. Rice is dull at 3 1/4 a 3 1/2 cents.

CHARLESTON, June 24, p. m. Cotton.—The market is depressed. Sales to-day 642 bales at 6 to 9 8/4 cents.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier. LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, June 22. The steamer Arctic arrived at New-York to-day with one hundred passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 14th inst.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market since the departure of the Niagara on the 7th instant, amounted to 21,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 5,500. The market was firm, and the demand steady. Broadstuffs had advanced. Flour had improved six pence to nine pence. Corn had advanced six pence. Sugar was active and steady. Coffee was quiet at 9. Molasses was quiet. No sales were taking place in Naval Stores. Money was steady.—The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. Consols closed at 97 7/8 to 98. American Securities were inactive, and unchanged.—The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts were more favorable. Hyde, the Cotton Broker, had failed. His liabilities amount to between 2 and 300,000 pounds sterling. Messrs. Finch, Iron Merchants, had also failed. Their liabilities amount to one hundred and eighty thousand pounds.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 5th. Trade in Amsterdam was stagnant. Coffee, Sugar, and Rice were unchanged. A collision had occurred between the sailors and the Austrian troops at Hamburg, in which several lives were lost.

The Crops in England were promising. The British Parliament had adjourned over the Whitsuntide holidays. The Committee on the subject of repeated navigation to India had reported against the Panama, and in favor of the Cape of Good Hope route.

Advices from France state that Lamartine was in favor of a revision of the Constitution. The President was about making another tour through the Provinces. In Portugal, Saldanha was becoming unpopular.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20. Since the reception of the Niagara's advices to-day, only one thousand and a half of Cotton have been sold. The sales of the week amount to eight thousand bales. Rice has declined to \$3 3/4.

A Case in Illinois. We have the report of a fugitive slave case in Chicago in the Commercial of that city. There was considerable excitement there on the 3d inst., owing to the arrest of a fugitive slave, and handbills were posted up through the city headed "kidnappers" requesting the citizens to rescue the fugitive.

The crowd inside and outside the court room was very great, and there appeared to be a universal sentiment of indignation against a law which tore a man from a free State, deprived him of his God-given rights, and consigned him to hopeless bondage.

The agent for the owner narrowly escaped chastisement from the crowd in the street, as he passed from the court room. He was saluted with hisses and groans. The alleged owner of the slave, we learn, is E. C. Smith, of Lafayette, Missouri.

The case was continued until next day. The law works unfeelingly.—South Carolinian.

EXPEDITION TO THE GILA.—A company of nearly one hundred men from Alabama, are now on their way to the Gila, to explore the gold region, and probably to establish a settlement in the neighborhood of the old copper mines above Dona Ana. They passed through Jefferson, in Cass county, on the 20th ultimo. The Herald says: "They were all well equipped with guns, one piece of cannon, and wagons, provisions, &c. They belonged to a stock company. All the stock is held in Montgomery, Alabama, by very wealthy and enterprising men, who, if the project is at all successful, intend sending two or three hundred negro men there."

Galveston Paper.





**POETRY**

**A Mother's Eyes.**  
A mother's eyes are magnets of the child,  
To draw him up to boyhood; then, like stars  
They are out by meteoric youth,  
Dimming the pure calm of their holy ray.  
A mother's eye the grown-up man forgets,  
As they had never been; with knitted brow,  
The goddess of Ambition's seat,  
Steering his bark to islands all unknown,  
He never reaches. See, in dismal wreck,  
How strewn those isles are with the phantoms  
Of ships,  
That only drift there through Oblivion's  
night,  
Touching the shore in silence!

**A Noble Deed.**  
The Lynchburg "Virginian" contains a proper and feeling notice of the death and burial of its late Editor, A. W. C. Terry, Esq., who was killed in the street encounter with Mr. Saunders, which it concludes with the following pleasing and touching incident:  
"The vast crowd who attended Mr. Terry's remains to their long resting place returned silent and thoughtful to their own homes and slept. On the morrow, as men walked forth in the street, undefined sadness was seated on their countenances—each seeming to feel more than he could utter, and all borne down by the sincerest grief. Can nothing be done for the noble dead, seemed to quiver on every lip? Alas! the answer came—all that can be, has been done for him. But a bright thought all at once seemed to possess and relieve the public mind. Mr. Terry, has left a widow and four beautiful children. Let Lynchburg rear and educate these lovely orphans, and try to make them happy. With electric rapidity the gracious thought spread through the town, giving joy and gladness to the countenances of men, and now making them feel happy in the prospect of doing good. In eight hours from that moment as many thousand dollars in cash were raised for this noble purpose—and other certain contributions promised—enabling us to state the gratifying fact that the citizens of Lynchburg will immediately invest the sum of ten thousand dollars as a perma-ent fund to rear and educate these dear children in a manner commensurate with their worth, and the fond hopes and aspirations of their noble father."

**A Foreign Frencuman.**—A Frenchman, who, under the name of Tamar-Bey had arrived at the highest dignities at the East, has just died at Tripoli. His original name was Souchnon, and he was a drummer boy in the army of Egypt in 1798. After the battle of Heliopolis, he and some others fell into an ambuscade in the desert, and were made prisoners. Djazzar ordered the whole of them to be put to death; but the officer charged to carry the order into execution, being touched with the extreme youth of Souchnon, spared his life, and sold him as a slave to the Pacha of Tripoli. The latter incorporated him in his troops, and soon discovered in him so great a capacity that he degrades he raised him to the highest ranks, and at last made him Governor of Andjelah in his dominions. His administration was marked with great energy and firmness, which in the end led to the establishment of order and prosperity.

He died lately, at the advanced age of 68, during a visit which he was paying to the Pacha of Tripoli.

**NEWSPAPER ON SILK.**—In Pekin, China, a newspaper of extraordinary dimensions is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Good Queen Bess." An anecdote is related to the effect that in 1727, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was sentenced to be put to death. Several numbers of this paper are preserved in the boy's library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

David Crockett used to say of the late Philip Hone, with whom he was in Congress, that he was "a cause why?" said the Colonel, "he allers puts his bottle on the side-board before he asks you to drink, and then turns his back so as not to see how much you take." This," adds the Colonel, "is what I call real politeness."

A large portion of a work of Origen, supposed to be lost, has been recently found among some Greek manuscripts in Paris.

**GOODS SELLING LOW.**

I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER GIBBY GOODS.** And a choice variety of FANCY GOODS; also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewellery—and an excellent supply of ready-made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market. **GEORGE STIPES.** April 8, 1851.

**New Beautiful and Cheap!**  
**G. Newbourn.**  
TAKE pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his new and splendid stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

His stock comprises every variety of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, and a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods of the latest and most approved style—**together with a large stock of Lace, Capes, Shawls, Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c. Also, a splendid Stock of Ready Made Clothing which has been made to order of the latest and neatest styles and fashion—it consists of Dress and Frock Cloth Coats, both black and brown, black drab &c. Arabain Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpaca, Brown Linen, with a good assortment of Pants of all descriptions, Fancy Black and white Drawers, Suspenders, necks, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, with an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives, from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas Tooth Pick. Also, Violins, Accordions, Harps and other instruments.

All are invited to call and examine—Jadies are especially invited, no charge for looking.

**Walker & Pettit,**  
ARE now receiving a large stock of new **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.** Which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mr. Peck's 5 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.  
April 8, 1851.

**GREAT INDUCEMENT!**

**Selling off at cost and carriage.**  
DESIGNING to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire **STOCK OF GOODS** at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.  
**G. NEWBOURN.**  
N. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indulgence can no longer be given.  
May 29, 1851. G. N.

**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 Foot 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 Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's.  
W. W. HUGHES.  
Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

**Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of May, 1851, on the estate of Wiley Looney, late of said county, deceased, by the Hon. Irby Woolley, Judge of Probate Court of St. Clair county, all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.  
**HENRY LOONEY, Adm'r.**  
**LORANDA W. LOONEY,**  
June 3, 1851. 6t.

**A Valuable Library for Sale.**  
WILL be sold, in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 20th July next, at auction, by the undersigned, the LAW LIBRARY of her late husband, Robert W. Smith, deceased, containing between two and three hundred volumes of well selected standard works, on Law and Equity, of the latest English and American editions, nearly all new. Also, a well selected Family Library.

At the same time she will sell all her household and kitchen furniture. The sale is one of necessity, to enable her to move to her relations and friends in Western Texas. Terms will be made known on day of sale.  
Two good Horses or Mules, and a Two Horse Wagon are wanted.  
**ELIZABETH SMITH.**  
June 17, 1851.

**For Sale.**  
TWO likely young Mules, Apply to  
**J. F. GRANT.**

**ROME DIRECTORY.**

**J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSBROOK,**  
J. W. M. BERRIEN,  
OSGOOD, ALSBROOK & Co.,  
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,  
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, **PIANO FORTES,** &c. &c. All orders for Goods promptly filled.  
April 15, 1851. 1y.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.  
**BURNS & MURRAY.**  
April 15, 1851. 1y.

**Sloans & Hawkins.**  
Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.  
TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.  
RECOGNIZE the second Brick building after crossing the Rivers.  
Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. 1y.

**BLACK & COBB,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.  
A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.  
Store under the Hillburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.  
April 15, 1851. 1y.

**HILBURN HOUSE, ROME, GEORGIA.**  
THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the RAIL ROAD and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.  
**The Stage Office.**  
Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.  
**L. J. HILBURN.**  
December 1, 1851. 1y.

**Carriage Making Business.**  
THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARLAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BEGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.  
He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.  
**WILLIAM WILMEE.**  
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851. 1y.

**NEW STORE, STEVENSON & BUNAN.**  
HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large assortment of **Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.** Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dry Goods, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.  
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

**BATTEY,**  
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of **WARRANTED PURITY.** Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.  
Gard'n Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons. Sand Plaster. Guano and ground Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.  
April 15, 1851. 1y.

**George Bone,**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.  
East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY, J. G. MCKENZY.**  
KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.  
All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.  
Dept. Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.  
March 11, 1851. 1y.

**Francis M. Allen,**  
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.  
KEEPS Iron, Steel, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Baggie, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c., &c. Wholesale or retail.  
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.—1y.

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

**John H. Roberts,**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, best Pale Brandy, Madeira, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, Iron, and every article pertaining to Groceries and Dry Goods. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.  
I want to buy regularly through the post, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn Eggs, Butter, &c. Call next door to Rhy Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

**Watch, Clock and JEWELRY STORE.**  
SRI T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons to buy.  
He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it shall be examined and tried, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.  
Repairing done promptly and neatly.  
March 11, 1851.—1y.

**GRANITE STORE, Johnson, Pope & Co.,**  
BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generously extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a **Large and well selected Stock of Goods,** and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.  
Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Gingham, Borages, Tissues, Crep De Paris, Brocades, Cloths, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equalled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign, and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.  
They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.  
April 15, 1851. 1y.

**SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.,**  
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.  
A LOT of Superior PLOVER from the Atlantic Mills just received and for sale.  
**WILLIAM SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.**  
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

**Alexander & Trammell, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia.**  
April 8, 1851. 1y.

**Crawford & McMichael,**  
HAVE associated themselves in the Cabinet business, and moved their shop to Brock's new building one door South of Cross Office, where they are prepared to furnish the public with every article in their line put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.  
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble, Slabs, Ottomans Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.  
All repairing shall be neatly done.  
Send in your order  
April 22, 1851. 1y.

**Cabinet Making, Chapel R. Lester,**  
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker, one of steady habits, who is a good workman, well furnished with permanent employment on the rate named.  
**C. R. LESTER.**  
April 9, 1851.

**BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.**  
The undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as **CANDIES, in great variety, CAISNES, FIGS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, CORDIANS, and Lemon Syrup, Also TOBACCO & CIGARS,** with many other articles.  
**FAMILY Groceries.**  
He has on hand and for sale **FLOUR** of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.  
**X. WILLMAN.**  
Dec 17, 1850. 1y.

**DR. ROSS BURSON,**  
Having settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.  
December 24th, 1850.

**Dr. William Gleize,**  
WORLD respect fully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage. Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.  
April 1, 1851. 1y.

**Medicines.**  
WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Plaster, for sale at the store of **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**  
April 1, 1851.

**TRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags,** for sale by **G. NEWBOURN.**  
April 22, 1851.

**Sarsaparilla.**  
**OLD JACOB S. S. FOWNSENDS,** Sarsaparilla, HOKE & ABERNATHY, April 8, 1851.

**ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.,** Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.  
**F. T. WILLIS & CO.,** Factors and Commission Merchants, 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 market's.) 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.

**Debitable, 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 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.

**GIBBS & McCORD,** Warehouse & Commission Merchants, McIntosh St. Augusta, Ga. THE UNDERSIGNED have to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the corner of McIntosh and Broad streets, where they have permanently located and will continue to give their personal attention to the above business in all its branches.  
The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying remittances, of cotton, and for Baggie, 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.**  
August, Ga. Sept. 16, 1851.

**Coosa Hall, WETUMPA, ALA.**  
THE undersigned have taken on charge of the above Establishment for a term of years. The House is re-fitted, and furnished with polite, attention and active servants, and their Table shall be furnished with all the place and country affords. They hope, from the long experience of the senior partner as a Hotel keeper, with their united efforts to please and render comfortable all who may call, that a liberal patronage will be extended to them.  
**S. EDMONDSON & SON.**

There is connected with the House at **Sale and Livery Stable,** where Saddles, Harness, Horses, Carriages and Buggies can be had for hire. Passengers will be sent to any point they may desire to go, on reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, night week or year, and Drives at all times, accompanied with Stock Lots.  
**W. B. HARRINGTON.**  
April 22 1851.

**T. WARWICK, Watch Maker and Jeweler.**  
HAS on hand, a choice assortment of **GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.** selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.  
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.  
January 24th, 1851. 1y.

**Alexandria Academy.**  
THE exercises of the present session of this institution will close on the 31 day of July. The students will be examined in various branches, which, perhaps, will interest all who may attend. The evening of the 3d will be devoted to exercises in Eloquence; after which there will follow some amusing Diatribes. The 4th of July will be celebrated at the Academy by various addresses, some of which will be delivered by the students, and some by orators from a distance. We hope the people, generally, will meet us on that day, and comming their patriotic feelings in commemoration of the natal day of our independence.  
**B. BEWLEY, Teacher.**  
May 27, 1851. 6t.

**Executors Notice.**  
LETTERS testamentary of the late will and testament of Jeremiah Mickle, sen., late of Randolph county, Alabama, deceased, having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them duly proven within the time required by law, or they will be forever barred.  
**JEREMIAH MICKLE, Jr.,**  
**and ERVIN H. DII ARON,** Executors.  
Mar 27, 1851.—\$3.50. 6t.

**New Spring Goods, HOKE & ABERNATHY,** are now opening an extensive assortment of reasonable and carefully selected with taste and judgment, and selling at the most reasonable prices.  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

**JOB PRINTING,** OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Blank Notes, Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.  
Orders respectfully solicited.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,** RANDOLPH COUNTY, Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday of April, 1851.  
THIS day came John T. Cason, by his attorney, John T. Hefflin, and filed his petition in writing, praying the court to compel William C. Kennedy, the Administrator of John W. Scriplin, deceased, to convey to the said John T. Cason, titles to the following lands, to-wit: the North East fourth, of the South East quarter, of Section thirty-four, in Township seventeen, of Range nine, East, which lands, as aforesaid, the John W. Scriplin, did, in his life time, bind himself by bond, to convey to said petitioner, titles to said land. It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three months in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons interested, that on the 2nd Monday in August next, there will be held a Probate court in the Town of Wedowee, at which time and place, all persons are notified, that has any interest, to appear and contest the same, if they think proper.  
**JOSEPH BENTON,** Judge of Probate.  
April 29, 1851.—m3m 6t

**Land for Sale.**  
OFFER for sale my Farm on which I now reside, 6 miles west of Ashville, 4 miles east of the St. Clair Springs, and 18 miles from Greensport. This tract contains 280 acres, 150 acres in a high state of cultivation, 160 acres of the very best cotton land, above overflow—an excellent orchard, fine meadows, adjoining vacant lands on the North and South; as well as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves. I am determined to sell, and go west.  
**JAS. M. EDWARDS.**  
June 17, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of John Smith, late of Cherokee county, Ala., deceased, by the Court of Probate, for said county, on the 9th day of June, 1851.  
All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.  
**JOSEPH SMITH,**  
**JOHN C. WEST,**  
June 17, 1851.—6t *Adm'r.*

**IRON WORKS.**  
THE subscriber has located himself at Good's Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.  
His experience as a Mechanist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.  
Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.  
**HENRY SHRADER.**  
Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. June 3, 1851.

**Committed**  
TO the Jail of St. Clair county, on the 28th day of May, a negro man, about 27 years of age, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to David Parkes, of the State of Mississippi. Said boy is 5 feet 5 inches high, and of dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided for.  
**JAMES S. CLEMENT,** Sheriff.  
June 3, 1851.

**Temperance Celebration.**  
GAYLESVILLE DIVISION, No. 124, Sons of Temperance, intend celebrating the Anniversary, by procession, &c., on the 28th of July, and invite Brothers of the Order generally.  
**N. RANDLE,**  
**B. P. HALL,**  
**J. L. SENTER,**  
Committee of Invitation.  
June 17, 1851.

**Salt! Salt! Salt!!!**  
**320 SACKS SALT,** for sale by **J. H. L. WOOD,** Greensport, Ala. May 27, 1851.

**Resident Surgeon Dentist, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.**  
**J. H. L. WOOD,**  
FOR SEAT AT THIS OFFICE.

**NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line.**  
WEEKLY. The new and speeded Steam-Ship Florida, CAPT. LYON.

**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, Adm'r. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y.

**MARBLE.**  
THE subscriber thankful for past 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 South East corner of the public square, and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for TOMBS STONES, MOVEMENTS, 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 work.  
**JOHN ALLEN**  
Jan. 28, 1851. 1y.

**Notice to the Stockholders.**  
Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Boat Road Company, SENECA, May 24th 1851.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this company, who reside in the Counties of Talladega, Benton, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb, that an installment of ten per cent on their Stock has been called for by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 30th June next. Payments may be made to J. L. M. Curry Esq., at Kelleys Springs, Talladega County, or to H. H. Allen Esq., at Boiling Springs, Benton County, both of whom are authorized agents of the company. Notice is also given to the Stockholders of said Counties, who desire to take Contracts for Grading, Masonry and Bridging, or either within the Counties of Talladega and Benton, and who have not heretofore made proposals, that they can obtain Contracts by making application by letter, or otherwise to Maj. Walker Reynolds at Wewokaville, or to Col. William Curry, at Kelleys Springs Talladega County, or to H. H. Allen Esq., at Boiling Springs Benton County, or to Lewis Trigg Esq., Chief Engineer of the company, by addressing a letter to him at this place (Selma).

All Stockholders in the Counties above mentioned, who fail to make application as above stated, on or before the 25th day of June next, will be regarded as having waived their privilege of working out their Stock, and will be expected to pay in cash, as installments may be called.

It is the intention of the board of Directors to push forward the work, on both sides of the Coosa River, with all practicable despatch, and to enable them to do so—they earnestly appeal to the Stockholders to meet promptly the call which has been made.

By order of the board of Directors.  
**J. W. LAPSLEY,** President.  
June 3, 1851.

**TAILORING.**  
**ROBERT H. WYNE,** TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his **SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS;** and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved New York, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.  
His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.  
His Shop is two doors North of Woodward's corner, where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with a call.  
Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of Youth's Jackets, Ladies' riding habits, and Gentlemen's riding coats. Jacksonville, Ala. March 25, '51. 1y.

**TARLETON & WHITING, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALABAMA.**  
WILL make liberal advances on all consignments of Cotton, Sugar, Rice, &c., and will furnish Baggie and Rope, &c., at such prices as may be desired.  
Mobile, January 21, 1851.  
**J. C. RUPERT,** J. C. E. McLELAND, M. S. CASSEY  
**Rupert, McLeLan & Co.,** Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA. October 4, 1851. 1y.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,** TAKES County. DEKEN up and posted by Reuben Davis, one sorrel mare, about three years old, no brands perceivable—appraised to thirty-five dollars, before Jonathan Blevins, Esq.  
**R. ESTES, J. of P.**  
June 17, 1851. 3t.

**A LARGE Lot of Harana, Colorado and Regalia Cigars** for sale cheap by **G. NEWBOURN.**

# Jacksonville Republican

The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance.

Vol. 15.—No. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1851.

Whole No. 762.

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 arrears 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 continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements 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 or business.

Advertisements in the absence of directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

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From Arthur's Home Gazette.

Beauty.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed Mary Marvel, with a toss of the head and a slight curl of her cherry lips.— "There isn't a good feature in her face."

"And yet, I think her beautiful," was the calm reply of Mrs. Hartley.

"Why, aunt! Where are your eyes?"

"Just where they have always been, my child."

"Agnes is a good girl," said Mary, speaking in a less confident manner. "Every one knows this; but, as to being handsome, that is altogether another thing."

"Is there not a beauty in goodness, Mary?" asked Mrs. Hartley, in her low, quiet way, as she looked with her calm, penetrating eyes, into the young girl's face.

"Oh, yes, of course there is, aunt. But, beauty of goodness is one thing, and beauty of face another."

"The former generally makes itself visible in the latter. In a pure, unselfish, loving heart, lives the very spirit of beauty."

"Oh! yes, aunt. All that we know. But, let the spirit be ever so beautiful, it cannot re-mould the homely countenance; the ill-formed mouth, the ugly nose, the wedge-shaped chin must remain to offend the eye of taste."

"Do you think Miss Williams very homely?" asked Mrs. Hartley.

"She is deformed, aunt."

"Well?"

"She has no personal beauty whatever."

"Do you think of this when you are with her?"

"Not now. But, when I first saw her, she so offended my eyes that I could hardly remain in the room where she was."

"You do not see her deformity now?"

"I never think of it."

"The spirit of beauty in her heart has thrown a veil over her person."

"It may be so, aunt. One thing is certain, I love her."

"More than you do Ellen Lawson?"

"I can't bear Ellen Lawson!"

The whole manner of the young girl expressed repugnance.

"And yet, Ellen, by common consent, is acknowledged to be beautiful."

"She's pretty enough; but I don't like her. Proud, vain, ill-tempered. Oh dear! these spoil everything."

"In other words, the deformity of her spirit throws a veil over the beauty of her person."

"Explain it as you will, aunt. Enough, that Ellen Lawson is no favorite of mine. Ever as I gaze into her brilliant eyes, a something looks out of them that causes me to shrink from her."

The conversation between Mary Marvel and her aunt was interrupted, at this point, by the entrance of a visitor.

Mary was passing through her twentieth summer. She was handsome; and she knew it. No wonder, then, that she was vain of her good looks. And being vain, no wonder that in attire her person, she thought less of maidenly good taste than of that effect which quickly attracts the eye.

She had beautiful hair, that curled naturally, and so, when dressed for company, a perfect shower of glossy ringlets played ostentatiously about her freely exposed snowy neck and shoulders, causing the eyes of many to rest upon and follow her, whose eyes a modest maid on might wish to be turned away.

In fact, Mary's attire, which was generally a little excess, set off her showy person that it was scarcely possible for her to be in company without becoming the observed of all the observers, and drawing around her a group of gay young men, ever ready to offer flattering attentions and deal in flattering words, where such things are taken in the place of truth and sincerity.

Such, with a substratum of good sense, good principles and purity of character, was Mary Marvel.

Some few days after the conversation with which this sketch opens, occurred, Mary was engaged in dressing for an evening party, when her aunt came into her room.

"How do I look, aunt?" enquired Mary, who had nearly completed her toilet.

Mrs. Hartley shook her head and looked grave.

"What's the matter, aunt? Am I over-dressed, as you say, again?"

"I would rather say, under-dressed," replied the aunt. "But, you are not, certainly, going in this style."

"Hear do you mean?" And Mary threw a glance of satisfaction into her mirror.

"You intend wearing your lace cape?"

"Oh, dear, no!"

Mary's neck and shoulders were too beautiful to be hidden even under a film of gossamer.

"Nor under sleeves?"

"Why aunt! How you do talk!"

"Where are your combs?"

Mary tossed her head until every freckled ringlet danced in the brilliant light, and fluttered around her spotless neck and bosom.

"Ah, child!" sighed Mrs. Hartley; "this is all an error, depend upon it. Attire like yours never won for any maiden that manly respect for which the heart has reason to be proud."

"Oh, aunt! Why will you talk so? Do you really think I am so weak as to dress with the mere end of attracting attention? You pay me a high compliment!"

"Then why do you dress in a manner so unbecoming?"

"I think it very becoming!"

And Mary threw her eyes again upon the mirror.

"Time, I trust, will correct your error," said Mrs. Hartley, speaking partly to herself; for experience had taught her how futile it was to attempt to influence her niece in a matter like this.

And so, in her "undressed," as Mrs. Hartley made free to call her scanty garments, Mary went to spend the evening in a fashionable company, her head filled with the vain notion that she would, on that occasion, at least carry off the palm of beauty. And something more than simple vanity was stirring in her heart. There was to be a guest at the party in whose eyes she especially desired to appear lovely—and that was a young man named Percival, whom she had met a few times, and who was just such a one as a maiden might well wish to draw to her side. At a recent meeting, Percival had shown Mary more than ordinary attentions. In fact, the beauty of her person and graces of her mind had made upon his feelings more than a passing impression.

On entering the rooms, where a large portion of the company were already assembled, Mary produced, as she had expected and desired, some little sensation, and was soon surrounded by a circle of gay young men. Among these, however, she was not Percival. It was, perhaps, half an hour subsequent to her arrival, that Mary's eyes rested on the form of him she had been longing for ever since her entrance.

He was standing, alone, in a distant part of the room, and was evidently regarding her with fixed attention. She blushed, and her heart beat quicker as she discovered this. Almost instantly a group of young persons came between her and Percival, and she did not see him again for some twenty minutes. Then he was sitting by the side of Agnes Gray, the young lady to whom her aunt referred as being beautiful, and whom she regarded with very different ideas. Agnes wore a plainly made sprigged muslin dress, that fitted close to the neck; her beautiful hair was neatly but not showily arranged, and had a single ornament, which was not conspicuous.

For the first time an impression of beauty in Agnes affected the mind of Miss Marvel. She had been listening to something said by Mr. Percival, and was just in the act of replying, when Mary's eyes rested upon her; and then the inward beauty of her pure spirit so filled every feature of her face, that she looked the very impersonation of loveliness. A sigh heaved the bosom of Mary Marvel, and from that moment, her proud self-satisfaction vanished.

An hour passed, and yet Percival did not seek her in the crowd, though, during that time, he had danced not only with Agnes Gray, but with one or two others.

It was towards the close of the evening, and Mary, dispirited and weary, was sitting near one of the doors that opened from the drawing room, when she heard her name mentioned in an undertone by a person standing in the hall. She listened, involuntarily. The remark was—

"I hardly know whether to pronounce Miss Marvel beautiful or not."

The person answering this remark was Percival; and his words were—

"I once thought her beautiful. But that was before I met one more truly beautiful."

"Ah! Who has carried off the palm in your eyes?"

"You have seen Agnes Lee?"

"Oh, yes. But she is not so handsome as Miss Marvel."

"She has not such regular features; but the more beautiful spirit within shines forth so radiantly as to throw around her person the very atmosphere of beauty. So artless, so pure, so innocent. To me, she is the realization of my best dreams of maiden loveliness."

"Miss Marvel," remarked the other, "spoils every thing by her

vanity and love of display. She dresses in shocking bad taste."

"Shocking to me!" and Percival. "Really, her arms, neck, and bosom, to-night, are so much exposed that I cannot go near her. I would almost blush to look into her face."

And yet, I respect and esteem her highly. Pity, that personal vanity should spoil one who has so many good qualities—so much to win our love and admiration."

The young man moved away, and Mary heard no more. Enough, however, had reached her ears to overwhelm her with pain and mortification. She soon after retired from the company. The rest of the night was spent in weeping.

The lesson was severe, but salutary. When Percival next met Mary Marvel, her dress and manners were much more to his taste; but she had changed too late to win him to her side, for his heart now worshipped at another shrine.

T. S. A.

Puzzling a Yankee.

Americans proverbially an inquisitive people, yet from the very necessity which this engenders, there is no person who better understands the art of parrying and baffling inquisitiveness to another, than a Yankee. We were quite amused recently by an account, given us by a city friend, of a colloquy which came off in a country village through which he was travelling, between himself and one of the "natives," who manifested an itching curiosity to pry into his affairs.

"How do you do?" exclaimed the "native," bustling up to him as he alighted for a few minutes at a hotel—"Reckon I've seen you somewhere 'fore now?" "Oh yes," was the answer, no doubt; I've been there often in my life." "Spose you're going to—(expecting the name of the place to be supplied.)" "Just so—I go there regularly, once a year." "And you've just come from—from?" exactly, sir, you are entirely right; that is my place of residence." "Really now, do tell! I spose you're a lawyer, or a doctor, or may be a trader, or perhaps some other profession or calling?" "Got business in the country, eh? Yes, I am at this time engaged in travelling." "I see by your trunk you're from Boston—anything stirring in Boston?" "Yes, men and women, horses and carriages, and a furious Northeast."

"You don't say so! Well, now I declare, you are tarmal cutie. What'd ye think they'd do with Sim's?" "Why sir it's my opinion that they'll either deliver him up to the chairman, or let him go free." "You've had a monstrous sight of damage I spose?" "Yes, it wet all the buildings and made the street damp—very damp indeed."

"Didn't old Fannil ball get a soaking?" "No, they hauled it on the Common under the Liberty Tree."

You are a circus chap; I guess you're kinder foolin'. Pray, Master, if it's a civil question, what might be your name?" "It might be Smith or Brown, but it is sort by a long chalk. The fact is, sir, I never had a name. When I was born, my mother was so busy that she forgot to name me, and soon after I was swapped away by mistake for another boy, and am about applying to the Legislature for a name. When I get it, I will send you my card. Good morning, sir?" "And so saying, the speaker jumped into the carriage and drove off, leaving the Paul Pry of the place, scratching his head in bewilderment and evidently in more perplexity than he had been ever since he had commenced his catechisings.

A Wife in Trouble.

"Pray tell me my dear, what is the cause of those tears?"

"Oh, such a disgrace!"

"What—what is it my dear?"

"Don't keep me in suspense!"

"Why I have opened one of your letters, supposing it addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all! What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?"

"No harm in the thing itself. But the contents! Such a disgrace!"

"What? has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife?"

"Oh, no. It is conched in the most chaste and gentlemanly language. But the contents!"

Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief, and commenced sobbing aloud, while the husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. It was a bill from the printer for nine years' subscription.

A Railroad through the American Desert.

Our telegraphic despatches of Tuesday morning, containing an outline of the news by the Arctic, advise that the viceroxy of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria by way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and that the work will be commenced without delay. With the most skillful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon one hundred thousand Arabs and Copts to the labor, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will awaken the solitudes of Petra and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin out of his wits, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from New York to Buffalo. The traveler will start from the base of Cleopatra's Needle, reach Cairo in six hours, refresh himself at the mammoth depot in the midst of the "waste howling wilderness," and stand upon the ancient shores of the Red sea in two days after leaving the Delta of the Nile.

A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit—through regions where the science of death has reigned ever since, amid thunderings and loud elemental strife, the law was given from Mount Sinai—now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery! Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South. Over this hallowed ground his contemporary Moses led the murmuring and mutinous Hebrews to the land of promise. This new dream solitude, the land of cultivated architectural science scooped magnificent palaces out of the solid rock, and hid sumptuous mansions and temples and mighty cities rise at its mandate.

This was the path of the multitudinous hosts of Amru, the successor of Mahomet, when he led his fanatical and victorious thousands from Syria to Cairo and Alexandria, poured his dense dark masses upon Southern Europe, and aimed to subject the Cross to the Crescent. These vast and arid deserts, over which the bald and rocky Sinai frowns in stern grandeur, long afterwards trembled beneath the tread of armed millions, whirling like some horrible tempest through the scene of Israel's trial and punishment. He, who from the position of an humble subaltern reached the throne of Bourbons, by a series of usurpations the most wonderful on record, would rival the fane and miracles of the Hebrew law-giver. He eyes the same waters that closed over the enfiladed chariots and horsemen of Pharaoh, and exhibits the temerity of attempting to pass dry-shod through the stormy waters of the Arabian sea. But what was this desecration, in comparison with the panting and coughing of the iron horse, within the view of the spot where the burning bush exhibited its mysterious sign to the trembling Moses, where the tables of the law were broken into fragments, and over which the pillar of cloud by day, and fire by night, hovered and guided the people of Israel to the holy region of Palestines and the Canaanites.

The tour of the Holy Land, which in the days of the Crusaders, was a pilgrimage of eminent peril, and accompanied by privations and sufferings little short of martyrdom, will soon be accomplished by a party from New York or St. Louis, within the limit of a single season. The tomb of Aaron, the site of Calvary, the Mount of Olives, and the shores of the beautiful sea of Galilee, will soon be as accessible as the Tower of London or the Lake of Como are now; and all the scenes of Scripture history becomes familiar to the eye, and common places in the mind, of almost every transatlantic tourist.

St. Louis Union 14th ult.

In a season of great draught in Persia, a schoolmaster, at the head of his pupils, marched out of Shiraz in procession, to pray for rain. A stranger asked whether they were going? The tutor told him, and said, he doubted not but God would listen to the prayers of innocent children. "My honest friend," said the traveller, "if that were the case, I fear there would be no schoolmasters left alive."

MORTALITY IN CITIES.—The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending June 14, and their proportion to the population:

City	Deaths	Population	Proportion
Boston	61	132,708	1 in 2173
New York	341	517,849	1 in 1518
Philadelphia	150	250,000	1 in 1667
Baltimore	104	163,025	1 in 1563
Charleston	16	43,014	1 in 2688
Evansville	15	16,900	1 in 1126

Extraordinary Escape.

The last Abington Virginian contains the following account of one of the most remarkable escapes probably on record. It was most miraculous:

"The children of Mr. George Micken, a citizen of Scott county, were playing together in a field, and near the mouth of a fathomless sink-hole. In their gambols one of them, a boy about eight or ten years of age, pushed his little brother, about four years old, headlong over the edge and down into the deep, dark pit below. It was some time after the child was missed before any certain information could be drawn from the others to what had become of him; and it was only threats of severe punishment that finally overcome their fear, and extorted from the boy who did the deed a confession of what had happened. An effort was made immediately to ascertain the situation of the little fellow, and afford him relief if he was not beyond its power. Ropes were tied together, with a stone attached to one end, and an attempt was made to fathom the depth beneath, but more than sixty feet of rope were employed in vain; no bottom could be reached. A lighted candle was then let down, but its light gave no hopeful indication, except that the pit was free from smoke, damp or impure air as far down as the candle descended. Night came on, and all further efforts had to be abandoned. On the next day further trials were made of the depth of the pit, but with no better success. In despair the frantic parents were about to give up all hopes of recovery or of relieving their little innocent, and preparations were being made to close up the mouth of the pit to prevent a like occurrence in the future, when it was suggested and agreed upon, that another and a final effort should be made by letting some individual down by ropes to examine the nature of the abyss, and ascertain if there was any encouragement for further efforts to be found below. A brother of the lost child undertook the fearful task. Cords were fastened around his waist and limbs, and one to his wrist, which he might indicate to those above his wishes either to descend or to be drawn up. He was swung off and slowly lowered, until having gone to the depth of about fifty feet, he looked below him, and there shone through the thick darkness two glistening eyes, in the next moment he was standing on a shell or angle in the shaft with the child clasped to his bosom. He fastened the little fellow securely to his own body, and bidding him take the rope firmly in his hands, the signal was given to draw up. The child hung convulsively to the rope, and in a few minutes they arose within the view of the hurried and anxious spectators who had assembled to witness the result; and when the first glimpse of the little fellow alive caught their eager gaze, screams and shouts of joy from the excited multitude filled the air, and big tears of sympathy started from the eyes of every beholder. After the first paroxysms of delight had subsided, the child was examined to see if it had sustained any injury, and, extraordinary to tell, with the exception of a little bruise on the back of his head, it was perfectly sound and unharmed. The only complaint it made was that it was hungry, being nearly twenty-seven hours under the ground. To inquiries made of it, it replied that it saw a light, and heard it thunder. From the nature of the pit, it appeared that the little fellow had fallen a perpendicular distance of forty feet, upon a slope or bend in the shaft, and from that place he had slid down twenty feet further to the spot where he was found, leaning against a sort of pillar or wall and gazing upward. How he escaped instant destruction is beyond all account."

A Picture for Bachelors.

Consequence of Coercion.

We observe that the New York Tribune has lately indulged in some very self-complacent speculations on the relative military strength of South Carolina and the balance of the States—and has arrived very conveniently at the conclusion that secession must be followed by collision, and that South Carolina will in that event be easily subdued. The contingency of a collision is one that we have contemplated with such repugnance and aversion that we have seldom alluded to it. And we have seen with emotions of astonishment and disgust this topic recently quite frequent in the speeches and editorials of the Abolition and Free-soil leaders and organs. That party has always hitherto made high professions of moral elevation and of moral suasion, and has denounced war and force. Yet now, the moment it fancies that it controls the physical force of the Government, and can wield the army and navy in the accomplishment of its plans, it luxuriates in the potency of these instruments, with feelings like those which animated Alaric, Mahomet, and Tamerlane.

We must admonish these abolition propagandists by fire and sword not to be too sanguine. We know there is a large party in this country in whom the leaven of the federalism of '98 predominates—men who are now, as that party then was, ready to employ the force of the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State, and even to punish as traitors those of her citizens who like the Spartans of old, are ready to pile the Thermopylae of her sacred soil with their bodies. And we admit that it is quite possible, at a period when California has been robbed and a part of Texas bought from the South, that this party may, as in '98, have the control of Government. In that event the attempt may be made to overrun South Carolina, in case she secedes, by land, or to blockade her by sea. But in either case it will be war. And in case it be pretended that captives taken by the Federal forces are traitors, it will be civil, and sanguinary and exterminating war—war without quarter.

And now, lest foolish and situated notions of the course of such a war, should provoke or predate it, important to indicate the inevitable course it will take. It is a great mistake to suppose, as is very common—that South Carolina will be powerless on the sea. On the contrary, her strength will be there. The introduction of ocean steam navigation has nullified the previous elements of naval force. There will probably never again be a general naval engagement. Ocean steamers can give or decline battle, according to their speed. And such is the enormous cost of ocean steaming, and the inequality of speed, that the wealthiest Government cannot maintain a fleet of steamers on any service, nor can they be concentrated in any action. A single steamer of superior speed may defy the navies of the world. She may rove at will over the wide ocean, and cut up its commerce, and nothing can interfere with her, because nothing can overtake her.

If then a collision should occur between South Carolina and the Federal Government and the other States, the inevitable course of events will be that she will invite into her navy both steamers and men, and with her commission they will have three million tons of shipping, worth one hundred millions of dollars, and another hundred millions of cargo afloat, belonging to the assailing States, to supply her navy with prize money. And such a vast and tempting fund would invite almost as many auxiliaries as California gold itself. There are all the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, that contain such multitudes of sympathizers with South Carolina. There are forty thousand steam navigators on the Mississippi—men intensely fond of adventure, of glory, and of prize money. There are ship owners of the North, of New York and Boston, who would enter for the prizes. There would be the enterprising, the adventurous, the warlike from many of the Southern States—and the consequence would be, that in one year after the contest began, there would be no safe trade in the entire coasting trade—nor could a vessel attempt with prudence to enter or depart from the harbor of New York itself.

The commercial States have two hundred millions of dollars worth of tonnage and merchandise constantly exposed on the sea. Half a dozen rapid steamers would render this all unsafe. And does any man suppose that this number of the fastest of steamers could not be commanded by South Carolina, with such an immense fund for remuneration?

We advise, therefore, that nobody indulge the fatal dream, that a collision between the States of this Union can ever occur without immense, and incalculable disaster. It is so much easier, cheaper, better, to be just and honest, that we cannot but commend this course to the humane, philanthropic, conscientious, peaceable, and transcendental Abolitionists, instead of muskets and cannons, fire and sword.

From the Mobile Register.

No. 1. The right of a State to secede from the Union is predicated upon the fact that the several States are sovereign. If the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the States are admitted, the right of Secession will be conceded as a necessary consequence.

After the declaration of our independence, and before the articles of confederation were adopted, the several States were free and independent. The articles of confederation of the 9th of July, 1788, instead of destroying or impairing the rights or sovereignty of the States, actually recognized and confirmed them. The following language is used, viz:— "Each State retains its Sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the confederation expressly delegated to the U. S. in Congress assembled."

It will be seen from this extract, that the sovereignty of the States, in the formation of the confederation, is plainly asserted and unequivocally admitted. In the acts of ratification, we have evidence also, that the delegates of the several States, gave form, vitality and existence, to the confederation. The language used, is as follows, viz:— "And whereas it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislature we respectively represent, in Congress, to approve or ratify, &c." It appears then, that the delegates representing the sovereign States, ratified the articles of confederation. Thus far, there is no evidence, that the rights or sovereignty of the States, were ever intended to be surrendered.

In the adoption of the Federal Constitution, we have proof abundant, of the jealousy of the States as to their rights, and of their apprehensions as to the powers of the general Government. They were unwilling to ratify the Constitution, and to establish the Government, without a plain assertion of the sovereignty of the States, and their right to "resume the powers granted to the Government, whenever they should be perverted to their injury or oppression." The States in the exercise of their separate and sovereign powers—each acting for itself—ratified the Constitution. In so doing, New York says:—

"That the powers of the government may be reassumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness; that power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress or the United States, or the Departments of the Government thereof, remains to the people of the several States, or to their respective State Governments."

Other of the Northern States, and Massachusetts among them, expressly declared—that all powers not expressly delegated by the Constitution, are reserved to the several States, to be by them exercised. Virginia in her act of ratification says:— "That the powers granted under the constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them and at their will; that therefore, no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any capacity, by the President or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances where power is given for those purposes."

South Carolina, in ratifying the Constitution, uses this language:— "This convention doth declare, that no section or paragraph of the said constitution, warrants a construction, that the States do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the General Government of the Union."

These facts show clearly the intention of the States, in ratifying the Constitution. They did not intend to abandon their rights or destroy their sovereignty. If it should ever "become necessary to their happiness," they reserve the right "to resume the power granted to the Government"—or if these powers should be "perverted to their injury or oppression," they claimed the right to "resume" them. If a State has a right to resume the powers she granted to the Government, when they are perverted to her injury or oppression, she has the right to secede from the Union. If the States in ratifying the Constitution, "retained every power not expressly vested in the General Government," it is certain that they did not intend to deprive themselves of their sovereignty, or of the right "to judge each for itself, as well of infractions of the Constitution as of the mode and measure of redress." After the adoption of the Constitution, the following amendment, as expressive of the views and opinion

of States, is now the a part of the Constitution itself. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." These facts show conclusively, that ours is not a consolidated Government, but a Union of free, independent and sovereign States. The right of a State, to secede, rests on its sovereignty. The denial of this right involves necessarily the destruction of the sovereignty of the States. The people are not prepared to change their form of Government. They are not prepared to abandon the rights of the States. They are not prepared to erect on the ruins of the other States, a grand consolidated, national Government. They are not prepared to transform the present republican system of the United States into a absolute despotism. SIDNEY.

From Harper's Monthly Magazine.

The Two Reads.

It was New Year's night. An aged man was standing at a window. He raised his mournful eyes towards the deep-blue sky, where the stars were floating like white lilies, on the surface of a clear, calm lake. Then he cast them on the earth, where few more hopeless beings than himself now moved toward their certain goal—the tomb. Already he had passed sixty of the stages which lead to it, and he had brought from his journey nothing but errors and remorse. His health was destroyed, his mind vacant, his heart sorrowful, and his old age devoid of comfort. The days of his youth rose up in a vision before him, and he recalled the solemn moment, when his father had placed him at the entrance of two roads, one leading into a peaceful, sunny land, covered with a fertile harvest and resounding with soft, sweet songs; while the other conducted the wanderer into a deep, dark cave, whence there was no issue, where poison flowed instead of water, and where serpents hissed and crawled.

He looked towards the sky, and cried out in his agony, "O youth, return! O my father, place me once more at the entrance to life, that I may choose the better way!"

But the days of his youth and his father had both passed away! He saw wandering lights floating far away over dark marshes, and then disappear—these were the days of his wasted life. He saw a star fall from heaven, and vanish in darkness. This was an emblem of himself; and the sharp arrows of unavailing remorse struck home to his heart. Then he remembered his early companions, who entered on life within him but who, having trod the paths of virtue and labor, were now happy and honored on this New Year's night. The clock in the high church tower struck, and the sound falling on his ear, recalled his parents' early love for him; their errand; the lessons they had taught him; the prayers they had offered up on his behalf. Overwhelmed with shame and grief, he dared no longer look toward that heaven where his father dwelt; his darkened eyes dropped tears, and with one despairing effort, he cried aloud "Come back, my early day! come back!"

And his youth did return; for all this was but a dream which visited his chambers on New Year's night. He was still young; his faults alone were real. He thanked God, fervently, that time was still his own, that he had not yet entered the deep, dark cavern, but that he was free to tread the road leading to the peaceful land, where sunny harvests wave.

Ye who still linger on the threshold of life, doubting which path to choose, remember that, when years are passed, and your feet stumble on the dark mountain, you will cry bitterly, but cry in vain: O youth, return! O give me back my early days!"

EXTENSIVE FARMING OPERATION.

The most extensive farming operation probably ever entered into in any county, has been successfully carried through in California during the past autumn and winter. We allude to the speculation of Hornor & Co. Day before yesterday the last sack of the potato crop was sold, and the gross proceeds of this crop have amounted to \$178,000—yield of 130 acres! There have been eighty hands employed on the Rancho, and the total expense of carrying it on during the season has been \$80,000. The (gunny bags) which the potatoes have been sacked shipped cost above \$8,000, while the gross receipts for the total crop \$224,000. We have seen in the New York Journal of Commerce, a letter signed "Ontario," an estimate made of the probable sales of this potato crop when it was first planted. This writer judged that they would amount to \$175,000, and to show how close the calculation was, he did not forget for the recent fires and the raise of potatoes, the extra \$3000, making \$178,000, the actual receipts would not have been made.

"Governor" Thomas W. Dorr, is now the principal editor of the Providence Herald.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR, GENEVY W. COLLIER, OF TUSCALOOSA.

Democratic Candidate FOR CONGRESS, JEFFERSON FALKNER.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS, SAM. CLARK DAILEY, (Unionist), ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

FOR THE SENATE, A. J. WALKER, ESQ., J. F. GRANT.

For Representative, GEO. C. WHATLEY, ESQ., WM. C. PRICE, ESQ., MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ., ASA SKELTON, ESQ., COL. JOHN N. YOUNG, JAMES VANSANT, WILLIAM YOUNG.

For Tax Collector, G. B. DOUTHITT, ESQ.

Our paper has been delayed this week, in order to get in the reply of W. C. Price, Esq., and other communications.

Sabbath evening the Thermometer stood at 91.

We see in some of our exchanges the announcement of the death of the distinguished Spencer Jarragan.

EARLY.—We had the pleasure of eating several slices of a delicious water melon plucked from the garden of the Senior editor, on last Wednesday the 2nd, inst.

Fourth District.

Col. John Erwin has been nominated by the recent convention in the 4th district, as the Southern Rights candidate for Congress. We wish Col. Erwin and the party success—he will probably come as near filling the place of Col. Inge as any man in the District.

Having placed the name of Jefferson Falkner at our mast-head, we would have felt called upon to notice editorially the efforts of certain "Jefferson Republicans," in Talladega, to bring another Southern Rights man into the field for Congress, but several of our citizens have taken the matter in hand, and in a communication found in another column, have reflected the sentiment of the voters in this region, and have, in a becoming manner remonstrated against such suicidal policy. Judge Falkner has sustained himself well here, and elsewhere, in his speeches—his position is acceptable to a large majority of the party—and we sincerely hope our friends below will do nothing which will enable the opposition to "divide and conquer." We feel assured when they hear the Judge on the stump he will give the Anti-Fillmore-ites abundant satisfaction.

Fourth of July.

The citizens of this place failed upon this memorable day, to celebrate the return of the anniversary of American Independence; but not so with other portions of the County. In the Eastern part of the County, at Bachus, the citizens were highly entertained by the examination of the pupils of the Academy, under the control of Mr. Rainwater, together with general exercises appropriate to the day. A fine barbecue, good performance upon the part of the School, and "lots" of pretty women, contributed to the pleasures and harmony of the day.

In Alexandria the day was observed in a manner creditable to the taste, judgment and patriotism of the people. It was a day long to be remembered by some of the pupils of the gentlemanly teacher Mr. Samuel Bewley. In their orations, we have heard, they gave evidence of having digested well their subjects, and delivered themselves in truly entertaining style.

Col. W. P. Davis was the orator of the day and fully sustained his reputation as a young orator. Gen. Earle made a fourth of July-Southern-rights speech, in which we are told he did himself honor and the cause Justice.

At Cove Creek the Sons of Temperance celebrated the day in a quiet but happy manner. Every thing, we understand was done on Temperance principles—there was no discord or confusion in the company during the whole day, all was harmony and brotherly love.

Miss Davis the representative of the ladies of Cove Creek vicinity, presented to the Division a copy of the Holy Bible, and in her accompanying remarks gave abundant evidence of the deep devotion, which the ladies of that neighborhood feel for all things good. Dr. Reid, on behalf of the Division, responded to the ladies, through their representative, in a brief, but able, well written address. The Rev. Mr. Archer was felicitous in the delivery of an "off hand" speech, advocating the "cause of all mankind." A splendid barbecue was prepared and enjoyed by all. The exercise of the day closed pleasantly—the large assembly retired to their homes with buoyant feelings—with no wrangling, no strife, no bitterness of heart.

A female friend, an estimable lady, and an accomplished housewife, handed us the following receipt for curing hams, which she has found from experience preserves them more effectually from vermin than the methods commonly practiced: RECIPE FOR PACKING AWAY HAMS.—As soon as your HAMS are smoked, take them down the first dry season, and wipe them well with a coarse tow-cloth, then rub them thoroughly with Cayenne pepper, filling up every crevice; pack them down in dry salt, by first putting a layer of salt, then a layer of hams, until all are covered.—This salt, if kept free from dust, will answer for curing pork the following winter. This method of putting up hams, is a sure preventive against skippers, and insects of all kinds.

To THE VOTERS OF BENTON Co.—Some inquiry having been made in Jacksonville, a few days since respecting a report in circulation, that myself or friends had endeavored to get out a third candidate for the Senate, to divide Mr. Walker's vote, I deem it only necessary to state that no such effort has been made by myself, either directly or indirectly; neither has any been made by my friends so far as I know. I have never believed that I needed any such assistance, and if I ever thought I did need it, I would not seek it by any indirect means. Respectfully, J. F. GRANT.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. The undersigned citizens of Benton County, notice with regret a call for another Convention in the Watchtower of the 2nd inst, over the signature of "Jeffersonian Republicans," to meet at Wadlowe on the 2d. Monday in July. We avail ourselves of this mode of expressing to our Jeffersonian Republican friends of Talladega, that it is our unqualified and deliberate opinion, at this late day—no considerable concert of action can be had in the other counties, in this district in behalf of another Convention.

That an ineffectual effort to get up a second Convention, would in our opinion—in these days of defection and division, be productive of the most ruinous and disastrous consequences. Southern rights, Southern institutions, and the rights of the States would be victimized by our uncomprehending, unyielding preference for men of particular localities. We take pleasure in saying that Judge Falkner in Benton Cherokee has given very general satisfaction. He has sustained himself and the cause of his party on the stump with unusual ability. We are satisfied, in these counties; no man in the district, even indorsed by a Convention, could take the votes from him.

For these and many other reasons which we will not pause to mention; we are opposed to the call of another Convention. In conclusion we invoke our Jeffersonian Republican friends of Talladega; and other portions of the district; to lay aside their preferences for men, and go for their country—our degraded and insulted South. We should be pleased to say more; but prudence dictates to us to drop the curtain here.

J. A. McCAMBELL, GEORGE WEBB, R. H. WILSON, JAMES M. CROOK, WYLL CARPENTER, BENJAMIN C. WYLL, LAWRENCE BROCK, WILLIAM SCOTT, JAMES CROW, JAMES L. LEWIS, C. J. CLARK, W. B. MARTIN, S. F. NELSON, J. J. ADERFOLDT, J. T. A. HUGHES, M. W. ABERNATHY, J. R. CLARK, R. G. EARLE, A. WOODS, S. J. T. WHATLEY, HIRAM BAIRD, T. A. WALKER.

The Hungarian and Polish heroine, Miss Apollonia Jagello, accompanied President Fillmore to Old Point Comfort.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. We learn, with regret, that the late Convention at Wadlowe, failed to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Southern Rights Party. Our regret, however, was lessened, upon hearing that Jefferson Falkner, of Tallapoosa, is in the field, and doing good battle for the cause. To the people in this section of country, he is, indeed, very acceptable, and we believe, at present, the choice of the district. His speeches have made good impressions, and gained him friends wherever he has spoken.

But we learn that the hopes of the party are to be much lessened, from the fact, that George Reese, of Chambers, will also run on the Southern Rights ticket. Such information comes through the newspapers as well as private intelligence. Can it be true? We would hope that the report is premature; and that Mr. Reese is not fully determined to run whilst Falkner is in the field. Will he lend his aid to the advancement of the submission cause? and to the election of a submission member of Congress? This must certainly be the issue of such a race.

Mr. Reese has many friends in Benton county, who would be pleased to see his interests advanced; but who could not support him in the present contest; and who, if we are not mistaken, would abandon him, in future aspirations, to office, should he suffer his name to be used in the destruction of our present most cherished hopes. He should retire from the canvass.

Mr. Falkner is a man of no ordinary abilities—a full match for his competitor, and, if we are not mistaken, is reliable in every respect. He is self-made; a man of untiring industry and zeal; and must improve with every opportunity. We believe that the district could not will make a better selection; and should be greatly chagrined to see him beaten by the present submission candidate, through a defection in our own camps. Benton is reliable—we hope Cherokee and Randolph are also. To Talladega, we would say, let your motto be, "measures, and not men," your greatness is known; let your goodness be manifest. To Chambers we would say, "tarry awhile at Jericho;" thy time is not yet; by thy fruits we shall know thee. And to Tallapoosa, do your duty; and your worthy and talented citizen presents his claims, give him your countenance, and your undivided support. He will do you honor.

BENTONIANS.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. The examination of the pupils of this Institution, under the management of Prof. F. A. Brown, came off on the 28th ult., and was attended by quite a number of Ladies, and Gentlemen, who, en masse, seemed to be highly delighted and entertained with the exercises of the day. We were pleased to see the interest manifested by the citizens upon the importance of educating their daughters, and congratulate them upon their choice of teachers. We feel confident that the success attending the examination—the known reputation of Prof. Brown as a ripe scholar of long experience in teaching his mild and placid manner, will point out and urge upon the citizens of White Plains and vicinity, the necessity of securing his services for the future, and thereby establish a permanent school of high order in their midst, where their daughters can receive a liberal, polished and scientific education. White Plains is fully capable of maintaining such a school. The location is not only a beautiful, but a healthy one—the mountains loom up in the East and West, while upon the South rich and fertile fields are spread out before the view. Nature seems to have marked out White Plains as the spot above all others for the education of youth. We hope and trust that the good citizens will combine their energies in this matter, and at once commence the work with the proper spirit. All who attended the examination could not fail to be convinced of the competency of their present tutor,—that he had not, during the past session, been idle—but prompt and attentive in the discharge of his duties. Too much praise could not be bestowed upon the young ladies; the accurate and ready answers to all questions, clearly demonstrated that their time had been well spent. In composition, the young ladies surpassed anything of the kind we have ever witnessed, and we were rejoiced to see that Prof. Brown had given that attention to the matter which its importance demands.

The exhibition at night was gotten up with much taste and judgment. The young ladies acted their parts in a style becoming their sex. The clear, round tone in which they rehearsed their pieces, the queenly majesty and grace, combined with that female modesty which would naturally peep out at the right place made the scene not only pleasant to the sight, but agreeable to the ear.

As the exhibition closed and the music had ceased, John S. McCampbell, Esq., was invited to take the stand, and responded in a style and with a spirit in keeping with the scenes we have just witnessed. His speech was the right length, highly entertaining, and at times purely eloquent, worthy of the time and occasion.

Candidates for Congress. The friends of equality and Union of Southern rights and democracy regret to learn that the late Wadlowe Convention failed to make a nomination. Yet in the midst of our seeming confusion, and defection, we are gratified to learn—that Messrs. Rice, Curry and Garrett, with a becoming spirit of magnanimity, for which they should receive the thanks of their party friends—nobly retired from the canvass—and yielded the contest with Mr. White and Judge Falkner of Tallapoosa.

Judge Falkner is now in the field—rendering efficient service—he has met the Fillmore candidate at fourteen places in Benton and Cherokee.

In his speeches in Cherokee, Judge Falkner has sustained himself with unusual ability & strength—in fact he has triumphed at every battle ground—given general satisfaction. The friends of Southern rights—Southern institutions, equality and the Union—have no cause to apprehend or fear defeat—Judge Falkner is a over match for Mr. White on the stump. He exposes Mr. White's federal doctrines—makes bare his crafty speeches to get democratic votes by shouting Union! Union! the glorious Union!—and asserting that, Whig and Democratic issues are all 'defunct' and laid aside. In short he shows that Mr. White is nothing more than that same old coon, who held up Gen. Taylor in 1848 as a no party man.

We are informed at Ladiga, Falkner's triumph was overwhelming—the mountain boys raised a shout for him—"go it my ball hornet!" "You will do to tie to." He is now familiarly called the "Ball hornet" and when the mountain boys meet each other—they ask, "who are you for?" They say for the Ball hornet against the field!

The lower end of this district has been contending for the candidate for Congress for a long time—they have it now in the person of Judge Falkner. Will you sustain him? He is now the only chance for Democracy and Southern rights. We can assure you Cherokee will give him a large majority—and we are informed that Benton will roll up 800 majority for him.

What will Randolph and Tallapoosa do? Let us hear from you. If you will do your duty Falkner's election is certain. CHEROKEE.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. White Plains Academy. The examination of the pupils of this Institution, under the management of Prof. F. A. Brown, came off on the 28th ult., and was attended by quite a number of Ladies, and Gentlemen, who, en masse, seemed to be highly delighted and entertained with the exercises of the day. We were pleased to see the interest manifested by the citizens upon the importance of educating their daughters, and congratulate them upon their choice of teachers. We feel confident that the success attending the examination—the known reputation of Prof. Brown as a ripe scholar of long experience in teaching his mild and placid manner, will point out and urge upon the citizens of White Plains and vicinity, the necessity of securing his services for the future, and thereby establish a permanent school of high order in their midst, where their daughters can receive a liberal, polished and scientific education. White Plains is fully capable of maintaining such a school. The location is not only a beautiful, but a healthy one—the mountains loom up in the East and West, while upon the South rich and fertile fields are spread out before the view. Nature seems to have marked out White Plains as the spot above all others for the education of youth. We hope and trust that the good citizens will combine their energies in this matter, and at once commence the work with the proper spirit. All who attended the examination could not fail to be convinced of the competency of their present tutor,—that he had not, during the past session, been idle—but prompt and attentive in the discharge of his duties. Too much praise could not be bestowed upon the young ladies; the accurate and ready answers to all questions, clearly demonstrated that their time had been well spent. In composition, the young ladies surpassed anything of the kind we have ever witnessed, and we were rejoiced to see that Prof. Brown had given that attention to the matter which its importance demands.

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From the Charleston Mercury  
**Telegraphic Intelligence.**  
New York, June 27.  
The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1200 bales, at one-fourth advance on the higher qualities since the arrival of the Europe.

Baltimore, June 27.  
The President of the United States had a grand reception yesterday on his return from Norfolk, and partakes of a public dinner to-day.

New Orleans, June 25.  
The sales of Cotton to-day were fully 2000 bales, when the demand was checked by the difficulty in passing bills of Exchange. Low Middling, seven and one-half; Strict Middling, eight to eight 1-4.

(From the New Orleans Delta.)  
**The History of a "Pirate."**  
Respectfully dedicated to the illustrious inventor of the last American Bull of Excommunication.

BY EL ESTRANGERO.  
I am a Cuban,—a Creole of the glittering star of the Antilles.—Where the little Rio Canimo winds its silver thread down through the rocky hills east of Matanzas, to the bay, still stands the house where I was born; a grand massive old castle, built ere the red cross England waved over the ramparts of Moro. But its walls echo to the tread of strangers! I, the last son of my race, am an exile in a foreign land,—sentenced to death at home; proscribed as an "adventurer," a "robber," a "pirate!" My beautiful wife—my Sabanita—lies low in the grave. My boy—the hope of my manhood—was struck in the heart by the lance of a brutal soldier, because he would not tell whether his father had fled; that father on whose head a price had been set,—a price which the liveried blood-hounds, coerced! The lands of my father seized by the same tyrant bands, have been sold to a stranger. The fragrant coffee-fields wherein I waded, in my happy childhood, are tilled by those who have no association there to love, save the sordid gain they may yield! "And why is this?" the reader asks. I will reply, and would that in lines of living fire each word might be written to burn forever before the people of a country once oppressed, now free and happy, though such "pirates" as Lafayette—a DeKalb—a De Grasse a D'Estaing—a Pulaski—a Montgomery aided in gaining to her that freedom.

When Tacon, iron-hearted and iron-handed was Governor General of Cuba, I had attained my majority; and as soon as I was released from the surveillance of the government appointed by the Government, (I should have premised that I was an orphan) I married one whom I loved from my early boyhood, and never bloomed a lovelier flower beneath a tropic sun. We loved—were happy. I was rich, and the Government heavily under a constant Government espionage, moved on through a few years in peace.—When Tacon had gone, and after Espeleta—less a tyrant, but more a villain than the first—came in times began to alter. Privileges of the slightest kind had to be bought! Did I wish a pound of powder and shot, and a gun to kill the pheasants that flew across my fields, a license was required, for which I had to pay a tax, heavier than ever was laid! Not a grain of coffee—not a leaf of tobacco—no a cane of sugar grew, that was not counted—not taxed. Murrur not, ya titho-paying men of England! Do not complain, ye men of Russia, whose lives and fortunes are cast on the very breath of your Autocrat! Do not feel discontented, ye sons of the Crescent, (no home allusion) whose lives depend upon the bowstring and fickle mind of an imperious Sultan! Ye were safer far, and happier too, than the Crescent of Cuba, who exist under the control of those who, born afar off, have no sympathies with, no ties to bind him to the soil of the island. But back to my tale. The time of Espeleta passed away. Laden with riches, wronged justly from the people, he returned to Spain—rich in all save honor, and that was hidden by the tears and blood of those whom he had wronged. Ancona followed. But he could not stay—he was too honorable. The blood of the Civil flowed in his veins. He was recalled. O'Donnell came—the descendant of a Celtic, a brave people. Fears of connection with a corrupt Government had mingled alloy with the gold of his nature—yet he was not all that the "mother Government" wished. He could not be all a villain! He was cruel—he heeded not the value of life—yet he was at least human. He would not hire spies to enter the bosom of happy families—he would not kill on suspicion! He, too, was recalled, and Alcoy came! Then clouds—red as blood and dark as the beginning of a storm when day closes—arose over the people of Cuba. The burdens of the people were never felt till then! And did they murmur, a hired spy was near to catch each word! Every sigh they breathed; a threat, whispered between closed and grating teeth, was reported; and what followed? Death or exile, and confiscation of property; the garrote, a volley of musketry, or a rapid flight from the land of their birth!

Yet, why do I wander from my own history; it is brief, and I will not trouble you long. When Alcoy came, my boy, Castello, was eleven years of age. My wife was beautiful, though a matron. My overseer died, and I employed a new one, who came well recommended, even as a gentleman whose poverty forced to ask for such a situation. Regarding poverty as a misfortune rather than as a crime, I treated him as a gentleman, and as a friend. That man passed from my lips; not a word at injustice did I utter that he did not record, and send to his master, as I afterwards learned! One night, never shall I forget, for my poor wife was lying low with a fever, on a couch from which she never rose; a merchant from New York whose vessel lay in the harbor of Matanzas, was my guest. He came to arrange for the purchase of my crop; and while entertaining him, I made remarks contrasting the freedom of his government with the tyranny of that under which I suffered. My overseer was present, and marked every word. When my guest had retired for the night, I listened to the side of my sick wife! It was the last time I ever saw her. After we had left him, the overseer mounted my best horse, and rode full speed to Matanzas, to report to the Governor all that I had said.

It was nearly morning, and still I sat by the side of my suffering wife. Suddenly a faithful servant rushed into the room, and told me that the overseer and a guard of soldiers were riding toward the house. In an instant I knew all; comprehended my danger, and so did my angel wife! "Fly, my amore!" she cried; "it will be death if they seize you!" "I cannot leave you!" was my reply.

"They will not harm me," she answered; "so, I will get well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy, and prepared to fly. How to go was the next question. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. I hastily awoke him, stated the facts, and, as our boat entered the river, we left it by a back entrance, gained the beach, and in three hours I was safe in my vessel. Hastily we sailed, and soon arrived at the great city of your Republic. Oh! how anxiously did I await for news from my home. When it came, it was terrible! Death had not such terrors. My boy was killed that night by a soldier, because he would not tell him which way I had gone, or reply to his insolent question. Within three days my wife was in her grave. A price was placed on my head; my estate confiscated, I registered as a traitor, and all this merely because I murmured against injustice and wrong. I am here; widowed, childless, poor, wretched! And, because, with a few brave, chivalrous noblemen, I desire to return and free my fellow Cubans from chains, I learn that I am considered a robber and a pirate! I forbear to comment on this! Through the land wherein I have sought refuge, casts this stigma upon me, I will not complain, but, biding that time, when might will yield to right, when Cuba will be free.

Remain the "EXILE."  
New Orleans, May 21, 1851.

"Mr. Higgins" according to the New York Spirit of the Times—that paper of never ending fun—was an unfortunate man. He fell in love with Miss Jenkins, and being bashful, made his wishes known to the lady through some very fine verses, which he put in his vest pocket and carried them to his sweet heart himself. Through mistake he handed her the following note which appeared to be in the other pocket:  
"Sir—J. Joant consider your conduct beneath that of a gentleman not to mention an addresser not to pay the 2 and 9 as you owe me so long a poor loan widdor and shall summins you to Cownte Korte if not paid at wunce.  
mare Jones."

He did not learn of the fatal error till he received by the hand of a nice little negro boy, the following note in reply:  
"Miss Jenkins's compliments to Mr. Higgins, and returns him the paper he left. Miss J. She cannot understand what Mr. Higgins could mean in giving the note to her, as it cannot possibly be any affair of hers. If Mr. Higgins means that he is in want of a small loan, no doubt her mamma will be happy to supply Mr. Higgins; but he really should apply in a less extraordinary manner."  
Higgins commenced packing his duds for California without delay. But he never got off. In twelve days time his poor remains were in the churchyard.

THE BOLL WORM.—The editor of the Nicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel of Tuesday, the 10th, says that W. W. Neely, an old planter of Warren county, had shown him, on the 8th inst. a cotton form, on which the boll worm had been making its ravages. This is a much early appearance of the boll worm than usual, and this fact will be apt to create some uneasiness among the cotton planters.

In the "Recollections and Anecdotes of the Presidents of the United States," published in Arthur's Home Gazette, a very graphic and stirring account is given of the scene in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the eventful and exciting occasion of the election by that body of a President of the United States. After describing the intense and absorbing interest evinced by every human being in Washington, and the successful opposition of Mr. McDuffie to an attempt to exclude the people from witnessing the acts of their representatives, that gentleman pledging himself for their orderly deportment while looking on so at a spectacle, the writer thus proceeds:—*Mo. Tribune.*

"At length the Speaker's hammer fell. A dead silence instantly prevailed, and the respective delegations assembled and took their seats around the tables prepared for them.  
"It was my privilege, from an elevated position on the right hand of the chair, to enjoy a full view of all the grounds; and I have preserved a rude and hasty sketch which I caught of their positions while the first ballot was proceeding. Each delegation appointed one of their number to act as Chairman, collect their votes, and report the result. The delegations voted by pluralities. Whoever, in each, received the most votes, was regarded as the choice of that delegation. There were twenty-four of these groups; and when the votes had been gathered in each, they were called upon to report, which they did in succession, *via voce*, commencing at Maine. The silence was like that of a sepulchre. Men's breath was suspended as State after State uttered its voice; and oh, can I ever forget the moment when the Speaker, standing up in his place, declared, in a clear sonorous voice, that seemed to pierce through bone and marrow, that John Q. Adams, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th day of March next ensuing.

"Then arose such a shout from the galleries as seemed to lift the very dome of the Hall. Mr. McDuffie, (whose candidate had been defeated, whose eager hopes had been blasted, and whose personal pledge for the good order of the assembly was remembered by all,) sprang up in such excitement from the ground, and in a voice that rang above all the tumultuous plaudits of the spectators, cried, "Mr. Speaker, I move the gallery be cleared! The question was put, and carried, 'Yes,' said a foreign minister to another who stood by his side, 'but how are you going to do it?' A natural question enough for a European, ignorant of the country and the people. Here were no guards, no gens d'arms, not even a constable; how was the order to be enforced?  
"He soon saw, and while he gazed, seemed penetrated with speechless wonder. No sooner had the speaker given the order,—'The Sergeant at arms will clear the galleries,' than an active, slender young man, of graceful form and with brilliant black eye, darted from his place, and mounting, (I did not see how,) to the broad stone cornice which runs all around the hall in front of, and below the breast work of the galleries, motioned with his arm to the dark, dense, and almost suffocated mass of human beings before him, exclaiming, 'gentlemen, the speaker orders the galleries to be cleared; you must retire—clear the galleries.' And at his word, like a flock of quiet, passive sheep, when the gate of their pen is thrown open, out went the entire crowd, without a word of complaint or remonstrance, and in an incredibly short time, not a soul was left behind. The foreign minister lifted up his hand in amazement, and exclaimed, 'What a government! What a people!'

"How SCHOLARS ARE MADE.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God, the maker of his own fortune, so he is the maker of his own mind. The creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can only grow by its own action and by its necessary growth. Every man must, therefore, educate himself. His books and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had not the pre-eminence, because nature had given strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because *self-discipline* had taught how to bend it."  
*Daniel Webster.*

Kossuth, it is reported, has been liberated, on condition that he and his Hungarian refugees immediately quit Europe.

**Congressional Appointments.**  
SAM: CLARK DAILEY will address the people of the 7th Congressional District, at the following times and places, viz:  
Arlington, Randolph, Friday, July 18  
Fair Play, Boston, Saturday, " 19  
Centre, Cherokee, Monday, " 21  
Hendrix's Roads, Tuesday, " 22  
Gaylesville, Cherokee, Wednesday, " 23  
Lodige, Benton, Thursday, " 24  
White Plains, Benton, Friday, " 25  
Malib's Store, Saturday, " 26

**THE candidates for the Legislature will address the people at the times and places following, to-wit:**  
Hogue's old place, Terrell, Wednesday, " 9  
Court Ground, Macon, B. Friday, " 11  
" Found's B'n, Saturday, " 13  
Barbus Store, Monday, " 14  
Duffness, Tuesday, " 15  
Sugar Hill, Wednesday, " 16  
Tender's Road, Thursday, " 17  
Oxford, Friday, " 18  
Malib's, Saturday, " 19  
White Plains, Thursday, " 21  
Colkville, Saturday, " 23

**THE candidates for Congress in the 7th District will address the people at the times and places following, viz:**  
IN TALLADEGA COUNTY.  
Talledega, Monday, July 7th  
Geo. W. Wilson's, Tuesday, " 8  
IN TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.  
Pinckneyville, Wednesday, July 9th  
Youngville, Thursday, " 10  
Dadeville, Friday, " 11  
Dadeville, Saturday, " 12  
Rome, Monday, " 14  
Goldville, Thursday, " 17

IN CHAMBERS COUNTY.  
Oak Bowery, Thursday, July 15  
Cassata, Wednesday, " 16  
Lafayette, Thursday, " 17  
Fredonia, Friday, " 18  
Gragg's Mill, Saturday, " 19  
IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.  
Roanoke, Monday, July 31  
Wedowee, Tuesday, " 22  
Lundy's Store, Wednesday, " 23  
Arbaconchee, Wednesday, " 24  
Malib's Store, Thursday, " 3

**Rome Prices Current.**  
**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**  
ARTICLES. \$ cts. s  
Bacon, Ham, 10 1/2 1/2  
Sides, 10 1/2 1/2  
Beef, Dinner, 5 1/2 1/2  
Canned, 5 1/2 1/2  
Candles, Box, 20 25  
Spermaceti, 20 25  
Spermaceti, 20 25  
Coffee, Java, Sack, 10 1/2 1/2  
Cuba, 10 1/2 1/2  
Laguira, 10 1/2 1/2  
Rip, 10 1/2 1/2  
Corn Meal, 10 1/2 1/2  
Cordage, Bale Repp, 10 1/2 1/2  
Machis, 10 1/2 1/2  
Cotton, 10 1/2 1/2  
Flour, 10 1/2 1/2  
Mackerel, No. 1, per bh, 1 1/2 1/2  
No. 2, " " " " 1 1/2 1/2  
No. 3, " " " " 1 1/2 1/2  
Iron, Swedish, 4 1/2 1/2  
English, 4 1/2 1/2  
Riv, 4 1/2 1/2  
Beam, 4 1/2 1/2  
Hoop, 4 1/2 1/2  
Lead, 4 1/2 1/2  
Molasses, 50 gal, per gal, W. I. 27 1/2 1/2  
Syrup, 10 1/2 1/2  
Nails, Keg, 5 1/2 1/2  
Sals, Liverpool, per sack, 200 2 1/2 1/2  
do do Bustel, 200 2 1/2 1/2  
Tobacco, per box, 15 1/2 1/2  
Sugar, No. 1, Orleans, 11 1/2 1/2  
Refined, 11 1/2 1/2  
Leaf, 12 1/2 1/2  
Crushed, 12 1/2 1/2  
Clarified, 12 1/2 1/2  
Tallow, 11 1/2 1/2  
Wool, Raw, 23 1/2 1/2  
Roids, 23 1/2 1/2

**COMMITTED**  
TO the Jail of St. Clair county, on the 25th day of June, a negro man, a runaway slave about 24 years of age, who says his name is John, and that he belongs to John Prince of this State. Said boy is 6 feet high, and a bright mulatto; one small scar on his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, in such cases made and provided for.  
JAS. S. CLEMENT, Sheriff.  
July 8, 1851.

**COMMITTED**  
TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala., on the 30th of June, last, a negro boy, who says his name is Anderson, and that he belongs to Sterling Lane, of Talladega County, Ala. Said boy is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and dark mulatto complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
G. T. NUNNELLEY, Jailor.  
July 8, 1851.

**LETTERS** testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Joseph T. Harkins, late of said county, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.  
SARAH HARKINS, Executrix.  
July 8, 1851.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain note of hand given by Silas Woodruff to D. Fleish, for fifteen dollars, due the 1st of October next. As the consideration for which said note was given has failed I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.  
SILAS WOODRUFF.  
July 8, 1851.

**Attention, Boat No. 6.**  
YOU are hereby commanded to appear at Jacksonville on Saturday the 19th inst., armed and equipped as the law directs for drill, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
WYLIE CARPENTER, Captain.  
July 8, 1851.

**IRON WORKS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.  
GOODE & MOORE.  
July 8, 1851.

**A LIST OF LETTERS** remaining in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 28th June last.  
Arnold Lemuel N Medall Sam'l  
Bowen Miss Mary Montgomery George  
Box Cornelius 2 Nabors Benjamin  
Bush John W Naiay Jesse  
" Wm F Owens John  
Crankfield Miss Jane Palmer John B 3  
C Parkhill L M  
Davis Wm Phillips Mark  
Dodd John " Wm  
Doss Wm Poole G W  
Draper Joshua Poore Joseph  
Donkin Abraham Posey Albert  
Scales J G Porter A T  
Edison Allen and Ramey John sen  
James A Williams Reinhardt G R  
Evens P R Richey John R  
Fagnins Wm Kussey B F  
Frederic Irwin Rutledge Wm  
Gaines F Smith Enoch 2  
Gill Thomas Y " Thomas  
Gillett C G Steward Sarah M  
Goodwin John Swan Miss Mary L  
Gay Thomas or Tatum Miss Elizabeth  
" Obediah Wright " Wesley  
Hampton Wade Thacker Wm 2  
Hills Matthew " John  
Hill John Vessel John  
Hodges Thompson Veatch Jesse  
Howsar Daniel Ward Alex  
Johnson Euclid Weaver Lawson  
Kerr Thos Wheeler M T  
Kilian Henry White Ben H  
Linder P P " David  
Lively Philip " Mrs. Elizabeth  
Lord A H " Nathan N  
McClusky Alex' Whorton Joel  
McGowan R Woodley Cal'd  
McLaughlin Geo T Wood G W E  
McMurry Wm 2 " Wm  
Maddox John " John Easter  
Mayben Thomas Young Isaac  
Mayfield Philip 3 " James  
GEG. HOKE, P. M.  
July 8, 1851.

**AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.**  
NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.  
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
HATS, Caps, Bonnets, at New York prices, and imported by Keers and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga., Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

**GLOBE HOTEL.**  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.  
L. S. MORRIS.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

**UNITED STATES HOTEL.**  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.  
G. FARGO, PROPRIETOR.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

**J. S. BONES & Co.**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.; at Charleston prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

**F. A. HOILMAN & Co.**  
Direct Importers of  
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE, at 30 1/2 St. at Charleston prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

**W. E. JACKSON & Co.**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, Secs., Masons, &c. at Wholesale prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

**T. BRENNANT & Co.**  
Dealers in  
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

**GEORGE A. OATES & Co.**  
DEALERS IN  
PIANO FORTES, Music, Books, Stationery, &c. at 251 and 256, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C.  
A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston and Newbury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books, and Stationery, for sale very low for cash, or city acceptances.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

**CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY**  
G. C. & Co.  
GOLD and Silver Watches, of all kinds  
Jewelry, and various rich and Fancy Goods.  
Fancy Hardware and Cutlery.  
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.  
Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds.  
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols.  
Solar Lamps, Gramophones, in gold and silver.  
Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others.  
China Ware, Cut Glass Ware of latest style.  
Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade.  
Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs.  
Watch Materials and tools of all kinds for Watch-makers. For sale at Charleston prices.  
CLARK, RACKETT & CO.,  
Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods.  
Repairing of Clocks and Watches by good workmen.  
N. B. Whenever it may be inconvenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, anything in the above line will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order and on the usual time.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

**WASHINGTON HALL.**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deservedly popular.  
JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.  
Geo. R. FRAZIER, Supt.  
N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, '51.—1y

**Henry Moore,**  
DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices. Call and see. April 15, '51. 1y

**CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.**  
United States Mail Line.  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.  
Leaves every Saturday afternoon—Through in 60 Hours.  
THE NEW STEAM SHIP

**MARION, 1200 TONS—CAPT. M. BERRY.**  
Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, &c. No. 139, Meeting street, nearly opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

**W. R. Morton,**  
IMPORTER OF  
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, No. 138, Meeting Street, (nearly opposite Hayne,) Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

**Hyat, McBurney & Co.**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Dealers in India, Silesia, British, French, and American DRY GOODS,  
No. 37, Hayne Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. April 2, 1850. 1y

**THE great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.**  
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.  
The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon Road having been recently re-laid with heavy T Iron) thereby securing both safety and dispatch. A through ticket having already been in operation will be continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. On and after the first day of July, baggage will be ticketed from the point of departure to Washington City, under the charge of a special Agent or Baggage Master, at Washington the same will be transferred to the care of similar agents, who will accompany it to New York and the like arrangements will be pursued in returning South.  
Through Tickets to New York 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., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply; and to Charleston, at the Office of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, New York.  
July 8, 1851.

**PAVLION 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 your part of that his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him.  
H. L. BUTTERFIELD,  
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.  
Feb 20

**Shackelford & Graeser,**  
FACTORY and Commission Merchants,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
April 1, 1851.  
FOR SALE? THIS OFFICE?

**A LARGE Lot of Havana, Colorado and Regalia Cigars for sale cheap by**  
G. NEWBOUER.

**GOODS.**  
**SELLING LOW.**  
I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.** And a choice variety of FANCY Goods; also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewellery—and an excellent supply of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.  
GEORGE STIPES  
April 8, 1851.

**New Beautiful and Cheap!**  
**G. Newbauer.**  
TAKE pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his new and splendid stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

His stock comprises every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, and a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods of the latest and most approved style— together with a large stock of Lace, Capes, Shawls, Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c. Also, a splendid Stock of Ready Made Clothing which has been made to order of the latest and neatest styles and fashion—it consists of Dress and Frock Cloth Coats, both black and brown, black drab &c. etra, Arabian Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpaca, Brown Linen, with a good assortment of Pants of all descriptions, Fancy: Black attia and white Marsales Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Suspensers, socks, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs; with an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives, from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas Tooth Pick. Also, Violins, Accordions, Harps and other instruments.

All are invited to call and examine—Ladies are especially invited; no charge for looking.

**Walker & Pettit,**  
ARE now receiving a large stock of new **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.** Which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good house in Benton county.

**GREAT INDUCEMENT!**  
Selling off at cost and carriage. DESIGNING to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire **STOCK OF GOODS** at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.  
G. NEWBAUER.  
N. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indebted can no longer be given.  
April 20, 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 Goods 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 Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's.  
W. W. HUGHES.  
Nov. 26, 1850.

**Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of May, 1851, on the estate of Wiley Looney, late of said county, deceased, by the Hon. Irby Woodley, Judge of Probate Court of St. Clair county, all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.  
HENRY LOONEY, Adm'r.  
LORINDA W. LOONEY, Adm'r.  
June 3, 1851.

**A Valuable Library for Sale.**  
A Valuable Library for Sale. WILL be sold, in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 25th July next, at auction, by the undersigned, the Law Library of her late husband, Robert W. Smith deceased, containing between two and three hundred volumes of well selected standard works on Law and Equity, of the latest English and American editions, nearly all new. Also, a well selected Family Library.  
At the same time she will sell all her household and kitchen furniture. The sale is one of necessity, to enable her to move to her relations and friends in Western Texas. Terms will be made known on day of sale.  
Two good Horses or Mules, and a Two Horse Wagon are wanted.  
ELIZABETH SMITH.  
June 17, 1851.

**C. C. PORTER,**  
Resident Surgeon Dentist,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**ROME DIRECTORY.**  
J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSBROOK, J. W. M. BERRIEN.  
OSGOOD, ALSBROOK & Co.,  
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.  
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.  
April 15, 1851.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.  
BURNS & MURRAY.  
April 15, 1851.

**Sloans & Hawkins.**  
TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.  
Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the river.  
Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851.

**BLACK & COBB,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crochery and Glassware.  
A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.  
Store under the Hillburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.  
April 15, 1851.

**NEW STORE.**  
SILVERSON & WYMAN.  
HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large **Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.** Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crochery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.  
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

**Carriage Making Business.**  
THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BREGANS, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.  
He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.  
WILLIAM WIMPEL.  
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.

**Francis M. Allen.**  
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.  
KILPATRICK, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Tallow, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or Retail.  
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.

**John H. Roberts.**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Tallow, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or Retail.  
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.

**BATTERY.**  
DEALS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of **WARRANTED PURITY.** Also, Painful Oils and Dye Stuffs—Such Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c. &c.  
Gard & Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.  
Said Dealer. Gun and general Business. Merchandise supplied on very liberal terms.  
April 15, 1851.

**George Hoop.**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Bagging, Tar, &c. &c. of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.  
Last side of Broad St. near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

**HILBURN HOUSE.**  
ROME, GEORGIA.  
THIS LARGE and commodious establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.  
The Stage Office, is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.  
L. J. HILBURN.  
December 1, 1851.

**Watch, Clock AND JEWELRY STORE.**  
MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.  
He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it shall be examined and tried, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.  
Repairing done promptly and neatly.  
March 11, 1851.

**GREENITE STORE.**  
JOHNSON, POPE & Co.,  
BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of Goods, their styles cannot be surpassed.  
The Stock consists of the latest styles dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Gingham, Borages, Tissues, Crep De Paris, Brocade, Coplins, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crochery, Stove, and Boots, lugsy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equalled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.  
They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.  
April 15, 1851.

**SULLIVAN, CABOT & Co.**  
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c.  
Country Produce taken in exchange. Oil stored, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.  
A LOT of Super Flour from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale.  
SULLIVAN, CABOT & Co.  
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

**Alexander & Trammell,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Rome, Georgia.  
April 8, 1851.

**Crawford & Melichael.**  
HAVE associated themselves in the Cabinet business, and moved their shop to Brock's new building one door South of Cross Office, where they are prepared to furnish the public with every article in their line put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.  
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, elegant article for Kitchen or Par, or will be furnished upon the shortest notice.  
All repairing shall be neatly done.  
Send in your order.  
April 22, 1851.

**Cabinet Making.**  
Chapel R. Lester,  
IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable style. Considering himself permanently settled in life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or in the quality of materials and construction with any other cabinet maker in the city. He is desirous to those who have heretofore patronized him, and to those who are desirous of patronizing him, to purchase Furniture with pleasure and satisfaction in quality and price. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop.  
April 8, 1851.

**Wanted.**  
Wanted to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One steady body, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on good terms.  
April 8, 1851. C. B. LESTER.

**CONNECTIONS.**  
THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep a constant supply of all kinds of bread, such as RYE, CORN, and WHITE, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as CANDIES, in great variety, RAISIN, PLUM, PRUNES, ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, COCOA, & Lemon Syrup. Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.  
Family Groceries.  
He has on hand and for sale a LOT of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.  
X. WILLMAN.  
Dec 17, 1850.

**DR. ROSE BROWN.**  
HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.  
December 24th, 1850.

**Br. William Cleize.**  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage.  
Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.  
April 1, 1851.

**Medicines.**  
WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. Dr. Ross's Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Sarsaparilla. Dr. HOKE & ABERNATHY.  
April 1, 1851.

**TRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags,** for sale by  
C. NEWBAUER.  
April 22, 1851.

**A VARIETY OF POPULAR MEDICINES,**  
—SUCH AS—  
RISLEY'S Sarsaparilla, Risley's Extract Buche, an effective remedy for gravel and other diseases of the kidneys;— Risley's Syrup of Pink Root or Worm Killer. Risley's Tooth Ache Killer. Barry's Trichophorus or Medicated Compound for preserving and beautifying hair.  
Also, Youatt's Condition Powder, for the cure of Heaves, Broken Wind, Coughs, Butts, &c., for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET,  
Druggists, Jacksonville, Ala.  
June 24, 1851.

**ADAMS, HOPKINS & Co.,**  
Warehouse and Commission Merchants  
47-52 B'way, N. Y.  
AND  
F. T. WELLS & Co.,  
Factors and Commission Merchants,  
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 market's) 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.  
JAMBETH HOPKINS.  
FRANCIS T. WELLS.  
Sept 17, 1850.

**W. P. BENTON, Executor of the Estate of J. M. Adams, deceased.**  
I OFFER for sale my Farm on which I now reside, 6 miles west of Ashville, 4 miles east of the St. Clair Springs, and 18 miles from Greensport. This tract contains 280 acres, 150 acres in a high state of cultivation, 140 acres of the very best cotton land, above overflow—an excellent orchard, fine meadows, adjoining vacant lands on the North and South; as healthily as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves—I am determined to sell, and go west.  
JAS. M. EDWARDS.  
June 17, 1851.

**GIBBS & McCORD,**  
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,  
The South St. Augusta, Ga.  
HAVE UNDERSIGNED been authorized to receive and sell for the above business in all its branches, at their extensive Five Fold Warehouse, situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage. Office and Sale-rooms 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 21, 1850.

**Coosa Hall,**  
WETUMPA, ALA.  
THE undersigned has taken charge of the above Establishment for a term of years. The House is refitted and furnished with polite, attentive and active Servants, and their Table shall be furnished with all the place and country affords. They hope, from the long experience of the senior partner as a Hotel keeper, with their united efforts to please and render comfortable all who may call, that a liberal patronage will be extended to them.  
S. EDMONDSON & SON.  
There is connected with the House at large **Saloons and Livery Stables**, where Saddles, Harness, Horses, Carriages and Buggies, can be had for hire. Passengers will be sent to any point they may desire to go, on reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, night week or year, and Drives at all times, accommodated with Stock Lads.  
W. B. HARRINGTON.  
April 22, 1851.

**T. WARWICK,**  
Watch Maker and Jeweler.  
HAS on hand a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewels.  
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.  
January 24th, 1851.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BRYSON COUNTY.  
TAKEN up and posted by James Thompson, (the fore Osweil G. Hill, esq.) a certain parcel of land, 3 years old last spring, 12 stands high, 13 in the face, hind legs white up to the hocks, and right fore leg white up to the knee—appraised at thirty dollars.  
A WOODS.  
July 1, 1851. Judge of Probate.

**The Last Loud Call!**  
TO all those who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, if not paid by the 15th of July, will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.  
G. NEWBAUER.  
July 1, 1851.

**New Spring Goods.**  
HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening an extensive assortment of reasonable Staple and Fancy Goods. Carefully selected with taste and selectivity and selling at the most reasonable prices.  
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

**HOKE & ABERNATHY,**  
Savannah, Ga.  
July 1, 1851.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
—SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Blank Notes, Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.  
Orders respectfully solicited.  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
RANDOLPH COUNTY,  
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday of April, 1851.

THIS day came John T. Cason, by his attorney, John T. Hefflin, and filed his petition in writing, praying the court to compel William C. Kennedy, the Administrator of John W. Striplin, to convey to the said John T. Cason, titles to the following lands, to-wit: the North East fourth, of the South East quarter, of Section thirty-four, in Township seventeen, of Range nine, East, which lands, as aforesaid, the John W. Striplin, did, in his life time, bind himself by bond, to convey to said petitioner, titles to said land. It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three months in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons interested, that on the 2nd Monday in August next, there will be held a Probate court in the Town of Wedree, at which time and place, all persons are notified, that has any interest, to appear and contest the same, if they think proper.  
JOSEPH BENTON,  
Judge of Probate.  
April 29, 1851.—m3m \$9

**Land for Sale.**  
I OFFER for sale my Farm on which I now reside, 6 miles west of Ashville, 4 miles east of the St. Clair Springs, and 18 miles from Greensport. This tract contains 280 acres, 150 acres in a high state of cultivation, 140 acres of the very best cotton land, above overflow—an excellent orchard, fine meadows, adjoining vacant lands on the North and South; as healthily as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves—I am determined to sell, and go west.  
JAS. M. EDWARDS.  
June 17, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of John Smith, late of Cherokee county, Ala., deceased, by the Court of Probate, for said county, on the 9th day of June, 1851.  
All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.  
JOSEPH SMITH,  
JOHN C. WEST, Adm'r.  
June 17, 1851.—6t

**IRON WORKS.**  
THE subscriber has located himself at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wood Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.  
His experience as a Macharist, and his facilities for Turning of work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.  
Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.  
HENRY SHRADER.  
Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. June 3, 1851.

**Notice.**  
TO the Jail of St. Clair county, on the 25th day of May, a negro man, about 27 years of age, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to David Parkes, of the State of Mississippi. Said boy is 5 feet 8 inches high, and of dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided for.  
JAMES S. CLEMENT, Sheriff.  
June 3, 1851.

**Temperance Celebration.**  
GAYLESVILLE Division, No. 121, Sons of Temperance, intend celebrating the Anniversary, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., on the 28th of July, and invite Brothers of the Order generally.  
N. RANDLE,  
B. P. HALL,  
J. L. SENTER,  
Committee of Invitation.  
June 17, 1851.

**320 SACKS SALT,** for sale  
CHEAP, by  
J. H. L. WOOD,  
Greensport, Ala.  
May 27, 1851.

**New Spring Goods.**  
HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening an extensive assortment of reasonable Staple and Fancy Goods. Carefully selected with taste and selectivity and selling at the most reasonable prices.  
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

**HOKE & ABERNATHY,**  
Savannah, Ga.  
July 1, 1851.

**NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line,**  
WEEKLY.  
The new and splendid Steam-Ship Florida,  
Capt. Lyon.  
—AND—  
Alabama, Capt. Ludlow.  
Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.  
On and after the 15th 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, N. Y.  
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. ly  
SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA. THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.  
RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz:  
DAVID L. ADAMS (Gron) CHATHAM (Gron) THOS. S. MERCALL, TENNESSEE. Which, with tow-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.  
The elegant steam-boat D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.  
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission.  
In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to  
SAML. M. POND, President, Savannah, Ga.  
Merchandise from the interior to Jozz B. Genou, Agent, Augusta, Ga.  
July 1, 1851. ly

**MARBLE.**  
THE subscriber thankful for past 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 South East corner of the public square, and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., in the best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material, and of the best finish.  
His prices shall be reasonable.  
Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine work.  
JOHN ALLEN  
Jan. 28, 1851. ly

**TAILORING.**  
ROBERT H. WYNE,  
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved New York, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS Styles.  
His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.  
His Shop is two doors North of Woodward's corner, where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with a call.  
Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of Youth's Jackets, Ladies riding habits, and Gentlemen's riding coats. Jacksonville, Ala. March 26, '51. ly

**Education.**  
MRS. WILKIE will commence a School for small children of both sexes, in which will be taught, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and in which the girls will also be taught needle work. She will have an Assistant in her school which will enable her to devote considerable attention to various ornamental branches.—She will also give lessons in the French language to several young Ladies.  
The session will commence on the 20th day of July.  
July 1, 1851. if

**NOTICE.**  
AN ELECTION will be held (according to law,) at Jacksonville, and the various other precincts in Benton county, Ala., on the first Monday in August next, to elect a Governor of the State, a member of Congress for the District, a Senator and three Representatives to the Legislature of the State, and a Tax Collector for the county.  
A. MOORE, Sheriff of Benton Co., Ala. July 1, 1851.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James Taylor, deceased, on the 30th day of April, 1851, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are also notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.  
J. W. CANNON, Adm'r.  
July 1, 1851.

**Commission Merchants.**  
MOBILE, ALABAMA.  
WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging and Rope, &c., at each price. Mobile, January 21, 1851.  
J. C. MCLELLAN,  
S. C. CASSEY,  
Rupert, McLeod & Co. Commission Merchants. MOBILE, ALA. October 4, 1851. ly

**The House that Jack built—A new Paraphrase.**  
The Constitution of the United States.—This is the house that Jack built.  
The Public Treasury.—This is the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.  
The Tariff.—This is the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.  
J. C. Calhoun.—This is the cat that caught the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.  
Abolitionism.—This is the dog that worried the cat that caught the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.  
The Cloy Compromise.—This is the cow with a crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that caught the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.  
South Carolina.—This is the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with a crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.  
State Rights.—This is the man, all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn that milked the cow with a crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.  
Southern Rights Association.—This is the Priest all shaven and shorn that married the man all tattered and torn who milked the cow with a crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

**Columbia Telegraph.**  
A New Invention.—Mr. Chas. Randall, of Lee county, Georgia, has invented a fanning machine, the object of which is to keep people cool in summer, and assist them in preserving their equanimity. It is thus described in a Washington letter:  
"Any body may set it at his elbow while he is reading his paper, or talking his sister of an afternoon, and without his doing a thing to aid it, Randall's fan will keep up a gentle breeze about him, and drive the musquitos away. Or it may be set beside a child's cradle or couch, or at the bed of the sick, and contribute much to sleep and repose. A machine for the purpose was once patented by Commodore Barron. It was very ingenious, but too expensive to come into use. Mr. Randall's little matter is on a different plan, and can be afforded for about ten dollars.

**Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of May, 1851, on the estate of Wiley Looney, late of said county, deceased, by the Hon. Irby Woodley, Judge of Probate Court of St. Clair county, all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.  
HENRY LOONEY, Adm'r.  
LORINDA W. LOONEY, Adm'r.  
June 3, 1851.

**A Valuable Library for Sale.**  
A Valuable Library for Sale. WILL be sold, in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 25th July next, at auction, by the undersigned, the Law Library of her late husband, Robert W. Smith deceased, containing between two and three hundred volumes of well selected standard works on Law and Equity, of the latest English and American editions, nearly all new. Also, a well selected Family Library.  
At the same time she will sell all her household and kitchen furniture. The sale is one of necessity, to enable her to move to her relations and friends in Western Texas. Terms will be made known on day of sale.  
Two good Horses or Mules, and a Two Horse Wagon are wanted.  
ELIZABETH SMITH.  
June 17, 1851.

**C. C. PORTER,**  
Resident Surgeon Dentist,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**HOKE & ABERNATHY,**  
Savannah, Ga.  
July 1, 1851.

# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851.

Whole No. 766.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. F. GRANT,**

**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.  
Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, or to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

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

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

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

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

## LAW NOTICES.

**Turney & Davis,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.  
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

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

**W. B. MARTIN,**  
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also, in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office No. 8, Office Row.  
May 6, 1851.

**George C. Wheatley,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
JULY, 1850

**J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.  
February 25, 1851.

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

**G. C. Ellis,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.  
Office Row—No. 5.  
May 20, 1851.

**William Acklen,**  
AND  
**William J. Haralson,**  
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.  
THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.  
Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.  
December 31, 1850.

**J. I. THOMSON, R. W. COBB,**  
THOMSON & COBB,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery;  
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Ashtville, Ala., April, 51.

**Girart Hewitt,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
ASHTVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.  
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.  
April 15, 1851.

**S. H. McSpadden,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
WILL practice in the several Courts of the State.  
Talladega, DeKalb, Cherokee, and will attend to all claims entrusted collection.  
Office at Centre, Ala.  
April 29, 11

**Blacksmith's Bellows,**  
AND  
ALL VICES, for sale by  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

## Farewell Address of Geo. Washington.

PRESIDENT, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1797.  
Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, unyielding, and bloody contests.—The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the prejudices of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitions, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facilities to betray, or sacrifice the interest of their own country, without odium; sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another; cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools

dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible.—So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine spirit. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies. Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit, but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct,

must witness to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest, for pursuing that conduct, will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fate.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.  
United States, 17th Sept., 1796.

## From the Mobile Register.

### Anecdote of the English Turf.

Several of the most celebrated characters of the English "Jockey Club," were at the races of Satory on last Thursday. The attention of the Parisians was principally fixed upon Lord M., who has long been known to them by reputation. Lord M.—is one of the richest, and most distinguished of the British aristocracy. Not content with the glory which he has acquired upon the turf he has distinguished himself still more by his eccentricities, even among his countrymen, who are truly a nation of oddities.

Among the valuable horses, belonging to Lord M., (that have achieved numerous triumphs and won countless Pursees,) there was one named Tiberius, famed for his great beauty, his superior qualities, and his brilliant exploits. His reputation as a racer, was unsurpassed. Very recently, at Ascott races, just as the gallant Tiberius was about strating, a horse rushed violently upon him, and threw him against a post of the enclosure, thereby breaking his leg.

This event produced a sensation difficult to describe. Immense sums of money had been bet on Tiberius, and these were all lost by this fatal casualty, for, by a law of the British turf, an accident of this kind does not annul the bets. Lord M.—lost £10,000 sterling! But this was nothing to the loss of Tiberius who was of inestimable value, yielding each year an immense revenue to his proprietor. The evil was irreparable. The surgeons declared that there was no hope of recovery, and Tiberius was immediately killed. He expired on the field of battle like a noble hero, as he was.

Two days after this catastrophe, the races ended. Lord M.—invited the elite of the sportsmen, to a banquet, which he gave at his chateau, near Ascott. The guests were chosen from among the noblest of the English aristocracy. Lord M.—has always been renowned for his table. He has a French Cook—a true artist. His guests were delighted with the exquisite delicacy of the meats served up to them. They frequently asked "what is this delicious game?" "what this savory flesh?" It was in truth entirely disguised by the originality of the dressing.

Towards the end of the repast, when the true English enjoyment of drinking began, the conversation turned on the turf, and the name of Tiberius was several times mentioned with eulogy. The host then arose, and said gravely, "my Lords, I propose a toast to 'the *Monsieur Tiberius*.' This proposition was received with acclamation. The great started up holding their glasses as high as their eyes. Lord M.—continued: "Let us drink to the memory of Tiberius, the most beautiful, the most valiant courser that ever trod the turf of Britain."

Shorts rent the air, and the glasses were emptied in an instant. But Lord M.—made a sign that he had not yet finished. The glasses were refilled, and he continued: "You all know the grand exploits of this wonderful horse. His renown will live forever in the annals of fame. But it is for us to honor his mortal remains. I wished that this noble horse should have a tomb worthy of him. Therefore my Lords, I have had him served up at this repast! Yes, my Lords, the meat which you have pronounced exquisite, is horse flesh! You have eaten Tiberius, and a tomb, worthy of him, I have made in your noble stomachs! May he be easy of digestion!"

At these words the enthusiasm of the noble Lords burst forth.—The idea appeared to them sublime. They drained their glasses, again and again, to the honor of the defunct, and to moisten his remains.

EUGENE GUINOT.

## The Bloomer Costume in New Orleans.

The Picayune says, a lady correspondent, who signs herself, "Jeremiah Jones's Wife, Sally," has written us her mind in relation to the Bloomer costume, which she does not seem to affect to any considerable extent. We give an extract:

You must know, gentlemen, that I am a lady of rather extensive dimensions, and I would just ask you to imagine a woman five feet one inch in height, weighing somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and eighty pounds, dressed in a short dress and full pants, and tell me what sort of a figure do you think she would cut? To my mind she would have very much the appearance of a well-filled meal bag, perambulating the streets.—But I and others in the same category are not the only ones to be considered in this proposed reform.

Mrs. Jones winds up her communication in the following tart and spirited manner:

Fashion is despotism, and it is an old and well known proverb that it is as well to be out of the world as out of the fashion; and if we will all be compelled to adopt this new style, it will at least have one good effect, namely, to make some men's wives "keep at home," and among that number I am thinking will be Jeremiah Jones's wife, SALLY.

Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to despondency.

## Although most of our readers are not directly interested in the contest now going on in the 3d Congressional District, between Messrs. Harris and Mudd, yet, as Mr. Harris has been branded by some, hereabouts, as a submissionist, we give the following letter from this distinguished and faithful southerner, in answer to certain interrogatories propounded by Gen. C. Robinson, who had been solicited to oppose Mr. H. We imagine this will be a *settler*, and skeptics will no longer doubt.

WETUMPKA, June 17, 1851.  
My Dear Sir—On my return home yesterday evening, after an absence of a few days, I found your letter, and now reply.

I feel prepared now, (as I have even theretofore done,) to you, and the Southern Rights men in your part of the District, the utmost disinterestedness in the position they have taken. That I have differed upon what are mere questions of policy with some of you, is perhaps my misfortune, but I am equally sincere. Upon the opinions laid down in my letter I still stand.—They have been criticised in the spirit of much unkindness, and I feel great injustice. Conclusions have been deduced from my letter, not justified by any fair rule of interpretation.

The leading points in my letter are—  
1st. That I approve the principles of the Montgomery Resolutions.  
2d. That I believe in the wrongs recounted, and that it was the duty of the Southern States to have insisted upon a full recognition of their rights, &c.  
3d. That the right of secession belongs to each State separately, from the Union.

4th. That each State must judge for itself of the time, cause and occasion.  
5th. That the issue presented to the South of abolition (at some time) or secession.  
6th. That the decision in operation must force a decision sooner or later.  
7th. As a matter of fact, that the Southern States as a whole, have determined not to secede for what has been done, at least for the present. (See the action of all the States but South Carolina.)  
8th. That in a matter of such moment as a dissolution of the Union, one State should not act alone, when any reasonable prospect existed that "other interested to the same extent" (that is my language) may be prepared for co-operation. My reason as expressed, is "the policy requires that no one should do what may result disastrously to all." For these reasons, I declared I would vote against the separate secession of Alabama, even though I should know I was in a minority. But of course, owing my allegiance to Alabama, I should follow her voice, even though I thought her policy wrong. This is but an abstract question, for no one supposes she will secede for past grievances alone.

9th. I have concurred with her most distinguished and trusty statesman, that South Carolina ought not to secede when such division exists among the surrounding States. 'Tis because I believe. If she acts I want her supported.

10th. Believing the South would not act, and regretting it, as my whole letter implies, and I ask you to read it again on this subject) I then propose the next best thing I could think of, especially that of awakening the South "to a sense of its danger," and a preparation for "the severe trials through which we are destined to pass." I wish it distinctly understood that I revoke no part of my letter, when fairly interpreted, according to its meaning, which seems plain to me and to most of my friends, as well as to the submission press. The Selma paper has done me more justice, in attempting to condemn my letter, than those from whom I look for more charity. It says, "Mr. Harris does not wish to strike till the South is prepared." I endorse it, and shall take public occasion, when I go to Cahaba, to thank him for his unintentional defence of me. What separates us on this point is a difference of opinion as to what is policy. I may be wrong, but think I am right, but for that reason do not feel disposed to visit any one with the measure of intolerance which those with whom I chiefly sympathize have denounced upon me. My friends may discard me, General, but they can never drive me from the Southern Rights party. They may exclude me from their *council chamber*, (as they have been advised to do,) but I'll stand at the door.

As to the resolution recently adopted at Montgomery, I say that I have no objection to its being put in force, if it will not result in a permanent secession of the State. I have no objection to its being put in force, if it will not result in a permanent secession of the State.

A UNIVERSAL MORAL PANACEA.—The Yankee Blade proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh and spirit, composed of *leaves, plants, and roots*, which, if taken without a wry face, will make any man respectable and happy:  
Leave off drinking.  
Leave off smoking.  
Leave off chewing.  
Leave off snuffing.  
Leave off swearing.  
Leave the gals alone.  
Plant your pleasures in some honorable employment.  
Plant your faith in truth.  
Root your habits in industry.  
Root your feelings in benevolence.  
Root your affections in God.  
For directions see the Holy Scriptures, and beware of counterfeit cures and quack theories.

## South Carolina has the right to secede; the Government has no right to coerce her, for she has been wronged, and has the exclusive right to judge for herself. If the sword is drawn, I trust that every Southern bosom may be a shield, to protect the soil that covers the Marions, the Sumpters, and Calhouns, who have shed so much glory on their country.

In haste, but truly yours,  
S. W. HARRIS.  
Gen. C. Robinson.

## Description of a Storm.

The Rev. J. T. Headley is celebrated for his powers of description. We have been forcibly struck with the scene described in the following extract from one of his letters. We think that our readers will be gratified by a perusal of it. Mr. Headley is publishing a series of letters in the New York Observer:

"I scarce ever look on a thunder storm without thinking of a scene I once witnessed in a devastating hurricane. It was evening, and the congregation were all assembled, when a gust of wind smote the building with such fury, that the doors were burst open as with the blow of a hammer. In an instant this vast area was filled with a cloud of dust, the lights were extinguished, and sudden darkness settled on the shrieking multitude. A body of men with admirable presence of mind precipitated themselves on the doors, and forcing them back barricaded them. It was shouted out that the doors were locked, and no one must stir. In a few seconds all was still as the grave, save the shriek of the wind as it pressed with awful strength against the building, or the half hysterical sob that rose at intervals from different parts of the house. At length there came a flash of lightning rending the gloom, and revealing such a sea of pallid faces, as I never before gazed upon. The clergyman in the pulpit also flashed out in that sudden gleam, calm and still as a statue. A low deep growl hardly sounding like thunder, followed, forcing its way through the troubled heavens, and then a few big rain drops smote the windows like hailstones. In the midst of this solemn silence within, and wild turmoil without, the clergyman arose, and as the flame of a single candle which had been lighted on his features, he turned his eyes around on the audience, scarce visible in the gloom, and with a voice slow and solemn, exclaimed, 'Sinner, the God that rides on that storm, and speaks in that thunder, is the God against whom you are sinning.' Had a thunder-bolt crashed through the roof, it would hardly have inspired greater terror. Every heart was already standing still in awe and affright, and the boldest held his breath as the hurricane embraced that building in its wild and wrathful arms; and this sudden announcement seemed to make the uproar without no longer the war of elements, but the footsteps of an avenging God. A shiver ran through the audience, and half-choked sobs arose from every part of the church. I was young then, and though I have been in many a scene of greater danger since, and looked on death in many forms, yet all are dim remembrances compared to the impressions of that hour. It however was no trifling peril we were in, for in a few moments the doors were open, and the hurricane filled the archway of the roof. The building was found afterwards, and in a few minutes more it would probably have shared the fate of the sheds without, and barns, and forest trees that were prostrated by its fury.

To think that an eternity of bliss depends upon the purity of a few years of earthly existence, is an overwhelming thought. How great is the inducement to study truth and cultivate virtue.

A large retinue upon a small income, like a large cascade upon a small stream, tends to discover its tenuity.

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.

Extracts from Com. Stockton's Oration.

Our lot has been cast in pleasant places, but we have fallen upon evil times. At the North, a fanaticism, the wildest and most indefensible that ever swayed the passions of men, is at work to strike down all that is valuable upon earth of human liberty, in the vain and delusive expectation of reconstructing upon its ruins some Utopian system of beatific bliss, and of the equality of the white and black.

I am not, fellow-citizens, in the habit of using equivocal language or ambiguous innuendoes. I say now that I not only considered the Union in jeopardy, but that I am of opinion that it continues to be menaced by dangers imminent and formidable, and that I entertain no doubt that, unless the aggression of the northern and eastern agitators be arrested by the controlling power of public opinion and authority, a dissolution of the Union is still probable, to say the least.

Fellow-citizens, I dislike much to speak of the dissolution of the Union. I loathe the term. But it may come, despite of all our efforts to avert it. Therefore it may be proper for me to say a word or two in anticipation of such a result, and for the purpose of turning the attention of my fellow-citizens to the course which New Jersey should take under such circumstances.

The position which would practically limit the republic at the South—assumed by a great northern statesman for whom I have the most profound regard, and whose virtues and patriotism are better known to no one than myself—I cannot approve. That position is assumed under the plausible idea of limiting the area of slavery.

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thority to congress to prescribe to an emigrant going to the public lands what kind of property he shall take with him, or what kind of property he shall not take with him. The attempts to exercise any such authority can only be made in virtue of a latitudinarian construction of the constitution which would invest the general government with unlimited powers.

For these reasons and others, I deny that the government, or congress, or the north have any right to say that a state asking to be admitted into the Union shall be refused admission unless she discards from her borders a portion of the property of fifteen sister states. I have no fears of the increase of the slave states over the free states—no matter what their latitude or multiplication may be.

Mississippi. We have the most cheering news from every quarter, relative to the prospects of the Democratic State Rights party. Every county in the State seems to have done its part, in furnishing new recruits to the already triumphant party which maintains the rights and institutions of the South.

Mr. H. C. Pratt, the artist, who, with his son, is attached to the Mexican boundary commission, writes to his wife in Boston, from San Antonio, Texas, that "Farming is a different thing here from what it is in the North; here you can buy a thousand acres of land, which is in beautiful grass, smooth as a floor, get two yoke of oxen for forty to sixty dollars a yoke, and a plough; begin to plough in November; plant 1000 acres of corn in February; get all the work done in April, and in September harvest it, get one dollar a bushel for it; the amount will be five thousand dollars, at least; this will pay for the land and all other expenses for the first year."

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THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY W. COLLIER, OF TUSCALOOSA.

FOR CONGRESS, SAMUEL F. RICE, ESQ.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS, SAM. CLARK DAILEY, (Unionist).

ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

FOR THE SENATE, A. J. WALKER, ESQ., J. F. GRANT.

For Representative, GEO. C. WHATLEY, ESQ., WM. C. PRICE, ESQ., MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ., ASA SKELTON, ESQ., COL. JOHN N. YOUNG, JAMES VANSANTT, COL. WILLIAM YOUNG.

For Tax Collector, G. B. DOUGHTY, ESQ.

We will delay our paper next week 'till we get the election returns.

We have been informed that Samuel F. Rice will speak in Jacksonville on Monday the day of the election.

Editorial crowded out this week to give room for communications and advertisements which came in on yesterday.

"Cheap Washing."

We call the attention of our readers, ladies particularly, to the card of Mr. Wm. W. Oslin, in our advertising columns. We have seen notices of his preparation, in the papers below, and certificates from ladies who have given it a trial—from all these we are inclined to the opinion that it is "labor saving" and will prove just the thing to save clothes from that "fell destroyer," the "batting stick." Try it—it is cheap—Family Rights only two dollars.

Give Blood!

Mr. H. H. ALLEN, collecting agent for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, will attend at the following times and places to collect 10 per cent. upon all subscription, assessed by the Directory to meet the current expenses of the Road:

- Jacksonville, Tuesday, 5th August.
Alexandria, Wednesday, 6th "
Maddox's, Thursday, 7th "
Oxford, Friday, 8th "
Mallory's M. Tuesday, 12th "
White P. Wednesday 13th "
Cross Plains, Thursday, 14th "

Those who have not heretofore paid the first assessment of 5 per cent., will be required to pay 15 per cent.

"Tote Fair."

We have not time this morning to look over our "file" and hunt up evidence to convict ourselves of the charge preferred against us by our cotemporary of the Advertiser & Gazette. We'll take our friend's word for it, and admit that by inadvertently failing to give him "credit" for an article, we may have robbed him of a small portion of that "meed of honor" which accrues to him from all he writes; but at the same time, we are conscious we did not appropriate it to ourselves, for never have we placed any article in our editorial columns that did not bear the "flesh mark."

For the future we'll say "turkey" every time, and see that neither the carelessness of the types nor the inadvertence of the Editor shall do injustice to our able and esteemed friend, the Ad. & Gaz. Satisfied?

We clip from the Adv. and Gaz., extracts to be found in another column, from a speech delivered by Com. Stockton, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on the 4th of July.

Com. Stockton is a Union man of the North, and unlike many men in the South he does not rob the States of their sovereignty, or deny the fifteen Southern States the just and equal participation in all the blessings flowing from the Union. All honor is due him for the bold and manly stand he has taken in defence of right against might. His speech has been well received, indeed, considering his locality, some of our friends have read his oration with extravagant joy. But there is one thing, we should not forget. Com. Stockton is not the only man in New Jersey, nor is New Jersey all of the North. Let us not delude ourselves with the

hope, that because one voice is raised in our defence that there has been, or is about to be a revolution in public sentiment there—let us have some unmistakable evidence of a returning sense of justice before we sing hallelujahs—let us get out of the woods before we halloo."

Judge Falkner.

The friends of Judge Falkner will see from his letter found in another column, that he abides the decision of the convention, and has requested us to withdraw his name from the canvass. Judge Falkner has been engaged for some time in doing service for State Rights, and wherever he has been he has gained for himself friends good and true. All concede to him great magnanimity, in withdrawing from the canvass, after bearing the brunt of the battle. This forgetfulness of self, this devotion to the cause, superadded to his sound judgement and high toned, moral feeling, has endeared him to many men in our parts of the District.

School Examination.

We spent a part of last Friday very pleasantly attending the examination of the pupils of Col. J. C. Archer, in the Western part of the County. While we deplore the apathy which we, in town, seem to have fallen into, upon the subject of education, we rejoice that the cause is on rising ground in the County. It has been our pleasure, within the last two or three months to visit several schools in different parts of the County, and never before have we seen the people more alive to the great work of education than at present.

The neighborhood just alluded to has commenced the work in earnest—it is increasing rapidly in population, which will enable it to support good Schools. If the same determination, upon the part of the parents, to educate their children, abates nothing, and the same zeal and industry continues to abide with the pupils, assisted by their competent and deservedly popular teacher, the time is not far distant when the people of that vicinity can boast of not only one, but many good Schools, and their children exult in the power and strength that springs from knowledge.

Last Tuesday was the day set apart by the adjourned convention to settle the conflicting claim of Judge Falkner and Samuel F. Rice Esq. A call was made for the citizens to assemble in primary meeting to select delegates to represent them in Convention. The proceedings in another column will give a faint idea of the "noise and confusion" which prevailed on that occasion.

In an editorial last week we confessed there was discord in the camp; and believing that defeat was inevitable unless some thing was done to enable us to concentrate our forces upon one man, we were willing to submit the claims of each to a convention of the different Counties. Without doing injustice to Mr. Rice, we reviewed all the circumstances of the canvass, and thought Judge Falkner the stronger man and entitled to the field.

With these views and feelings we went into convention and battled for Judge Falkner to the last. The convention regarded Mr. Rice's chances for success as greater than Falkner's and therefore, give him the nomination. Having gone into convention for the sake of the party, to harmonize conflicting claims, and to bring about concert of action, we must abide the fiat which has gone forth; and though we battle not for our "first love," (the same principles are involved, now, as formally, in the contest, and those principles must receive our support.

At the present, the great battle of State rights and State sovereignty, is being re-fought—republicanism is once more arrayed against federalism, and we who are of the South and for the South, are too much interested to be inactive in the contest or, indifferent as to the consequences. Though we have been foiled in our efforts to get our man, shall we not imitate the example of Judge Falkner himself, and sacrifice our preferences and prejudices for the great principles for which contend?

We have a choice to make. Are we not willing to support one who is pledged to carry out our principles—to contend for our rights, and re-

sist the past, present and prospective aggressions of a reckless, abolition majority in Congress. If we at the South, support State rights Candidates for Congress, there is a hope of staying the tide of abolition aggression and securing for ourselves the full enjoyment of the liberty of our fathers; but give promotion to those who deny the right of a State to resist any oppression, however grievous—(except a revolutionary right, which is no right at all, or rather the same right which can be exercised by the Russian Czar or by our own slaves, but is doing for it if caught), and we invite them by tame submission to repeat their insults and wage renewed hostilities against our rights and our institutions.

We hope every man on the 1st Monday in August will be found at his post, doing good duty—fighting for principles not men.

LEBANON, ALA., July 4, 1851. At a communication of DeKalb Lodge, No. 116, the following resolutions, on the death of Brother James G. Ward were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the widow and family of our deceased brother, in the sad bereavement they are called to experience, and most sincerely desire they may have that consolation promised those who mourn.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to the widow and family of our deceased brother, and also to the editors of the Jacksonville Republican.

V. C. LARMORE, Sec'y.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

A Voice from Terrapin.

According to previous notice the citizens of Cherokee and Benton Counties assembled at Ludiga, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination made at Jacksonville on the 22d inst., on motion Judge McDaniell, of Centre, was called to the chair, and Josiah Weakley appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed and adopted. Resolved 1st. That we cordially sustain and support the nomination of Samuel F. Rice as the Southern rights candidate for Congress in this district.

Resolved 2d. That the Jacksonville Republican and Sunny South, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. The meeting then adjourned in order.

E. K. McDANIEL, Chm. J. WEAKLEY, Sec'y.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

GOLDVILLE, July 24, 1851.

Dear Sir:

The delegates to the Convention, at Jacksonville, have just arrived here, and announced the result. Mr. Rice having received the nomination I feel it my duty to decline, and in doing so, I can not return from returning my sincere thanks to those friends who have kindly come forward and sustained me thus far in the contest. I hope they will pardon me for the course which I feel it my duty to pursue, under the circumstances. And in conclusion, allow me to say that I have felt, and still feel, a greater interest in the success of Republican and State Rights principles, than in my personal aggrandizement. You will please withdraw my name from the canvass.

Respectfully, your old servt. JEFFERSON FALKNER.

To the Voters of Benton County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I desire to say a few words only in relation to Mr. Walker's answer in the last Republican, to an explanation which I found it important for me to make in the preceding paper.

Mr. Walker says it is not true that he in his speeches explained away the force of his resolutions, or beating course in Jacksonville. I have said and still say it is true. Mr. Walker to "leave it to the crowds who heard the speeches to determine between us."

Mr. Walker says he desires no newspaper war with me. Had he been as anxious to avoid a war of words on the stump, where he no doubt supposed he would have greatly the advantage, some unpleasant allegations might have been avoided. But I will add nothing more to prolong this or any other unpleasant controversy. I was ready for trial—want no continuance; but submit the case to a jury composed of the whole people of Benton County, and by their decision am willing to abide.

J. F. GRANT. Jacksonville, July 28, 1851. N. B. The above has been shown to Mr. Walker, in order that he might answer it in the same paper if he desired.

J. F. G.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. LADIGA ALA. July 28, 1851. Messrs. Editors:

Agreeably to invitation, our fellow-citizen of Cherokee, Col.

Yancey came to fulfill his promise. Her citizens were highly entertained by his very argumentative speech on the momentous issues now pending between the North and South. The address was not marked by any idle declamation, or inflammatory appeal to passion; on the contrary it was well fortified and sustained in a dignified manner by one continuous chain of facts, irrefutable and unanswerable. The remarks on the "Compromise Measures" were well defined and amply corroborated by documentary evidence; he showed up in fine style, the income tax, of certain "neutral" Alabamians in the last Congress. The declarations of men who battled manfully for their native South, on the passage of these infamous measures, and strange to tell, these same politicians are now in the field, advocating Southern freedom a tame and submissive obedience to said acts. Oh consistency thou art a jewel of great value—away with such politicians, let them beware of the Ides of August. I have not time to say more of the Col., only that his speech was well received by the audience Col. Yancey has lately become a citizen of Cherokee, and well may she be proud of such an acquisition. After him our esteemed friend Col. Martin, of your town, entertained us with one of his happy efforts, full of patriotism and Southern feeling to the core, urging the great necessity of Union among ourselves for the sure and certain safeguard of our liberties. I will close by adding that Terrapin will do her duty in the ensuing election.

Yours in haste, A.

To the Voters of the 7th Congressional District.

Being a candidate for Congress, fellow-citizens, I give you an epitome of my political views touching the compromise, &c.

1st. I am for the U. S. constitution as it is, and for a strict construction, and ever have been.

2nd. Though injustice may have been done the South, yet the constitution is not broken by the passage of the compromise.

3d. Do not believe it best for the Union, or South, that we resist these measures with a view to repeal or make more satisfactory to the South by dissolving the Union, but rather let us wait and see if aggression and injustice be yet offered or made by the North; if so, then let us act.

4th. Know not what better disposition could have been made of it—Mexico and Utah, as I consider it certain that the Mexican law in regard to slavery does not hold there, but the laws of the United States, giving us the right in our property.

5th. Hold that wherever the U. S. States has land, there any citizen ought to be allowed to carry, and be secure in his property, personal and all; hence, never expect to vote for any man for chief magistrate of the United States, who holds a contrary opinion, or would have Congress interfere with the slave trade between the slaveholding States.

6th. See no constitutional provision for the doctrine of secession, either positive or reserved to the states; still hold that a state may secede, as every freeman has a natural, inherent, inalienable right to resist oppression, and may meet in primary assembly and ordain and under a state to leave the confederacy, in which case the government could not refrain from some action, yet, should not use coercion or force.

7th. Think that should our government divide, infinitely more will be lost, even by the south, than gained.

8th. Have no dislike to the constitution or federal government, but wished the latter preserved under the former for many successive generations.

Give or withhold, as you may deem best, fellow-citizens, your suffrage, and I am satisfied.

SAM. CLARK DAILEY. Dudleyville, Ala., July, '51.

Primary Meeting.

In answer to a previous call, about five hundred citizens, of this County assembled in Jacksonville on the 22d inst. to select delegates to represent Benton in the District Convention. On motion Col. John R. Clark was called to the chair, and John H. Caldwell was appointed Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Col. W. F. Forney moved that a committee be appointed to select delegates to represent the County in said Convention. The motion was opposed by the Secretary, and it was suggested that the motion be withdrawn, and inasmuch as the people had assembled to express their choice between the two State Rights Candidates, Falkner and Rice, it was but right and proper that the meeting should express its preference, and then give the delegates the chair.

The motion was withdrawn and the names of Falkner and Rice submitted to the meeting. The parties divided—great excitement prevailed—the chair could not preserve order—elegant confusion reigned triumphant. After so long a time, a

proposition was made to leave the Court House; that both parties might be counted, a thing impossible in the crowded state of the court room. The meeting adjourned to the "Square"—the lines "fled" off. But order was not afterwards restored. Although a committee of two was appointed to count the lines yet such was the clamor and excitement, that they had to abandon the task as hopeless. Both parties were equally satisfied with the result, and the contest to be a compromise. Falkner and Rice were in the Convention and Rice two. Vide proceedings of Convention. The meeting adjourned very informally, very!

COL. J. C. CLARK, Chm. JOHN H. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Proceedings of the Convention.

7th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. At a meeting of the Delegates of the Southern Rights Party, in convention assembled, at Jacksonville, on the 22d inst., to nominate a candidate for this District, Dr. C. J. Clark, of Jacksonville, was elected as Chairman, and John A. Jordan, of Tallapoosa, Secretary. The delegates present were from the county of Benton, Dr. C. J. Clark, John H. Caldwell, Capt. Dan M. Walker and Wm. H. Forney; from Randolph, Hon. J. W. Guinn and J. Woodruff; from Talladega, Geo. W. Gault, Marion Thomison, John Gooden and Gen. J. T. Bradford; from Tallapoosa, Col. Wm. Towns, John A. Jordan, and L. W. Banks.

On motion of Judge Guinn, each county was allowed to cast four votes, and the two third rule was adopted. Chambers and Cherokee counties not being represented, the convention allowed the vote of the former to be cast for Samuel F. Rice, and the latter for Judge Falkner.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to make a nomination—the names of Judge Falkner, of Tallapoosa, and Samuel F. Rice, of Talladega, having been submitted. The first five ballots were for Falkner 12, Rice 12. It was, by common consent, agreed not to count the vote of the two counties unrepresented. The 6th and 7th balloting were for Falkner 9, Rice 9; the 8th, 9th and 10th, Falkner 8, Rice 8; the 11th, Rice 10, Falkner 6; the 12th, Rice 11, Falkner 5; whereupon the Chairman of the Convention declared Samuel F. Rice to be the Southern Rights candidate for the 7th Congressional District.

Messrs. Caldwell and Woodruff came forward, and in a manly and patriotic manner announced their willingness to support the nominee. They were followed by Col. Towns, of Tallapoosa, who declared his willingness to abide by the result of the convention—he addressed the convention in his peculiar and inimitable style, which was received with unbounded applause.

On motion of Judge Guinn, the chairman appointed the following committee: Messrs. Guinn, Chilton, Caldwell and Jordan, the object of which is fully explained in the following report of the committee, adopted by the convention.

At the convention assembled in Jacksonville on Tuesday the 22nd July, the Southern Rights Party having heard the nomination to Samuel F. Rice, Esq., on motion of Judge Guinn, of Randolph, it was determined that a committee of four be appointed to prepare and present to Judge Jefferson Falkner, resolutions expressive of the high estimation in which his ability, patriotism and devotion to the cause of the South is held by the Southern Rights Party of the 7th Congressional District, and to tender Judge Falkner the sincere thanks of the party for the able and successful manner in which he has conducted the discussion with the submission candidates for Congress, through out the entire District.

In compliance with the wishes of the convention, the committee hereby tender to Judge Falkner the following Resolutions as expressive of the sense of the Convention, and would add their own individual thanks, and hearty wish that the Southern Rights party may always have the services of one so able and willing to defend their cause, as Judge Falkner has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That this convention being gratefully impressed with the obligations which the Southern Rights party of the 7th Congressional District, is under to Judge Jefferson Falkner, of Tallapoosa, for the noble and successful manner in which he has defended the rights, interests and political equality of the South in the present canvass, and the triumphant and withering opposition which he has made to the mischievous "Compromise Measures" of the last Congress, do hereby tender, and beg that you will accept the warmest thanks of a party which it much desires to see united in the motion was withdrawn and the names of Falkner and Rice submitted to the meeting. The parties divided—great excitement prevailed—the chair could not preserve order—elegant confusion reigned triumphant. After so long a time, a

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From the Southern Press.  
**Mr. Webster's Speech at the Capitol.**  
Mr. Webster dwells at length, and with emphasis, on the contrast between the wealth, population, and power, of this confederacy now, and at the time when it was formed. And he concludes this contrast or comparison with the exclamation: "Who does not admit this unparalleled growth of prosperity and renown is there?" Under Providence, of the United States, under a general Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government, and to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, free from civil tyranny or ecclesiastical domination.

It is of vital importance to understand the causes of our progress. In about thirty years after this Union was formed, Mexico declared her independence. Her territory was greater and more productive than ours, and her population more numerous. She formed a federal Union in 1824. Yet now, after the lapse of twenty-seven years, she is less populous, prosperous, and powerful than under Spanish dominion. She has yet a federal Union—yet she is driven back from her borders by troops of savages, and is rent at her caput by faction. If independence and Union were productive of prosperity and greatness, why has Mexico not advanced? Why have the South American republics not prospered? It is because the character of their people was not equal to ours. It is because they have not been so faithful to those moral laws of our race, which the Supreme Being has prescribed, as the condition of human welfare and progress.

The original emigration to this country was religious. It consisted, in all the colonies, of people far above the average grade of moral principle and practice at home, and who were so devoted to their faith, that they renounced the comforts and pleasures of established society, and encountered the perils of unknown navigation, and of unknown barbarous regions, rather than submit to religious and political tyranny. The Puritans of New England, the Huguenots of South Carolina, the Moravians of Georgia, the Catholics of Maryland, the Episcopalian of Virginia, all successively renounced the country where they could no longer be conscience free. There never was such a moral emigration since the world was made. To these we must add great numbers of men of energy, enterprise, and pride, who would not remain and submit to the power of kings or the pride of wealth. And from those apostles of religion, and of civil liberty, the power and glory of America have sprung.

The idea that we are our progress to secondary causes, to forms of government, or to the fortunes of war, is a fallacy and a lie. But it is no new thing. When the Hebrews had succeeded in the conquest of Canaan, and were powerful enough to repel aggression from any of their neighbors, the statesman, warrior and king, who ruled over them, undertook one day in an hour of presumption, to enumerate the people. He wanted we suppose, to announce from the capital at Jerusalem, their progress in numbers; he wanted, probably, to enjoy the account of their multitude, to inspire the people with notions of their own strength, and to intimidate their enemies. This lesson of delusion and of pride was incompatible with the true principles of Hebrew and of national power. They owed their greatness to the mercy which the Supreme Being had bestowed on the faith of Abraham—on the obedience of Isaac and of Jacob—on the fidelity of these who survived the privations and the temptations of the wilderness.

The pride of population and power was, therefore, promptly resisted with patience. And they were humbled. All history sacred and profane abounds with evidence of the tendency of people and rulers to this delusion. Nebuchadnezzar, the mighty conqueror indulged it, and was sent forth to lean humbly among the beasts of the field. Belshazzar, in his hour of pride, undertook to appropriate the sacred vessels of the Jews for his orgies; and his kingdom was taken away. Xerxes, with his two millions of soldiers marched, without cause, to the conquest of the Greeks, and taught them how Persia could be conquered. Napoleon, not satisfied with the humiliation of southern Europe, went forth with half a million to Moscow, and returned a fugitive. It is the peculiar infirmity of human nature to be depraved already this great truth, by dismembering Mexico, and then plundering the weaker section of the Union of her share of the acquisition. And it is high time for us to learn that, as we owe all our progress to the degree of our piety, hitherto, of the great principles of moral duty so we are dependent on them, neither population nor Union, wealth, nor power can save us from the catastrophe of ruin.

Mr. Webster has quoted the words of the Bishop of Cloyne, and the Bishop of Dean of St. Asaph in eloquent poetry and prose, of a millenium in America. We would delight to indulge in such dreams. But alas! society and government here are rapidly approximating to their condition in Europe. Vice, crime and poverty, want, the love of glory instead of liberty, the abuse of power, instead of justice, are thickening among us to dispel the illusion.

The union of the States has certainly been, of immense benefit to the people. So was the former union with Great Britain. Our progress and both have been necessary to our development.

On the 9th inst. there were 33 deaths by cholera in St. Louis.

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**Mr. Webster's Speech at the Capitol.**

**Lincoln Law in Arkansas.**

**Alexandria Academy.**

**Administrator's Notice.**

**CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.**

**Mail Arrangements.**

**Samuel F. Rice, the Southern Rights candidate for Congress.**

**Chap. Wash.**

**John H. Crawford.**

**Henry Moore.**

**Chap. Wash.**

**GOODS.**  
**SELLING LOW.**  
I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.**  
And a choice variety of Fancy Goods, also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—an excellent supply of ready-made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.  
GEORGE STIPE, Jr.  
April 8, 1851.

**New Beautiful and Cheap!**  
**G. Newbourn.**  
TAKE pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his new and splendid stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

This stock comprises every variety of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, and a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods** of the latest and most approved style—**together with a large stock of Lace, Capes, Shawls, Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Parasols, Fans, &c.** Also, a splendid Stock of **Ready Made Clothing** which has been made to order of the latest and neatest styles and fashion—it consists of **Dress and Frock Cloth Coats, both black and brown, black drab &c.** Arabian Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpaca, Brown Linen, with a good assortment of **Pants** of all descriptions, **Fancy; Black Satin and white Marselles Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs; with an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives, from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas Tooth Pick. Also, Violins, Accordions, Harps and other instruments.**

All are invited to call and examine—Ladies are especially invited; no charge for looking.

**Walker & Pettit,**  
ARE now receiving a large stock of new **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,** which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell at low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good house in Benton county.

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

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.  
April 8, 1851.

**GREAT INDUCEMENT!**  
Selling off at cost and carriage. DELICIOUS to make a change in my business. I now offer my nice **STOCK OF GOODS** at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.  
G. NEWBOURN.  
N. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indulgence can no longer be given.  
May 20, 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 **Boots** for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up stairs over Hudson's next door east of Pomey & Son's.  
W. W. HUGGIE.  
Nov. 26, 1850.

**SPECIAL TERM OF THE CHANCERY COURT OF DEKALB CO., ALA.**  
A FAILURE of the Regular Term of the Chancery Court for the County of Cherokee in the State of Alabama, having been caused by the resignation of the late Chancellor, it is ordered that a special term of said Court be held at the Court House in the town of Centre, on Friday the 22d. of August 1851, for the trial of all causes pending in said Court.  
Attest: E. D. TOWNES, Chancellor.  
July 22, 1851.

**SPECIAL TERM OF THE CHANCERY COURT OF DEKALB CO., ALA.**  
A FAILURE of the Regular Term of the Chancery Court for the County of DeKalb, in the State of Alabama, having been caused by the resignation of the late Chancellor, it is ordered that a special term of said Court be held at the Court House, in the town of Lebanon, on Monday the 25th of August, 1851, for the trial of all causes pending in said Court.  
Attest: E. D. TOWNES, Chancellor.  
July 22, 1851.

**BOULARDIE AND MADAME DE STANIS.**  
Bonaparte decreed an epitaph pointed against himself, which he dreaded "infernal machines." When he was told that no woman, however talented, could shake the foundation of his power, he replied, "Madame de Staël carries a quiver full of arrows, that would hit a man if he were seated on a rainbow."—*Biography of Madame de Staël.*

**BRUSSEL.**—To press against the fourth button of your vest the palpitating heart that belongs to a pair of sky colored eyes, and a low necked spencer.

**ROME DIRECTORY.**  
J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSOBROOK, J. W. M. BERRIEN.  
OSGOOD, ALSOBROOK & Co., No. 4, **Choice House, Rome, Ga.**  
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, **PIANO FORTES, &c.** All orders for Goods promptly filled.  
April 15, 1851.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of **New Style Spring Goods**, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.  
BURNS & MURRAY.  
April 15, 1851.

**Sloans & Hawkins.**  
Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.  
TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of **Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.**  
Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the River.  
Rome, Ga. April 15, 1851.

**BLACK & COBB,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **FANCY and Staple Dry Goods**—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.  
A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.  
Store under the **Hibernia House** near the Depot, Rome, Ga.  
April 15, 1851.

**NEW STORE.**  
STEVENS & DUNAN.  
HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large **Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.** Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.  
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

**Carriage Making Business.**  
THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of **CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BREGGIES, &c.** and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.  
He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.  
WILLIAM WILMPE.  
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.

**Francis M. Allen.**  
Dealer in **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.**  
KEEPS Iron, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Ropes, Twine, Nails, &c., &c. Wholesale or Retail.  
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.

**John H. Roberts.**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, **Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, Best Pale Brand, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Pinks, Oils, Vanilla, &c.** and everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.  
I want to buy regularly through the year, **Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn, Eggs, Butter, &c.** Call next door to E. J. Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

**BATTEY,**  
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of **DRUGS, Medicines and chemicals of Warranted Purity.** Also, **Paints, Oils and Dry Stuffs—Sash, Glass, Physicians' Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.**  
Gard n Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.  
Sand Plaster, Gumbo and ground Bones, Merchants' supplies on very liberal terms.  
April 15, 1851.

**George Bone.**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, **Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c.** of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.  
East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

**HILBURN HOUSE.**  
ROME, GEORGIA.  
THIS LARGE AND COMFORTABLE 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. J. J. HILBURN.  
December 1, 1851.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**  
J. G. McKinstry,  
KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of **WATCHES AND JEWELRY** of the latest patterns and finest quality.  
All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.  
Dept. Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.  
March 11, 1851.

**Watch, Clock AND JEWELRY STORE.**  
MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of **Gold and Silver Watches** of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of **CLOCKS**, which will positively be sold at such prices as to induce persons in need, to buy.  
He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of **JEWELRY**, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and tried, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.  
Repairing done promptly and neatly.  
March 11, 1851.

**GRANITE STORE.**  
Johnson, Pope & Co.,  
BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a **Large and well selected Stock of Goods**, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.  
Their Stock consists of the latest styled Ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Gingham, Hosiery, Ties, Crap De Paris, Brocade, Coplins, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not limit out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying, and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.  
They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.  
April 15, 1851.

**SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.**  
Dealers in **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Suits, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.**  
Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior **PLASTER** from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

**Alexander & Trammell, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia.**  
April 8, 1851.

**Cabinet Making.**  
Chapel R. Lester,  
IS prepared to execute all work in his line, with a neat and durable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work will not be inferior to that of any other cabinet maker in the up country. He is desirous to merit a continuance of their favor. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and price. His shop is in the old building of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop.  
April 8, 1851.

**Wanted.**  
I wish to employ a **Jointed Cabinet maker.** One of steady habits, who is a work man, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.  
April 8, 1851. C. F. LESTER.

**IRON WORKS.**  
THE subscriber has located himself at **Good & Moore's Iron Works,** and is now prepared with **Turning Lathes,** and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of **Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery,** make or repair **Wood Cards, Turning Lathes** of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.  
His experience as a Machinist, and his facilities for **Turning off** work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.  
Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.  
HENRY SHRADER.  
Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.  
June 8, 1851.

**BATTEY 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, PRUENES, ALMONDS, COCOA NUTS, FINEST, of good quality, GORDIANS, and Lemon Squares.** Also **TOBACCO & CIGARS,** with many other articles.  
He has on hand and for sale **FLOUR** of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of **Family Groceries.**  
X. WILLMAN.  
Dec 17, 1850.

**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 **Watch Cases, Clocks and Jewelry.**  
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.  
January 24th, 1851.

**C. C. PORTER, Resident Surgeon Dentist, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.**

**A VARIETY OF POPULAR MEDICINES,**  
SUCH AS  
**RISLEY'S Sarsaparilla, Risley's Extract Bile, Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, Halcand's Syrup of Tar, an immediate cure for Coughs, Fancie Tooth Ache Killer, Barry's Triphosphorous or Medicated Compound for preserving and beautifying hair.**  
Also, **Yonatt's Condition Powders,** for the cure of **Heaves, Broken Wind, Coughs, Bots, &c.,** for sale by  
**HENDRICK & NISBET,** Druggists, Jacksonville, Ala. June 24, 1851.

**Wright, Simpson & Gardner, Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.**  
(Office and Sales Room on M'Intosh st., near the Telegraph Office.)  
THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious **Fire Proof Warehouse,** conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.  
Orders for **Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies** executed on most advantageous terms.  
Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.  
July 15, 1851.

**ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO., Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.**  
**F. T. WELLES & CO., Factors and Commission Merchants, 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 in the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.  
JOHN M. ADAMS, LAMBERT HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WILLIS.  
Sept 17, 1850.

**D. Atkinson, 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 Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.  
Office and Sales-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. Address as above, September 24, 1850.

**GIBBS & McCORD, Warehouse & Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the **New Fire-Proof Warehouse** recently built on the corner of Melrose and Broadway streets, where they have permanently located, and will continue to give their personal attention to the above business, in all its branches.  
The location selected is very favorable, for collecting 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, Ropes, and Family Supplies will be faithfully attended to.  
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 all bills and cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.  
THOS. E. GIBBS, GEORGE McCORD.  
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 18, 1851.

**CHURCHILL.**  
TO the Jail of St. Clair County, on the 25th day of May, a negro man, about 27 years of age, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to David Parkes, of the State of Mississippi. Said boy is 5 feet 8 inches high, and of dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided for.  
JAMES S. CLEMENT, Sheriff.  
June 3, 1851.

**COMMITTED.**  
TO the Jail of St. Clair County, on the 25th day of June, a negro man, runaway slave, about 24 years of age, who says his name is Henry, and that he belongs to John Prince of this State. Said boy is 6 foot high, and a bright mulatto; one small scar on his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, in such cases made and provided for.  
JAS. S. CLEMENT, Sheriff.  
July 8, 1851.

**New Spring Goods, HOSK & ABERNATHY,** are now opening an extensive assortment of reasonable **Staple and Fancy Goods.** Carefully selected with taste and genuineness, and selling at the most reasonable prices.  
JAMES & ABERNATHY.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Blank Notes, Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.  
Orders respectfully solicited.

**Land for Sale.**  
I OFFER for sale my Farm on which I now reside, 60 miles west of Ashville, 4 miles east of the St. Clair Springs, and 18 miles from Greensport. This tract contains 280 acres, 150 acres in a high state of cultivation, 160 acres of the very best cotton land, above overflow—an excellent orchard, fine meadows, an adjoining vacant lands on the North and South as healthy as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves. I am determined to sell, and go west.  
JAS. M. EDWARDS.  
June 17, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of John Smith, late of Cherokee county, Ala., deceased, by the Court of Probate, for said county, on the 9th day of June, 1851.  
All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.  
JOSEPH SMITH, JOHN C. WEST, Adm'rs.  
June 17, 1851.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned offers for sale, his tract of land, containing 117 acres of fractional Section 31, Township 15, Range 12, east, lying on Tallapoosa river, about 28 miles south east of Jacksonville. About 39 acres, mostly bottom-land, is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is of excellent quality, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and corn. The land is also well watered, and in a tolerable state of improvement.  
Persons wishing to purchase such a place can obtain a bargain by prompt payment.  
J. P. McGEHE.  
July 22, 1851.

**LETTERS testamentary** having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Joseph T. Harkins, late of said county, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.  
SARAH HARKINS, Adm'rix.  
July 8, 1851.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James Taylor, deceased, on the 30th day of April, 1851, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are also notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.  
L. W. CANNON, Adm'r.  
July 1, 1851.

**THE County Court of Randolph county, Alabama,** having granted to the undersigned administrator *de bonis non* of Andrew Durham, late of said county, dec'd, an order to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased, notice is hereby given, that on the 2nd Monday in August, 1851, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the Court House door, at Wedowee, Ala., the N. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth of Section 2, Township 17, Range 16, and Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, containing 280 acres, more or less, in Section 16, Township 19, Range 12, lying in said county. A credit of six months will be given, and the purchasers required to give bonds with security.  
FREDERICK ROSS, Adm'r. De Bonis Non.  
July 22, 1851.

**LETTERS of Administration** having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Alabama, upon the estate of James Ross, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.  
HENRY M. GAY, Adm'r. &c.  
July 22, 1851.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,** RANDOLPH COUNTY,  
TAKEN up and posted by William Dingler, a certain Bay Mare, six years old, four feet and a half high—said mare has a large bell on—appraised to thirty-five dollars.  
JOSEPH BENTON, Judge of P.  
July 22, 1851.

**NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line,**  
WEEKLY.  
The new and splendid Steam-Ship **Florida,** Capt. Lusk, AND—  
**Alabama,** Capt. Ludlow.  
Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.  
On and after the 1st of 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. J. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, Agent N. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51.

**SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA.**  
THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.  
RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz:  
DAVID L. ADAMS (from) CATHAM, (from) THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE; Which, with low-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.  
The elegant steam-ship D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.  
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission.  
In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to  
SAML. M. POND, President, Savannah, Ga.  
Merchandise from the interior to JOHN B. GUYE, Agent, Augusta, Ga. July 1, 1851.

**MARBLE.**  
THE subscriber thankful for past 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 South East 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 work.  
JOHN ALLEN  
Jan. 28, 1851.

**TAILORING.**  
ROBERT H. WYNE, TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his **SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,** and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris Styles.  
His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.  
His Shop is two door's North of Woodward's corner, where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with a call.  
Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of Youth's Jackets, Ladies riding habits, and Gentlemen's riding coats.  
Jacksonville, Ala. March 25, '51.

**Education.**  
MRS. WILKIE will commence a School for small children of both sexes, in which will be taught, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and in which the girls will also be taught needle work. She will have an Assistant in her school which will enable her to devote considerable attention to various ornamental branches.—She will also give lessons in the French language to several young Ladies.  
The session will commence on the 29th day of July.  
July 1, 1851.

**NOTICE**  
AN ELECTION will be held (according to law,) at Jacksonville, and the various other precincts in Benton county, Ala., on the first Monday in August next, to elect a Governor of the State, a member of Congress for the District, a Senator and three Representatives to the Legislature of the State, and a Tax Collector for the county.  
Sheriff of Benton Co., Ala.  
A. MOORE.

**IRON WORKS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.  
GOODE & MOORE.  
July 8, 1851.

**The Last Loud Call!**  
TO all those who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, if not paid by the 15th of July, will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.  
G. NEWBOURN.  
July 1, 1851.

**TARLETON & WHITING, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.**  
Small advances to farmers, for Bagging, and for all other articles, on the 21st of January 21, 1851.  
J. C. KERRY, J. C. K. MURKLAND, M. S. CASSETT.  
Kuper, McLeland & Co., Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA. October 4, 1851.

**JOHN WHITING, Tarleton & Whiting, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.**  
Small advances to farmers, for Bagging, and for all other articles, on the 21st of January 21, 1851.  
J. C. KERRY, J. C. K. MURKLAND, M. S. CASSETT.

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