

JUNE

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 15—No. 23

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1851.

Whole No. 761

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

J. F. 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 editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent. Over 12 lines counted as 20 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 on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

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. 4, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

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

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
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. 1y

William Ackles,
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 DeKalb.
Office of ACKLES, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

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

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASBVILLE, 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 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
BOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 8, 1851.

Progress.

Onward and upward is emphatically the motto of the present day. The rapid strides which science and learning have made within the present century is almost incredible—when we look back but a few years since, and North America was but a vast wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians and the wild beasts who were the sole lords of its rich and fertile soil. But now the lone Indian is fast disappearing before the rapid progress of the pale face, and the axe of the hardy pioneer is sweeping down the mighty forest and despoiling the beautiful hunting grounds of the red man. The artisan follows in his steps, and towns and cities rise by the wave of the magic wand. The iron pathway is being laid in all directions, over hills and through valleys, and the snort of the steam-horse is heard as it comes dashing on with the speed of the whirlwind, propelled by the power of the two elements, fire and water—guided by the skillful hand of man, bearing with it the products of foreign climes, and returning with the riches of our own soil. The conductors of thought are seen stretching north and south, east and west, and man has chained the lightning and commands it to do his bidding, and go whithersoever he will, and we sit down and converse in silence with a friend who is thousands of miles from us, with the same rapidity with which we write this article. Floating steam-palaces are crossing the Atlantic Ocean with almost as much regularity and precision as make a trip in a railroad train. Immense numbers of steamboats are plying on our mighty rivers and lakes with the great tide of emigration to the promised land of the far off west. We sit to the sun for a portrait, and it is done in a minute, and for accuracy and beauty it surpasses all that can be accomplished by the pen of the most talented artist. We glide through the upper regions of air in balloons. We communicate with the spirits of the invisible world by means of the mind telegraph, and receive audible responses by knocks, and the alphabet. Air and water are confirmed and burned for light and heat, and every day brings something new. No sensible person will say anything is impossible, but a plain contradiction.

We have not the least doubt but the passage from New York to London will soon be made in forty-eight hours, which will be accomplished if many of our scientific men of the present day are right in their calculations, and succeed in navigating the air by means of aerial vessels—and they are sanguine of success.

This is indeed an age of progress—an age man cannot calculate what yet may be accomplished by science, and what vast discoveries lie buried in the future, and which the persevering mind of man shall yet bring to light. There is a class of persons, and they are very numerous, who will tell you that every thing is impossible and an imposition, simply because they have not sufficient mind to comprehend it. They will tell you that it is contrary to the laws of nature, for the very reason that they do not understand her laws, and they will laugh at you if you believe anything which they do not. How many striking illustrations have we had of this. There has not been any great discovery made, but its authors have been persecuted and ridiculed, and some of them have been obliged to fly from their country to save their lives. Among many of the illustrious names who have been persecuted for their labors, we will cite the following: Galileo, Guvier, Harvey, Sir Isaac Newton, Fulton, Morse and a host of others, that our space will not permit us to mention. Mr. Paine claims to have made the most important discovery, and what is his reward!—Why, the majority of the press throughout the country are abusing him in the most shameful manner. We do not know whether he is deserving so much censure or not;—therefore we shall not attempt to defend him, nor shall we level the shaft of our malice against him—for we believe that every man who is endeavoring to bring about any thing that will benefit the human family, is at least entitled to their respect. The time is approaching when we shall look back with astonishment at our own unbelief and ignorance. Already has the attempt been made to supercede steam by electricity on railroads, and with partial success.

A Big "Idea."
The trial grand, I calculate, To sit beside an oak, And hear these "farnal bull-frogs join" In one tremendous—croak!
Have a strict regard for the truth.

A Touching Incident.

I went one night to see a comedy. The chief actor was a favorite one, and the theatre was badly crowded. The curtain drew up, and amid a burst of applause, the hero of the piece made his appearance. He had hardly uttered twenty words when it struck me that something strange was the matter with him. The play was a boisterous comedy of the old school, and required considerable spirit and vivacity in the actors to sustain it properly; but in this man there was none; he walked and talked like a person in a dream; his best points he passed over without appearing to perceive them; and, although, he appeared quite unafraid for the part. His smile was ghastly, his laugh hollow and unnatural; and frequently he would stop suddenly in his speech, and let his eye wander vacantly over the audience.

Even when, in his character of a silly husband, he had to suffer himself to be kicked about the stage by the young rake of the comedy, and afterwards to behold that careless and individual making love to his wife, and eating his supper while he was shut up in a closet, from whence he could not emerge, his contortions of ludicrous wrath, which had never before failed to call down plenty of applause, were now such dismal attempts to portray the passion, that hisses were audible in various parts of the theatre. The audience were fairly out of temper, and several inquisitive individuals were particularly in their inquiries as to the extent of the potatoes he had indulged in that evening. A storm of sibilations and abuse now fell round the ears of the devoted actor; and, not content with verbal insult, orange-peel and apples flew upon the stage.

He stopped, and turned to the shouting crowd. I never saw such misery in human countenance. His face was wan and haggard, and large tears rolled down over his painted cheeks. I saw his lips quivering with inward agony—I saw his bosom heave with convulsions of suppressed emotion, and his whole mien betokened such depth of anguish and distress, that the most ruthless heart must have throbbed with pity. The audience was moved, and by degrees the clamor of invective subsided into a solemn silence, while he stood near the footlights, a picture of dejection. When all was calm he spoke, and in a voice broken with the sobs that seemed to rend his bosom, proceeded to offer his explanation:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "though in my acting to-night I am conscious of meriting your displeasure, in one thing you do me wrong. I am not intoxicated.—Emotion alone, and that of the most painful kind, has caused me to fulfill my allotted part so badly—my wife died but a few short hours ago, and I left her side to fulfill my unavoidable engagement here. If I have not pleased you, I implore of you to forgive me—I loved her, grieve for her, and if misery and anguish can excuse a fault, I bear my apology—here!"

He placed his hand upon his heart, and stopped, and a burst of tears relieved his momentary paroxysm of grief. The audience was thoroughly affected, and an honest burst of sympathy made the walls tremble.—Women wept loudly, and strong men silently; and during the remainder of the evening his performance was scarcely audible, through the storm of applause, by which the crowd sought to soothe the poor fellow's wounded feelings.

There was something very melancholy in the thought of that wretched man's coming from the bed of death to don gay attire, and utter studied witticisms for the amusement of a crowd, not one of whom dreamed of the anguish that lay festering under the painted cheek and the stage smile. And in the great theatre of life how many are there around us, like that poor actor, smiling gayly at the multitude, while at home lies sorrow, whose shadows is ever present with them in busy places.

JENNY LIND'S LIBERALITY.—The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago has great cause of gratitude to Jenny Lind. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Unonius, has published a statement, from which it appears that, besides the \$1000 given by her to the Church last year, she has contributed \$2000 partly to aid in building a parsonage, and partly for the poor of the parish. She has also promised a continuation service of silver, and has given the rector \$1000 to pay some debts, to furnish the parsonage and to effect an insurance on his life.

The cholera has broken out at Jerseyville, Alton and Springfield, Illinois.

A California Widow.

Some rather queer incidents have occurred in the world matrimonial, as well as in the political, since the acquisition of California. The immense fight of an incalculable number of married men to the new Ophir, and the length of time embraced in such an expedition, as well as in the pursuit of the glittering treasures, has left a great number of interesting ladies in a condition of lonely dreariness, quite pitiable to contemplate. Some few, rumor, we regret to say, will whisper, have not exercised the patience of Penelope, who kept spinning at her distaff whilst old Ulysses was fighting before Troy, or buffeting with old Neptune for nine long years.

It is apprehended that some explanations will have to be given, and perhaps the "constitutional," of some of our green bags may be increased when the marital tide shall flow back from the Pacific.—These things, however, may all pass away, matters may be mended and smoothed over, and the world may wag along as ever. But it is well to be guarded and exact as to dates, as may be seen from the following incident in real life:

An elderly gentleman and lady were riding a few days ago in an omnibus. Opposite to them sat a pleasant looking young married lady, with a fine, noble, chubby, crowing, bully of a boy in her lap.—Conversation arose between the two parties. A steamer from Chagres had just arrived, and the good looking lady, with the chubby juvenile, wished to know the news, remarking that her husband had been away fifteen months that day, and she was very anxious to hear from him. And then the good looking lady proceeded to indulge in a long and pathetic dissertation on the discomforts and annoyances of wives when husbands go off and stay so long from their homes.—"True, madam," remarked the elderly gentleman, who had never known the pride and pleasures of paternity; "but then, that fine little fellow must be great pleasure and comfort to you." Chucking at the same time the jolly little fellow under the chin, who crowded, and swelled, and stared at the old gentleman's spectacles—"a remarkably fine boy—what may be his age, madam?"

"Just three months, sir," replied the proud young mother.

"Three months!" remarked the elderly lady—"three months; I thought you said your husband had been away fifteen months!"

The good looking lady blushed very deeply, but soon recovering the momentary confusion, and remembering herself, she ejaculated, "Oh, but he has writ once!"

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Up to this time, blocks of marble or granite have been presented to this great and national work by 19 different States and 1 Territory. Various cities, towns, benevolent associations, and individuals, have also presented thirty-one blocks of various kinds of stone. The blocks already contributed, vary in value, from fifty to two thousand dollars each. The amount contributed by visitors since the 1st of August last, amounts to \$1,093 40. The entire number of persons who have visited the Monument since the 1st of August, is set down at upwards of ten thousand. The whole estimated cost of the monument is \$1,250,000, of which only about \$150,000 has yet been collected. The work upon the monument is rapidly progressing. The structure is now eighty feet high, and will reach one hundred and fifty feet by the coming Autumn. If an adequate supply of funds are promptly supplied, the shaft, it is thought, will be carried to its destined altitude of five hundred and sixteen feet, in eight years from the present time.

Cool.—The following orders were given by the captain of a Western steamboat, when she was about to engage in a race with another boat.

"Rosin up thar, and tell the engineer to shut down the safety valves. Give her goss. Gentlemen who haven't stepped up to the captain's office and settled, will please retire to the ladies cabin till we pass that boat or burst. Fire up!"

The best thing about a girl is cheerfulness. We don't care how ruddy her cheeks may be, or how velvety her lips if she wears a scowl, even her friends will consider her ill-looking, while the young lady who illuminates her countenance with smiles, will be considered as handsome, though her complexion may be coarse enough to grate nutmegs on. As perfume is to the rose, so is good nature to the lovely. Girls, think of this.

Improvement of the Old Violin.

For more than 200 years the Violin has remained unchanged. Improvements have been made in almost every other musical instrument, but the Violin of to day is the same in form, size and make with the cremonas of 1660. In the seventeenth century, the three Amatis were the most celebrated makers of the Violin. Stradivari and Guarnerius succeeded these, and great as has been their success, they have singularly lost sight of one of the first principles of the correct Violin.

Sir Richard Phillips, the collator of a "Million of Facts," says: The Violin is the form of instrument which all men would adopt when seeking to produce vibrations. Perfect uniformity, and an absence of any substance tending to impede the vibrations, are essential requisites to the productions of a full, clear, mellow, round tone.

Our townsman, Mr. Wm. B. Tilton, in experimenting upon an old violin, was struck with the idea of improving the sound, both in tone and volume, by removing the cause which in his opinion, impeded the vibration. He made the attempt, and succeeded. Determining to test his improvement by the severest scrutiny, he took several of his improved Violins to New Orleans, placed them under the inspection of the most eminent musicians in the city, explained the nature of his improvement, and received the highest assurance of the value of the invention.

To satisfy our own mind we left Mr. Tilton an excellent instrument, with full authority to use it as his own in testing the improvement. The Violin is well known in this place, and all who have heard its sound declare it has been benefited at least an hundred per cent.

Mr. Tilton can improve any Violin. Of course a fine instrument is capable of greater improvements than an ordinary one. He has experimented on some dozen or more, and has been completely successful in every instance.

Mr. Tilton has patented his improvement, and been strongly advised by his friends here and in New Orleans to remove to some one of the large cities. If he follows this advice his fortune will be made.—West Alabamian

Interesting Astronomical Fact.

Two persons were born at the same place, at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years they both died, also at the same spot and at the same instant, yet one of them lived one hundred days more than the other. How was this possible? Not to keep our friends in suspense, the solution turns on a curious, but with a very little reflection, a very obvious point in circumnavigation. A person going round the world to the west, loses a day, and towards the east he gains one. Supposing, then, two persons born at the Cape of Good Hope, whence a voyage around the world may be performed in a year, if one performs this constantly towards the west, in fifty-one years he will be fifty days behind the stationary inhabitants; and if the other sail equally east he will gain fifty days in advance of them.—One, therefore, will have seen one hundred days more than the other, though they were born and died at the same place, and at the same moment, and even lived continually in the same latitudes and reckoned by the same calendar.—Lec.

POOR WEAK WOMAN.—Miss Susan Neppir lives in a small tenement, a lone woman, who was quite "frustrated" the other morning by an early call from a bachelor neighbor.

"What did you come here after?" said Miss Neppir.

"I came to borrow matches," he meekly replied.

"Matches! That's a likely story. Why don't you make a match. I know what you came for," cried the exasperated old virgin as she backed the bachelor into a corner. "You come here to hug and kiss me almost to death! But you shan't—without you're the strongest, and the Lord knows you are!"

"I have never seen old made decidedly opposed to matrimony. I have never seen a pretty girl that did not know it. I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his client's poverty. I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls. I have never seen but one lady use a bed wrench and pin to tighten her corsets. I have never seen a woman die of the lock-jaw. I have never seen a person who subscribed to a newspaper, and cheat the printer, but whose death was a bad case."

The Rattlesnake.

A letter from a number of the Mexican Boundary Commission, published in the Providence Journal, says:

These venomous creatures abound through the plains of Texas and Mexico. We met them continually in our path, and they always gave notice of their proximity by shaking their rattles. Often did we hear their warning without discovering the enemy; and on such occasions it is best to get out of the way. The rattlesnake never attacks except when provoked; and they are easily killed. A blow with a stick will disable them, when they are easily dispatched. The young men of the expedition were fond of shooting them with pistols, but so much ammunition was wasted in this sport, if it may be so called, that it became necessary to issue an order forbidding it. We had some experience of the effect of the bite of this snake.

As we were approaching the Concho river, one of our horsemen discovered a large rattlesnake directly in our trail. He gave him a shot from his six-shooter, which took effect, nearly cutting his body in two. He then attempted to ride over him, when the snake raised his head and struck the horse on the hind leg, about a foot above the hoof. Several saw the effort of the snake, and we stopped to see whether any injury had been done. We at once discovered the marks where the fangs entered, from which the blood was oozing. Within five minutes, the horse, which was a very fine one, began to limp. Soon after, his leg began to swell, so that he could not walk on it, and it was with difficulty that he could be led into camp, so great appeared to be his agony.

Within half an hour we reached our camp, and proceeded to alleviate the sufferings of the poor animal. A small air pump was applied first, and some blood drawn from the wound; poultices were afterwards applied, and the horse was watched with care during the night, as he lay at length on the grass. In the morning his entire leg and thigh were much swollen; nevertheless, he was led along after the wagons. After a few days the swelling subsided, but he showed symptoms of sickness, which increased at last compelled to abandon him.

We saw many other snakes of different kinds, some of them of the most brilliant colors, which we safely put away in alcohol. There is one species known as the "chicken snake," which at first gave us much alarm. This snake we always found in the tops of trees, moving with as much rapidity from branch to branch as a squirrel.—For this motion his form seemed admirably adapted by its great length, which was from five to eight feet, though his body was not larger than that of other snakes of half the length. The chicken snake, I afterwards learned from the Texans in the party, is harmless.—These men would catch them by their tails and snap them like a whip. How they derived their names, I know not. This much is certain, there is no chickens in the region where we met them. It is possible, however, that in the settled portions of Texas, they may infest the poultry yards.

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.—Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These trinkets may serve to give effect on the stage or on the ball room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and refinement or delicacy, cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind.—Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue of the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly. A really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and taste.

LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.—Teacher.—John, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three, how many would be left?
John.—Three, sir.

Teacher.—No, two would be left, you ignoramus.

J.—No they wouldn't, though the three shot would be left, and the other would be *fiat coccy!*

T.—Take your seat, John.

First Love.

In all its approach causes great changes in the character, and finally alters the entire complexion of life. Be our experience in particulars what it may, no man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart, and brain which created all things new; which was the dawn in him of music, poetry, and art; which made the face of nature radiant with purple light; the morning and the night ranged enchantments; when a single tone of one voice could make the heart beat; and the most trivial circumstance associated with one form, is put in the chamber of memory when we become all eyes when one is present, and all memory when one is gone; when the youth becomes a watcher of windows, and studious of a glove, a veil, a ribbon, or the wheels of a carriage; when no place is too solitary, and none too silent for him, who has richer company and sweeter conversation in his new thoughts than any old friends, though best and purest can give him; for the figures, the motions, the words, of the beloved object, are not, like other images, written in water, but, as Plutarch said, "enamelled in fire," and made the study of midnight.

We are of those who believe that, in strict truth, the first love is the only real, all-permeating affection. There are other sentiments on which the marriage relations are founded, with fair and reasonable hopes of a happy result. But no one can love two individuals, simultaneously or successively, with equal strength. There is a fervor in the freshness of the heart's first gift, that no second occasion can quicken. Petrarch could never have found another Laura. Though his love was a first sight, it endured until twenty-one years had terminated the life of its object. Our earliest manners, tones of voice, and expression of countenance, endure the longest.—So does the camp of love's sea, when new, outshine every subsequent impression.

Barnum's Asa Caravan arrived in this city this morning, and participated some of the principal thoroughfares. The procession was headed by the so-called "Colossal Car of Juggernaut," though there was nothing remarkable in its appearance, excepting that it was drawn by five or six Elephants, enveloped in blankets.—[The original "Car" is understood to have been thrown into a canal near Princeton, N. J., by some mischievous students.] Besides this vehicle, were several wagons containing animals, a carriage said to have belonged to Adelaide, the late Dowager Queen of England, drawn by eight black horses—coachmen and footmen, attired in gay liverly, with full bottomed, powdered wigs. There were also two camels, a carriage containing General Tom Thumb and other individuals of note, and a vehicle on which was placed General Thumb's carriage and horses. The whole are to be encamped at Astor Place, for exhibition.—New York Journal of Commerce, June 2.

News-papers. Judge Longstreet says: Small is the sum that is required to patronize a news-paper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the Gazette which he takes it inext to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a news-paper. I will remember what difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reasons is plain—they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight, when they will read nothing else.

Truth, fitly spoken.

DOG WANTED.—A Kentucky ed or advertiser as follows:

Wanted, at this office, a bulldog, of any color, except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size, snub nose, cropped ears, alert and watchful disposition, and had disposition, who can come when called with a raw beef-steak, and will bite the man who whistles tobacco juice on the stove and steals our exchanges.

It is quoted as a proof of the progress of civilization in Turkey, that the Grand Seraskier, Mehmet Ali Pasha, who, about seven years ago, had three of his own wives sewed up in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus, has just handed over his brother to the police for sewing up one of his!

From the Buffalo "Spirit of the South"

Correspondence

CLAYTON, BARBOUR COUNTY, ALA., April 29, 1851.

Dear Sir: At an informal meeting of Delegates to the District Convention, held at this place on yesterday, and of other citizens of this county, friendly to Southern rights, it was unanimously resolved to recommend your name to the people of Alabama as a Southern Rights candidate for Governor at the election on August next. The recent letter of Gov. Collier to Col. Burke, & WALKER, has convinced the friends of Southern rights in this section of the State that the support of him for re-election would under the circumstances require an abandonment of their most cherished principles, and having learned with high satisfaction your position on the great question of the day, they most earnestly desire that you will consent to become the standard bearer of the South in the approaching contest, and canvass the State for the office of Governor. Be assured that the friends of Southern rights, throughout the State, will give you a hearty and enthusiastic support, and you will enter upon the canvass with every prospect of success.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate to you the action of the meeting, whose proceedings are enclosed, and to request your acceptance of the nomination. We have only to add, that in a section of the State heretofore strongly opposed to you, should you become a candidate, you will find hosts of friends, and receive a large majority of votes.

(Signed) J. GILL SHORTER, Barbour Co. JOHN COCHRAN, Wm. A. McCARTY, Macon "

Locust Grove, Limestone Co., May 10, '51.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your distinguished favor of the 29th ult., enclosing the proceedings of the Delegates to a District Convention, held at Clayton, by which I learn that I was unanimously recommended as suitable for the support of the Southern Rights party of Alabama for the office of Governor.

You were correctly informed as to my opinion of the vital question of the times. I glory in feeling worthy of being numbered among these true hearted Southern men who are unwilling, tamely and spaniel like, to submit to the late measures of the Federal Government, fraught as they are with injustice, tyranny and oppression to the South. I am for a firm resistance by State action, individual action, and any other sort of action—in the Union if we can, out of the Union if we must.

And for the expression of such opinions I have already been modestly denounced as a traitor. Well, such denunciations have no terrors for me, for in looking back to the days of our revolutionary struggle for liberty, independence and equality—I see that such men as Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Patrick Henry, and indeed all of those who were unwilling to submit to the injustice and manifest wrongs of the mother country, were called rebels, traitors, and such other modest names as federalism and terrorism could invent. So, upon the whole, I feel rather complimented than degraded by the application of such terms as "Traitor, Fire-eater," &c., applied now.

Can it be that those who are for tame submission to the outrages already committed, ever had one spark of the spirit of '76 in their compositions? For one, I think not. But they say if any further aggressions are committed on the South they will then go for resistance. It will not be long before we will have an opportunity of testing the sincerity of such declarations, for I am not greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, preparations are going on in the free States, upon an enlarged scale, for additional assaults upon the Constitution and the rights of the States.

Consolidation and abolition are the ulterior aims of the North; and with the aid and comfort they are receiving, and I fear will continue to receive from the spirit of submission at the South, they will have but too easy a matter of it. But I may, in all this, do the Southern submissionist injustice; I hope it may turn out so—but I make the prediction, that when the trial comes there will be some more backing out done, (we shall see). I happen to be one of those who believe that the principles of the Union, without the name, are more sacred than the name without the principles. I believe that when the blessings which the Union was designed to secure alike to all classes of citizens are denied to us—when the Constitution guarantees to all, is wrested from us—and all this done in the name of the Union, it is our duty to adhere to the "benefits, rights and principles of the Union, and let who will wear the empty name."

Condor compels me to say that I am not at the present in favor of the immediate secession of Alabama. I am for exhausting all other means first, and then if we cannot have justice meted out to us,

Scylla and Charybdis.

We take from the New York Tribune the following comments upon the state of parties, and the contending candidates thereof, with their principles, in the State of Pennsylvania; conceded to be one of the most liberal States in the whole North upon the subject of slavery. It will be seen that one of the parties are in favor only of holding us to our present degradation, while the other is for—gooding and grinding us still further between the upper and nether millstones of freison and abolition; and to this latter party the present administration is lending all his aid and influence. It will be observed, too, how the probabilities of the success of the two parties are calculated. The one in favor of doing us least harm is split up into factions, while the other is united among themselves, with every prospect of success. And why should they not be? Is there not a party in Alabama which say (I then emphatically, by their acts and doings, go on, gentlemen, we will teach these Southern traitors to the Union that we are for sustaining government at all hazards now and forever, right or wrong. What if you are for free-soil and abolition—what if you succeed in it—why, this Federal Union is more valuable to us than slavery—we will not contemplate its value—we don't believe a State has the right to secede from it, and if she attempts it, the Federal Government has the power and the right to put her down; and men in the streets of Montgomery belonging to this so-called "Union party" have been heard to say that they would shoulder their muskets to aid in the subjugation. We say is there any wonder, then, that the South has no friends in the North? That she is sneered at, derided, contemned, insulted and robbed? We ask the people to read the evidences of the continued increasing hostility of the Northern men towards the South and her peculiar institution, and then to answer to himself the question—is it not true that the South should begin to look to herself for protection?

I am for absolute secession—a right unquestioned and unquestionable, except by federal consolidationists and their new recruits. I hope the course of South Carolina may be marked with prudence and forecast. I know it will be by patriots. South Carolina has been shamefully treated by her sister Southern States; and by none more so than Virginia. I repeat that I hope she may act prudently and judiciously, but let her determination be as it may, and any attempt be made to coerce her to submit by the federal authority, she may rely upon one Alabamian, at least, to help her in her struggle. Gentlemen, situated as things are at present, I feel constrained to decline being a candidate in opposition to Gov. Collier. In the first place, Mr. Shields is already announced in some of the compromise prints, as the constitutional Union candidate, in opposition to Gov. Collier. Do you not see that if a third candidate is run, that it will insure the election of Shields—and, in my opinion, a greater calamity could not befall the State. The Southern Rights party in N. Alabama will be willing to support Gov. Collier. So you see, by running a third candidate, you insure the election of the most objectionable man to us in the State. It is therefore that I cannot consent to contribute to a result so repugnant to my judgment, and so disastrous to Southern Rights. I go upon the supposition that there can be no Southern Rights man who would not greatly prefer Gov. Collier to Mr. Shields. And although the Governor may not be so decided as we could wish him, yet he is enough so to bring down upon him the unqualified opposition of the aiders and abettors of Federal insult and injury, all over the State. Desiring a contest in the next election that will concentrate our forces, and not split upon more than one candidate, my own judgment tells me that we had best not be too hasty.

I hope that you may succeed in electing Yancey—he is the man for the times. Excuse this hasty and badly digested letter. I thank you, gentlemen, for the terms of approbation, and through you, personally to myself.

I am, with sentiments of high consideration, very respectfully, your ob't servant, NAT. TERRY.

To Messrs. Jno. Gill Shorter, Jno. Cochran, and W. A. McCarty.

Five Men to be Hung.

We stated yesterday by telegraph that Edward P. Douglas, James Clements, and Thomas Benson, convicted in the United States District Court at New York, of the murder of Asa Havens, second mate of the bark Glen, were sentenced on Monday, to be hanged on the last Friday in July next.

The court room was densely crowded with spectators, and the scene altogether was one most impressive. The mother of Douglas was in court; the sobbings of the poor woman, telling of a broken heart, were heard all over the hall. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, Douglas replied that he had not. He was innocent. The judge said they would be recommended to Executive clemency, but at the same time told them only to prepare to meet their doom. He did not give them much hope.

Thus there are no fewer than five candidates for the gallows just now in New York city; the three just mentioned, with James Wall, and Aaron B. Stocker, who are to be hanged on the 26th of the present month. A terrible truth indeed, which carries with it its own suggestions and reflections.

In sentencing the three, Judge Nelson said: "The whole powers of the government will ever be exerted to punish and suppress piracy and murders. Even had you been successful in your designs—in slaughtering the officers and the faithful of your comrades, and in usurping piratically the command of the ship—you would still not have escaped. The stern powers of the government would have met you on every ocean, and in every bay, harbor and inlet. The wind and compass would have carried you to no quarters of the globe where you would not have been met with the stars and stripes of the flag you had stained with blood; success would have but added to the aggravation of your guilt; for escape from the vengeance of the law would have been impossible."

"OFT WEST."—They have a little town out west which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travelers, and which is "all sorts of a place." In one day they had ten street carriages, and a man rode up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a game of pulling a match day, and had preaching by a circuit-riding who afterwards ran a foot race for apples, kick all around, and as this was not enough, the judge of the circuit court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and shipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to throw his grandchild or for hog stealing.

THE REPUBLICAN

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY W. COLLIER, OF TUSCALOOSA.

CANDIDATES. FOR CONGRESS, J. L. M. CURRY, JEFFERSON FALKNER, COL. W. H. GARRETT, SAM. CLARK DALLEY, (Unionist), ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, G. O. C. WHITLEY, ESQ., WM. C. PRITCH, ESQ., MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ., ASA SKELTON, ESQ., COL. JOHN N. YOUNG, JAMES VANSANT, WILLIAM YOUNG.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR, G. B. DOUGHTIT, ESQ.

Cotton Bolls. The Lowndes County Chronicle of the 19th inst. says it has been presented with a perfectly formed and nearly full grown Cotton Boll; and that there are many such in that region. We can only boast of blooms with us.

We have been requested to publish Mr. White's reply to a call made upon him, to run for Congress in this District. As a matter of courtesy we would have complied with great pleasure; but we have received no paper containing his answer, save one handed us by a friend, which was so tattered and torn, as to render it impossible to copy from it. We will yet publish it if any of Mr. White's friends will secure for us a copy.

S. of T. There will be a County meeting and procession of the Sons of Temperance of Cherokee at Centre on the 4th 5th and 6th of July. Invitation is given not only to the Divisions in this, but adjoining Counties, to meet the Secon Divisions of Cherokee and participate in the contemplated Temperance festivities. Many distinguished lecturers are expected. Rumor says Brownlow of Tennessee will be there. The invitation is, "come all."

Col. Terry. In another column will be found a letter from this distinguished champion of democracy and Southern Rights. His bold and manly sentiments, attended with grace and experience, do honor to the man, head and heart, and are worthy the cause and the times in which we live.

This letter we doubt not will be heartily received by his numerous friends, and from those who have heretofore been ranked among his enemies, it will win "golden opinions." We are apt (and it should be so) to lose sight of little faults and minor considerations in our admiration for noble patriotism.

Congress. The canvass for Congress opened in this county, on Wednesday last at Oxford—Thursday the candidates addressed the people at Dulahey—Friday at Alexandria and Saturday at this place. We were so situated as to be unable to attend the entire discussion, but heard and learned enough from the friends of all the speakers to ascertain the positions assumed by each. It will not be expected that we could report, or comment upon all the points made in four long speeches; we shall content ourselves with merely stating in few words the platform of each man, reserving for the future, comments upon the arguments adduced to sustain each.

In Saturday's discussion Judge Falkner led off; and in unmeasured terms denounced the miscalled compromise, portrayed in a very able and satisfactory manner the gross injustice done the South by the "adjustment;" showed where and how we were robbed and swindled; but father than dissolve the Union he was willing to bear this. As a remedy for the evil, he proposed non-intercourse, and in the event this did not restore to the South her lost rights, then, we must of evils choose the least and submit. The Judge however, admitted the right of a State to secede.

Mr. White followed in a regular and judicious manner, and in a regular speech, and one would readily

THE REPUBLICAN

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY W. COLLIER, OF TUSCALOOSA.

CANDIDATES. FOR CONGRESS, J. L. M. CURRY, JEFFERSON FALKNER, COL. W. H. GARRETT, SAM. CLARK DALLEY, (Unionist), ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, G. O. C. WHITLEY, ESQ., WM. C. PRITCH, ESQ., MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ., ASA SKELTON, ESQ., COL. JOHN N. YOUNG, JAMES VANSANT, WILLIAM YOUNG.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR, G. B. DOUGHTIT, ESQ.

Cotton Bolls. The Lowndes County Chronicle of the 19th inst. says it has been presented with a perfectly formed and nearly full grown Cotton Boll; and that there are many such in that region. We can only boast of blooms with us.

We have been requested to publish Mr. White's reply to a call made upon him, to run for Congress in this District. As a matter of courtesy we would have complied with great pleasure; but we have received no paper containing his answer, save one handed us by a friend, which was so tattered and torn, as to render it impossible to copy from it. We will yet publish it if any of Mr. White's friends will secure for us a copy.

S. of T. There will be a County meeting and procession of the Sons of Temperance of Cherokee at Centre on the 4th 5th and 6th of July. Invitation is given not only to the Divisions in this, but adjoining Counties, to meet the Secon Divisions of Cherokee and participate in the contemplated Temperance festivities. Many distinguished lecturers are expected. Rumor says Brownlow of Tennessee will be there. The invitation is, "come all."

Col. Terry. In another column will be found a letter from this distinguished champion of democracy and Southern Rights. His bold and manly sentiments, attended with grace and experience, do honor to the man, head and heart, and are worthy the cause and the times in which we live.

This letter we doubt not will be heartily received by his numerous friends, and from those who have heretofore been ranked among his enemies, it will win "golden opinions." We are apt (and it should be so) to lose sight of little faults and minor considerations in our admiration for noble patriotism.

Congress. The canvass for Congress opened in this county, on Wednesday last at Oxford—Thursday the candidates addressed the people at Dulahey—Friday at Alexandria and Saturday at this place. We were so situated as to be unable to attend the entire discussion, but heard and learned enough from the friends of all the speakers to ascertain the positions assumed by each. It will not be expected that we could report, or comment upon all the points made in four long speeches; we shall content ourselves with merely stating in few words the platform of each man, reserving for the future, comments upon the arguments adduced to sustain each.

In Saturday's discussion Judge Falkner led off; and in unmeasured terms denounced the miscalled compromise, portrayed in a very able and satisfactory manner the gross injustice done the South by the "adjustment;" showed where and how we were robbed and swindled; but father than dissolve the Union he was willing to bear this. As a remedy for the evil, he proposed non-intercourse, and in the event this did not restore to the South her lost rights, then, we must of evils choose the least and submit. The Judge however, admitted the right of a State to secede.

Mr. White followed in a regular and judicious manner, and in a regular speech, and one would readily

conclude from the tenor of his remarks that with him the Union of the States is paramount to the rights of the South. He justified the action of Congress in relation to the abolishment of the slave trade in the District of Columbia—he regarded the compromise as a Southern measure, passed by Southern men, and therefore wrongfully complained of by the Southern people. Reluctantly but when pressed, he denies the right of a State to secede, and offers a remedy for the evils of which we complain, a noble, generous, patriotic submission.

One declaration of Mr. White we will attend in due time, viz: that the old parties are "defunct," and the only issue before the people is union or disunion—we rather think about the first of August he will hear thunder from the democracy which will tell a different tale.

Mr. White was followed by J. L. M. Curry, a man whose head and heart has far outgrown his years. Mr. Curry made a bold, manly, effective speech—with him there was no trimming, no shifting, no dodging; he presented the condition of our country in its true light; unmasked the delusive issues attempted to be made by the Federal Fillmore party in the State; pictured the degradation of the South, if she permit the General Government, through an unbridled fanatical majority, to trample upon her rights with impunity; declared the right of a State to secede; advocated the policy of trying every remedy to regain our rights, and secure for us equality in the Union; and in the event all things failed, we could then be convinced that the North was determined to wage an incessant and perpetual crusade against us and our institutions, and that it would be the duty of the Southern States to preserve their rights and the freedom of their people, by interposing their sovereignty, and withdrawing from a union which builds up, nourishes and protects one section while it victimizes another.

In every particular, Mr. Curry proved himself more than a match for Mr. White, notwithstanding the latter gentleman's known and acknowledged ability in debate. The cause of Jeffersonian, Madisonian, Democratic-States Rights, therefore, Southern Rights doctrine will suffer nothing in the hands of such a champion as Curry.

The above hasty notice of the speaking in this place on Saturday 14th, was crowded out last week to make room for the replies of our candidates for the Legislature. We postpone an enlargement upon the positions assumed by the different candidates, until we ascertain what is the nominee of the Wedowee Convention; we hope, then, to do our devoir.

Presidential. The Tuscaloosa Observer has notified to its mast head the names of Hon. James Buchanan for President, and Hon. W. R. King, of this State, for Vice President.

A Well Deserved Tribute. We publish below the preamble and 1st and 2nd resolutions of a series, adopted by the Huntsville Bar, complimentary to Chancellor Ligon, than whom no Chancellor in the State has enjoyed greater reputation, or endeared himself more universally to the member of the Bar throughout his District.

Whereas, the Bar and Officers of the Chancery Court at Huntsville, have heard of the resignation of the office of Chancellor of the State of Alabama by the Hon. David G. Ligon, and whereas we desire to give some public manifestation of our high appreciation of his official services;—Therefore,

Resolved 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, the official conduct of the Hon. David G. Ligon, as Chancellor, has been uniformly marked by courtesy, impartiality, patience and ability.

Resolved 2nd. That we regret he is about to dissolve the connection which has been maintained with such mutual harmony, good feeling and that, in parting with him, we tender him assurance of our sincere esteem and best wishes for his future welfare.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. Messrs. Editors: In the number before the last, of the Republican, I was not only disappointed, but sorry to see that Maj. Findley had declined accepting a call made upon him, in a previous number, to suffer his name to be run as a candidate to represent this county in the next session

of the Legislature. He assigns as a reason for declining, that affairs over which he had no control, are such as to prevent such a step. There are many reasons that we could mention, why we in Choctoco valley, wish that upon a re-examination of his affairs, that he will yet consent to enter the field. One is, our valley, as yet, has no one before the people, and I believe that it is generally conceded, that this side of the Mountain is entitled to one of the three representatives, elective to each session of the Legislature. Another reason is, the people have generally considered him, as a man; every way well qualified for representative. He is a man of sterling character, and of unflinching political zeal, and integrity, and at the present crisis; his views of the true policy of government in relation to that great and leading question of the day, are approved by a large majority of the citizens of this valley, and I think of the entire voters of this county. In a word, I do think that, if it would not be too much sacrifice of private interest, he ought to run, for reasons mentioned above, and many others.

A VOTER. Messrs. GRANT & CALDWELL: Gentlemen: Certain interrogatories have been recently propounded to the candidates for the Legislature, through the public prints of this county, which I will briefly answer through your paper. We are asked, if we believe a State has the right to secede from the Union? if we are in favor of exercising that right? are we for resistance to the past, and for preventing the importation of slaves into the State, for sale, by law?

I believe a State has the right to secede. It is an old and fundamental doctrine, familiar to our ancestors, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of their rights, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government." The governed, and not the oppressor, have the right to judge when their liberties are infringed. Again, this government was formed, voluntarily, by the States, as independent and separate sovereignties. North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to come into the union for a considerable time—Rhode Island did not come in until more than two years after the government was organized. The States entered into the compact as equal partners, and who does not know, that any partner may dissolve a partnership, formed for an unlimited time, at any moment? If we give up the right of secession, away with constitutional liberty! and we, of the South, are left at the mercy of a fanatical abolition majority. I am opposed to Alabama exercising the right of secession for the past. There is, however, one emergency, should it occur, I would be for secession—should South Carolina or any other southern state secede, and the government were to attempt to coerce her into submission; it would then be our duty to aid the seceding state. We could not assist her and remain in the Union, for it would be treason under the constitution—giving "aid and comfort" to a foreign state—and thus we would be under the necessity of leaving the Union. If we were to stand idly by, and suffer a southern state whipped back into the Union, the right of secession would be forever gone, and consolidation would erect its tyrannical throne upon the ruins of Republican liberty, and the Federalists would rejoice to have attained, at this day, what John Adams and Alexander Hamilton so much desired.

Upon reflection, I see no particular necessity for a law to prevent the introduction of negroes into the state for sale. I am no advocate for vesting our capital in slaves. In fact, we have a plenty of them, but it is unwise to attempt to regulate trade by law—trade will regulate itself, if left alone—when ever it ceases to be profitable, our citizens will quit buying foreign slaves. In fact, we are quitting the policy now, and changing our capital into Railroad and Factory stocks, which is better for us. The advocates for the law all admit, that we must not prevent our citizens from importing negroes into the state for their own use. Those that are brought in for sale, are for the use of our citizens, so, that proves there is no need for the law.

"Free trade," and a free interchange of property among the states, is the true doctrine. If we prevent their importation into our state, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, may do the same, and we then would have no outlet for our negroes. I take it for granted, fellow-citizens, that you are better judges of your own interest, than I am—if, therefore, you desire to purchase slaves imported into the state, (it is certain they will not be brought in, if you do not buy them.) I shall not attempt to prohibit you by law. One great evil of the present day is, we have too much law—let us have more liberty and less law. G. O. WHITLEY.

Messrs. Editors: In reply to two other interrogatories in your paper of the 17th June, to the members of the last Legislature, I state, I was opposed to the adjournment

spoken of, and did all I could to prevent it—see Journals of the House, page 289. When the House adjourned, in spite of me, I came home as others did. I did not receive pay for the time I was absent on my own business. I voted for Wm. R. King and Ben. Fitzpatrick, the nominees of the democratic party. I believe they were the choice of this county, and therefore assisted in nominating them.

G. O. W. FOR THE REPUBLICAN. PATRIOTIC AND DEMOCRATIC. Gen. R. G. Earle.

The course of this gentleman in sacrificing his personal prospects, to advance the interest of the country, by bringing about harmony among the democratic party and the friends of the South, is justly a theme of universal commendation with the people.

Though I, was not one of those who thought such a sacrifice called for, still it was such a course as I anticipated from him so soon as I saw the greedy manner in which Talladega was entering the field. When he entered the canvass he came out simply, as a democrat—his policy was not to run the issues which the whig party had proposed for the canvass, unless urged on him by that party, that he would thereby be the better enabled to repel all charges which might be latched by them to impose on the people. His position alarmed the whig party and they never rested until they have gotten up a race with Mr. Rice, whom they thought the democratic party would not generally support; of the wisdom of the democracy yielding to this coming events will prove, without the democratic party to sustain it, the cause of Southern Rights is gone, if the Southern Rights party had not preceded fallen back on the democracy all would have been lost having so many democratic candidates, though I am for Mr. Rice if he is the nominee of a convention; but what if in that match race Mr. Rice should be beaten, and the cause of the South defeated.

I have said I was not of those who believed it necessary to insure success of the party, that Gen. Earle should have withdrawn his name from the canvass, for I believe when he did so, his claims on the people were greater than any one in the field, but he was appealed to in a manner that never failed with the brave and generous, his country, his principles, his beloved South, were brought up for his consideration, and was urged he could save all by leaving the canvass to more experienced debaters, and he yielded in that same spirit which caused him to leave his home and sacrifice his private interests in doing battle for his country, in the time of her peril, when her borders were ravaged with war and impelled him to yield unhesitatingly to the voice of his political friends, for which Benton County ought to boast of his noble and manly course and honor him for his patriotism. She cannot but feel that a generous people could have been united in bestowing honor upon him—and that he has allowed his generosity to do himself one injury. This much I say as a tribute of respect to a gentleman who deserves highly of his country as it is the wish of many of the people with whom I have conversed, that he should know that by them he is not forgotten, and that while his magnanimity is highly approved, and his conduct approbated in every respect, it is known that he is without strong family connections in this country, to enforce his claims, but he has that which is worth more than mere money and relations—thank God he has a warm heart, generous impulses, a cool head, modest merit, and the good will of his fellow countrymen who long for an opportunity of giving a tangible proof of their sincerity that such a man as he is, should not be thrust aside, for any other—this is a matter that the people will remember and assert in future.

Fellow citizens while we were around our own fireside, enjoying the good things of life, where was his command for the defence of our rights, undergoing all the privations and hardships to which man was ever exposed, besides leaving behind him his bosom friend, his home, his all, for the good of his country.

The services of such men ought to be nearest of all men to our hearts, but alas, by some too soon forgotten. JUSTICE.

TELEGRAPHED FROM THE Advertiser & Gazette. LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara. BALTIMORE, June 20. The Niagara arrived to-day. The lower grades of Cotton unsaleable—finer qualities unchanged. Fair Orleans six and one-half d. Sales of the week; 45,000 bales.

Mobile Cotton Market. MOBILE, June 20, 1851. Receipts for the week, 909 bales; total, 435,000. Exports for the week, 12,000; total 367,000 bales. Stock on hand, 71,000 bales. Sales for the week, 6,500 bales; to day, 800 bales. Market quiet, at seven and three-fourth to eight cents for middling.

Tremendous Overflow.
The Rise of 1828 Surpassed—Immense Destruction of Property—Dwellings Destroyed—Disastrous Effects of the Flood above and below—The Channel of the Mississippi probably changed!
This was the case upon us! We write amid a scene of confusion and excitement seldom witnessed. All the business portion of the town, except one or two houses, is covered with water deep enough to afford passage of steamboats. The condition of affairs is beyond description, and can only be realized by being seen. The flood of '44 was nothing in comparison with the present, and as nearly as it can now be ascertained, the memorable rise of 1828 failed of reaching the present mark.

On Thursday last the water commenced flooding the lowest portions of the city—and the report was brought us by Capt. Harris, of the Dr. Franklin, of a very heavy rise coming down. By Friday morning the water had risen several inches, and every exertion was made to secure the grain and other property from any injury that might result from the continuation of the rise. The water, however, rose so rapidly as to cause the destruction of large quantities of produce. Many of those suffering from the effects of the flood are farmers, who had grain stored here in sheds, and who, in spite of every exertion, have sustained heavy losses.

Throughout the whole of Saturday, the work of salvage was carried on with renewed activity. During the evening and night the river commenced rising more rapidly than ever, while a heavy thunder storm, roaring and crashing around, added to the already gloomy prospects.

On Sunday, the town presented a scene of bustle and activity. Families, driven from their tenements by the encroaching waters, were deserting homes, and seeking refuge in the upper part of the town—for, in this case, the Homestead Exemption Law failed to secure them in the undisturbed possession of their property.

On Monday the water was still coming up and it was found necessary to remove all the household goods and considerable quantities of merchandise to higher ground. Wagons, skiffs, and rafts were occupied all day in conveying men and merchandise from point to point.

At this moment (Monday evening) the entire bottom presents a spectacle of desolation. From the bank of where the river "used to run" to the foot of the sand ridge, the water is from four to five feet deep, and is standing from ten to fifty inches deep in the houses west of the east side of Second street, south of and including Spectator Row, and the whole of the flat south of the Post office. In our press room the water is over twenty-five inches deep. The farms along the bottom of the ridge are completely inundated—and many of the fences have disappeared. Several hundred cords of wood have been washed down stream. The distillery premises are under water, and operations suspended. Messrs. Moir will sustain quite a loss by damaged corn.

Just as we are "putting up" this hurly-burly, a flatboat is passing up First street laden with several hundred sacks of grain, and others are loaded at different warehouses. Lumber yards are being floated inland, or staked down to keep them fast; rafts and boats are plying everywhere—and men are wading shoulder deep from house to house.

Telegraphed from the Mobile Advertiser.
LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.
AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!
We are indebted to our friends of the N. O. Picayune for the following despatch, received late yesterday evening:
The steamer Alabama has arrived with dates to May 15th. A great fire occurred in San Francisco on the 4th ult. Fifteen hundred houses were burned, and property to the amount of fifteen millions destroyed!
Parker's, Delmonico's, American and all other hotels, the Adelphi Theatre, steamship company's buildings, twenty squares, containing one mile long by a half mile wide, are all in ashes. One half of the city of Stockton, including all the business part of the city, is also destroyed by the consuming element. Immense excitement prevailed relative to the fires and their origin. It is an awful calamity.

Reported from the Charleston Courier.
New-York, June 12.
The cotton market is steady, the sales to-day amounting to 500 bales. Middling Uplands, eight and one-half to eight and three-fourth cents.
On the last ballot in the Connecticut Legislature to-day, Baldwin (Free-Soil Whig) lacked only three votes of an election.
The Ohio Woman's Right Association have declined a woman to be a female man.

Col. Pickett's History of Alabama.
A letter from Charleston on the subject of this history will be found in our columns this morning. Our intelligent literary cotemporary of the Columbia Telegraph, (S. C.) has the following comments on the same work. We are truly gratified to see this production of our respected townman ushered before the public with such marked demonstrations of approbation from sources so well qualified to judge correctly of its merits:

A Southern Work.—When in Charleston a few weeks since we had the pleasure of meeting Col. Albert J. Pickett, of Montgomery, who is about publishing a History of Alabama, from the earliest period to the year 1820. We have seen several chapters of this forthcoming work, and we have also heard the opinions of competent and critical judges who had examined the manuscript, and we feel confident that the work will supply a desideratum in our historical literature, and redound to the fame of its able and indefatigable author, who has devoted laborious and minute researches to its preparation. The work also treats necessarily, to a great extent, on the history and settlement of Georgia, Mississippi, and to some extent of other Southern States, and must demand the notice of every citizen of the South, and of students every where, who would complete their libraries in the interesting and yet unfurnished department of American Colonial History. This truly Southern work, written by a Southerner, will also be published by Walker & James, of Charleston, who, by their enterprise and their judicious selection of works, as well as by the excellency of their impressions, promise to build up a publishing business at the South, and thus remove to that extent our present provincial dependence. There is not a Southern State whose early history does not yet present ample materials of history, and romantic history, to the diligent and faithful inquirer; and we trust the success of Col. Pickett, may be such as to encourage him and other laborers to give the public, in proper form, the results of their investigations. Can nothing be done for the aboriginal history of our own State—a field peculiarly interesting and intricate, from the number and successions of the tribes that inhabited its territory?
Adm. & Gen.

FROM MEXICO.
In the Picayune we find a few interesting items of news by the last arrival from Mexico.
CITY OF MEXICO, May 19, 1851.
We have no news of importance here. Congress will adjourn tomorrow. They have refused to ratify the treaty of Tehuantepec, or rather the right of the individual to the original grant. Ex-President Pezaza died last week, and it denied a public burial place, because he refused, when he was about to die, to confess to a priest, and told him he had confessed to God, and had no faith in the divine authority of Priests to forgive sins. Congress refused to-day to give him a grave in a consecrated ground by a vote 45 to 40. The English Minister has offered to allow him to be buried in the English burying ground temporarily as he was not a member of the English Church, it is said they will not allow him to remain there permanently. The Americans are about to have a cemetery near the city, and the American Minister will, without doubt, offer a place in it for the remains of Senor Pezaza. It has produced great excitement among all classes.

A beautiful young lady of the city of Mexico a few days ago put an end to her existence by taking a dose of arsenic. She was compelled to the rash act by the resistance of an aunt to her marriage with a young man to whom she was engaged.

A PRISONER ESCAPED.—Mr. J. M. Demby, who was some weeks ago so queerly caught in New Orleans, brought back to this country, and lodged in jail, has succeeded in making his escape and is again abroad, prepared we presume to embark again in any profitable enterprise, even to the storming of Cadix, "for a consideration."
The manner of escape from his lodgment in jail was unique. The jailer, or his son, and another gentleman, were in the room for some purpose on Tuesday evening, when Demby, being a little nearer the entrance than either of the others, and thinking that he might as well be looking out for better quarters elsewhere, stepped beyond the door, closed it very deliberately locked it and it clamped, leaving the astonished jailer to find his way out as best he could thro' bolts and bars. Demby was not seen or heard of afterwards.—*Atlanta Daily Intelligencer.*

A talking match lately came off at New Orleans for five dollars aside. It continued thirteen hours—the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear!

The celebrated Geneva watches come out in great force at the exhibition. There are watches for the deaf and blind; a watch which runs with one winding three hundred and seventy-four days; one, smaller than a fourpenny piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller, in the top of a gold pencil case, tells the hour, day of the week, and month.

Execution of Hardin.
PENSACOLA, May 31, 1851.
You remember a short time since a murder was committed in Washington county, Alabama, by a man by the name of John B. Hardin, who was arrested in Shelby county, Alabama. It may be interesting to you and your readers to learn his sequel.

He was carried from Shelby county to Henry county, Alabama. A delegation was sent from Milton, Santa Rosa county, Florida, to get him from the authorities in Alabama and bring him to Milton which was done. Yesterday he was executed in Milton by the people, without a trial. The negro who assisted him belonging to Joseph Forsyth, was also hung at the same time yesterday, May 30th, at 12 1/2 o'clock. He confessed the crime, and said he richly deserved death, for he had been a villain all his life. He had twenty wives living, and had killed sixteen men, and all he was sorry for, was that he was not permitted to live long enough to kill four more. He and the negro Jack were both hung to one tree and buried in one grave. Repentance and remorse were strangers to him. He said his father and brother were both hung. He refused to make any further confession, as he would implicate many heads of families who passed as respectable, and would thereby leave many widows and orphans. He met death without a sander; was as cool as cucumber. He repented of nothing he had done, and said that he would (if turned loose) be as bad as ever, if not worse. The only request he had to make, was not to be put to torture. He said he wished to be hung and decently buried.

UNEXAMPLED.—The following "crow" from a Pennsylvania paper cannot be paralleled by any paper within our knowledge—certainly not by ourselves, although we have never been much in the practice of direct dunning. If any of our subscribers, however, are willing to afford us the opportunity of bragging louder, we shall esteem it a special favor, and promise to give them a first rate notice to boot.
"We feel a little like bragging about the gallant spirits who have honored us with their patronage for nearly a quarter of a century. For upwards of eighteen years we have been the editor and proprietor of the Bedford Gazette, during which time we have never once had to make an appeal to our subscribers for payment—never sent a prospectus—never sued anybody—never gave publicity to a dun, not even as an anecdote—and never begged for support. There may be other journals that can come up to this, but none can excel it. Our patrons are "models" in the broadest sense of the term, and the manner in which they have always stood by us clearly proves that our efforts have been directed in the right cause. Who would not be proud of such friends?"

GREAT HAILSTORM IN ILLINOIS.
The Galena (Ill.) Advertiser has received information, from a source worthy of confidence, of a great hailstorm which recently occurred at a place called Irish Hollow, in Illinois. It says:
Our informant is worthy of full confidence. He says he measured some of the hailstones, which were fourteen inches in circumference. They were not generally round, but of all manner of shapes. Some of them were flat, with holes apparent worn through them, and the holes appeared to have been filled with mud; it appearing as if some whirlwind had taken up a body of ice from some swamp, broken it into fragments and dropped it as stated. Where they struck plowed ground they would bury themselves frequently six inches deep. Several young cattle were killed, such as cows, pigs, colts, &c. Men who were caught out doors for shelter as for life, and some were badly bruised. The hail came before the rain. Wheat fields were much injured and young orchards were ruined. One gentleman informs us that a hailstone fell upon the roof of his house and upon a bed, breaking through two thick clapboards. The track of the hail was about a mile and a half across.

A JEALOUS WOMAN IN BOSTON. learning that her husband had hired a buggy to go out riding, and believing he was going an airing with another woman, watched him, and when he passed down Washington street, climbed up behind his carriage, and clung there with a nervous grasp until she fainted and fell off into the street. She was picked up and taken to the Marshal's office. She was beautiful, and elegantly dressed. The gentleman quietly drove to the stable and stopped his team.

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,
Committees of Invitation.
June 17, 1851.

Western water says if the proper way to spell this is "though," etc. "eight," and "beaux," the proper way of spelling "potatoes" is "poughtle-beaux."

Mail Arrangements.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
MONROE MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Tuesdays) at 10 o'clock. Leaves daily (except Mondays) at 12 M.
BIRMINGHAM MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Mondays) at 12 M. Leaves daily (except Tuesdays) at 10 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Tuesdays) at 10 o'clock. Leaves daily (except Mondays) at 12 M.
WEDNESDAY MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Tuesdays) at 10 o'clock. Leaves daily (except Mondays) at 12 M.
WEDNESDAY MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Tuesdays) at 10 o'clock. Leaves daily (except Mondays) at 12 M.

Rome Prices Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.
ARTICLES. \$ CTS. 6
Beacon, House 100 125
Sides 100 110
Bagging, Quince 21 10
Ky. 21 10
Gunny 100 17
Candles, Box 20 15
Sausages, 20 15
Aluminate, 20 15
Coffee, Java, Sack, 16 14
Lard, 10 15
Rice, 10 15
Corn Meal, 10 100
Cottage, Bale Rope, 10 20
Aluminate, 10 20
Flour, 10 20
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl. 8 15
No. 2, " 8 10
No. 3, " 8 5
Iron, Swedish, 5 10
English, 5 10
Roll, 6 10
Band, 7 10
Hoop, 9 10
Lead, 7 10
Molasses, Syrup, W. I. 20 40
Nails, Keg, lb. 5 10
Rice, lb. 5 10
Sails, Liverpool, per sack, 2 00 2 10
do do Bushel, 15 1 00
Sugar, N. O. Plant, 8 10
Refined, 8 10
Loaf, 12 10
Crushed, 12 10
Clarified, 12 10
Tallow, 10 10
Wood, Raw, 10 10
Rolls, 10 10

Congressional Appointments.
SAM CLARK DILEY will address the people of the 7th Congressional District, at the following times and places, viz:
Vicksburg, Mississippi, Friday, July 18
Fair Play, Boston, Saturday, " 19
Canton, Vermont, Monday, " 21
Greenfield, Vermont, Tuesday, " 22
Burlington, Vermont, Wednesday, " 23
Ludlow, Vermont, Thursday, " 24
White Plains, Vermont, Friday, " 25
Malady's Store, Saturday, " 26

THE candidates for the Legislature will address the people at the times and places following, to-wit:
Brown's Boat, Kirby's, Saturday, July 5
Jacksonville, Monday, " 7
Cross Plains, Tuesday, " 8
Hempstead, Tennessee, Wednesday, " 9
Cotton Ground, Mississippi, Friday, " 11
Pond's Bl., Saturday, " 12
Barclays Store, Monday, " 14
Duffess, Tuesday, " 15
Sugar Hill, Wednesday, " 16
Tenness's Roads, Thursday, " 17
Oxford, Friday, " 18
Michol's, Saturday, " 19
Cobb's, Sunday, " 20
Duckett's, Monday, " 21

THE candidates for Congress in the 7th District will address the people at the times and places following, viz:
Sagar Hill, Tuesday, July 1st
Is Canmore County.
Gadsden, Tuesday, June 17th
Hensley's X Roads, Wednesday, " 18
Gaylesville, Thursday, " 19
Rinebold, Friday, " 20
Cedar Bluff, Saturday, " 21
Catoe, Thursday, " 25
Is Tallapoosa County.
Talladoe, Monday, July 7th
Geo W. Wilson's, Tuesday, " 8
Is Tallapoosa County.
Pineknob, Wednesday, July 9th
Youngville, Thursday, " 10
Dadeville, Friday, " 11
Doraville, Saturday, " 12
Rome, Monday, " 13
Goldville, Tuesday, " 14
Is Chambers County.
Oak Bowery, Thursday, July 15th
Cassata, Wednesday, " 16
Lafayette, Thursday, " 17
Fragdon, Friday, " 18
Gragg's Mill, Saturday, " 19
Is Randolph County.
Renoche, Monday, July 21st
Wadlow, Tuesday, " 22
Lund's Store, Wednesday, " 23
Abacochee, Wednesday, " 24
Mudley's Store, Thursday, " 25

A. W. HENRY'S POPULAR MEDICINES.
—such as—
RISLEY'S Sarsaparilla Pain Killer, suppurative, Riser-ler Philotoken or ley's Extract Dr. Fennel's friend, chie, an effectual Ayre's Cherry remedy for gravel Pectoral. Haife and other diseases. lard's Syrup of Pink Root or Worm Concha, Fanche Killer. Risley's Roman Drops for Tooth Ache Kill the cure of Sickle pherous or Med. pepsia, &c. Falsicated Compound stock's Vermifor preserving and frige. Perry's beautifying hair. Dead Shot.
Also, Youatt's Condition Powders, for the cure of Heaves, Broken Wind, Coughs, Bots, &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Druggists, Jacksonville, Ala.
June 24, 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,
Committees of Invitation.
June 17, 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,
Committees of Invitation.
June 17, 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,
Committees of Invitation.
June 17, 1851.

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

IRON WORKS.
The subscriber has located himself at Good's Store, 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 Wool 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 STRADER,
Address the subscriber at Polkville, Beaton county, Ala. June 3, 1851.

Committed
TO the Jail of St. Clair county, on the 23th 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,
June 3, 1851, Sheriff.

Salt! Salt! Salt!
320 SACKS SALT, for sale CHEAP, by
J. L. WOOD,
Greensport, Ala.
May 27, 1851.
C. C. PORTER,
Resident Surgeon, Dentist,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

GLOBE HOTEL.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
L. S. MORRIS,
April 15, 1851. 1y
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
G. FARGO, PROPRIETOR.
April 15, 1851. 1y

J. & N. Bones & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., and will sell at Charleston prices, Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y
F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will sell all bills at Charleston prices. April 15, 1851. 1y

W. E. Jackson & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; at Wholesale and Retail prices, at the residence of W. E. Jackson, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

T. BRENNANT & Co.,
Dealers in
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, at Wholesale and Retail prices, at the residence of T. Brennan, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PLANO FORTES, Music Books, Stationery, &c. 221 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C.
A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston and New York, at 11, 12 and 13, of the most improved and beautiful instruments, Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low for cash, or on easy accommodations. April 15, 1851. 1y

Lamback & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sausages, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y
G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, at the Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Dealers to all the new and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.
From their connection with manufacturers, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or New York. They challenge a comparison with other markets. April 15, 1851.—1y

A. LAFITTE,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. P. King, A. Lafitte & Co.,
G. T. Dertie, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
John M. Adams, Esq., Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851.—1y
DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold, in any of the Southern States. April 15, 1851. 1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, of all kinds. Jewelry, and various articles of Fancy Goods.
Fancy Hardware and Cutlery.
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, of all kinds. Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds. Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols, &c.
Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others. China Ware, Cut Glass Ware, of latest styles.
Clocks, Tabor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade.
Andirons, Fenders, Shovel and Tongs. Watch Materials and tools of all kinds for Watch-makers. For sale at Charleston prices.
CLARK, RACKETT & CO.,
Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods.
Repairing of Clocks and Watches by good workmen.
N. B. Whenever it may be inconvenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, any thing in the above line will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order sent 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 as sedulously popular.
JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.
Geo. R. Frazier, Sup't.
N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, '51.—1y

Henry Moore,
DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. and will sell at Charleston prices, Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 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.
Steam Ship SOUTHERNER,
1200 Tons—CAPT. JES. DIXONSON.
THE splendid Ocean Steamers, regularly, every Saturday afternoon, throughout the year. The MARION commences her trips, leaving here Saturday, May 31st.
Passengers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation.
For Freight or Passage, (having splendid State Room accommodations,) apply to the Ag't at Charleston, S. C.
HENRY MISSROON,
Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharves, May 1.
Cabin Passage, \$25
Steerage, \$8
No Berth secured until paid for.

PHILADELPHIA & ATLANTIC
Steam Navigation Company's Line,
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, S. C.
Steamships Osprey & Albatros.
THE above steam ships forming this line will, from and after the first day of March 1851, run regularly between Philadelphia and Charleston, one of which will leave Charleston for Philadelphia every Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Southern and Western trains; and leaves Philadelphia for Charleston every Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The accommodations on these steamers are very superior, and for comfort and convenience are unsurpassed.
Passengers arriving in Philadelphia by these vessels can take choice of five daily lines for New York. Fare, Three Dollars.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
The Steamship Southerner, Capt. John Dickinson will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:
Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 2 o'clock
Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22 at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent,
HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharves. Jan. 14, 1851. 1y

For Sale.
Two likely young Mules. Apply to
J. F. GRANT,
April 8, 1851.

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting in his power or that of his household to render your stay agreeable and pleasant with him.
H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel, Feb. 29

Shackelford & Gracert,
Factors & Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
April 15, 1851.

FOR ADVERTISING
FOR ADVERTISING

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

New Beautiful and Cheap!
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 STABLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, Ecots, hoes, 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, hawls, Ribbons, Flowers,ilk and Cotton Heavy 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 & eta, Arabian Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpaca, Brown Linen, with a good assortment of Pants of all descriptions, Fancy; Black atin and white Marsalles Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, ocks, 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.
N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk, 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!
DESIGNING to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire **STOCK OF GOODS** at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.
G. NEWBOUER.
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 Forney & Son's.
W. W. HUGHIE.
Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

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.
LORINDA W. LOONEY,
June 3, 1851—6t Adm'r.

Valuable Library for Sale.
WILL be sold, in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 25th Inst. 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 a well selected Family Library.
At the same time she will sell 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.

Why is a soldier more tired in April than any other month?
Because he has just had a March of thirty-one days.
Robt's child has more than thirty-one children can bear of.

BONE DIRECTORY.
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.
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 Rivers.
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 Hillburn House near the Depot. Rome, Ga.
April 15, 1851.

HILLBURN HOUSE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
THIS LATEST AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are the best 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.
L. J. HILLBURN.
December 1, 1851.

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. HILLBURN.
December 1, 1851.

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

NEW STORE.
STEVENSON & 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, Dry Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

BATTEY,
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of **WELL ASSORTED MEDICINES**, also, Paints, Oils and Dry Stuffs—Sashes, Goggles, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.
Gardner 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.

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.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. G. McKINZIE.
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.
Dey 1 Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.
March 11, 1851.

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

John H. Roberts.
KEEPS constantly on hand, Groceries and Household Goods, such as Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Apples, Peaches, &c., &c. Also, Groceries, Groceries, Groceries, &c., &c. Wholesale or retail.
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
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 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.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, SADDLERY, CARRIAGE TRIMMING, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.
A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

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**, their styles cannot be surpassed.
Their Stock consists of the latest styles—Ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Baggings, Flannels, Crepe De Paris, Brocade, Coutil, 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 equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.
They say, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.
April 15, 1851.

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

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.

DR. WOB & BURMAN,
HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.
December 24th, 1850.

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, Slates, 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 23, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering the high prices charged for life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of material and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other cabinet maker in this city.
His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop.
April 3, 1851.

Wanted.
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.
April 8, 1851. C. R. LESTER.

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 of Confectionery and Fruits, such as CANDLES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup, Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.
Family Groceries.
He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.
X. WILLMAN.
Dec 17, 1850.

Medicines.
WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Dr. Fernal's Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Turpentine, and Jew David's Herb-Preparator, for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 1, 1851.

TRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags,
for sale by
G. NEWBOUER.
April 23, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.
OLD JACOB & SONS, TOWNSEND'S, Sarsaparilla, for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 18, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
SAVANNAH, 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 markets;) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.
JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBERT HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17, 1850.

D'Auignac, 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 draysage. 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 beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the
New Fire-Proof Ware-House recently built on the corner of McIntosh and 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 consignments, of cotton, and for Baggings, 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 rate.
Messrs. W. W. Gibbs & Co., of Rome, Ga., are their agents, and will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.
THOS. F. GIBBS,
GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 13, 1851.

Coosa Hall,
WETUMPKA ALA.
THE undersigned here by takes charge of the above Establishment for a term of years. The House is refitted, 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 large Sale and Livery Stable, where Saddles, Harness, Horses, Carriages and Baggies 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 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.

Alexandria Academy.
THE exercises of the present session of this institution will close on the 3d 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 Elocution; after which there will follow some amusing Dialogues. 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 commingle their patriotic feelings in commemoration of the natal day of our independence.
B. BEWLEY, Teacher.
May 27, 1851.

Executors Notice.
LAST 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. DIHARCON,
Executors.
May 27, 1851.—\$3.50—6t

Masonic Celebration.
THERE will be a Celebration of St. John's day (24th June proximo) at Lebanon Alabama, by procession. Address, dinner, and public installation of officers of DeKalb Lodge No. 116.—Neighboring Lodges, together with all worthy Brethren, are fraternally invited to attend and participate in the order of the day with us.
May 20th, 1851.
Jackson County Democrat and Jacksonville Republican, will please copy.

Masonic Celebration.
THERE will be a Celebration of St. John's day, (24th June proximo) at Oxford, by Procession. Address, and public installation of the officers of HARTWELL Lodge No. 116.—Neighboring Lodges, together with all worthy Brethren, are fraternally invited to attend, and participate with us in the order of the day.
Wm. M. HAMES, Secy.
Talladega Watchtower please copy.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in May, 1851.

THIS day came John W. Croft, and George Holloway, Administrators of the Estate of Jeremiah McKENZIE, late of said county, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate; and the said accounts and vouchers having been examined, audited, stated and reported for allowance. It is ordered by the Court that the fourth Monday in July next, be set for the final settlement of said estate, and that said accounts and vouchers as stated, be then allowed, unless proper objections thereto be then made, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested, by advertisement, once a week, for six consecutive weeks, in the Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., and at least six days before said day of settlement, to be and appear at a special Term of said Court, to be holden on said 4th Monday in July next, at the Court house in the town of Ashville, and also notice of the same put up at the Court House door, and three other public places in said county, at least forty days previous to said day of settlement, and a copy sent to each heir, to appear and object to said settlement if they think proper.
IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
May 20th, 1851.—\$14.

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. Heflin, and filed his petition in writing, praying the court to compel William C. Kennedy, the Administrator of John W. Striplin, 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. 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 Wetwee, at which time and place, all persons are notified, that they have any interest, to appear and contest the same, if they think proper.
JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.
April 20, 1851.—m2m—\$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, 130 acres of very best cotton land, above overflow, an excellent orchard, fine meadows, 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.
June 17, 1851.—6t Adm'r.

Masonic Celebration.
THERE will be a Celebration of St. John's day (24th June proximo) at Lebanon Alabama, by procession. Address, dinner, and public installation of officers of DeKalb Lodge No. 116.—Neighboring Lodges, together with all worthy Brethren, are fraternally invited to attend and participate in the order of the day with us.
May 20th, 1851.
Jackson County Democrat and Jacksonville Republican, will please copy.

Masonic Celebration.
THERE will be a Celebration of St. John's day, (24th June proximo) at Oxford, by Procession. Address, and public installation of the officers of HARTWELL Lodge No. 116.—Neighboring Lodges, together with all worthy Brethren, are fraternally invited to attend, and participate with us in the order of the day.
Wm. M. HAMES, Secy.
Talladega Watchtower please copy.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will celebrate the approaching St. John's day, on Tuesday the 24th June, by public procession. All neighboring Lodges and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Secy.
May 27, 1851.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam Ship Line.
The new and splendid Steam Ship Florida, Capt. Lunow, 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 passages, \$25—day in advance.
PADELFORD, TAY & CO., SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL, Agent, 194 Front Street, Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51.

MARBLE.
THE subscriber thankful for past patronage extended to the firm of Allen and Searcy, 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.
JOHN ALLEN
Jan. 23, 1851.

TAILORING.
ROBERT H. WYNNE,
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his **SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS**; and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved New York, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON and PARIS Styles.
His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.
His Shop is two 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.

Notice to the Stockholders.
Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company.
SELMA, May 24th 1851.
NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this company, who reside in the Counties of Talladega, Denton, 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 other 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 Wetokaville, or to Col. William Curry, at Kelleys Springs Talladega County, or to H. H. Allen Esq., at Boiling Springs Benton County, or to Lewis Troost 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 20th 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. LAFSLEY,
June 3, 1851. President.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted by Reuben Davis, one year old, no brands perceivable—appraised to thirty-five dollars, before Jonathan Belvins, Esq.
R. ESTES, J. of P.
June 17, 1851.

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Baggings and Rope, &c., at retail prices.
J. C. RUPPEL, J. C. E. McNEELAND, St. S. CASSETY.
Rupert, McNeeland & Co., Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
October 4, 1851.

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