

SEPTEMBER

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1851.

Whole No. 771.

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J. F. GRANT,

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion. All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

LAW NOTICES.

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. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,
Attorney at Law,
AND
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 23, 1851.

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

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

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.
Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMAS,
AND
W. W. 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.
ASHTON, Ala., April, '51.

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

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

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend all claims entrusted to him for collection.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Home, Georgia.

Address of the Internal Improvement Convention to the People of Alabama.

(CONCLUDED.)
On the West, Texas, with her boundless acres of rich and productive soil, suited to all the varied products of Southern agriculture, invites settlement at a trifling cost; and our most valuable citizens are daily leaving Alabama with their families and property, to seek homes in the valleys of the Brazos, Trinity or Colorado. Without some powerful counteracting agency, this evil must continue to increase, eventually impoverishing the State and diminishing her population.

A few years ago, Georgia sought a remedy against the population through the establishment of railroads, with such complete success that she enjoys to-day the proud distinction of being considered the "Empire State of the South."

Alabama has attained the period in her history when it becomes necessary for her also to guard against a similar evil. The rapid progress of improvements in adjoining States, not only increases the magnitude of the danger, but renders the necessity for exertion on the part of State doubly urgent; lest that portion of her produce which now finds an outlet at her only commercial port, Mobile, shall be divided among themselves by our enterprising neighbors, and contribute to swell the tide of their prosperity at the expense of our own. As has been stated elsewhere, "the question is now settled, that a State without railroads, will not only fail to increase in corresponding ratio with other States possessing these improvements, but she must actually retrograde in proportion to the inducements held out by her neighboring States to attract population to themselves."

The experience acquired by the practical operation of extensive railway lines in various portions of the country, during the last ten years, furnishes a safe guide in examining the prospects of projected enterprises, and estimating their probable success. Although, save the application of a portion of the internal improvement fund appropriated by Congress for the purpose, this State has given no encouragement to the construction of railroads within her borders, yet individual efforts have not been wanting. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad—the pioneer improvement of Alabama—extending 85 miles to the Georgia line, after encountering numerous difficulties, is now, through the well directed energies of its managers, in successful operation, and earning an income of over 9 per cent. on its capital. In 1848, the cause of improvement received a new impetus in the organization of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad company, for the purpose of making a railway connection between the Gulf at Mobile and the Mississippi valley at the mouth of the Ohio river. This stupendous work, the longest in the Union under a single charter, will be 521 miles in length when completed, traversing four States, and crossing six degrees of latitude in its course to the Ohio, where it will connect, by the Cairo and Chicago road with a series of intersecting lines, embracing two thousand miles of road already completed or in progress, and extending to all the States of the North west. Operations were commenced in October, 1849, at the Mobile terminus, and thirty-three miles of the road will be in operation in December next.

The Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, another work of eminent value to the State, was riveted under favorable auspices in 1849, and is now being prosecuted with untiring zeal and energy. This road, extending about 200 miles, through a section of Alabama rich in undeveloped mineral wealth, and isolated from market, will have its northern terminus at Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, and its Southern terminus at Selma, on the Alabama. It will open, for the first time, to the inhabitants of North Alabama, the means of commercial intercourse with their own seaport. In addition to its local importance, this road possesses other prominent advantages. In the language of the Chief Engineer, "It is a link in the great chain of railroads now constructing and projected on the most direct and most expeditious route which can be selected to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Middle and the North eastern Atlantic States: a route which will present one continuous link of railroads, passing through the most healthy and picturesque sections of the Union."

A short branch will also place this road in connection with the railway systems of Georgia and Carolina.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the route surveyed through North Alabama, will connect with the Selma road by a short branch from Huntsville, and intersect the Mobile and Ohio railroad in East Mississippi, about 390 miles north of Mobile, thus giving the valley of the Tennessee abundant and easy access to the Gulf by a journey of 20 hours.

A line, to pass through Perry, Marengo and Sumter counties, has likewise been projected; which will make a valuable connection between Selma and Mobile, striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad about 120 miles from that city, and accommodating a rich and populous section of the State.

East of the Alabama river, the Girard and Mobile Company has been organized, to build a railway from Columbus, Georgia, to Mobile Bay. Another very feasible plan for making this desirable connection is now spoken of, by constructing a branch of 30 miles from Columbus to Opelika, and using the West Point Railroad to Montgomery, from thence building a road to some point on Mobile River, a few miles above the city—thus saving a considerable expenditure, and perfecting the railway chain between Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Whichever of these two routes be decided upon, a large business will be obtained from through travel, and a valuable part of the State opened to cultivation and improvement.

These five principal lines, if promptly carried forward, would constitute for Alabama as good a railway system, perhaps, as could well be devised. A large proportion of the vacant lands in the State would be traversed by them, and, in consequence, be eagerly purchased and brought into cultivation. Her iron, coal and marble would remain imprisoned in their native beds no longer, but the smoke of a thousand forges would arise from the wilderness, furnishing profitable employment to a numerous population. Her boundless forests of valuable timber would be transported to the sea and converted into gold. The remotest corners of the State would be brought into convenient neighborhood, and a complete revolution effected in her commercial and social intercourse. The estimated cost of these railroads, with ample equipments for their probable business, is nearly as follows:

Alabama division Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Mobile to south line Kemper County, Miss.—164 miles, \$3,062,000
Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad, from Selma to Gunter's Landing—about 200 miles, 3,500,000
Ala. and Miss. Railroad, from Selma to intersection Mobile and Ohio Railroad—100 miles, 1,500,000
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Chattanooga Railroad to intersection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad—150 miles, 2,000,000
Girard and Mobile Railroad—230 miles, 3,000,000
Making a total of 864 miles, requiring an expenditure in Alabama, to place them in active operation, of \$13,062,000

Only 61 miles of the Alabama Division of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are within the State, "yet," to employ the words of their Report, "its Southern terminus being at her chief commercial city and only seaport, Alabama will be the largest recipient of the immense benefits which will flow from its completion. The effect of such a highway as this upon the advancement of its Gulf terminus, Mobile cannot be overestimated. Her foreign and domestic trade would rapidly increase—capital would flow in from abroad—her exports be diversified—her harbor whitened with the canvass of every nation, and she would enter at once upon a career of solid and enduring prosperity. In whatever advancement takes place in Mobile, the State at large participates, more or less. To the planter, seeking a market for the sale of his produce, it offers increase competition and abundant means among purchasers, enabling him at all times to make ready sales and realize the highest prices; while, on the other hand, it furnishes him with largest, cheapest, and most varied market for everything he wishes to buy. It throws into his immediate neighborhood a large class of consumers for the minor products of his plantation, for which he has, at present, no sale. To the inhabitants of the coal and iron districts of Alabama, it becomes a great mart, from whence the products of their industry can be distributed through a large extent of country."

While this great trunk line will intercept and gather into itself a vast traffic, from all parts of the Northwest, by means of the many intersecting lines with which it will be united, the Selma and Tennessee road will fulfill similar conditions, in regard to the various railroads of the North-east; and thus, by a comparatively moderate outlay, the State of Alabama will be placed in profitable connection with all the grand railway thoroughfares of the Union.

From her geographical location on the Gulf, Alabama is in an admirable position to take advantage of the railroads constructing in other States, and to turn the immense trade and travel which will pour over them into her own seaport, by the early completion of these two North and South lines, and the two cross lines intersecting them.—Should she seize the golden opportunity, it needs no prophetic ken to foresee for this State an increase of wealth and population as great and as rapid as have been realized, in the last two years, in either Georgia or Massachusetts.

A considerable portion of the estimated cost of these roads has been, or will be, obtained by private subscription; but, unfortunately, the large area of public lands, without population, over which they must be carried, while it increases the necessity of their construction, will place the accomplishment beyond the limit of individual means, or seriously retard their progress. Most of the States have recognized the wisdom of the policy of contributing to assist the completion of their railway improvements, and the results have fully vindicated the propriety of their decision. The amount of aid furnished by different States for works of Internal Improvements, is as follows:

In Georgia—the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 140 miles long, built by the State, \$3,500,000
In Virginia—by State subscription of from two to three fifths of the capital stock of various Railroad companies, amounting to \$8,000,000
In Maryland—by loan of State Bonds to the Baltimore and Ohio and other Railroad companies, 5,050,000
In Pennsylvania—Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad built by the State, in addition to expensive Canals, 4,200,000
In New York—in addition to the construction of the Erie and other canals, a bonus to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, 3,000,000
In Massachusetts—by subscription of stock and loan of State Bonds to Boston and Albany Railroad, 5,400,000
In Tennessee—by loan of State Bond to Chattanooga and other Railroad companies, 1,300,000
In Missouri—by aid granted to the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, about, 2,000,000
In South Carolina—liberal assistance has been extended by the State to her various railroad companies, the amount of which is not correctly ascertained.

In all these States, save Tennessee and Missouri—where the railroads are yet in progress which they have contributed—the results have been successful, and the same policy is continued as a permanent feature of legislation. Without this aid, but few of the great railroads which now span these States would be in operation. The sums contributed by the several States, as above stated, have been employed mostly in the purchase of iron and equipments, the preparation of the road bed having been provided for from private stock subscriptions.—To that extent, the roads now projected in our own State can be carried by individual effort, and it is only at this point, when private resources have been exhausted, the propriety of State legislation in their behalf becomes apparent.

It, however, the arguments thus far adduced be deemed insufficient, there is still another most important relation which railroads bear to the State, that should arrest the attention of our statesmen and legislators. A few years more, and the Mississippi valley will control the political destinies of the country.—The Northern States possess five great railway avenues leading into that Valley, and the South not one. These arteries of commerce, ever pulsating East and West, are daily bearing immense multitudes, back and forth, between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. The extremes of

the Republic are thus brought near to each other and continually intermingling together. Commercial interests awaken mutual sympathies, and they become united by the strongest ties. How could it be otherwise than that a people thus brought into frequent communion, should represent in the national councils the interests of those whom they fraternize? By pushing on our railroads, we not only develop the local resources of our own State to the utmost, but we also reach the heart of the great West and make a highway from the Gulf to the Lakes, upon which an immense traffic would spring up, removing old prejudices and creating new sympathies—making the South and the West better acquainted—opening a thousand avenues of good feeling and brotherhood, and causing our institutions to be better understood and our rights to be fully respected. A smaller sum, in proportion, than has been contributed by most of her sister States, would, if judiciously distributed among the five principal lines now contemplated and in progress in Alabama, be sufficient, in addition to private subscriptions, to carry them forward to early completion, and enable our people immediately to realize their benefits. Should this amount be given by the State as a bonus for the construction of these railroads, there can be no question that it would be a wise and profitable expenditure of public funds, from which she would reap, peculiarly, a tenfold return. But when it is considered that these improvements may be effected by a loan only of her credit, for the payment of which she would at all times hold ample and substantial security; that railroads less favorably located, elsewhere, are yielding fair incomes upon the capital invested; that a great and rapid increase in value of property invariably follows their construction, and that no possible risk of loss would be incurred by the State; it is unreasonable to suppose that she will fail to meet the expectations of her citizens by refusing to extend a helping hand to the enterprise which they have undertaken.

In conclusion, the Committee would most earnestly impress upon their fellow citizens of Alabama the importance of giving expression to their views upon this momentous question. In August, the election for State officers will take place, and the next Legislature will convene in November. Meanwhile, let the subject be agitated through the length and breadth of the State, so that the sentiments of our people may be made known, and our legislators may go up to the Capitol, fully instructed as to the wishes of their constituents.—Let it not be forgotten, that whatever is to be done for the cause of improvement in Alabama, for at least two years to come, must be done at the next Legislature.

FRANCIS B. CLARK,
P. PHILLIPS,
J. R. JOHN,
JAMES L. PRICE,
J. W. LAPSLEY,
E. PICKENS,
NICH DAVIS,
JAS. ABERCROMBIE,
J. M. STANNARD,
A. E. MILLS.

QUITE A GOOD JOKE.—It is stated in some of the newspapers, that a gentleman living in Virginia wrote to his brother in Ohio that he desired to emancipate one hundred slaves and send them to Ohio. His brother wrote back that he could not do that—that the State would not receive them, and would make considerable ado at such a proposition; but he could suggest a way in which he could accomplish his intention. He advised him to take the slaves to Wheeling, ship them to Cincinnati, and talk of taking them to New Orleans, and the abolitionists would steal them all away from him, and save him much trouble!

A wicked way once courted a buxom housemaid, and when he should have been prepared to marry her, decamped to parts unknown. "Well, Ann," said her mistress, "you've lost your lover, haven't you?" "Oh, no indeed, marm, he'll come back, for I have his promise to marry me, and in writing too!" "Indeed, let me see it, won't you?" So out from between the leaves of her Bible, Ann produced a sort of promissory note, reading as follows: "I promise to marry Ann J—, ninety days after date, value received. J— B—"

An editor "West," says that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death as original matter for his columns; but a thaw broke up the wedding, and the doctor fell sick, so the patient remained.

The Old Indian.
BY THE HON. B. F. PORTER.
Among the vestiges which darken the shadows of the past, few are more interesting than the Indian character. It has been the fate of this people to display very lofty traits, nationality and individuality, and to pass from man's eyes like the phantoms of a dream. They were the progenitors of a people, now rich in intellect, and glorious in civilization, only to retire before that wave of population which they themselves had invited. They were plants, flourishing only in the shade, plants which expired in the full blaze of the sun of improvement.

In viewing the degeneracy of a people, who from a lofty condition have fallen into one of moral or physical slavery, as is the case of the Greeks, our pity mixed up with contempt; but with the Indian tribes it is different. In their cases, we see a courageous and magnificent nation, full of the revenge, but boldness of savage life, stepping back from before a conquering but not always very just people; submitting, reluctantly, to the fate of war, and giving up their lands, in many instances only with their lives. It is not our purpose to object to the destiny, which made of ourselves the instruments of their final settlement and prosperity. Doubtless it was for wise purposes in the advancement of intellectual and moral freedom.—But in the perspective of the present, which portrays their early trials, we also see the Indian—we see wild, but happy people, content amidst their native forest, suddenly deprived of their heritages, driven from their homes, the bones of their ancestors dispersed with the plough, and then forced, either to seek a new shelter further in the forest, from which a new invasion was presently to drive them, or to remain, and dwindle into insignificance, the victims of physical, moral and intellectual deterioration.

The Cherokees were the last to retire to the West. At a ball play with the Creeks they won the lovely country of green valleys and smiling hills, now covered by the Northern sections of Georgia and Alabama. There they lived contented; and it was their boast that they had never shed the White man's blood. A more noble race never existed. Manly, generous and brave, their forms and countenances displayed the characteristics of a bold but magnanimous people. It was my lot, a day or two since to meet one of them, who abandoned by his people, still lingered in the noble country where he was born. He imparted to me some faint memorials of his race. He loved to dwell on the history of his people, and to point out various scenes where remarkable events took place. I met him at a romantic spot in Cherokee county, Alabama, known as Blue Pond. Blue Pond lies at the base of Lookout mountain, a ridge which rises in Middle Alabama, and which, in a northeast direction, runs with greater or lesser elevation into the edge of Tennessee. On the top of it, just above Blue Pond, are the Yalloga falls. The little stream of Yalloga, which produces these falls run along the mountain in a southern direction, and is surrounded with scenery sublime and romantic enough to rouse the coldest bosom to a love of nature. After flowing along, calm and unruffled as one of those bright streams we often see painted on the eastern sky just before sunrise, we find its course suddenly interrupted by a range of broken rocks, which stretch across its bosom, breaking the unity of its waters into a thousand ripples. The detached streamlets immediately, below these rocks unite, and pour down a precipice of nearly two hundred feet, dashing into one of the wildest chasms we ever beheld, a broad river of snowy waves, and filling the whole basin below with spray, and smoking mist.

"Do you see," said the old Chief as we stood on the side of the gulf, "yonder cavern," pointing to a recess which had been washed by the stream, before a new channel had been worn to the left of it; "I will tell you about that place. In the old time, long before the step of the white man had been seen in this country, a friendly tribe of Indians pitched their tents on this mountain. The chief had rendered himself celebrated in the wars which used to be waged against the Creeks. He was happy in the evening of his days, in an only son, who bid fair, from his courage and daring, to rival his father, in the affections of the tribe. When the little Woonega was about ten years old, the Creeks had invaded the tents of his fathers people.—They were defeated and run off.—In their haste, they left behind a little white boy of the same age

of Woonega, and whom they had evidently taken prisoner from one of the lower Carolina settlements. The old chief resolved to make him the companion of his son; and to this end, adopted him into his family, and gave him the name, Yalloga, signifying the red and white leaves in autumn. As the boys grew up, their affection twined around each other. They hunted the wild deer together, and were scarcely ever apart.

In progress of time Woonega became enamoured with the daughter of a neighboring chief, the Rising Fawn. Her father lived far North on the mountain and her name is now living in connection with a spot in Dade County, Georgia.

To hunt in the neighborhood of the old chief, the father of Rising Fawn came, with his family and warriors. They pitched their tents by the blue pond, and there Woonega saw the lovely maid.

Yalloga had become thoroughly acquainted with the language and customs of the Indians; and, of course the confidant of Woonega. He became himself a victim to the charms of the Rising Fawn. The time was approaching when the nuptials of Woonega and the Rising Fawn were to be celebrated. The Rising Fawn was to be carried on an arbour of flowers, accompanied by maidens and young men to the tent of her lover, and there he was to receive her, in a tent lined with soft skins of the game he had himself hunted and killed.

Woonega had gone far into the mountain in search of a spotted fawn, on whose skin the feet of his affianced bride were to rest. He reached the edge of the river, and stopped to rest on the highest point of the rocky wall which rose up from it. Far in the South, the blue ridges of the Talladega Mountains rose against the sky. At his feet the foam of the Falls boiled in a great cauldron. The sun was pouring long golden streams thro' the forest, and a train of wild geese were seeking their homes with hoarse streams towards the N. Suddenly two forms were seen moving in the midst of evening, in yonder cavern. How the heart of Woonega throbbed against his sturdy breast, how his head reeled, as clasped in each other's arms, he beheld Yalloga his treacherous friend, and still more treacherous bride. The first impulse was to bury an arrow in the breasts which leaned upon each other in a union which seemed to make them one. Leaning anxiously forward he loosened a rock, and was nearly precipitated into the roaring cataract beneath him. The detached rock went bounding from point to point below, and startled the now wretched lovers from their dream of security. Rising in alarm, they saw the injured and almost mad Woonega before them. Pouring from his eye the most indignant flashes, he looked alternately from one to the other. Now rage seemed to seize upon his soul; now love to soften anger. "When" at last cried he with choked utterance, "oh white man! did I break my faith with thee? You have said there was a Great Spirit who looks with pleasure upon good, and frowns upon evil. Let him judge between us. My people love to say, 'We never shed white man's blood; nor will I. Many long years made you my brother. Go! you love one another. May the Great Spirit make you happy. I turn my back upon you. I go to the setting sun. When you see him set think of Woonega. He goes down like the setting sun—Remember the Indian loves mercy.' Saying this he bounded away and had vanished long before the lovers had recovered from their surprise.

Until a few years past a family of Half Breeds lived in the valleys below. They were the descendants of Yalloga and Rising Fawn.

The Russian peasant, as he is falsely called, says a letter from St. Petersburg, is bought and sold with the land on which he lives, and is a being in no way superior to Monsieur Cuffee, although his skin is white or rather brownish, with beards that were never visited by that companion of civilization, the razor; his person is the impersonation of filth, and his countenance the mirror of ignorance. The depression and poverty of these poor creatures is really pitiable, and next to some parts of Ireland, I must give to this class of humanity the unenviable position of the most miserable part of the great family to which we all belong.

SARATOGA.—A correspondent of the Mississippi, writing from Saratoga says: The south is not at all represented here. It is a general complaint on the part of hotel-keepers, that "our southern company has not come in yet." I hope it may continue so.



POETRY.

The following beautiful words of a new song, by Judge A. K. of Alabama, we commend to the attention of our musical composers. We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette.

The golden bowl is broken, That held love's rosy wine; The last fond words are spoken That hailed thee once as mine; We're fated now to sever, Yet on the land or sea, By day or night, forever, My heart will kneel to thee!

The silver cord is silent, That thrilled beneath thy hand, As in some desert island, Amid my hopes I stand! But yet, where'er I wander, Thy beauty I shall see, And as the past I ponder, My heart will kneel to thee!

Oh! each imperious token, The vain my love to tell; Tho' the golden bowl be broken, And the silver cord as well, Fond memory will cherish, The dreams so dear to me, And, till each pulse shall perish, My heart will kneel to thee!

Tho' the golden bowl be broken, My heart will kneel to thee!

A FATALIST.—A Western newspaper publishes the following: I knew an old man that believed that "what was to be, would be." He lived in Missouri, and was one day going out several miles through a region infested in early times by very savage Indians. He always took his gun with him, but this time found that some one of the family had taken it out. As he would not go without it, his friends tantalized him by saying there was no danger of the Indians; that he would not die till his time came anyhow. "Yes," says the old fellow, "but supposing I was to meet an Indian, and his time had come, it wouldn't do to not to have my gun!"

CURE FOR GRAVEL.—Having much sympathy for all those troubled with the gravel, you may relieve many sufferers by inserting in your paper the following valuable receipt, which science fails to relieve and entirely cures that dreadful disease.

"Make a strong tea of wild carrot of the flower and seeds, into a pint of which put a piece of saltpeetre, about the size of two large peas; let the patient drink it as warm as possible, and in bed, and it will produce a copious perspiration; it may be taken at other times during the day, and will act strongly as a diuretic."

A Woman of Fashion.—To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer thus describes it: Buy every thing you don't want, and pay for nothing you get; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; hate the country; adore the capital; read novels, neglect your children, and nurse lap dogs; go to church every time you get a new shawl to show the Lord, and die without a fuss whenever the physician makes out your warrant.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock and JEWELRY STORE.

M. 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.

OSGOOD, ALSOBROOK & Co., No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga. DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Boots promptly filled.

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.

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.

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.

BATTEY,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga. KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of DRUGS, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY. Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Surgical Glass, Physicians' Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.

HILBURN HOUSE.

ROME, GEORGIA. THIS LARGE and commodious Establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office.

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

Carriage Making Business.

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

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinney, KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Ginonin Eye, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, best Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Sarsaparilla, Tobacco, French Brandy, No. 1, No. 2, Cognac, Pains, Oils, Val-de-l'Isle, all sorts of Groceries and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries. KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Tallow, Nails, &c., &c. Wholesale or Retail.

George Bone.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Harnesses, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.

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.

GRANITE STORE.

Johnson, Pope & Co., BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a Large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

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.

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.

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.

BATTEY,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga. KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of DRUGS, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY. Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Surgical Glass, Physicians' Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.

HILBURN HOUSE.

ROME, GEORGIA. THIS LARGE and commodious Establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office.

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

Carriage Making Business.

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

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinney, KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

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A VARIETY OF POPULAR MEDICINES.

RISLEY'S Sarsaparilla, Risley's Extract Buche, an effectual remedy for gravel and other diseases of the kidneys. Risley's Syrup of Pink Root or Worm Killer. Risley's Tooth Ache Oil. Barry's Tricophorous or Medicated Compound for preserving and beautifying hair.

Wright, Simpson & Gardiner.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Sales Room on McIntosh st., near the Telegraph Office.)

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse & Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GA.

F. T. WILKINS & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchants. SAVANNAH, GA.

John H. Crawford.

HAS removed his shop to the new building, one door South of Cross Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located his shop at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

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.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

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GOODS.

AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, and a choice variety of FANCY GOODS: also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—and an excellent supply of ready made clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.

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JOB PRINTING.

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

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above named business on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville. He keeps constantly on hand a stock of the finest and best materials, and has at present in his employ a very superior workman. With such materials, and such skill united with his own, he feels perfectly confident of being able to suit his customers with every description of work. He promises to convince all who favor him with their custom, that it is their interest to do so, besides affording them the pleasure of encouraging home industry.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale.

AT OXFORD, A. LA. ANY person wishing to purchase a lot in the village of Oxford, Ala., either for a residence or business, can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, both as to location, price and payment by making application to the undersigned. Oxford is a flourishing town, in a healthy location, situated immediately on the SELMA RAILROAD; and when the road is completed, will be an important point of trade—the depot is situated on the square. DUDLEY SNOW, S. L. SIMMONS, E. C. WILLIAMS.

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NEW YORK & SAVANNAH STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The new and splendid Steam-Ship Florida, CAPT. LUDLOW. Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$25—bayable in advance. PADELFOUR, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH.

S. L. MITCHELL.

194 Front street, A. Y. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA. THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

Jacksonville Republican.

A. A. Grant
Grant

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance"

Vol. 15—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

Whole No. 772.

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

J. F. GRANT,
At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance and no subscription discontinued until 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 year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

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

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

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

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

William Selden,
AND
William J. Haralson,
face formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb. Office of ACKLES, Huntsville, and J. HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. December 31, 1850.

L. THOMAS,
R. W. COMB,
THOMAS & COMB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

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

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend all claims entrusted to him for collection. Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 22, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

The stolen kiss.

My dear Ned, did you ever steal a kiss from a beautiful girl in some unguarded moment, when she was totally unconscious of the close proximity of your lips to her, until the treasure was pilfered, and past redemption?

If so, then listen to me, and I will give an account of a bit of fun in that line, which I perpetrated about ten years since, when I was at the premature age of fourteen. At the district school where I attended, there was a little blonde, a classmate of mine, whose roguish eye and dimpled cheek played the mischief with my studies, and I believe I was not behindhand in drawing her attention from her books, and the teacher said that we must move our seats to prevent our seeing each other, while at our studies.

Every day, after school was dismissed, I galloped Kate B. to her home, and when there was snow on the ground, I always insisted on her taking a seat on my sled, while I, proud of my lead of love, would draw her up the steep hill to her home. The other boys, envious of Kate's selecting me as her companion, seemed determined to ridicule us to the extent of their power; and when Kate and I were on our way to school, our appearance on the play ground was the signal for a perfect broadside of ridicule.

"There comes Kate and bean," says one.

"Hallo, Jack! why don't you lock arms with your sweetheart?"

"Oh, they ain't engaged yet!" says another.

And poor Kate would blush, blushing into the schoolroom; and I would propose some play to turn the conversation.

The intimacy between us grew stronger, day by day, until I used to call for nothing else but to hear her sweet laugh and talk until it was time for me to leave.

I cannot imagine what the deuce there is in my constitution that makes me so careless of consequences when I am in for a bit of fun; but I never count the cost until it is over. But excuse this digression, dear Ned, and I will proceed.

One fine summer evening, I thought I would walk out to Kate's and see what she thought of a small ring that I had sent her the day before by an urchin that I had hired, as I had not the courage to give it to her myself. As I neared the house I saw Kate half reclining on a small lounge that had been moved from the sitting room into the open veranda. Her father was reading the paper and smoking a large pipe, with his feet placed on an old chest that stood in the corner of the kitchen; and the mother sat in her rocking chair, with her knitting work in hand, while to complete the group, a mon-trous mastiff lay under the table asleep. I got softly up to the lounge where Kate was, without being discovered. She was gazing through the lattice-work of the veranda at the moon, and humming a favorite song of mine—

"Heaven! how beautiful she looked! I'll kiss her if I have a swing for it!" said I to myself, while the blood rushed through my veins like hot lava, and my breath grew quick and hurried.

I pressed near to her, and stood near enough to snatch the coveted cup of nectar; but my courage failed me, and I should have given it up as a bad job, if the little witch had not at that moment held up to her bright moonlight an exquisite little hand, with the very ring I had sent her on the third finger. She looked at the ring a moment, and then with a quick motion pressed it to her lips. *Amor, amor, amamus!*

I could hear it no longer. In an instant I had encircled her little waist with my arm, and gazed my lips to the sweet creature's rosy mouth. Ye gods! and little fishes! what a scream she gave!

She slipped from my embrace like an eel, and sprang for the open door. I caught her by the waist again.

"Kate! Kate! don't you know me?"

"Woof! Yowl—and down I went flat on my back, with old Towser's dental arrangements fastened in my shoulder.

"Get out Towser! Father, Father! help! he'll kill him!" cried Kate, who had recognized my voice, and the poor girl was in an agony of tears.

Out rushed Squire B. and loosed me from the grip of the dog. Kate's mother made me take off my coat that she could see the extent of the wounds. They were not dangerous, and after applying some liniment, the pain left me, and I took a chair by the side of Mrs. B.

Poor Kate blushed to the tips of her ears, and said nothing, but cast an imploring glance at me.

"What was it, Jack?" enquired he.

"Why the truth is, Mr. B., when I came to the veranda, I saw Kate on the lounge, looking so bewitching, I could not help taking a kiss, and I took it without her leave, it startled her somewhat."

Squire B. roared with laughter, while Mrs. B. looked at Kate with such a comical expression that she slipped out of doors to hide her confusion.

I went out a moment after, and found her in a little arbor in the rear of the house.

"Dear Kate," said I, "forgive me, and I will give you back the kiss I stole."

She looked at me a moment and turned her head away; but she did not struggle violently when I repaid her the kiss I had stolen on the veranda. I have kissed beautiful girls since, but never found the zest of that stolen kiss. Ah, Kate!

Decisive Battles.

The Decisive Battles of the World, those of which to use Hallam's words, "a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," are numbered as follows:

1. The Battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back a tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The Battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the West of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The Battle of Arctium, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by the defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization produced an effect which may even yet be traced.

4. The Battle of Metarrus, fought 207 B. C., in which the Romans under the Consul Nero defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, and by the suppression of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A. D. 9, over the Roman legions under Varus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The Battle of Châlons, A. D. 451, in which Aetius defeated Attila the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The Battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mohammedan yoke from Europe.

8. The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman name, which now is dominant in the world.

9. The Battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated and the independent existence of France secured.

10. The defeated of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tullard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII by Peter the Great at Poltava, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The Battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne, and which decided the fate of the American Revolutionists by making France their ally and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental Allies under the Duke of Brunswick were defeated by the French under Dumouriez, without Mar. M. D'Arville let himself down at our feet, taking no more time in the descent than a sheet of paper would take, if thrown from a window on a calm day.

When the experiment was completed, two of the journalists, M. Emile Fontaine, of the Union, and M. Leon Paillet, desired to make an ascent with the machine, but they were supposed not to understand the working of it perfectly, they were dissuaded from the attempt by their friends.

On the 20th or 25th of this month, M. D'Arville announces that he will make a public ascent from the Champ de Mars, in the presence of whoever may choose to attend, which will doubtless be the whole of Paris.

The journalists express themselves more than satisfied with the experiment, and evidently write as if they considered the art of flying no longer a problem.

Flying at Last—A Successful Machine.

We have before alluded to a report that a woman of Madrid had ascended with a rapid motion into the air, and continued her flight some twelve hundred yards or more, by means of a machine invented by one Diego, of Salamanca. About the same time, too, it was announced in Paris, that a Frenchman named D'Arville, had perfected a machine capable of accomplishing the same purpose, and that he was soon going to fly from Paris to Dijon, to show that he could beat the railroad.

We find by the papers from Paris that the discovery of D'Arville is likely to prove no joke, but a reality. At any rate, the man has succeeded in flying to the satisfaction of nearly all the Paris editors, and of several learned scientific men. We translate from the "Chronique de Paris," of August 1st, the account which is given of this experiment:

"The press of Paris and the department has been justly agitated by the many articles contained in an evening paper on a new machine for navigating the air. The explanatory letters of two different inventors, M. Diego, of Salamanca and M. Thomas D'Arville, a native of France, have imparted new interest to this astonishing invention."

"All the Academies of Science, and the various Schools of Arts and Trades in Europe have been so vehemently moved as the press, and pure, at this moment, with the greatest interest, the experiment making both at Paris and Madrid."

"Before undertaking to decide upon the respective merits of Diego and D'Arville systems, we wished to present at a practical trial. An opportunity was accorded to us by M. D'Arville, after many successive refusals, by his consenting to make all experiment before several members of the press, three or four distinguished savans, and two skilful workmen, and Jules Flamand, who have labored upon his mechanism."

"M. D'Arville invited us, in a light-hearted, but helpless and effeminate, aborigines of Mexico and Peru to dust beneath the iron heel of conquest, binding and scourging their graven-painted chiefs and stretching their feather-crowned kingly on beds of burning coals."

"From the time when Cortez and Pizarro ground the happy and effeminate aborigines of Mexico and Peru to dust beneath the iron heel of conquest, binding and scourging their graven-painted chiefs and stretching their feather-crowned kingly on beds of burning coals."

"Alas, of bloody memory, exercised the vice royal sway of Spain with such inhuman ferocity in the then colony of the Netherlands, and his fierce soldiery ravaged like a pack of wolves the country they were sent to protect and defend, down to the present day—to the moment when our countrymen were butchery at the Fort of Antares—'va va va!' (so to the vanquished!) has been the Spanish motto; and hard, indeed, has been the fate of those who fell within their power. Let it be remembered, however, that such conduct is to be punished, not imitated; that sword must fall, but while in our hands not upon the unresisting."

"While in view of this topic, which has now become one of all engrossing interest, we cannot help falling into a train of reflection similar to that induced by the events of the last war with Mexico. It seems to us that out of the present deplorable occurrence, as out of the massacres of the Alamo and of Fanning's regiment, will arise every description—a delight in the mangling, maiming and tormenting of the whole animal creation, whether brute or human—would appear to be a characteristic of the Spanish race. Look at their national sport—the bull fight—to which crowds the population of their cities—not only men, but women, girls, and children of tender age—to witness and exult in the agonies of the horned beast thrust through with spears and darts, the generous horse goaded and disemboweled, and his rider pierced and trampled upon, until he lies lifeless, perched with broken limbs. To view such scenes unmoved, they count an evidence of hardihood and courage; but never was there a greater fallacy. Some of the bravest men who have ever led the van of battle—some of the most gallant gentlemen who have ever trod the field of honor—have been unable, in cool blood, to look upon the dying pangs of man or animal without a shudder. Again look at the punishments they inflict for offences, civil and ecclesiastical, and evidently write as if they considered the art of flying no longer a problem."

Editor's Correspondence.

New York, August 27, 1851.

The meeting in the Park last evening was not inferior, either in numbers, respectability, or enthusiasm, to those held at the same place on Friday and Saturday last. The officers and speakers were for the most part new, though equal in standing and ability to their predecessors, most of whom were also present. A new feature is also developed in these later gatherings; and that is, the announcement that something besides speeches and resolutions are being elicited by the proceedings in Cuba; men and money, arms and ammunition, are being raised and provided for the assistance of the patriots, and the redress of the cruel wrongs inflicted upon our unfortunate countrymen. The excitement is increased by the news which is brought us hourly by the telegraph, and daily by the mails, of the demonstrations of indignant feeling which are taking place in every part of the country; though the excess to which matters have been carried in New Orleans is very deeply and generally regretted.

Much allowance is to be made for our friends in that city. The sight of the mutilated remains of their gallant and beloved fellow-citizens, and the knowledge that so many others, equally chivalric and equally dear, who but a few days before had left their full life and hope and generous aspirations, had been like them hurried without preparation into eternity, were enough to drive them to deeds which calm consideration would condemn. But Americans should never forget that insult or injury to those whom circumstances have deprived of the means of self-protection, is drawn the hotter it grows. Unchaste language is the index of an impure heart.

Nature makes us poor only when we want necessities, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

There is no action in this life, which is not the beginning of so long a chain of consequences, as that no human providence is high enough to give us a prospect to the end.

Never give up!—if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, And the best counsel in all your distress, Is the stout watchword of "Never give up!"

There is more sunshine than rain, more joy than pain, in the world. Those who say to the contrary, we would not choose for our friends or companions.

The expanding mind of man, as nature's gift in the investigation of nature, and the laws that every man comes back bringing with it the conviction that nature's author is a being of goodness.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, ardour after them secures us from weariness of ourselves; but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions, than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacuities of life.—*Arthur's Home Gaz.*

THE MEANS.—We learn that the Cuban Committee have committed to Gen. Felix Houston the entire organization of the plan of operations resolved upon. The General has gone into the matter with all his zeal and earnestness. His position, talents and experience will secure for any movement he may organize, universal confidence. In the meantime, the committee is not idle, but are proceeding in their collections with great activity.—They met with good success yesterday, and to-morrow the committee, the number of which has been increased, will make a united and powerful effort to raise the means to go to the aid of our friends. Let every man come forward and give freely. It is no time for American citizens to draw their purse-strings when so great an object is to be obtained—so solemn a duty is to be performed.—*Delta.*

"Father, what does the printer live on?" Why child? Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and still take the paper." Wise, s

Spanish Inquisition.

The "horrors of the Spanish Inquisition" are so familiar to the ears of the world, that the very mention of them has become a by-word and a term used to characterize the most revolting cruelty and oppression. To their unrestrained excesses in time of war, we scarcely need allude at present; their whole history is full of instances of inhuman ferocity, rapine, lust, and cowardly barbarity, which would be incredible, had we not before our eyes examples of the latest date, vieing in atrocity with the earliest and the worst.

Now, of such a race as this Providence always, sooner or later, exacts a bloody retribution. We have a belief: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," saith Holy Writ—unjustly, cruelly, inhumanly, are of course to be understood. We have the evidence of history, sacred and profane, in favor of this position. Look at the nations who made their children pass through fire to Moloch, and filled the altars of their idols with human sacrifices; they were cut off utterly and destroyed by the express command of God, and by the swords of his chosen people. Look at ancient Rome, who in the cruelty of her gladiatorial sports, and her countless and barbarous massacre, closely resembled Spain: the hardy nations of the north swept down upon her, and the mistress of the world became the slave of the Goth and the Hun. History is full of such examples, and, unless we greatly err, before the hand of Time turns many of her pages, another will be added to the list.

It is a curiosity to find a stump-ator who will not praise himself, and will not abuse his opponent. It is a curiosity to find a politician who will hold an argument with an opponent for half an hour without getting angry. It is a curiosity to find a politician who will be convinced by his opponent's argument. It is a curiosity to find a person who does not think his own children possessed of more talents and accomplishment than those of his neighbors. It is a curiosity to find an artist who does not think himself perfect in his profession. It is a curiosity to find a candidate for an office who does not think he is fully entitled to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. It is a curiosity to find a man who places too low an estimate on his own abilities. It is a curiosity to find a Miss of fifteen who has not begun to think of getting a husband. It is a curiosity to find an old maid who does not wonder that she has not long been married. It is a curiosity to find a fop who does not think he is the admiration of every one he meets in the street. It is a curiosity to find a miser transformed into a generous man and a benefactor to society, so long as he can retain his riches in his own possession. It is a curiosity to find a political editor who always tells the truth. It is a curiosity to receive a letter from a lady which has a P S attached to it. It is a curiosity to meet with a woman who stammers in conversation. It is a curiosity to find a lawyer who pleads a cause successfully for you, and then dock off a portion of his fees. It is a curiosity to find a physician who, having restored you to health, does not wish you to think he has performed a wonderful cure. It is a curiosity to find a dentist who will not tell you he can extract a tooth and cause less pain than any one else. It is a curiosity to find a school-master who does not wish it to be understood that he knows more than any body else. It is a curiosity to meet with a man who thinks less of himself than other people think of him. A lock of hair from the head of the Hudson. A quilt from the cradle of liberty. A sock from the foot of a stove. Twelve drops of the reign of Victoria. A new cushion to the seat of learning.

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Journal of the

From the Selma Reporter.

Messrs. Editors:
It must be evident to any one who has read the article of your correspondent "Civis," that his chief object is to break down the President of the University. The charges, in substance, that the President has committed in the College is owing to bad management—that the President has improperly "preached" disunion doctrine—circulated disunion pamphlets—and that he has abused the privileges of his office in furthering the interests of the Baptist denomination of Christians: The charge as to disunion documents and the circulation of pamphlets, has been sufficiently noticed by publications under the authority of Gov. Collier, and two other of the Trustees. I reserve any notice of it for a future occasion—remark now, however, that your correspondent, who openly and violently advocates the doctrine that the Federal Government should force, by arms, a seceding State into submission, failed to state what we must have known to be true, viz: that Prof. Bernad was notoriously of late the editor of a political newspaper, and on occasion of the late 4th of July celebration in Tuscaloosa, gave public and ornate expression to political doctrines of an ultra submission stamp! It is plain enough why your correspondent has been so loud-mouthed in the one case, and silent in the other!!

Below is a list of the number of students and graduates since the foundation of the College. I invite your attention to it. Dr. Manly has been President since about 1838. In conjunction with the Professors, and by the consent of the Trustees, he has ever enforced the principle of a high grade of scholarship—preferring to have a few good scholars to many bad ones. A student must get sixty out of a hundred per cent. through his whole course, at every-day recitations and at public examinations, to entitle him to graduation. Whenever one fails to get up to the mark, he is advised or compelled to leave. The amount of work to be performed has been as great as that in any College. On examining the list, published below, you will find the proportion of those entering nearly all the classes to be large in comparison to the number of graduates. Taking some examples at random: Fifty one entered the class of 1846; only seventeen graduated; fifty-two entered the class of 1850; and fifteen graduated; and so on through the list. A like principle of scholarship is enforced in the University of Virginia; but the Alabama University graduates more students than it does, notwithstanding its three or four hundred students. The South Carolina College allows of graduation at a per cent. rating as fifteen, compared with the minimum of sixty, required by Dr. Manly; and it is notorious that the Eastern and Western Colleges allow almost any one to slip through who will avoid gross immorality or gross violation of the rules. It is evident, therefore, I think, that the fairness of numbers, at any one time, in the Alabama University, and the smallness of the graduating classes, are owing to the fact that many are forced or compelled to leave—they either not being able or willing to stand the strict examinations. The correctness of this conclusion is demonstrated by the records of the College. They show, in black and white, the grade of each student, and in general, but conclusive terms, the causes of his leaving. "Civis" should have consulted them.

In short, numbers have not been sought under the present administration—the primary object with the Faculty and Trustees having been to create the character of scholarship. If that object be wrong, it is for the Trustees to alter it. The blame of it, if any there be, is with the Trustees—with the principle itself—and is independent of the good or bad conduct of the Faculty. So well satisfied are the Trustees of where the fault lies, if any there be, that the Board has directed the President to report on the propriety of changing the rules. President Manly is now on an extended journey to visit the principal seats of learning in the Middle Western and New England States, with a view to digest his views relative to a proposition for change or re-organization of the University—making its course more open, and admission more free.

I will here remark, that the average has been yearly from twelve to fifteen students who receive tuition free; and that the graduating class of nine, so exultingly alluded to by your correspondent, was always small, owing to the fact that it was the first class formed after changing the day of entering from winter to summer, which put two classes into one year; the last one to be created at an unusual and season. Your correspondent

save one, who has at any time been elected, received Dr. Manly's recommendation to the Board; and all of them were of different denominations from himself. The "exception" named Thomas, I think, was sent off for habitual drunkenness. The President has not even preached a doctrinal sermon in this State. These facts show how little confidence is to be placed in the statements of your correspondent. If the President has been guilty of proselyting acts, let "Civis" prove them. I am fully authorized to say that the venerable President invites scrutiny into all his conduct—and will freely give "Civis" any opportunity of getting information concerning himself or the University, which "Civis" may need.

Your correspondent is not capable of telling an untruth, or of misstating a fact; but he writes from information, which at least is certainly inaccurate, and I fear from a bad state of political feeling. Moreover, it is a principle within him to assail and break down every one having sympathy with those whom I may designate in general terms as "Southern Rights men." He himself boldly advocates the doctrine that a State has no right of any sort to secede from the Union—and that those who think differently think traitorously, and that the Federal Government should force a seceding State into submission to any law by arms. Dr. Manly presents a good mark for agitation, and would make a "good example" to warn Southern Rights men of the danger of saying or thinking aught of opposition to the "powers that be." In short, your correspondent, being judged by his public conversation and well known opinions, is more of a monarchist than a republican. He can imagine nothing which would induce him to side with the State of Alabama against the Federal Government! In this he widely differs from the Union men of Dallas, and, I believe, the Union men of the State.

I defer further notice of your correspondent for a future occasion. I was for four years under Dr. Manly as a student at the UNIVERSITY.

The following statistics were announced on the program on commencement day, July 16, 1851: The University of Alabama was opened April 17, 1821. The Faculty began with the widest use of partial course system. But on the catalogues of the first two years the number of partial course students is not indicated.

NUMBER OF PARTIAL PREPARATORY. Year. Stu's. Course. School. Grad's.

1821	94	0	0
1822	111	1	1
1823	93	20	6
1824	101	37	11
1825	105	21	8
1826	157	52	27
1827	101	29	0

No. in each class graduating Graduates. Year. No. Stu's. in that year. No.

1825	23	41	8
1829	61	13	10
1840	73	13	9
1841	63	13	7
1842	85	31	6
1843	87	33	9
1844	114	34	19
1845	98	43	11
1846	51	51	17
1847	101	54	18
1848	97	32	13
1849	93	44	19
1851	81	52	15
1851	91	28	9

In the class that will graduate in 1852, there have already entered 51.
In the class that will graduate in 1853, there have already entered 42.
In the class that will graduate in 1853, there have already entered 20."

*Here the University broke down under the partial course system. Since then the number of partial course students has varied, but always small comparatively, because those were only admitted to the course whose means were too slender, or health too feeble, or age too advanced to admit of their pursuing a full course.
†By the numbers in this column is meant those who had gained admittance into each class at one time or another, and altogether, since its formation. Some remained in the class for a few months. The departures generally arose from failures in study. Had they sustained themselves as usual, the number of graduates would have been large. Papers in the State will please copy.

THE WEST.—The senior of the Missouri Republican, and Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, are on a tour to Santa Fe, &c. The editor of the Republican writes from Kansas that mail-stages are running regularly between Independence & Santa Fe. The mail weighs usually between 2 and 300 lbs., that to the Salt Lakes from 150 to 200 pounds. The mail leaves for each point on the 1st of every month. It is carried in spring coaches, drawn by 4 mules, and the trip to Santa Fe made in from 25 to 28 days, and to the Salt Lakes in from 28 to 30 days. Price of passage to either \$125. It takes about one hundred mules to supply the lines.

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

Outrage to the Memory of Jackson.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1851. Sir: An article having appeared in the Washington Telegraph, a few days ago, justifying the conduct of "Admiral" Easy, Commissioner of Public Buildings, in attempting to prevent the Equestrian Statue of Andrew Jackson from being placed in Lafayette Square, I desire, with your permission, to present to your numerous readers a brief statement of the facts in the case.

The friends of Andrew Jackson having concluded to erect a monument to his memory, the Congress of the United States voted all the brass cannon captured from the British by that immortal man, to compose an equestrian statue, and empowers the late Mr. Polk (then President) with the selection of an appropriate position whereon it should be placed—and Lafayette Square, north of the Presidential mansion, was designated as the location. The citizens of Washington—whigs as well as democrats—approved the proceeding. But when the present Commissioner (an Englishman) came into power, he notified Mr. Mills, who was engaged in executing the statue, that it should not be placed there?—I know not on what ground, unless it be that the cannon composing the statue was originally the property of his own countrymen. On being called on by J. W. Meury, Chairman of the Monument Committee, this "stuffed Englishman" reiterated his former determination, and asserted that "the President would back him!" Whereupon Mr. M. produced the resolutions of Congress, authorizing its disposal, and defied the Commissioner and his abettors to prevent it! The "Admiral" then pleaded ignorance of the law of Congress, and concluded not to veto it, but to WITHDRAW HIS PROTESTS!

Another Cuban Meeting in New York—Great Excitement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1851. Another tremendous gathering of the Cuban sympathisers was held in the Park to night. At least 10,000 persons were present. Edward Beckham presided, and the meeting was addressed by Enoch Camp, Thomas N. Carr, Captain Rynders and others. The language of the speakers was more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and as a consequence the mob was raised to the highest state of enthusiasm. Damners with bloody motives were distributed among the crowd, and every means used to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities.

Cheers, screams and groans were heard on all sides, and the latter especially predominated, when the Courier, Express, and Tribune papers were alluded to. One of the speakers, in the midst of a violent harangue, begged the listeners to do nothing rashly, and especially deprecated the attempt to molest the Spanish Consul, as had been threatened. "His office," said he, "is 119 Leonard street, but don't let your friends do any thing unwarranted."

After his speech, the sympathisers formed a procession, headed by a band of music, and proceeded up Broadway in the direction of Leonard street, shouting, yelling, and threatening vengeance. The Spanish Consul kept out of the way, understanding that a coat of tar and feathers had been prepared for him. In consequence of threats directed against La Chronica, the Spanish paper, an extra police force of 200 men had been stationed there.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 10 P. M.—At present, all is quiet, and there are no indications of violence. The mob has dispersed.

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS.
—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it: "Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt, when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but, if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PAMPERO AT SAVANNAH.—Another Party of Patriots awaiting her arrival.—New York, Aug. 27.—The steamer Florida has arrived, with Savannah dates to Saturday. She reports that the Pampero was in Dolly Sound, 50 miles below Savannah, and would arrive at Savannah on Saturday night, where a large number were waiting to embark to Cuba.

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

Governor McDowell, of Virginia, died at his residence near Lexington on the 24th ult.

Col. W. P. DAVIS, will deliver an address upon the subject of Education at the close of the examination of the pupils of W. W. ANDERSON, on the 9th Oct.

A Boston paper says, a lump of hail weighing two hundred and seventeen pounds fell near Dover (N. H.) on the 20th ult. The hail was seen by witnesses before it reached the ground.

We call the attention of Merchants and Planters to the card of ADAMS, HOPKINS & Co., Warehouse and Commission Merchants, Augusta, Ga., and F. T. WILLIS & Co., Commission Merchants, Savannah, Ga., and also to the card of M. P. STOVALL, Warehouse and Commission Merchant, Augusta, Ga. These well-established houses need no commendation from us; it is enough to say they are still in business.

We see it going the rounds in the papers, that the lamented W. L. CURTIS was not the volunteer aid of General Taylor. It seems it was the second son of the Attorney General who said to Santa Anna, "General Taylor never surrenders!" The Crittenden's are noble fellows, and know how to say good things at the proper time. How truly American was the Patriot's last reply when told by the Spanish officer to kneel with his back to the soldiery: "An American," said he, "kneels only to his God, and always faces his enemy."

CUBA.

The last accounts from Cuba are mournful indeed. All the Americans who have effected a landing have been captured, and shot or sentenced to work in the mines for life. Lopez was hunted down with blood-hounds, taken and executed on the 1st inst.

The struggle is over; there will hardly be another effort, unless Americans organize a sufficient force and under an American leader, go over and rid the Island of her accursed tyrants. God grant that this may soon be consummated! The Governor General with his barbarian horde, by emultery, unheard of, and barbarity heretofore unpracticed, has thrown himself beyond the pale of civilization—of humanity; and now that the blood of fifty slaughtered, and one hundred and fifty five doomed Americans cries aloud for revenge and for rescue, we think the laws of Nations and Treaty stipulations should not be invoked to restrain the friends of Liberty from visiting upon the Tyrants just retribution for the base, cowardly and brutal massacre of the sixteenth of August.

The Colonel is Himself a Gain.

We clip from the Advertiser and Gazette the proclamation of our grand old townsman, Col. Dorsey of the 93 Regiment G. M. It will be seen by his numerous friends and acquaintances, in this latitude, that he is not only "mixing up things" in the bar of the Montgomery Hall in his usual happy manner, but is giving us in his proclamations and manifestos the best specimens of genuine wit that ever emanated from his "same old" free-and-easy-felicitous pen.

To comment upon the Col's extraordinary "Specimens" would be vain in us; to praise, would be a puerile effort to "gild refined gold" and "paint the lily;" and although we are—unlike the Colonel—running "a through ticket" upon "Father Mathews' line," yet we find too much real merit in his style to pen strictures upon the subject of his cards. Be it said to the honor of the Col. that he is "eloquent in description, piquant in anecdote, subtle in argument, lively in repartee, and original in conclusion" without the aid of the "convivial alities," "ambrosials," or the circle keg brand balm sudorifics of the Hall.

The Col. will see many of his old friends next winter. It is reported that large bodies of armed men are collecting on the Florida reefs. We hope that General Lamar is among them, bravo as ever.

Tuskegee Classical and Scientific Institute.

We have received "a Catalogue of the Instructors, Patrons and Pupils of the Tuskegee Classical and Scientific Institute, Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., for 1850-1."

We are gratified to find this institution in such a flourishing condition. Within the last two years, the Institute, under the superintendence of the present Principal, has increased from a mere "class," to the very handsome number of 97 students, who were in attendance during the last Academic year.

We had the honor of forming the acquaintance of Mr. JONES, the Principal, last winter, and the pleasure of spending a day with him in the midst of his labors. We found him to be a plain, unassuming, practical, well educated man—emphatically a scholar—a gentleman and a Christian—a prince among teachers; and Tuskegee well may boast in having such talent and energy, backed by an able and accomplished corps of associates, devoted to the educational interests of her community.

If any in our community wish to send their sons or wards to a school, at a distance from home, we know of no other which we could recommend with greater confidence. We repeat, we have visited this school while in session. We saw no humbuggery there—no magic, nor machinery by which, with little labor, or in a short time, boys may be made scholars; but we were satisfied that all who were willing "to exercise patience and industry"—who were really in search of that knowledge which is power—could "drink deep of the Pyrean spring," and make themselves "nature's noblemen."

A Leaf from a Law Office.

A few years ago, in the town of— in this State, lived Mr. — (since a distinguished Judge) a man extensively known as a sound thinker, and an eminent jurist, but with all his legal attainments and his almost unparalleled success at the bar, among those with whom he moved, in the social circle, he had the reputation of being *woefully ignorant* upon matters of general information, and not at all "posted" in literature. At the time of his visit, we speak, he had under his tuition, two young men M.—and J.—, young men of talent—of genius—fond of society, and when not sparkling in the social circle—alone in their office—they preferred whiling away their hours, analyzing the bright and beautiful flowers plucked from the well garnished fields of literature, to digging wealth for the mind from the dry, dusty elements of the Law. Judge— (for we shall so call him) having noticed their truant disposition, and knowing "the Law to be a jealous mistress" ventured to suggest as much to the young men and requested them to devote certain hours to the exclusive study of their profession. Acting upon this wholesome advice, they divided their time, and inscribed upon their door, "From eight to twelve devoted to the Law—no admittance!" They kept their hours faithfully for some weeks; but then they returned to their "first love." One Saturday morning about ten o'clock the Judge walked into his office and found the "young limbs" engaged in an animated conversation. He said nothing, quietly took his seat, and was about to wrap himself up in the last decisions of the Supreme Court, when M.—thus addressed him, "Judge J.—and I have been for some time discussing the relative merits of the two great men Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte—we disagree *in toto*, and as there is no probability of deciding the matter by argument, we will submit the case to you; which do you believe the greater General, Washington or Napoleon Bonaparte? The Judge, casting a significant look to the flaming letters upon their door, scratched his head and answered, "Napoleon Bonaparte! Napoleon Bonaparte! ah; yes, the man who fell at the battle of the Brandywine."

An involuntary ha! ha! ha!—ha! ha! ha! escaped the lips of the young men as they hurried from the presence of the Judge, pitying, from the bottom of their hearts, the ignorance of "the poor old fool" as they pleased to term him: But fortunate for their merit that they saw not the smile of commiseration which rested upon his countenance when

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ATLAS.

The Defeat and Death of Lopez Continued!
155 Americans to be Sent to the Mines!

Knowing the anxiety and doubts about the truth of the despatch received here yesterday by the Register, we this morning dispatched to the Mobile Herald, the following: "Is there any news from Cuba by Cherokee? Telegraph the news." The following is the reply: M. ANN, Sept. 5th. The Cherokee arrived yesterday at 12 M. Lopez was arrested on the 29th, taken to Havana, and executed on the 1st inst.

After the battle with Gen. Enna, Lopez was reduced to the last extremity; his ammunition was exhausted, and was sixty hours without food. His army then proposed to disband, and each shift for himself. Lopez was hunted with blood-hounds. One hundred and fifty-five (155) Americans were taken, and commended by the authorities to work in the mines for life. They are to be sent to Spain immediately. In the battle in which Gen. Enna was killed, Lopez's men fought like demons. Seven hundred Spaniards were killed.

There are seven hundred insurgents in the mountains near Principe, headed by Hungarian officers. Lopez declared before death that his motives looked only to the advancement and happiness of Cuba. He intimated that he had been deceived. His last words were— "ADIEU, DEAR CUBA!" Lopez had neither aid nor countenance from Creoles!

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Important from Cuba!
General Enna, the Spanish Commander, Killed!

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1st, 1851. The Schooner Merchant arrived to-day, having left Havana on the 23d August. We learn that Gen. Lopez had been successful in every engagement with the Spanish troops. In a battle of the 17th inst., Gen. Enna, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army was killed, with many officers, and a large number of men. Lopez had from 1500 to 2000 strong, and was daily receiving reinforcements, and marching towards Havana. Gen. Enna was buried with great pomp at that place on the 30th August. Great excitement existed there, and apprehensions were entertained of the safety of the city, there being but 700 troops in the town.

Telegraphic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE
Arrival of the Steamer Baltic,
In 3 Days, 13 Hours, 54 Minutes.
THE SHORTEST PASSAGE EVER MADE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC!
The United States steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived on Saturday morning at New York from Liverpool. The Baltic received the mails off "Georgia's Landing Stage," Liverpool, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, p. m., August 6th, and took her departure, at fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock. She arrived at her wharf in New York at half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, with 148 passengers and a valuable cargo. The Canada arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

Parliamentary business is wholly unimportant. Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons, on the 4th, that the Turkish government had positively promised the English minister to liberate Kossuth, and his fellow-prisoners on the 15th of September.

The Liverpool Chamber of commerce has adopted a petition to government for a reduction of postage to America. Lord Arundel has been elected to Parliament from Limerick. The Queen, in reply to the address asking a continuance of the Crystal Palace, states that the question is too complicated to be suddenly answered. Alfred Bohn has again leased Drury Lane Theatre.

The chief subject of remark is the visit of the Lord Mayor of London and the Commissioners of the Exhibition to Paris, accompanied by several hundred English men and foreigners of note. The opening banquet on the 2d instant was exceedingly gorgeous. Five hundred persons sat down, and in the evening several hundred were assembled. On the 6th a superb review and sham fight was to take place.

MARKETS.

Cotton is unchanged, but less firm. Holders keep the market well supplied, and last week's rates are barely obtained. Gratitude is the music of the heart, when its cords are swept by the breeze of kindness. Democrat, 30th ult.

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

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

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. ly.

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

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

BATTEY
Dresses and Apparatus, Rome, Ga. KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Druggs, Medicines and Chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY. Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians' Shoe Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.
Gard in Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.
Sand Plaster, Gypsum and Ground Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.
April 15, 1851. ly.

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

Carriage Making Business.
THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of Carriages, ROCKAWAYS, BENCHES, &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 city.
WILLIAM WIMPEE,
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. ly.

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

John H. Roberts,
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Brandy, Cognac, Gin, Whisky, Rum, N. Gin, East India Brandy, Sherry, Sweet Wine, Sarsaparilla, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Canned Goods, all sorts—everything in Grocery and Food Stores. I purchase in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as any other house.
I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Land, Corn Eggs, Butter, &c.
Call on or apply to Billy Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

Francis M. Allen,
Dealer in Boots and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.
KEEPS on hand, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c., &c. Wholesale or Retail.
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851.—ly.

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

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

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

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce, unless expressly ordered, Wholesale and Retail, Rome, Ga.
A LOT of Superior PLASTER from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
IS prepared to execute any work in his line in the most skillful manner, and in the most fashionable style. He has secured the best of workmen, and he assures the public that his work will not be surpassed or equaled in any respect. He is also prepared to make and repair all kinds of Carriages, and to furnish them with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans, Divans or Sofas—on fine every article for Kitchens or Parlors, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.
All repairing shall be neatly done.
Send in your orders.
April 22, 1851. ly.

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

T. WARWICK,
35 1/2 N. Main and Sewer.
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. He has 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 Jewellery.
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.
January 24th, 1851. ly.

New Spring Goods.
HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, carefully selected with taste and judgment, and selling at the most reasonable prices.
HOKE & ABERNATHY,
GEO. W. TABLET'S, JOHN WRIGHT'S, TABLET & WRIGHT'S, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALABAMA.
WILL undertake to furnish Bagging, Rope, &c. at cash prices.
Mobile, January 21, 1851.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A VARIETY OF POPULAR MEDICINES,
SUCH AS—
RISLEY'S Sarsaparilla, Pain Killer, Philotoken or Female's friend, Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, Haffeland's Syrup of Tar, an immediate cure for Coughs, Faucheronian Drops for the cure of Sickness, Headache, Dyspepsia, &c. Fabricated Compound extract of the Vermifuge preserving and curing 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. ly.

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

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.
AND F. T. WELLS & CO.,
Factors and Commission Merchants, SAVANNAH, GA.
RETURNS thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in Augusta and Savannah in the sale and sale of Cotton and 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. APAMS, LAMBERT HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WELLS,
Sept 17, 1850. ly.

W. W. WARRICK, FEARS & CO.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches at their extensive Five Proof Warehouse. Special attention given to Rail Road freight, where they receive a cargo per Rail Road without charge for drayage. Office and Sales room on Broad Street. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.
Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price. Augusta, Ga. September 24, 1851.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been authorized to receive for the public, that they have secured a large and commodious building for their business, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.
Orders for Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.
Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.
July 15, 1851.

Walker & Peitt.
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 crowd house in Benton county.
N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.
D. M. Peitt 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. ly.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY, J. ETTERS testatory having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.
JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 5, 1851. 6t.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the Estate of Britten W. Yates, late of said county, deceased, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said Court, for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator, and the said Court having examined, audited and stated the said account, and reported the same for allowance at the October Term of said Court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in October next, all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.
R. ESTES, J. of P.
Sept. 2, 1851.

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

East Tennessee University,
(KNOXVILLE, TENN.)
THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the 16th of October next. The Hon. W. B. REESE, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, well and extensively known for his varied attainments in Science and Literature, now fills the Presidency of the University. The Faculty will consist of five officers, affording full and thorough instruction in all the various branches of science embraced in the very best literary Institutions of this or other States. This Institution contains three Departments of Study; the Collegiate, the University, and the Preparatory. Tuition in the Collegiate Department is \$21 per session, in the Preparatory \$15, and in the University Department it varies from \$12 to \$21 according to the studies pursued.
Boarding varies from \$1.25 to \$2 per week.
The entire annual expenses of a Student, including clothing and boarding during vacation, need not with strict economy, exceed from \$140 to \$175. The location of the University is exceedingly healthy, and has proved peculiarly so to Students from the South.
For further information relative to this Institution, address the President, Hon. W. B. REESE, or D. A. DEADERICK, Secretary Board of Trustees, Sept. 2, 1851.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Probate for Benton county, Ala., rendered on the 1st day of September, 1851, I will sell on Monday the 13th day of October next, at the late residence of Saml Clark, deceased, all the real estate belonging to the Estate of the said Samuel Clark, deceased, consisting of the east half of south west fourth and south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 6, township 16, range 8, east, in the Coosa land district, except 5 acres, off of the south west corner of the south west fourth of the south west fourth of said section, and also 5 acres in the north east corner of the west half of the north west fourth, and in the north west corner of the east half of north west fourth in section 7, township 16, and range 8, east, in the Coosa land district; sold for a more equal division, &c.; sale will be within the usual hours, and terms of same on a credit of one year, with approved security, &c.
W. M. CLARK, Adm'r, &c.,
September 17, 1851.

THE PROBATE COURT of DeKalb County, Ala., having granted to the undersigned, as administrator of Andrew Sax, late of said county, deceased, an order to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased, notice is hereby given, that on the third Monday in September next, we will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the late residence of said deceased, a part of the North East quarter of Section 14, four Township (14) eleven, Range 16, six East, in the Coosa Land District, lying in said county. A credit of twelve months will be given, and the purchaser required to enter into bonds with security.
H. P. McBRAYER, JOHN SITT, Administrators.
August 5, 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 Foot Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop upstairs over Hindson's next door east of Corney & Son's.
W. W. HUGHES,
Nov. 26, 1850.—ly.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY, J. ETTERS testatory having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.
JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 5, 1851. 6t.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the Estate of Britten W. Yates, late of said county, deceased, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said Court, for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator, and the said Court having examined, audited and stated the said account, and reported the same for allowance at the October Term of said Court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in October next, all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.
R. ESTES, J. of P.
Sept. 2, 1851.

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

Boot and Shoe Making.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above named business on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville. He keeps constantly on hand a stock of the finest and best materials, and has at present in his employ a very superior workman. With such materials, and such skill united with his own, he feels perfectly confident of being able to suit his customers with every description of work. He promises to convince all who favor him with their custom, that it is their interest to do so, besides affording them the pleasure of encouraging home industry.
Wm. C. LAIRD,
August 12, 1851. 3t.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale AT OXFORD, ALA.
ANY person wishing to purchase a Lot in the village of Oxford, Ala., either for a residence or business, can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, both as to location, price and payment by making application to the undersigned. Oxford is a flourishing town, in a healthy location, situated immediately on the SELMA RAILROAD; and when the road is completed, will be an important point of trade—the depot is situated on the square.
DUDLEY SNOW, E. L. SIMMONS, S. C. WILLIAMS,
August 19, 1851. 4m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY, Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in August, A. D. 1851. J. H. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM BARKER, guardian of the minor heirs of Washington Manley, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 29th day of September next be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons in adverse interest by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days prior to said day of settlement, to be and appear at a Special Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 29th day of September next, and object to the making of said settlement if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
August 19, 1851.

NOTICE.
Probate Court, 2nd Monday in August, 1851, St. Clair Co., Ala. J. H. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
JOHN COLLINS, administrator of the estate of Jesse Giblin, deceased, petitioned the court for an order to sell all the real estate belonging to said estate, in order to make a fair, equal and beneficial distribution of the same; and the court has set the third Monday in October next for hearing said petition, when those interested may attend if they think proper.
IRBY WOOLLEY, Judge of Probate.
Aug 12, 1851.—8t.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, were granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of James Tindal, late of Randolph county, Ala., deceased, by the Court of Probate for said county, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1851.
All persons having claims against the estate of the said James Tindal, deceased, are hereby required to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the statute; and any person or persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
JOEL T. MORRISON, Sheriff and Ex. Officio Adm'r.
Sept. 2, 1851.—83 50.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale, his tract of land, containing 117 acres of fractional Section 31, Township 15, Range 12, east, lying on Tallapoosa river, about 28 miles south east of Jacksonville. About 20 acres, mostly bottom land, is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is of excellent quality, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and corn. The land is also well watered, and in a tolerable state of improvement.
Persons wishing to purchase such a place can obtain a bargain by prompt payment.
J. P. MCGEE,
July 22, 1851.
J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. McLELAND, M. S. CASSETY.

Rupert, McLealand & Co.,
Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.
October 4, 1851. ly.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line.
WEEKLY.
The new and splendid Steam-Ship Florida, CAPT. LUDLOW.
—AND—
Alabama, CAPT. LUDLOW.
Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.
On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$25—payable in advance.
PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, Agent N. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. ly.

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

MARBLE.
THE subscriber thankful for past patronage extended to the firm of *Stick and Severy*, 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 desiring in his line are invited to call and examine work.
JOHN ALLEN
Jan. 23, 1851. ly.

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 Men's Jackets, Ladies' riding habits, and Gentlemen's riding coats.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 25, '51. ly.

Land for Sale.
IN compliance with an order and Decree of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stidman, deceased, will sell on the premises in said county, to the highest bidder, on the 4th day of October next, the East half of the North East quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 2, East, in Huntsville Land District. A credit of six months will be given.
HENRY STIDMAN, August 19, 1851.—82. Adm'r.

BATTEY AND CONFECTIONERY.
The undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as CANDIES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, VINEGAR, of good quality, CORDIANS, and Lemon Syrup. Also TOBACCO and 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. ly.

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

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

2000 LBS. BACON, just received and for sale by R. H. WYNNE, September 2, 1851.

"SCARCITY MEETING" IN PICKENS.—A large number of the citizens of Pickens assembled at Carrollton on the 16th ult., for the purpose of consultation as to the best mode of supplying the deficiency in the corn crop of that county. Resolutions were adopted requesting the commissioners' court to borrow, upon the faith of the county, an amount of funds sufficient to purchase the quantity of corn which may be wanted. The corn is to be sold at first cost and charges, to those who are able to purchase, and is to be given to those who are not able to pay for it. The loan is to be repaid by the proceeds of the sale of the corn, and whatever deficiency there may be, is to be made by a special tax upon the county. Their members are instructed to procure the passage of an act by the Legislature, authorizing such a tax.
The question of ratifying the proceedings of this meeting, is to be submitted to the people of the county, on the second Monday in September. The voters are to endorse their tickets "Corn" or "No Corn."
Tuscaloosa Monitor.

A French princess being told that the poor were dying of starvation, said, "What silly people! before I'd starve I'd eat brown bread and mutton!"

Over two hundred Indians, dressed in Bloomer costume, attended the churches in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th.